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93-68 REHABILITATION OF ENEWETAK ATOLL

GOVERNMENT

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HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON
TERRITORIAL AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-THIRD CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

H.R. 15963 and S. 3812

TO AUTHORIZE THE APPROPRIATIONS OF SUCH SUMS AS
MAY BE NECESSARY TO REHABILITATE ENEWETAK
ATOLL, TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

HEARING HELD IN WASHINGTON, D.C.
OCTOBER 1, 1974

Serial No. 93-68

Printed for the use of the
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs



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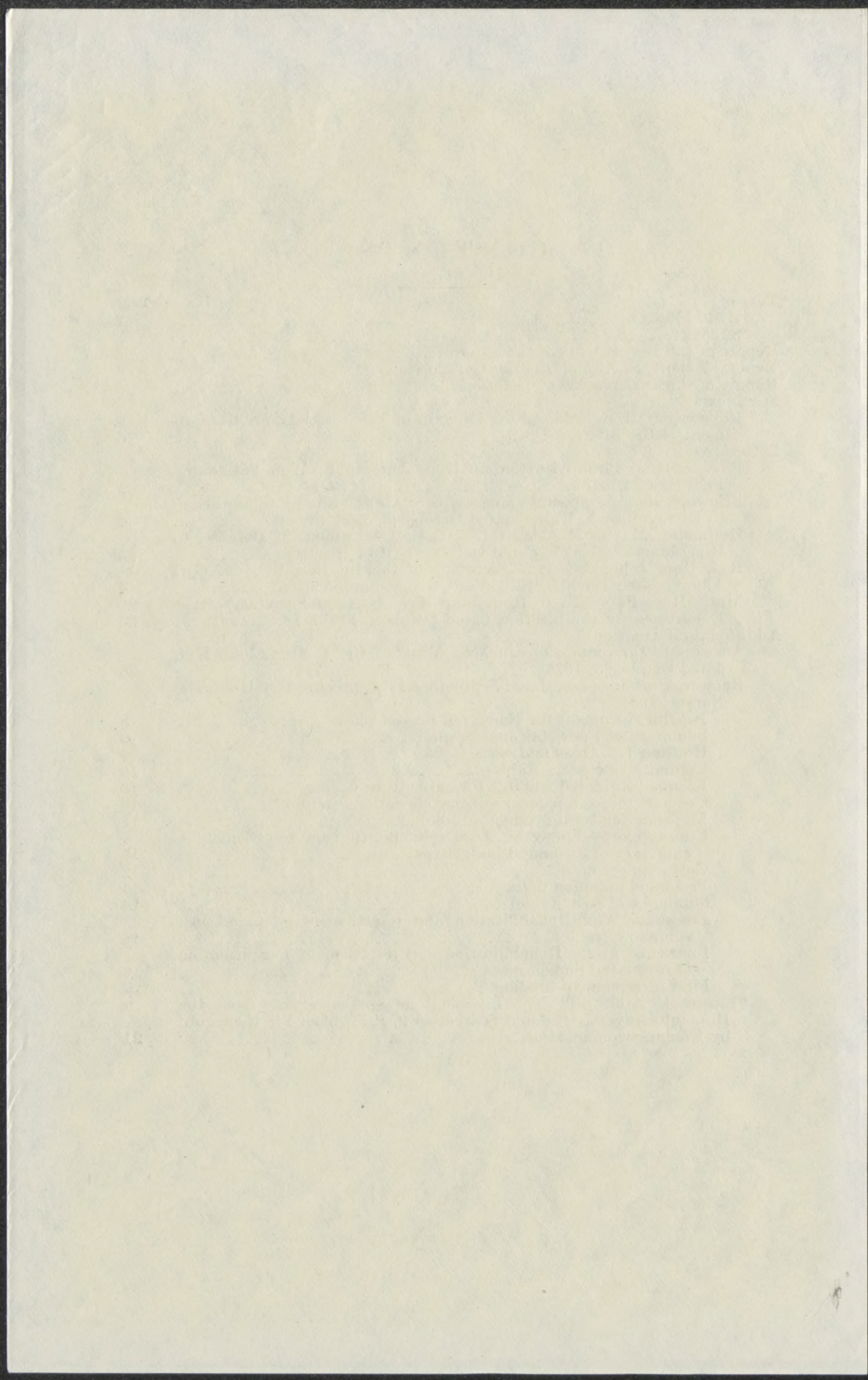
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AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS TO REHABILITATE ENEWETAK ATOLL, TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1974

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON TERRITORIAL AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 1:30 p.m., in room H-305, U.S. Capitol Building, Hon. Phillip Burton (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Mr. BURTON. We will call the Subcommittee on Territorial and Insular Affairs to order.

First, I would like to recognize my distinguished colleague from Guam, Mr. Won Pat. Mr. Won Pat, at the request and designation of the chairman, held hearings for the subcommittee on Guam.

And without objection, we will place in the record on H.R. 12760, the testimony that was received and any exhibits that Mr. Won Pat deems useful.

The Chair recognizes Mr. Won Pat.

Mr. WON PAT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee.

I appreciate this opportunity to present officially for the record the summary report of the hearings on H.R. 12760, held on Guam, April 15, 1974, during the Easter recess, pursuant to the authority of the chairman contained in a letter of February 25, which I will enter at this time for the record.

[The letter follows:]

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., February 25, 1974.

HON. ANTONIO B. WON PAT,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WON PAT: This is in reply to your letter of February 14, in which you requested that the House Subcommittee on Territorial and Insular Affairs schedule a hearing on H.R. 12760, your bill to amend the Organic Act of Guam to provide for a certain procedure for the settlement of claims arising out of the acquisition of property in Guam by the United States.

Since the Subcommittee will not be able to hold a field hearing on H.R. 12760, you are hereby authorized to conduct a preliminary public hearing in Guam on its behalf.

A date for the regular Subcommittee hearing on your bill will be firmed up after we discuss your findings on Guam upon your return.

With warm personal regards.

Sincerely,

PHILLIP BURTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Territorial
and Insular Affairs.

In addition to the summary report which you have before you, the transcript of the hearings containing over 200 pages, is also submitted for the record of H.R. 12760. I will leave the matter in your hands and the committee to decide.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BURTON. Thank you, Mr. Won Pat.

We will, at this time, put into the record H.R. 15963 and S. 3812 without objection, with the accompanying reports of the Departments.

[No response.]

Mr. BURTON. There being no objection, so ordered.

[The documents follow.]

93^d CONGRESS
2^d SESSION

H. R. 15963

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 17, 1974

Mr. PHILLIP BURTON (for himself, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mrs. MINK, Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN, and Mr. WON PAT) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To authorize the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary to rehabilitate Eniwetok Atoll, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such
- 4 sums as may be necessary to enable the Department of the
- 5 Interior to rehabilitate Eniwetok Atoll, Trust Territory of
- 6 the Pacific Islands.

93D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 3812

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 26, 1974

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

AN ACT

To authorize the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary to rehabilitate Eniwetok Atoll, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That there are hereby authorized to be appropriated not to
4 exceed \$12,000,000 to enable the Department of the Interior
5 to rehabilitate Eniwetok Atoll, Trust Territory of the Pacific
6 Islands.

Passed the Senate September 25, 1974.

Attest:

FRANCIS R. VALEO,

Secretary.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., June 27, 1974.

HON. CARL ALBERT,
Speaker, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Enclosed is a proposed bill "To authorize the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary to rehabilitate Eniwetok Atoll, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands."

We recommend that this bill be referred to the appropriate committee for consideration and that it be enacted.

Eniwetok Atoll lies among the Marshall Islands, which are a part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands administered by the United States acting on behalf of the United Nations. The atoll had been fortified by the Japanese during World War II and was captured by the United States in 1944, with the local inhabitants being placed under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Armed Forces. After the war, in 1947, the United States decided that the entire atoll was required for its atomic weapons testing program, so notified the United Nations Security Council, and resettled the atoll's inhabitants on nearby Ujelang Atoll. The testing, carried out between 1948 and 1968, severely damaged Eniwetok and made it uninhabitable.

The United States is committed to rehabilitating Eniwetok, whose former residents are most anxious to return. Discussion among various Federal agencies has resulted in this task being allotted in the following manner: Department of Defense—maintaining existing facilities and operations in the area and cleaning the atoll; Department of the Interior—rehabilitation of the atoll; Atomic Energy Commission—radiological monitoring and surveying.

This bill would authorize the appropriation of sums necessary to enable the Department of the Interior to fulfill its portion of the Federal commitment. A special authorization is needed because the authorization of funds for the Trust Territory in 1975, when it is contemplated that our rehabilitation work would commence, has already been enacted, and our budget could not incur an expense of this kind without serious curtailment of other programs for the Trust Territory.

Because of both the unforeseen problems which are virtually certain to occur in rehabilitating a former atomic test site and the rapidly increasing costs of basic building material, we find it necessary to request an open-ended authorization. However, based upon a master plan drawn up by a private consulting firm, which constitutes one possible way of meeting our responsibility, we tentatively estimate the cost of the operation at \$12,000,000. Included in this amount is approximately \$4,000,000 for replanting of the area and for construction of housing and community facilities; approximately \$5,500,000 for facilities, equipment, and operations pertaining to the rehabilitation effort; and the remaining \$2,500,000 for overhead, profit, and contingencies.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that this legislative proposal is consistent with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN KYL,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C., October 3, 1974.

HON. JAMES A. HALEY,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives:*

DEAR MR. HALEY: Thank you for your letter of August 21, 1974, requesting the report of the Atomic Energy Commission on H.R. 15963, a bill "To authorize the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary to rehabilitate Eniwetok Atoll, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands."

The AEC favors enactment of this proposed bill which would authorize the appropriation of whatever sums may be necessary to enable the Department of the Interior to rehabilitate the atoll in fulfillment of its portion of the Federal commitment to resettle on the atoll its former residents.

On April 18, 1972, the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory, the Honorable Edward E. Johnston, and Ambassador Franklin Haydn Williams, the President's Personal Representative for Micronesian Status Negotiations, issued a joint

announcement stating that the United States Government would legally release the entire atoll to the Trust Territory Government at the end of 1973, subject to the retention of some minor residual rights. The announcement noted that there would be radiological surveying of the atoll and subsequent cleanup and rehabilitation, and that actual resettlement would be geared to the completion of those activities.

Within the Government, agency responsibilities are as follows:

Atomic Energy Commission—Conduct a radiological survey prior to cleanup and rehabilitation; prepare judgments and recommendations on radiological cleanup; maintain periodic monitoring of the health status of the people and of the radioactivity in the environment subsequent to rehabilitation.

Department of Defense—Conduct an engineering survey prior to cleanup; maintain facilities from which to base surveys, cleanup and rehabilitation; and perform cleanup operations, including radiological control necessary during such operations.

Department of the Interior—Rehabilitate the atoll to permit its people to be as self-sufficient as possible.

The AEC has already completed an extensive radiological survey of the atoll and will very shortly be transmitting recommendations on cleanup and rehabilitation measures to the Departments of Defense and the Interior.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report, and that enactment of the bill would be consistent with the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

JOHN A. ERLEWINE,
General Manager.

GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D.C., October 1, 1974.

HON. JAMES A. HALEY,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to your request for the views of the Department of Defense with respect to H.R. 15963, 93d Congress, a bill "To authorize the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary to rehabilitate Eniwetok Atoll, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands."

The purpose of the bill is to authorize the appropriations necessary to enable the Department of Interior to fulfill its commitment for the rehabilitation of Eniwetok Atoll in the Marshall Islands.

The Department of Defense supports the enactment of H.R. 15963.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the Administration's program, there is no objection to the presentation of this report for the consideration of the Committee and that enactment of the bill would be consistent with the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

MARTIN R. HOFFMANN.

Mr. BURTON. Who is here to testify on first the Eniwetok Atoll rehabilitation bills?

Mr. RADEWAGEN. I am, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BURTON. Would you please step forward and identify yourself for the record?

Mr. RADEWAGEN. Mr. Chairman, I am Fred Radewagen, Acting Director for Territorial Affairs, Department of the Interior.

Mr. BURTON. Do we have a prepared copy of your statement?

Mr. RADEWAGEN. Yes, you do, sir.

Mr. BURTON. Without objection, the prepared statement of Mr. Radewagen will be included in the record in full at this point.

Mr. HOSMER. As though read.

Mr. BURTON. As though read.

STATEMENT OF FRED RADEWAGEN, ACTING DIRECTOR OF TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. Chairman, it is our pleasure to appear today in support of H.R. 15963 which would authorize funds for the rehabilitation of Eniwetok Atoll and resettlement of the people who have remained relocated for almost 30 years.

As you know, Enewetak Atoll is part of the Marshall Islands in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, about 600 miles northwest of Majuro, the district center. It was the scene of heavy fighting in World War II until captured by the United States in 1944.

In 1946, a decision was made to use the atoll for nuclear testing and in 1947 the 142 people of Enewetak were moved from their home islands and were eventually resettled on Ujelang, a much smaller atoll some 150 miles south of Enewetak. Shortly thereafter work proceeded on logistics necessary to prepare for the testing and through 1958 some 43 nuclear explosions were set off, including the first thermonuclear device, then commonly referred to as a hydrogen bomb.

On April 18, 1972, the U.S. Government announced that it was prepared to legally release the entire Atoll to the government of the trust territory since it had no desire to retain Micronesian land not needed for national security purposes. At the same time it was announced that immediate steps would be taken to make arrangements for surveying, cleaning, and rehabilitating Enewetak. These announcements of course were met with great joy by the people of Enewetak who have been gone almost 30 years.

Subsequently, the Department of Defense accepted the task of cleaning up the atoll while the Department of the Interior was to undertake the rehabilitation and resettlement project. The Atomic Energy Commission has recently completed an intensive radiological survey, and the Commission has promulgated its recommendations which, in turn, have been the backbone for the draft environmental impact statement published last month. A master plan for the rehabilitation and resettlement was completed with full participation by the people of Enewetak and this is the basis for our request.

We have learned the hard way by our experiences on Bikini that a separate authorization is necessary to meet our commitment in a timely, thorough fashion. Each year funding for the Bikini cleanup and rehabilitation came out of the annual Trust Territory budget and in turn out of the Marshall Islands District budget. In effect, by way of lost or deferred programs, the Marshallese people as a whole have paid for the benefits of Bikini rehabilitation. Those benefits will be enjoyed by the Bikinians, a relatively small number of Marshallese. The overall Trust Territory authorization, currently \$60 million a year, is looked upon as part of the U.S. effort to fulfill its responsibilities under the trusteeship agreement. Since nuclear use of Enewetak was primarily for the benefit of the United States, we believe that funds for rehabilitation of the island should come more directly from the United States and not be siphoned from programs already slated for Micronesia. The projected cost of the program as planned is \$12 million based on 1974 constant value dollars.

Representatives of the Atomic Energy Commission, Defense Nuclear Agency, and Department of the Interior have just returned from a trip to Enewetak and Bikini. They met with about 100 of the

former, and hopefully future, people of Enewetak who had been transported to the island from Ujelang. For many of the Enewetak people, this was the first time they had seen their homeland in 30 years. The purpose of the meeting was for the United States to deliver the draft environmental impact statement and to seek the views of the Enewetak people with regard to the document. Their reaction was an emotional one. It was very clear that they were pleased with the progress to date and that they have put their trust in the United States to take them, now numbering 450, safely home.

To that end, Mr. Chairman, we ask for your support of H.R. 15963.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. Radewagen, is the bill as passed by the Senate acceptable to the administration?

Mr. RADEWAGEN. Yes, it is, Mr. Chairman.

With the exception that, I believe, the Senate bill has provision for a specific dollar limit on it, just the \$12 million limit on it. And we would prefer the committee consider an open-ended authorization, both time and money.

Mr. BURTON. What is the estimate that you gave to the Senate as to the amounts that may be needed?

Mr. RADEWAGEN. We gave an estimate of about \$12 million, but this \$12 million is based on July, 1974 prices, plus or minus such amounts—if any—as may be justified by reasons of ordinary fluctuations in construction costs as indicated by engineering indices applicable to the type of construction involved.

I might add, Mr. Chairman, that we did not have hearings before the Senate committee on this.

Mr. BURTON. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California, Mr. Hosmer.

Mr. HOSMER. This is a bill that calls for work by the Interior Department, but is there work also to be done by DOD and AEC?

Mr. RADEWAGEN. That is correct.

Mr. HOSMER. Could you give us an idea of the approximate investment by each of those?

Mr. RADEWAGEN. Yes.

I believe Mr. Gilmore has the figures on those.

Mr. GILMORE. The AEC has just funded in two parts; one, the cleanup, which is DOD, is now estimated at about \$40 million; and then resettlement and rehabilitation.

AEC's only commitment was the radiological study that they funded themselves. That determined the state of condition.

Mr. HOSMER. And briefly, what is the Interior work to amount to?

Mr. RADEWAGEN. Our's is the \$12 million for the rehabilitation.

Mr. HOSMER. What does this encompass?

Mr. RADEWAGEN. Do you have specifics on that, Mr. Gilmore?

Mr. GILMORE. Would you like a brief résumé of what is—

Mr. HOSMER. A very brief résumé, yes. We need something for the record to support the Department's request.

Mr. GILMORE. It would include constructing 117 houses, an average gross of 1,600 square feet; two community centers, one for each, the Dri Enjebi and the Dri Enewetak people; there will be agricultural plantings on 23 islands, intensive agriculture, which is copra, breadfruit and pandanus.

And it also includes the development of subsistence agriculture for the people.

Those are the basic programs—housing, community centers, agriculture. It also does provide some facilities to give them an economic base to become self-sufficient.

Mr. HOSMER. In other words, I assume there is some augmentation as well as rehabilitation.

Mr. GILMORE. Yes.

Mr. RADEWAGEN. We would like to submit this for the record, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HOSMER. Subject to the perfection of the language, I move that after the numerals "\$12 million" on S. 3812 language be added to the effect "plus or minus cost escalation or deescalation".

Mr. BURTON. Is there a second to the motion?

Mr. CLAUSEN. I second it.

Mr. BURTON. All in favor, signify by the sign "aye".

[A chorus of "ayes".]

Mr. BURTON. Contraminde.

[No response.]

Mr. BURTON. The ayes have it and so ordered.

And the staff will be instructed to prepare the amendment in conformity with the motion made.

Mr. HOSMER. And, Mr. Chairman, I move that S. 3812, as amended, be reported favorably to the full committee, and that H.R. 15963 be laid on the table.

Mr. BURTON. The committee has heard the motion. All in favor, signify by the sign "aye".

[A chorus of "ayes".]

Mr. BURTON. Contraminde.

[No response.]

Mr. BURTON. The "ayes" have it and so ordered.

Without objection, we will have as part of the committee record the briefing document for Enewetak Master Plan, dated September, 1974, prepared by the Holmes & Narver, Inc.

[The document follows:]

BRIEFING DOCUMENT FOR ENEWETAK MASTER PLAN

FOREWORD

This briefing document has been prepared from a master plan for the rehabilitation and resettlement of Enewetak Atoll that was issued in November 1973. Some items have been modified in accordance with subsequent Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) recommendations, but the greater part of the document continues to conform to the Master Plan.

It is recognized that the Master Plan requires revision and updating to concur with the AEC recommendations and with conclusions reached in studies made after the date of issue. However, these modifications cannot be presented as final until after a meeting with the people of Enewetak that is to be held on Ujelang Atoll in mid-October.

SUMMARY OF ENEWETAK MASTER PLAN

HOUSING

Number of houses—117; number of models—6; gross area of house—1138 to 1626 square feet.

COMMUNITY CENTER

Number of centers—2; location of centers—Enjebi (Janet), Medren (Elmer); buildings and facilities in centers:

Council house
School
Dispensary
Co-op
Copra warehouse
Cistern
Sanitary facilities

Church
Recreation building
Playing field
Pol yard
Pier
Rain catchment
Electric utilities

AGRICULTURE

Number of residence islands—4; islands of intensive agriculture—8; islands of less intensive agriculture—4; food gathering and recreations islands—23.

Number of nurseries—4; total acreage for nurseries— $3\frac{1}{2}$; number of food and commercial plants: breadfruit—1,157; pandanus—2,297; dwarf coconuts—1140; coconuts (*C. Nucifera*)—60,776; total—65,370.

Number of agricultural acres available—942; number of agricultural acres planned for cultivation—906.

HOUSING 1.—AREAS AND COSTS

	Model—					
	A	B	C	D	E	F
1. Enclosed 1st floor (square feet)	732	487	976	976	976	976
2. 2d floor (square feet)	407	487				
3. Enclosed area total (square feet)	1,139	974	976	976	976	976
4. Gross area (square feet)	1,626	1,626	1,463	1,463	1,300	1,138
5. Cost per square foot	\$11.81	\$11.23	\$12.13	\$12.51	\$14.00	\$13.33
6. Cost/house—line 4 multiplied by line 5	\$19,203	\$18,258	\$17,748	\$18,302	\$18,195	\$19,508

Note: Number of houses (approximate): Enjebi (Janet), 51; Medren (Elmer) or Enewetak (Fred), 66; total, 117. Number of different house plans, 6: 2 2-story plans (models A and B); 2 1-story plans (models C and D); 2 1-story "split" plans (models E and F).

HOUSING 2.—TYPICAL HOUSE SPACE ALLOCATION

	Size (feet)	Square (feet)
Parents' sleeping room	12 by 12	144
Boys' sleeping room	12 by 12	144
Girls' sleeping room	12 by 12	144
Utility core (cooking and food storage)	12 by 12	144
Living	12 by 12	144
Eating	12 by 12	144
General purpose porch	12 by 24	288
Cistern (3,780 gallons)	6 by 12	72
Stair	6 by 12	72
Washing porch	12 by 12	144
Washington porch (choice of 2)	6 by 12	72
Supplemental cistern (3,200 gallons)		

¹ On 2-story models only

COMMUNITY CENTERS

Facility	Approximate ground area (square feet)	Estimated costs	
		Enjebi	Medren
Council house	5,000	\$8,870	\$5,082
School	3,600	14,175	8,025
Dispensary	1,200	4,360	3,360
Co-Op store and warehouse	1,600	7,510	5,450
Copra Warehouse	2,200		820
Church	2,000	28,360	25,500
Recreation building	7,800	8,213	1,948
Playing field	32,800	1,250	1,250
POL yard	1,300	640	640
Cistern		11,000	
Rain catchment		10,650	10,650
Sanitary facilities		14,820	14,820
Electrical utilities		3,250	3,250
Pier—New or repair		128,750	111,250
Total		241,848	192,045

Note: There are no structures on Enjebi at the present time. However, suitable buildings will be transferred from Enewetak and Medren to Enjebi to be used in forming part of the community center there.

ISLANDS CONSIDERED SUITABLE FOR AGRICULTURE

Island	Total acres	Agricultural acres	Remarks
Enjebi (Janet)	291	217	Commercial coconuts (copra), dwarf coconuts, breadfruit, and pandanus.
Japtan (David)	79	63	
Medren (Elmer)	220	193	
Enewetak (Fred)	322	166	
Total	912	639	
Aej (Olive)	40	28	Commercial coconuts (copra), breadfruit, and pandanus.
Lujor (Pearl)	54	38	
Aomon (Sally)	99	65	
Bijile (Tilda)	52	34	
Lojwa (Ursula)	40	25	
Alembel (Vera)	38	23	
Runit (Yvonne)	91	41	
Ananij (Bruce)	25	13	
Total	439	267	
Kidrinen (Lucy)	24	13	Commercial coconuts (copra) only.
Mijkadrek (Kate)	16	12	
Bokenelab (Mary)	12	6	
Elle (Nancy)	11	5	
Total	63	36	
Grand total	1,414	942	

COCONUT (COCOS NUCIFERA) NURSERY ALLOCATIONS

	Acres allocated	Seed coconuts	Costs		
			Per plant	per acre	Total
Enjebi (Janet)	1½	40,000	0.89	26,700	35,600
Japtan (David)	½	10,000	.89	26,700	8,900
Medren (Elmer)	1	30,000	.89	26,700	26,700
Enewetak (Fred)	¾	20,000	.89	26,700	17,800
Total	3¼	100,000			89,000

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Product	Plants to be grown					Estimated costs ¹		
	Enjebi	Japtan	Medren	Enewetak	Others	Total	Unit	Total
Coconuts (C. Nucifera).....	14,735	3,755	12,824	10,110	19,352	60,776	3.99	\$242,496
Breadfruit.....	140	100	120	300	484	1,157	4.19	4,848
Edible pandanus.....	210	300	180	450	1,157	2,297	4.19	9,624
Dwarf coconuts.....	210	300	180	450	0	1,140	4.04	4,606
Total.....						65,370		261,574
COSTS								
Planting ²	\$85,466	\$27,364	\$107,335	\$146,767	\$313,243	\$622,073.00		
Nurseries.....					None	89,323.00		
Grove maintenance (over 7-year period).....						903,200.00		
Total cost.....						1,614,596.00		
Cost per plant.....						24.70		

¹ Includes excavating, mulching, fertilizing, and planting; labor, supervision, fertilizer, mulch, and plant.

² Includes above plus windbreak, groundcover, staking, backfill, watering, tar paper, reservoir, demolition, and transportation.

COST SUPPORT

ENEWETAK ATOLL REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT—SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED BUDGET COST

A. REFERENCE

Enewetak Atoll Master Plan for Island Rehabilitation and Resettlement, Volume 4, dated November 1974.

B. ESTIMATED LABOR COST

1. *U.S. Citizen Personnel*

a. U.S. citizen personnel consists primarily of a minimum number of management, engineering, cost control and construction superintendence personnel that are required to provide engineering, construction management, technical assistance and overall surveillance of the entire program to ensure desired results are obtained.

b. Salary and wage rates are comparable to rates being paid by U.S. contractors currently performing U.S. Government work on other islands in Micronesia, Canton Island, and Johnston Island.

2. *Enewetak Atoll People*

a. Particular emphasis on employment of Enewetak Atoll People (residents) was included in the cost estimate with primary consideration given to their knowledge, background, capabilities and previous experience relative to agricultural activities to be performed during the rehabilitation resettlement program.

b. Additional considerations were also given to the Enewetak people's active participation in all segments of rehabilitation and resettlement activities that would enable them to gain knowledge and experience through semi-formal and on-the-job training. This training program will contribute to their eventually becoming self-sufficient in the care and upkeep of their homes, agricultural assets and other facilities. Furthermore, it will also enable them to accomplish self-help repair of facilities that may become damaged through fire, wind or inundation as a result of severe typhoons, rainfall, tidal waves or other natural hazards.

c. Salary and wage rates are comparable to those currently in effect on U.S. Government contracts in the TTPI and other Pacific Island locations.

3. *Other Micronesian Peoples*

The employment of other inhabitants (residents) of the Trust Territory Pacific Islands (TTPI) was also considered. At the present time, personnel are available from other islands of the TTPI with skills and experience that can be effectively utilized. Through further training and active participation in the work, their levels of skills and productive capabilities can be substantially increased.

4. *Third Country National (TCN) Personnel*

In the interest of economy and to obtain experienced and immediately available personnel, highly skilled third country nationals will be employed as work supervisors, timekeepers, supply receiving, warehousing, issuing and records keeping activities, operation, maintenance and repair of mobile construction and agricultural equipment, and field engineering. These TCN personnel will actively participate in construction of facilities, assist in on-the-job training of TTPI islanders and will assist in maintaining cost effectiveness and quality assurance (QA) controls.

COST SUPPORT DATA

A. REFERENCE

(1) Enewetak Atoll Master Plan for Island Rehabilitation and Resettlement, Volume 1 and 4, dated November 1973.

(2) Draft Environment Impact Statement (DEIS), dated September 1974

B. RECAPITULATION OF COST

1. *Agriculture*

Unit costs are based on the total estimated dollar value for sixteen islands from Reference (1) Volume 4 and the total number of coconut palms, dwarf coconut trees, pandanus and breadfruit listed in Table 4-4, page 4-67 of Reference (1) Volume 1. Both the total and unit costs include labor and materials for site work, survey and layout, clearing, grading and leveling.

a. *Planting*.—includes labor and materials for excavation, mulch and fertilizer, coconut palms, dwarf palms, pandanus and breadfruit, windbreaks, ground cover, staking, backfill, watering, and water reservoir.

b. *Nurseries*.—includes labor and materials for site work, planting, storage area, latticed area, bench area, irrigation system, fencing and water storage reservoir.

c. *Grove Maintenance*.—includes labor, materials, equipment including spare parts and fuel costs, for a seven-year period.

2. *Community Facilities*

Both total and unit costs are based on the total estimated dollar value for labor and materials to reconstruct or modify designated existing buildings on Enjebi and Medren Islands and to provide new structures indicated in Reference (1) Volume 1 and Volume 4. Both costs include recreation buildings (2), schools (2) council houses (2), churches (2), dispensaries (2), co-ops (2), copra warehouses (2), repair of piers and breakwater, construction of POL yard with chain link security fence, playing fields, water wells, rain catchment cisterns, sanitary facilities and electrical systems.

3. *Housing*

Based on the total estimated dollar value for labor, materials and equipment to construct 117 "W" panel type houses in six different model configurations with a total gross area of 173,307 square feet (SF) and with furnishings, plumbing, painting, work/storage sheds, water wells, and water storage cisterns.

4. *Transportation*

Based on the total estimated dollar value for labor, materials and equipment to repair and maintain roads damaged during construction and/or agricultural activities and to purchase small boats for local inhabitants to use for interisland transportation and hauling small cargo.

5. *Temporary Quarters—Japlan*

Based on the total estimated dollar value for labor and materials to rehabilitate existing facilities which will be used by Enewetak people who will participate in the rehabilitation and resettlement program.

6. Contractor Support Services

a. *Field Operations*.—The total estimated dollar value for two years includes salaries, insurance, mobilization and demobilization, general and administrative, off-site support activities, procurement of agricultural and construction materials and supplies, export-packaging and shipping, rental or purchase of agricultural and construction mobile equipment, and fuel and repair parts, inspection and testing by manufacturer's representatives, purchase of small tools and supplies, provision of housing and food service for contractor work forces, TTPI administrative personnel and for visitors, and the operation and maintenance (O&M) of contractor assigned camp facilities. The various insurance rates applied are either required by California State or Federal Statutes and/or are current rates being used.

(1) *Salaries* are based on rates indicated in Reference (1) Volume 4.

(2) *Insurance* rates that are applied are either required by California State or Federal Statutes or are rates currently being used.

(3) *Mobilization/Demobilization*—(a) *Personnel Processing*.—Recruiting/personnel processing is estimated.

"Medical exam, X-ray, lab, etc." includes initial pre-employment requirements, frequent periodic exam/analysis during two-year employment period, a pre-final post employment exam/analysis, and a final post employment examine/analysis to ensure no ill effects have been incurred which could result in permanent or partial disabilities as a result of employment.

(b) *Transportation*.—(1) Domestic-Bus/Taxi/Limo is estimated.

(2) International-Hono/Enewetak Round Trip (R.T.) is based on prorata charter air line cost for four flights at \$20,400.

(4) *General and Administrative*.—Includes items such as home office executives participation activities, communications, drafting and engineering supplies, office supplies, reproductions, business taxes, home office EDP accounting and miscellaneous services, and other G&A items that cannot be specifically determined and allocated prior to execution of work.

b. *Off-Site Support Offices*.—Estimated costs are for requirements which will provide procurement and logistics support for field operations. Estimates are for engineering and procurement activities to be performed at the Contractor's home office and for logistics to be performed at a Conus West Coast port of embarkation (POE) at San Francisco/ Oakland or Seattle. The Honolulu Project Office will provide overall procurement, logistics and personnel services support.

c. *Procurement*.—Estimated costs are for purchase of materials, supplies and equipment for agriculture, temporary quarters-Japtan, community facilities, housing, transportation, temporary construction, export-pack, mobile construction and agricultural equipment, repair parts and fuel, small tools and supplies, housing and food-service subcontract, and other items as required.

d. *Profit/Fee*.—Estimated costs are based on a Weighted Guidelines Method for Cost Plus Fixed-Fee (CPFF) contracts applied to direct materials purchase, subcontracts, engineering direct labor, engineering overhead, direct labor, direct labor overhead and general and administrative costs.

7. Trust Territory Administration

Estimated costs are based on data provided by TPPI to Holmes & Narver.,

Note: (1) All other prices for materials, labor, equipment, transportation subcontracts, etc. are based on costs prevailing in 1974. Escalation factors have not been applied to these items.

(2) A contingency was included to provide for payment for services from other government agencies, for materials and equipment that may be required in addition to estimated budget costs, for possible damage to unfinished construction and/or agricultural works as a result of typhoon, wind or heavy rains, and other items that cannot presently be identified.

PERSONNEL MANNING TABLE
6. CONTRACTOR SUPPORT SERVICES

A. Field operations	Number	Man-months	Salary cost
(1) U.S. citizen:			
Project manager.....	1	26	\$78,000
Office manager.....	1	24	48,000
Clerical.....	4	72	43,200
Purchasing agent/expediter.....	1	32	48,000
Timekeeper.....	4	96	57,600
Supply and warehouse.....	2	48	28,800
Superintendent.....	4	96	96,000
Master mechanic.....	1	25	50,000
Supervisors.....	8	192	153,600
Subtotal.....	26	611	603,200
(2) Third-country national (TCN):			
Tesmaster.....	4	96	28,800
Equipment operator.....	16	312	79,200
Mechanic.....	4	24	21,600
Boat operator.....	30	720	216,000
Marine maintenance technician.....	8	192	86,400
Field engineer.....	4	96	48,000
Medical technician.....	2	48	24,000
Plant nursery technician.....	5	120	33,000
Cooks/kitchen attendants.....	8	192	38,400
Subtotal.....	81	1,800	575,400
(3) Enewetak/Micronesian:			
Laborer—Planting.....	61	1,560	351,270
Trainee—Plant nursery.....	3	72	14,010
Construction workers/trainees:			
Equipment operator/mechanic.....	8	192	54,759
Concrete and masonry worker.....	28	672	191,657
Carpenter.....	22	528	150,587
Sheet metal worker.....	4	96	27,380
Plumber.....	4	96	27,380
Electrician.....	4	96	27,380
Subtotal.....	138	3,312	844,523
Salary cost:			
(1) U.S. citizen.....	26	611	603,200
(2) 3d-country national.....	81	1,800	575,400
(3) Enewetak/Micronesian.....	138	3,312	844,523
Total.....	245	5,723	2,023,123

SUMMARY OF COST

[Based on 100 percent of maximum salary range for 2 years]

Item/description	American	TCN	Enewetak/ Micronesia	Amount	Percent of total cost
Field operations personnel.....	26	81	138		
Salaries.....	\$603,200	\$575,400	\$844,523	\$2,023,123	16.46
Insurance:					
FICA.....	\$22,182	0	0	22,182	
California State disability.....	\$4,134	0	0	4,134	
State/Federal unemployment.....	\$3,403	0	0	3,403	
Workmans compensation.....	\$30,964	\$32,004	\$21,113	84,081	
Public liability and property damage.....	\$9,048	\$3,631	\$12,668	30,347	
Subtotal.....	\$69,731	\$40,635	\$33,781	144,147	1.17
Mobilization/demobilization:					
Recruit/process/medical.....	\$35,100	\$109,350	0	144,450	
Transportation.....	\$21,580	\$67,230	0	88,810	
Subtotal.....	\$56,680	\$176,580	0	233,260	1.89
General and administrative.....	\$36,192	\$34,524	\$50,671	121,387	1.00
Subtotal, field operations personnel.....	\$765,803	\$827,139	\$907,812	2,521,917	20.52
Offsite support offices:					
Conus logistics office.....	12			625,312	
Honolulu project office.....	8			346,992	
Home office—Engineering.....	6			230,000	
Subtotal.....	26			1,202,304	9.78

SUMMARY OF COST—Continued

[Based on 100 percent of maximum salary range for 2 years]

Item/description	American	TCN	Enewetak/ Micronesia	Amount	Percent of total cost
Procurement:					
Agriculture				\$346,016	
Housing materials				2,630,820	
Mobile equipment				575,400	
Tools and supplies				360,000	
Subcontracts				1,774,000	
Subtotal				5,686,236	46.27
Profit/fee				572,060	4.66
Subtotal	52	81	138	9,982,517	81.23
Grove maintenance—7 Years				903,200	7.35
Subtotal				10,885,717	88.58
Contingency at 8.5 percent				926,523	7.55
Subtotal				11,812,240	96.13
Trust territory administration				475,941	3.87
Total, estimated budget cost	52	81	138	12,288,181	100.00

ENEWETAK ATOLL REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT—DETAILED COST SUMMARY

Item description	Unit	Quantity	Number of items	Estimated cost	Unit cost	Percent of total cost
1. Agriculture	Each	1,002.6	65,357	\$1,614,596	\$24.70	13.15
2. Community facilities	Square feet	129,836	26	433,893	3.34	3.53
3. Housing with components and appurtenances	do	173,307	117	2,530,114	14.60	20.49
4. Transportation (local residents)	Population	432	(²)	96,000	222.22	
5. Temporary quarters (Japlan)	do	432	(²)	55,456	128.37	
Subtotal	do	432	(²)	4,730,059	10,949.00	38.49
	Unit	Quantity	Number of personnel	Estimated cost	Cost per man-month	Percent of total cost
6. Contractor support services:						
(A) Field operations	M/mo	5,723	245	\$2,521,917	\$440.66	20.52
Offsite support facilities and engineering	M/mo	624	26	1,202,304	1,926.77	9.78
(C) Procurement and subcontracts	(²)	(²)	(²)	5,686,236		46.27
Subtotal	M/mo	6,347	271	9,410,457	586.77	76.57
(D) Profit/fee	M/mo	6,347	271	572,060	90.13	4.66
Subtotal, contractor support services	(²)	(²)	271	9,982,517	676.90	81.23
	Unit	Quantity	Number of items	Estimated cost	Unit cost	Percent of total cost
Items 1 through 6	(²)	(²)		\$14,712,576		119.73
Deduct procurement for items 1 through 5	(²)	(²)		-2,900,336		-23.60
Subtotal, Items 1 through 6	(²)	(²)		11,812,240		96.13
7. Trust territory administration (2 yr):						
(A) Administration	(²)	(²)		55,712		
(B) Transportation	(²)	(²)		128,160		
(C) Equipment	(²)	(²)		21,390		
(D) Housing, offices, and support	(²)	(²)		208,600		
Subtotal	(²)	(²)		413,862		
Contingency at 15 percent	(²)	(²)		62,079		
Subtotal	(²)	(²)		475,941		3.87
Total estimated cost	(²)	(²)		12,288,181		100.00

¹ Acres.² Lump sum

ENEWAK ATOLL—REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT RECAPITULATION OF ESTIMATED BUDGET COSTS

Item description	Unit	Quantity	Number of items	Estimated cost	Unit cost
1. Agriculture, 16 islands:					
(a) Planting-coconut, breadfruit, pandanus.....	Each	A1, 002. 6	65, 357	\$622, 073	\$9. 52
(b) Nurseries.....	do	4	65, 357	89, 323	1. 36
(c) Grove maintenance, by inhabitants.....	do	(1)	65, 357	903, 200	13. 82
Agriculture, subtotal.....	do		65, 357	1, 614, 596	24. 70
2. Community facilities, 2 islands:					
(a) Enjebi:					
(1) Recreation building, school, council house, dispensary and co-op.....	Square feet	18, 528	6	71, 488	3. 86
(2) Pier, utilities, and playing field.....	do	52, 500	7	170, 360	3. 25
Subtotal.....	do	71, 028	13	241, 848	3. 40
(b) Medren:					
(1) Recreation building, school, council house, dispensary, co-op, and warehouse.....	do	27, 336	7	50, 185	1. 84
(2) Pier, utilities, and playing field.....	do	50, 000	6	141, 860	2. 84
Subtotal.....	do	77, 336	13	192, 045	2. 48
Community facilities, subtotal.....	do	129, 836	26	433, 893	3. 34
3. Housing, 2 islands:					
(a) Enjebi: Complete "W" panel house with work storage shed, sanitation, water wells, and storage cistern.....	do	73, 236	51	1, 103, 130	15. 06
(b) Medren: Complete "W" panel house with work storage shed, sanitation, water wells, and storage cistern.....	do	94, 908	66	1, 426, 984	15. 04
Housing, subtotal.....	do	173, 307	117	2, 530, 114	14. 60
4. Transportation, 16 islands:					
(a) Roads—maintenance and repair.....	Population	432	LS	10, 000	23. 15
(b) Boats—Interisland.....	do	432	LS	86, 000	199. 07
Transportation, subtotal.....	do	432	LS	96, 000	222. 22
5. Temporary quarters, Japian.....	do	432	LS	55, 456	128. 37
Items 1 thru 5—Subtotal.....	do	432	LS	4, 730, 059	10, 949
6. Contractor support services:					
A. Field operations, 2-year period:					
(1) U.S. citizen personnel:					
(a) Salaries:					
(1) Administrative.....	M/Mo.	250	11	\$274, 800	\$1, 099. 22
		Quantity	Number of personnel	Amount	Total
					Unit cost

(2) Direct labor	M/Mo	361	15	328,400	909.69
Subtotal	M/Mo	611	26	\$603,200	1,987.23
(b) Insurance:					
(1) FICA—2 yr: 5.85 percent multiplied by \$13,200 of salary \$772.20; 26 employees multiplied by \$853.15 average.	M/Mo	611	26	22,182	36.30
(2) California SDI—2 yr: 1 percent multiplied by \$85 of salary \$85; 26 employees multiplied by \$159 average.	M/Mo	611	26	4,134	6.77
(3) California/Federal unemployment—2 yr: 2.70 percent multiplied by \$4,200, of salary \$113; 26 employees multiplied by \$130.89 average.	M/Mo	611	26	3,403	5.57
(4) Workman's compensation:					
(a) Administrative: \$3.50 per \$100, of salaries, \$2,748 multiplied by \$3.50 equals \$9,618.	M/Mo	611	26	30,964	50.68
(b) Direct labor: \$6.50 per \$100, of salaries, \$3,284 multiplied by \$6.50 equals \$21,346.	M/Mo	611	26	9,048	14.81
(5) Public liability and property damage: \$1.50 per salaries, \$6,032 multiplied by \$1.50.	M/Mo	611	26	9,048	14.81
Subtotal				69,731	
(c) Mobilization/demobilization:					
(1) Personnel processing, 26 employees:					
(a) Recruiting/processing	M/Mo	611	26	35,100	57.45
(b) Medical examination, X-ray, lab, etc.	M/Mo	611	26	35,100	57.45
26 employees multiplied by					
(2) Transportation:					
(a) Domestic—bus/taxi/limo	M/Mo	611	26	21,580	35.32
(b) International—Hono/ Eniwetok \$800 RT.	M/Mo	611	26	21,580	35.32
26 employees multiplied by					
Subtotal				56,680	
(d) General and administrative: Based on field payroll, 603,200 multiplied by 6 percent G. & A. rate.	M/Mo	611	26	36,192	59.23
U.S. citizen total	M/Mo	611	26	755,803	1,253.36
2) 3rd country nationals:					
(a) Salaries:					
(1) Administrative	M/Mo	144	6	72,000	
(2) Direct labor	M/Mo	1,656	75	503,400	
Subtotal	M/Mo	1,800	81	575,400	319.66
(b) Insurance:					
(1) Workmans compensation:					
(a) Administrative: \$2.50 per \$100 of salaries, \$720 multiplied by \$2.50 equals \$1,800.					

ENEWETAK ATOLL—REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT RECAPITULATION OF ESTIMATED BUDGET COSTS—Continued

	Unit	Quantity	Number of personnel	Amount	Total	Unit cost
(b) Direct labor: \$5.00 per \$100 of salaries, \$5,034 multiplied by \$5 equals \$30,204				\$32,004		
(c) Public liability and property damage: \$1.50 per \$100 of salaries, \$5,754 multiplied by \$1.50 equals				8,631		
Subtotal	M/Mo	1,800	81		\$40,635	\$22.58
(c) Mobilization and demobilization:						
(1) Personnel Processing—81 ea						
(a) Recruiting/processing						\$150
(b) Medical examination, X-ray, laboratory						1,200
81 employees multiplied by						1,350
(2) Transportation, road trip:						
(a) Domestic—Bus/taxi/limousine						\$30
(b) International						800
81 employees multiplied by						830
Subtotal	M/Mo	1,800	81	67,230		
(d) General and administrative: Based on field payroll \$575,400 multiplied by 6 percent G. & A. rate.	M/Mo	1,800	81		176,580	98.10
TCN personnel total	M/Mo	1,800	81		34,324	19.18
(3) Enewetak/Micronesia:						
(a) Salaries—Direct labor	M/Mo	3,312	138		844,523	254.98
(b) Insurance:						
(1) Workmans compensation: \$2.50 per \$100 of salaries \$8,445.23 multiplied by \$2.50				21,113		
(2) Public liability and property damage: \$1.50 per \$100 of salaries \$8,445.23 multiplied by \$1.50				12,668		
Subtotal	M/Mo	3,312	138		33,781	10.20
A. General and administrative: Based on field payroll, \$844,523 by 6 percent G. & A. rate	M/Mo	3,312	138		50,671	15.30
Enewetak/Micronesia, total	M/Mo	3,312	138		928,975	280.48
RECAPITULATION						
(1) U.S. citizens	M/Mo	611	26	765,803		
(2) 3d country national	M/Mo	1,800	81	827,139		

(3) Eniwetok/Micronesian.....	M/Mo	3,312	138	928,975	
Total.....	M/Mo	5,723	245		2,521,917
B. Offsite support offices:					
(1) Conus Logistics Office.....	M/Mo	288	12	625,312	2,171.22
(2) Honolulu Project Office.....	M/Mo	192	8	346,992	1,807.25
(3) Engineering, home office.....	M/Mo	144	6	230,000	1,597.22
Subtotal.....	M/Mo	624	26		1,202,304
					1,926.77
C. Procurement:					
(1) Agriculture.....				346,016	
(2) Temporary quarters, Japan.....				41,256	
(3) Housing and facilities.....				2,513,064	
(4) Transportation, roads, and boats.....				86,000	
(5) Temporary construction.....				76,500	
(6) Export pack/shipping—subcontract.....				910,000	
(7) Equipment rent/purchase.....				575,400	
(8) Inspection and testing.....				18,000	
(9) Small tools and supplies.....				360,000	
(10) Housing and food service.....				760,000	
Subtotal.....	LS	LS	NA		5,686,236
D. Profit/fee:					
Based on weighted guidelines:					
	Weighted percent	Amount			
(1) Direct materials and equipment.....	4.0	\$3,912,236		156,489	
(2) Subcontracts.....	5.0	1,774,000		88,700	
(3) Engineering, direct labor.....	8.7	1,048,437		91,484	
(4) Engineering overhead.....	7.5	153,867		11,513	
(5) Direct labor.....	9.0	2,023,123		182,081	
(6) Direct labor overhead.....	7.0	377,407		26,418	
(7) General and administrative.....	8.0	121,387		9,711	
Subtotal.....		9,410,457		566,396	
CPFF cost risk factor at 1 percent.....				5,664	
Subtotal.....					
	M/Mo	3,083	128		572,060
Contractor support services, subtotal.....	LS	LS	LS		9,982,517

FIRST INCREMENT OF FUNDING

PROPOSED FY 1976 BUDGET REQUEST FOR SEPARATE AUTHORIZATION BILL

ENEWETAK REHABILITATION—\$3,500,000

The rehabilitation of the Enewetak Atoll will begin in earnest in FY-1976 with an initial request for construction funds of \$3,500,000. Planning and design work have already been funded with prior year appropriations. The FY-1976 funding will be adequate to allow the selected contractor to mobilize and set up temporary camps. The first task to be undertaken is the site preparation of the islands of Japtan, Enjebi, Medren, and Enewetak, a major part of which involves demolition and removal of unneeded concrete slabs and foundations. Final site preparation of the islands will allow the planting of coconut palms, breadfruit trees and other important crops. A start on private housing will be made on the islands selected for the residential areas. Since the AEC recommendations restrict the living areas to southern islands, it is anticipated that all housing will be built on the islands of Enewetak, Medren and Japtan. Additional funding of about \$9 million in constant dollars will be sought in future years to finish the Enewetak rehabilitation program. Similar to the FY-1976 request, all additional funding for the project will be sought through a separate authorization above the normal ceiling for grants.

Breakdown of \$3,500,000

* Mobilization.....	710, 000
Temporary quarters.....	56, 000
Temporary construction.....	80, 500
Advance procurement of materials.....	2, 403, 500
Construction.....	250, 000

* If a single contractor is used for both the cleanup and the rehabilitation and resettlement programs, this amount will be adjusted.

Schedule

July 1, 1975 to March 1, 1976—Advance Procurement of Construction Materials and Temporary Construction of Japtan

March 1, 1976 to June 1, 1976—Mobilization

June 1, 1976—Start Construction for Rehabilitation & Resettlement Program

[Editors note.—During the subcommittee proceedings this morning, H.R. 15963 and S. 3812 were heard first. Following these first proceedings, the subcommittee heard H.R. 16731 and H.R. 16793. During the latter proceedings, with Mr. Clausen in the Chair, the following colloquy took place on H.R. 15963 and S. 3812:]

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CLAUSEN. The gentlelady from Hawaii.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Chairman, would it be appropriate to return to the Enewetak bill, or has it been reported out?

Mr. CLAUSEN. It has been reported out.

But I would state to the gentlelady that we will have an opportunity to consider any further amendment or request, unless it was for purposes of developing the record.

Mrs. MINK. I would like to ask unanimous consent—for the purposes of developing a record and to make a request. I regret that I was not here at the beginning of this meeting—but I am aware of a recent meeting that occurred out in the trust territory involving the very issue that is raised in this legislation.

And I have here a newspaper article that appeared in my Hawaii newspapers, which attempts to summarize the reports that came out of that visit. And I think it is very pertinent to the bill that we are discussing, and I would like to at least have a report on this meeting for the record before this bill goes to the full committee.

I would like to ask unanimous consent that this newspaper article be inserted in the record during the considerations of this bill today.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Without objection, the newspaper article referred to by the gentlelady from Hawaii will be inserted in the record on the Enewetak bill.

[The newspaper article follows:]

[From the Honolulu Advertiser, Sept. 9, 1974]

ENIWETOK ATOLL STILL NOT LIVABLE

(By Gerald Kato)

The natives of Eniwetok Atoll, anxious to return to the homeland they were forced to leave because of nuclear testing, have learned that their choice for habitation is too radioactive for safe living.

The Eniwetokese now living at Ujelang had selected Enjebi, a northern islet, as their first preference for habitation, but government officials said it will not be safe from radioactivity for another 30 years.

In addition, an environmental impact statement released last week said that radioactivity in the northern islands is much greater than that in the southern islands.

The island of Runit was found to be the most contaminated. The statement proposes that all radioactive materials be dumped into a crater on Runit, then covered with concrete.

A delegation of Eniwetokese met with representatives of the Department of Defense, the Department of the Interior and the Atomic Energy Commission on Eniwetok, to review the environmental impact draft. Eniwetok natives have until Nov. 11 to offer comments on the statement.

The atoll natives were exiled to the smaller atoll of Ujelang in 1947 when the U.S. Government began nuclear testing. The Eniwetok Atoll, about 2,500 miles southeast of Honolulu, was the target of more than 30 nuclear explosions between 1948 and 1958, including the world's first hydrogen bomb.

The statement proposes a four-phase operation to make that atoll suitable for habitation:

A clean-up phase to remove the debris, structures, and soils that may present dangers to human habitation.

A rehabilitation phase to provide housing and replanting of coconut trees and other crops for returning natives.

A resettlement phase, to occur after the clean-up is completed and the islands have been certified safe. Housing could be constructed and people could begin cultivating the land.

A long-term development phase, which would involve developing the economy and culture of the islands.

However, government officials believe it will still be a while until these phases can be begun.

According to the statement: "Both fish and birds are in plentiful supply, crabs have been found throughout much of the atoll and no species have been reported as having disappeared because of the testing program. In other words, the islanders should find animal life very much the same as it was in 1947."

Government surveys of the atoll show that radioactivity was found in the soil, in sediment at the bottom of the lagoon, in shrubs and trees, and in the flesh of birds.

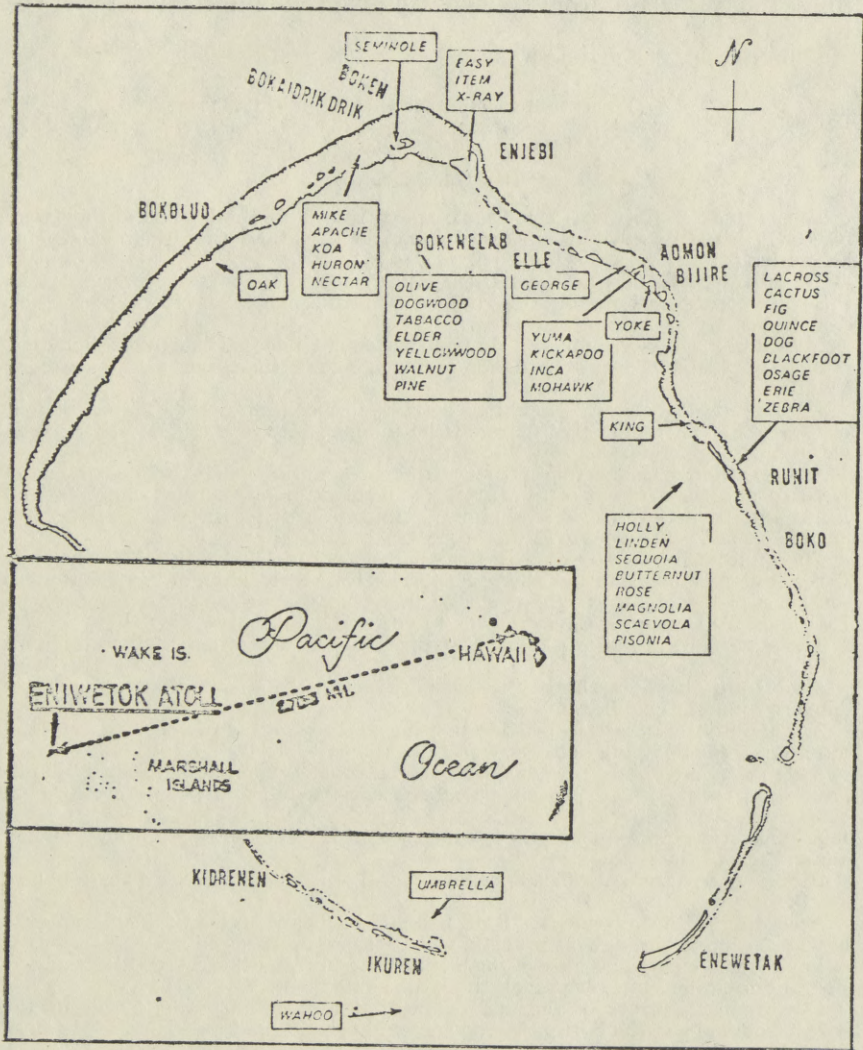
"The activity of the northern islands (Bokoluo-Runit) was and remains, much greater than that of the south (Boko-Kidremen)," the statement said.

The reason for this, the statement said, is that there were many more weapons tests in the north than the south.

"One of the things that affects the radioactivity in a given section of an island is the amount of vegetation present in the areas where the sample was taken," the statement said.

"Areas with many plants and trees show the highest levels while areas with few plants and trees show less. The lowest radiation is found on the beaches. This is caused by the actions of the wind, rain and waves which remove contaminated particles from the sand."

The impact statement said crops grown on Eniwetok will be continuously sampled for radioactivity. Also, natives will be given a physical examination before returning, and given annual re-examination to ensure that no one is exposed to large doses of radiation.



The Eniwetok Atoll—with the names of the nuclear tests in boxes

Please proceed, Mrs. Mink.

Mrs. MINK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

For the information of the members of the committee, this report alleges that although the natives are "anxious to return to the homeland they were forced to leave because of nuclear testing, they have now learned that their choice for habitation is too radioactive for safe living. The Enwetakese now living at Ujelang have selected Enjebi, the northern island, as their first preference for habitation. But Government officials said it would not be safe from radioactivity for another 30 years."

And the article goes on to explain other findings which were revealed to the Enewetakese during the September visit.

I think it would be appropriate, Mr. Chairman, to request the Department to respond to this article and to provide the members of this committee with a report and a discussion of the summaries of the other agencies' reports, so that we may assess whether this request for funding is appropriate.

We need to know whether, in fact, the ultimate beneficiary that we are seeking to help, which are the Enewetakese, to get them back where they want to go, is, in fact, going to be achieved by the legislation if this article is in fact true.

I raise this question without having had an opportunity to inquire into the background of this article to determine its validity.

So what I am seeking today, Mr. Chairman, is information to either support or refute its assertions.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Is there any objection to the request from the gentlelady of Hawaii?

[No response.]

Mr. CLAUSEN. Then without objection, the gentlelady will frame a question to the Department, and they, in turn, will respond. And it will be included at the appropriate place in the record during this hearing.¹

Does that complete the gentlelady's questions?

Mrs. MINK. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. Chairman, if I may, I would like to introduce two more of our Micronesian citizens who are here with us today.

They are the district administrator of the Marshalls district, which includes Enewetak, Mr. Oscar DeBrum, and a very charming young lady who is assisting Mr. Quinn in our budget department, our budget analyst, Mrs. Bernie Diaz.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Very nice to have you with us before the committee.

THE REHABILITATION OF ENEWETAK ATOLL

Do you have any comments that you would like to make to the committee to register your presence?

Mr. DEBRUM. Mr. Chairman, thank you.

This is my first time, my first experience with a budget hearing. I want to add my "thank you" to that of the High Commissioner for the past support we have received in the district. We hope that we will continue to receive this support until such time that we can build the basic economic foundations that can offer a much more self-sustaining economy for the Micronesian islands.

That is all that I have at this time. Thank you.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Do you have any comments to make with regard to what the gentlelady from Hawaii said in regard to the concerns to the ability to inhabit the area after the rehabilitation on Eniwetok?

Mr. DEBRUM. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman.

The article as conveyed to the committee is true. We spent a week-and-a-half on the island about 3 weeks ago, combining forces with the Department of the Interior, Congress of Micronesia and the Trust Territory Government, plus the Department of Defense, and it was pointed out to us—based on the survey conducted by the

¹ See letter and answer on p. 25.

Atomic Energy Commission—that one of the villages which the people wanted to resettle back on would not be able to be rehabilitated because of some radioactivity for some 30 years to come yet.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Would that apply to all of the island or just a portion of the island, and if it is a portion of the island, what percentage of the island are we dealing with, what area?

Mr. DeBRUM. We are talking of the entire island of Enjebi—the entire island. And some parts of the northern islands on Enewetak Atoll were found to be somewhat more radioactive than in certain parts.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Well, are you satisfied that the governmental agencies that are in the process of evaluating all of these factors are fully aware of this information, are adequately aware of this?

Mr. DeBRUM. Yes, sir.

And that feeling was honestly and sincerely conveyed to the people of the island. They are fully aware of the existing conditions on the islands, and we are in the process of having a second look at the master plan with the people of the island, for them to tell us, to inform us where they would want to stay among the other islands that aren't radioactive within the atoll.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Well I am very pleased to have you here before the committee. This being your first presentation, I might say that you have done extremely well. And it is clear that you are at least a professional in your own area and are now becoming a professional on Capitol Hill.

Mr. RADEWAGEN. Mr. Chairman, with your permission—

Mr. CLAUSEN. Yes.

Mr. RADEWAGEN [continuing]. I think we really ought to clear up for the record, when we speak of the "island", there are many islands in the atoll. And with your indulgence, if I might turn to Mr. Earl Gilmore, who is an expert from Holmes and Narver, who has come to Washington for the purpose of this hearing, he might be able to put into better perspective some of the things in the article that Mrs. Mink raised, just in a brief summary.

Mr. CLAUSEN. All right. Would you give your name and identify yourself for the record?

Mr. GILMORE. I am Earl Gilmore, from Holmes and Narver, retained by the trust territory.

There are 40 islands in the atoll. The northern part of those islands originally were inhabited by the Dri Enjebi people; the southern half by the Dri Enewetak. The only restrictions are to the northern part. And the only real restriction is that it is recommended that people not live there; they can travel there, they can fish there.

The recommendations are that they resettle on the southern half. There is enough land for them to resettle.

The people of Enewetak now must make a decision on the land tenure. Originally, about half of the Dri Enjebi people lived in the north and had their homes there. The Dri Enewetak lived on the southern half. They have now intermarried and there are combined land rights.

The people have gone back to Ujelang. They understand the restriction that they can no longer have the Dri Enjebi community on the north. They have gone back to Ujelang to make a decision on how they resettle the three major islands remaining: the islands of Enewetak, Medren, and Japtan.

There is ample space to do this, they understand the restrictions, and I don't believe we will have a problem with the master plan in the resettling of the people. It doesn't mean they cannot go back. There are just certain restrictions that have been placed on the people by the study.

Mr. CLAUSEN. OK. Thank you, sir.

[Whereupon the subcommittee proceeded to other business.]

[The letter of Mrs. Mink to the Department of the Interior dated Oct. 3, 1974 with answers to questions follows:]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., October 3, 1974.

Hon. JOHN KYL,
*Assistant Secretary for Congressional and Public Affairs, Department of the Interior,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. KYL: On October 1 during testimony by High Commissioner Edward Johnston before the House Subcommittee on Territorial and Insular Affairs, I asked questions relating to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. I was asked to submit my questions to the Department in writing.

Following are the questions I asked at the Subcommittee hearing. I would appreciate full responses as soon as possible.

(1) Please provide the following information regarding Trust Territory appropriations for each of the last 5 years—

How much was spent for personnel?

What projects (infrastructure) were funded? How much for each?

What projects (infrastructure) were completed? What was total cost?

(2) Over the 25 year period, the United States has been T.T. trustee. What cash revenues has the T.T. been able to generate so as to achieve self-sufficiency for the entire Trust Territory?

What local revenues have there been in agriculture? For each yr.

What local revenues have there been in fishing? For each yr.

What local revenues have there been in tourism? For each yr.

(3) Please provide the Interior Department response to Resolution Number 27-1971 of the Mariana Islands legislature—

What payments were made to Amelco Engineers company for installation of water and sewage lines on Saipan, Mariana Islands, for work that was not performed or completed?

When the contract was let, what work was specified?

What was constructed?

When was the work called for by the contract completed?

What did Black Construction Company construct?

Was this the same work Amelco was supposed to do?

(4) An increase of \$15 million in FY 75 appropriations is requested for stepping up construction of public facilities. Of this, what part represents non-fulfillment of previously contracted work or previously budgeted items?

(5) Please provide a full report on the situation with respect to the people of Eniwetok Atoll, including but not limited to—

What is the status of the plans for their relocation?

What evidence is there that all those involved are pleased with the plans for their relocation?

Isn't Enjebi their first choice for relocation, but it is so radioactive it won't be safe for another 30 years?

When will Runit be safe for habitation?

What is the radioactivity of Eniwetok?

What funds have been spent thus far to make these islands inhabitable?

What public facilities have been constructed specifically for Eniwetokese?

What additional facilities are needed?

Is the fish and other sea life edible?

Who says it is safe for the natives to return to live there?

(6) What is the \$12 million to be used for which is sought in H.R. 15963?

(7) What was the cost for Bikini? Is it complete? Are the natives back there?

Very truly yours,

PATSY T. MINK,
Member of Congress.

Following are answers of the Department of the Interior to questions 5, 6, and 7 in letter of Congresswoman Mink to Assistant Secretary John Kyl, dated Oct. 3, 1974:

5. (a.) The people of Enewetak have a strong desire to return to their atoll and have actively participated in the preparation of a Master Plan for the rehabilitation and resettlement of Enewetak Atoll. They recognize and believe in the significant role they played in the United States' efforts to maintain a balance of nuclear power. Now that their islands are no longer needed, they want to fulfill their desire to return and are relying on your support to accomplish it.

Enewetak came under foreign domination late in the nineteenth century when the Germans established a protectorate over the Marshall Islands. In 1941 the Japanese seized Enewetak along with other German Micronesian possessions. They, like the Germans exploited the copra trade in the islands. The Japanese Mandate lasted until the area was taken by United States forces in World War II. Enewetak was captured in February 1944. When Enewetak was selected as a nuclear weapons test site in 1947, the Enewetak people were relocated 124 miles southwest to Ujelang Atoll where they remain at the present time. This atoll has 24 percent of the land area and less than 7 percent of the lagoon area that Enewetak contains. The original population of 136 has tripled and the people are aware that the natural resources are more abundant on Enewetak than on Ujelang.

Actions taken by the U.S. Government agencies to prepare for the return of the Enewetak people to their atoll include an engineering survey by the Defense Nuclear Agency whose recommendations for cleanup are contained in a three volume Engineering Study for a Cleanup Plan. Radiological conditions were surveyed by the Atomic Energy Commission and the results published in the three volume Enewetak Radiological Survey of October 1973. The AEC published its recommendations based on the survey in a Task Group Report in June 1974.

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands prepared a three volume, Master Plan for the Rehabilitation and Resettlement of Enewetak Atoll in 1973. The Enewetak people selected a planning council who worked with the TTPI planners to ensure that the desires of the people were incorporated into the Master Plan. The wishes of the people have been detailed in the Master Plan regarding land use, the design and construction of houses, the formation of community centers, the agricultural program and the potentials for economic development of the atoll.

In addition to these documents, a three volume Draft Environmental Impact Statement was published by DNA in September 1974. This document assessed the impacts of the proposed cleanup, rehabilitation and resettlement programs on the environment as well as on the people of Enewetak.

(b.) Indeed, Enjibe Island was the habitation choice of the dri-Enjibe, one of the two political and traditional subdivisions of the total population. This, of course, was a choice, subject to radiological safety consideration. It was the Atomic Energy Commission's recommendation that Enjibe not be used for habitation (although short visits are safe) until radiation levels are reduced to the accepted guidelines. It is uncertain at this time just how long this will take through normal half-life evolution and by environmental considerations such as washing away by rain, etc. It may be as long as 30 years but probably will be somewhat less.

(c.) Regarding the Island of Runit, it cannot be determined if or when it will be habitable until radiological cleanup has taken place. Basic research and development projects are directed towards solution of plutonium contamination problems.

(d.) To answer your questions on the radiation level of Enewetak, we must refer you to the AEC and, particularly, to the exhaustive report *Enewetak Radiological Survey*, NVO-140, October 1973.

(e.) No funds have been specifically earmarked and spent to render the atoll habitable. The Office of Management and Budget has instructed the Department of Defense to seek funds for and subsequently clean up the atoll, while the Department of the Interior has been given the responsibility of rehabilitation and resettlement. The Department of Defense has to date, been unsuccessful in its efforts to secure Congressional funding approval for cleanup through the military construction program.

(f.) There have not been public facilities constructed on Enewetak "specifically for Enewetakese." This of course will not happen until funding for cleanup, rehabilitation and resettlement becomes available. The detailed Master Plan prepared by Holmes and Narver, Inc., with full input by the people of Enewetak specifies exactly what facilities are needed.

(g.) There are no radiological reasons not to eat fish and other sea life.

(h.) The AEC recommended the habitation patterns based on the above referred to survey. This was incorporated into the draft E.I.S. of which you have been furnished a copy.

6. The \$12 million sought in H.R. 15963 will be used in accordance with the Master Plan and detailed in the enclosed "Briefing Document for Enewetak Master Plan," September 1974.

7. About 50 former residents have returned from Kili Atoll to their home island of Bikini. They are engaged in construction of the housing units and in coconut grove maintenance.

The normal maturation process for coconut trees is about five to seven years. The groves are now beginning to bear fruit but it will be several years before full production is achieved for food and for the production of copra.

Forty core houses plus accompanying outbuildings have been constructed at the atoll. Twenty-eight additional units have been funded through FY 1975 and construction will begin shortly. An elementary school and a communications building have also been built.

Funding to date has been as follows:

Fiscal year:

1970	\$1, 500, 000
1971	0
1972	125, 000
1973	485, 000
1974	330, 000
1975	667, 000
Total	3, 107, 000

Additional funding of about \$700,000 will be sought to complete the project. Funding for ten more housing units plus a dispensary, church, municipal buildings and other public facilities will be sought in future year appropriations.



