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THE FEDERAL BUDGET FOR 1977

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HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-FOURTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

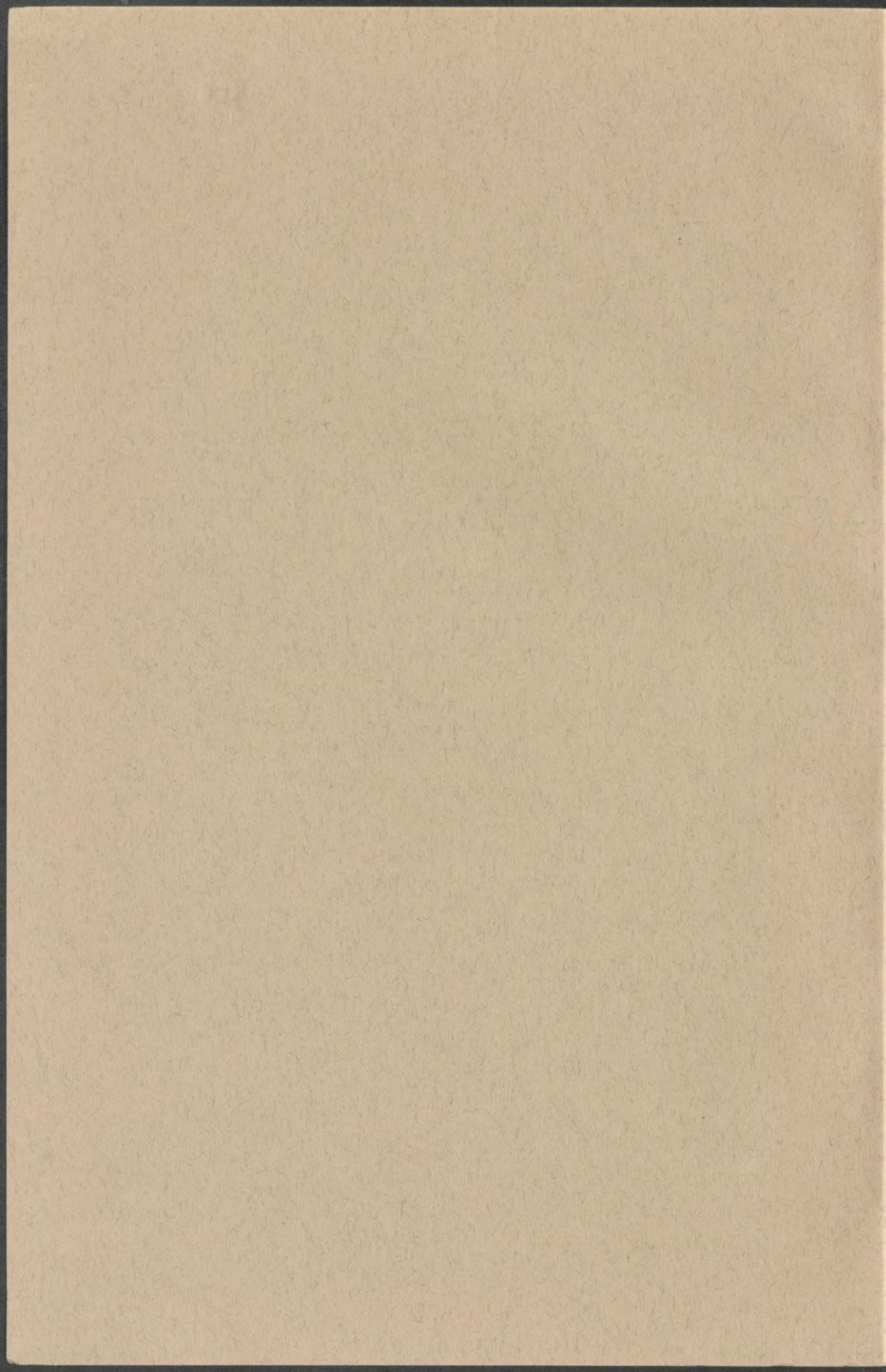
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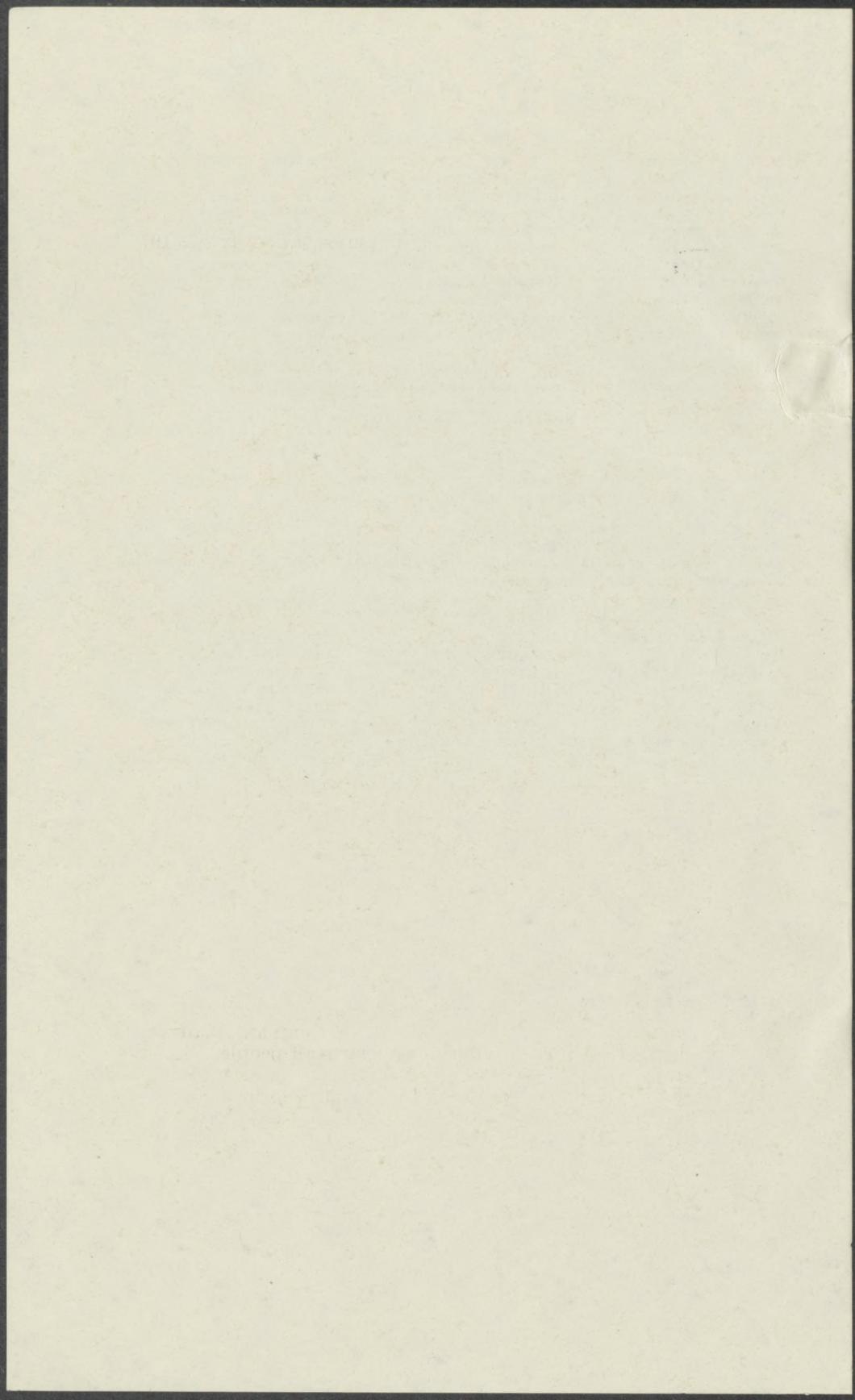
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TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1976.

THE FEDERAL BUDGET FOR 1977

WITNESSES

HON. WILLIAM E. SIMON, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
ALAN GREENSPAN, CHAIRMAN, COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
JAMES T. LYNN, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
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Mr. MAHON. The committee will come to order.

For a number of years we have had general overall hearings at the beginning of each session of the Congress. We have had these hearings on the overall fiscal situation and the President's budget. We have had before us for these hearings the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and Mr. Arthur Burns of the Federal Reserve, Mr. Greenspan and others.

The rules of the House and the law of the land requires that we have this hearing. Under our new budget control system, we will have many opportunities for an overview of the entire Federal operation. It is unfortunate that a committee of 55 members cannot very well participate adequately in a hearing of this type. We will just have to do the best we can with the situation.

I would like to welcome you, Mr. Simon, Secretary of the Treasury. I would like to welcome you and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Mr. Lynn, Mr. Greenspan, chairman of the President's Economic Advisers, and your staff people.

Mr. Secretary, it seems to me we should hear you first. Mainly we want to ask questions. We don't want to take our time listening to long statements because our time will be gone and we would have no time for interrogation. Is this agreeable to you?

Secretary SIMON. Mr. Chairman, if we could all three go through our statements as quickly as we can, then we could get to the questions and answers.

Mr. MAHON. How long is your statement, Mr. Secretary?

Secretary SIMON. I will submit the entire statement for the record and I will try to get through it just as fast as I can, not reading it obviously.

Mr. MAHON. All right, proceed. I understand that you will not be with us this afternoon. You will be back with us tomorrow?

Secretary SIMON. Yes, sir, I will be here for the morning session and then I will be here tomorrow until 3:30 in the afternoon when I have to meet with the Prime Minister of Israel.

Mr. MAHON. What sort of statement do you have, Mr. Lynn?

Mr. LYNN. Very short, Mr. Chairman. I think the reading time is only about 4 minutes.

Mr. MAHON. That sounds like the President's budget itself. The statement of the President was very brief. Of course the budget contained, including the appendix, about 1,600 pages.

Do you have a statement, Dr. Greenspan?

Mr. GREENSPAN. No, I do not, Mr. Chairman. I think I can do that in zero time.

Secretary SIMON. I am the only windy one, Mr. Chairman. I will do my best to get through it very quickly.

Mr. MAHON. All right. Let me say that under the circumstances I believe members of the committee will agree that we would have to operate under the House rule with respect to the 5-minute period. I realize that a number of members have submitted questions, and others will be submitted for the record, and so forth, but we will just do the best we can.

We will yield 5 minutes each to two members on my left and 5 minutes to one member on the right in order to balance out the time.

I would suggest that members not ask other members to yield, because if a man has 5 minutes in the first go around he will not have very much time to yield. I think, then, we are ready to proceed.

CONCERN OF AMERICAN PEOPLE WITH BIG DEFICITS

Mr. Secretary, we must all recognize that the American people are deeply disturbed about the affairs of our Nation, and well they might be. They are very much concerned about the fiscal situation which confronts the country—which has confronted the country for some time. I am sure that there are those in officialdom and among the citizens generally who have been benumbed by these huge deficits, the huge increases in the national debt, but the rank and file citizen in and out of government in my opinion is very much disturbed and wants to see something worthwhile come of our efforts this year with respect to budget control and otherwise.

In a statement which I made in the House following the submission of the President's budget, I said the following:

Year after year we have experienced high deficits. In fact, in the 10 years that will end with fiscal 1977, the debt will have increased \$359.7 billion, a sum in excess of what had been accumulated in the entire first 190 years of our existence as a nation.

This of course is a very shocking fact. The debt for the current fiscal year 1976 will increase I believe, according to the estimates, by about \$90 billion. The deficit will be I believe about \$67 billion. For the fiscal year 1977, the forthcoming fiscal year, it is estimated that the unified

budget deficit will be about \$43 billion, but the debt, which encompasses more than just the deficit figures, will increase by about \$67 billion, so we are confronted with a very, very serious situation, and we will appreciate your best views with respect to these matters.

There are those who say that the Government spending has nothing to do with inflation. There are those who say that the debt should not give us any problem, any concern. There are those who say we shouldn't have a balanced budget. Well, we haven't had a balanced budget in a very long time.

My first question will relate to the matter of a balanced budget, but we won't go into that at this time, and I will have a very few questions after you finish your statement, Mr. Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Secretary SIMON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of this distinguished committee. I will summarize as quickly as possible the statement that I would like to have put in the record completely. I start out with the state of the current economy, a discussion of Federal revenue estimates, and to certain concepts which underlie what in our judgment is the most important aspect of all. That is a durable, orderly, and sustaining economic recovery.

CURRENT CONDITION OF ECONOMY

I describe what the current condition of the economy is, the bottoming out in April. In reviewing the various policies over the past 15 years, it appears that there are concepts that the U.S. Government must continually intervene to stabilize our economy, and the natural tendency in Government to concentrate on shortrun problems without adequate consideration for the cumulative impact of these decisions on the future.

As to Federal revenue estimates, I am enclosing with my testimony the testimony which I gave before the House Budget Committee last fall, which details the way we estimate the revenues in the Treasury. We recognize that this is probably the most difficult process we have, because it requires us to make precise—which are impossible—estimates of GNP growth, profitability of corporations, business activities, individual taxes, et cetera.

The revenue estimates are at \$351.5 billion for fiscal year 1977, and I describe what also goes beyond.

Looking 5 years into the future, as we are required to project, our revenue estimates grow to \$585.4 billion in 1981. These assumptions embodied in all our projections include the integration of corporate and personal taxes as well as all of the other proposals that the administration presently has before the Congress.

I then speak of the balancing of the budget by fiscal 1979, and the favorable impact that that would have on the future development of the U.S. economy, the cumulative effect of spending programs, and so forth, and the need to deal with the current problems in a manner that will not restrict future flexibility.

ACCRUAL COST REPORTING

I discuss the accrual accounting system, on which Arthur Anderson has recently come out with a very detailed study. I am not proposing that we substitute accrual accounting for our present accounting methods. But I think it is important to have accrual accounting to take a look at what the impact is on our future commitments of our present actions.

I know there has been concern evidenced in the past about having us installing elaborate systems in agencies where the need is not clearly established. I want to assure you that I am not advocating a slavish application of textbook accounting to every agency. All Federal agencies have accrual accounting today of some sort. What we want to do is just supplement this with some missing pieces of major proportions. As I say, I am not proposing a change in the budget method, the method of calculating the official budget, the surplus or deficit, or in the matter of justifying appropriations. It is not a substitute. It is just a very useful add-on.

LONG-TERM POLICY ISSUES

I then talk about the longer term policy issues and about why Government spending has proved to be a cumbersome tool for short-term economic stabilization. There is never a way that the old programs are phased down or eliminated as we move into periods of high economic activity. We need to avoid abrupt and excessive change in Government expenditures and control the size of the chronic Federal deficits, the cumulative nature of same, and their negative impact on capital formation. That is discussed at some length.

I also enclose in my testimony a three-page memorandum called "Crowding Out", setting the record straight, and putting into perspective this whole issue of capital formation, and the often neglected look at the need for the Federal Government to finance deficits in the marketplace, in competition with private demands, housing, small business, and the rest.

I then talk about the deficits and how they accumulate over time. The total Federal debt has increased from \$329 billion in fiscal year 1966 to an estimated \$633.9 billion at the end of fiscal 1976. That is a rise of 92 percent. We talk about it again in the context of crowding out, and the whole capital formation issue, the uncontrollables and the rest.

Basically, the final portion of my testimony deals with how to provide what we believe is the most important issue: to have the durable, lasting economic recovery that is going to reemploy our presently unemployed people on a permanent basis, rather than the temporary basis that past excessive policies have proven to do.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MAHON. Your complete statement will of course appear in the record, Mr. Secretary.

[Secretary Simon's statement follows:]

FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERYSTATEMENT BY THE HONORABLE WILLIAM E. SIMON
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
BEFORE THE
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
JANUARY 27 and 28, 1976

Mr. Chairman and members of this distinguished committee:

I am pleased to appear before you this morning in connection with the President's budget message. Your committee plays an extremely important role in the budget process, and I look forward to working with you today and tomorrow in your deliberations. Because Federal expenditures now have a significant impact on the allocation of resources in our society as well as in determining the stability of the economic system, the policy decisions reached will have important implications for our future economy.

With me are two distinguished members of the Administration. Mr. Lynn will talk about the budget and Mr. Greenspan about economic policies underlying the budget. I will limit my remarks to a brief statement about the current economy, to a discussion of Federal revenue estimates, and to certain concepts which underlie a durable, orderly and sustained economic recovery. In my judgment the latter is the most important topic and I will devote a major portion of my allotted time to it. Together I hope that we can reach a broader understanding of the economic recovery underway and the need for responsible budgetary policies that will sustain it not only in 1976 but in the longer run as well.

We begin this important budget planning session with significant and solid improvement in the U.S. economy during 1975. As we know, the turning point in the economy came around April ending the most severe recession since World War II. Final sales, real gross national product and industrial production have shown solid gains and give us all considerable optimism for further progress in output growth. Significant improvement also has been made in reducing the rate of inflation and expanding employment opportunities. This is an impressive turnaround from the situation which prevailed one year ago.

Despite this progress, we must not become complacent. Inflation and unemployment remain serious problems. Embedded

in the present recovery are risks which must be watched closely and isolated as nearly as possible. If inflation should escalate, it will bring on severe problems that ultimately could halt the recovery. We then would repeat the pattern of inflation-recession-unemployment of the last several years, but with even more serious consequences.

Throughout much of the past fifteen years, the concept that the U.S. Government must continually intervene to stabilize the economy has come to dominate policy decisions. However, because of the lagged impact of fiscal and to a lesser extent, monetary stimulus, such actions have often been counter-productive and have accentuated rather than stabilized the fluctuations in the business cycle.

There is a natural tendency to concentrate on short-run problems without adequate consideration for the cumulative impact of decisions on the future. This point is particularly germane today because of the cries by some for massive stimulation. As I will discuss shortly, we must look beyond 1976 at the impact of such policies on future inflation, capital investment, and economic growth. At the very least, policy decisions should be based on a horizon of several years -- not just the next few months.

The proper role of government is to create an environment for sustained, orderly and durable economic growth through its fiscal, monetary, and regulatory policies. With respect to fiscal policy, the beginning is the budget. As you know, proposed Federal expenditures total \$394.2 billion under the Administration's plan. Mr. Lynn will discuss the details of the budget. The other side of the picture, of course, is Federal revenues which I wish to take a few minutes to discuss.

Federal Revenue Estimates

The Department of the Treasury is responsible for estimating Federal revenues as a basis for planning fiscal policies. The beginning point for our estimates is the preparation of detailed GNP forecasts by a trio of the Treasury, the Council of Economic Advisers and the Office of Management and Budget. Using these general forecasts and specific revenue information obtained from a variety of sources, the Treasury prepares monthly collection estimates. I might add that in my testimony of September 29, 1975, before the House Budget Committee, the detailed estimating procedures for revenues were described. Attached is a copy of that testimony.

The estimating process obviously depends upon several factors: (1) the accuracy of the GNP forecasts; (2) changes in the mix of economic results which cause adjustments in estimates of personal income and expenditures, business spending and profits, unemployment, government transfer payments, etc.; (3) the refinement of statistical estimating procedures; and (4) the frequent revision of tax legislation which can be anticipated only in part. As a result, actual receipts always vary from those which are forecast. However, the discrepancy usually is relatively small. In fact, it is amazing to me that with all the uncertainty involved our revenue estimates are as accurate as they are. Budget estimating errors over the past six years together with 1950 and 1960 are summarized in Table 1. As is seen in the Table, we error on both sides, and they tend to be smaller for the forecasts six months before the end of the fiscal year than they are for forecasts 18 months before.

As shown in Table 2, Federal Budget receipts are estimated at \$351.3 billion for FY 1977. Estimated revenues would have been \$374.1 billion, but that figure was reduced to reflect proposed legislation. The proposals involved reduce FY 1977 individual income taxes by \$22.8 billion and corporate income taxes by \$6.2 billion, while they increase social insurance and unemployment taxes by \$5.4 billion. All of this (together with some minor changes and rounding) results in a net reduction of \$23.4 billion.

Delving more deeply into the matter, part of the anticipated tax relief is provided by the two temporary legislative actions during calendar year 1975 -- the Tax Reduction Act, enacted on March 29, 1975, and the Revenue Adjustment Act, enacted on December 23, 1975. The former provided: a partial rebate on taxes paid during calendar year 1974; a reduction in individual tax liabilities plus individual relief through reduced withholding rates for calendar year 1975; and relief through an increase in the investment tax credit to 10 percent and corporate tax rate reduction from 22 to 20 percent on the first \$25,000 of income and from 48 to 22 percent on the second \$25,000. Also provided was a one-time \$50 bonus to recipients of social security benefits as well as a tax credit for homebuyers. The Revenue Adjustment Act of 1975, enacted in the last part of the year, basically extended existing corporate and individual tax relief for the first six months of calendar year 1976. However, tax reductions for individuals were increased in order to maintain withholding rates at the same levels that prevailed over the last eight months of calendar year 1975.

The President has proposed additional tax reductions to become effective July 1, 1976, if spending is properly controlled. His recommendation would make permanent the six-month extension of the Revenue Adjustment Act of 1975 and add about \$10 billion of additional tax relief. He also has asked for some special tax incentives in order:

(1) to stimulate construction in areas of particularly high unemployment; (2) to encourage broader ownership of common stock; (3) to ease the burden of estate and gift taxes on farms and small businesses; (4) to take initial steps to integrate individual and corporate taxes so as to stimulate investment; (5) to bring about more investment in the hard pressed utility area; and (6) to encourage residential construction. Recommended also is an increase in social security and unemployment trust fund taxes, and these would increase revenues in FY 1977. The details of these proposals and their impact on Federal revenues for FY 1977 are summarized in Table 3.

Looking five years into the future, receipts are projected to increase from \$351.3 billion in FY 1977 to \$585.4 billion in FY 1981. These projections, shown in Table 4, are based on the legislative initiatives recommended by the President and they also are based on the integration of individual and corporate income taxes, as outlined in my testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee last July. The assumption embodied in the projections is that such integration will begin January 1, 1978. The revenue projections are consistent with the economic assumptions and legislative initiatives proposed by the President in his budget message. Those assumptions should not be interpreted as forecasts for years beyond 1976, since they do not include the potential impact of policy decisions made between now and the end of the 5-year period, 1981. Nor are the projections to be considered recommendations for policy actions. The figures merely represent extrapolations of conditions beyond next year. Nevertheless, the projections indicate that a balance in the Federal budget will be achieved by FY 1979 if current assumptions are correct and the recommendations in the President's budget message are adopted.

The balancing of the Federal budget by FY 1979 would have a favorable impact on the future development of the U.S. economy. Because of the cumulative nature of government spending programs over the years, decisions made during this budget-planning period will largely determine whether or not we will achieve responsible fiscal policy goals in the future. Thus, the long-term impact of current policy decisions should be the basis for all of our economic planning.

There can be confusion about what is necessary to deal with a current problem and the effect of that action on future fiscal flexibility. Too often we in government are prone to make decisions without proper consideration of the cumulative impact of those decisions on the future. To deal with this problem, I am proposing that government accounting be placed on an accrual basis where unfunded liabilities are fully recognized. This would thwart the natural tendency for those at all levels of government to want to claim revenues too early and expenditures too late, thereby postponing the day of reckoning. We have had recent examples of the sharp and painful adjustments that must occur to a local government when things are continually swept under the rug until eventually the rug will cover no more. With each sweeping, future fiscal flexibility is curtailed one more notch. Eventually a government has no flexibility to deal with current problems. The same thing occurs for the Federal government, except the rug can be stretched for a while because, after all, the Federal government prints the money.

The Treasury has been publishing accrual statements for certain individual agencies since 1956 and we now plan to do this on a consolidated basis for the Federal government as a whole. Our target date for the first of these publications -- for the Fiscal Year ending September 30, 1977 -- is early in 1978. I would emphasize that the initial publication will focus on significant accruals that have a major impact on the overall financial condition and operating results of the Federal government. The first set of statements are likely to be accompanied by extensive qualifications. As the reporting process and statement preparation procedures are improved, however, these qualifications will diminish.

Not only will the reader obtain a consolidated financial view of the Federal government but an idea of the magnitude of all liabilities, whether they be funded or unfunded and whether they be due for payment in the near future or the distant future. In these consolidated statements, revenues will be recognized only when they are earned and sure to be collected and expenditures will be recognized no later than the time the liability to pay them is firmly established. We believe that this will bring more responsible accounting to government. Financial problems will surface long before a crisis is imminent, thereby reducing unpleasant surprises. I believe this will permit more reasoned judgments on decisions which impact the future fiscal flexibility of our nation. Our children should not bear the albatross of paying for the excesses of this generation, while their government is unable to cope with problems because it lacks fiscal flexibility.

I realize that this committee has been concerned in the past about the cost of installing elaborate accrual accounting systems in agencies where the need is not clearly established. I want to assure you that I am not advocating a slavish application of textbook accounting to every agency and appropriation without regard to benefits. All Federal agencies have accrual accounting of some sort. What we intend to do is to supplement the data we already have with some missing pieces of major proportions, and by major I mean in terms of governmentwide magnitudes, not individual appropriations.

I also want to say that I am not proposing a change in the basis for calculating the official budget surplus or deficit, or in the manner of justifying appropriations. There are some who advocate accrual accounting for both of those purposes, but I do not want to let the controversy over those applications interfere with my objective of giving the American people a clear business-like disclosure of the overall financial condition of their Government.

Longer-Term Policy Issues

Looking at some longer-term policy issues, I am disturbed by the fact that government spending which has been proved to be a cumbersome tool for short-term economic stabilization continues to be used for such purposes. The reason it is so cumbersome is because of the various lags involved. First of all, there usually is a considerable lag between the time a need is identified, or a claim is made by some special interest group, and the time there is a specific response by Congress to the proposal. Then there is another time lag before the expenditures actually occur and begin to spread throughout the economic system. Whereas at the time when the proposal was initially considered there may have been underutilization of resources in the economy, by the time the program actually comes on stream resources are often fully employed so that the additional government spending leads to greater inflation. Furthermore, such initiatives take on a life of their own.

If there were some way that old programs could be phased down or eliminated during a period of rapid economic expansion, fiscal policy might be more effective as a tool for stabilization purposes. However, experience has shown that this is not the case. Even programs started in a period of economic slack to stimulate the economy most often become a permanent part of the budget.

We must avoid abrupt and excessive changes in government expenditures. No matter how well intentioned, such sharp swings in spending tend to accentuate rather than stabilize the business cycle and serve to increase the uncertainty of developing policies to meet future needs. In turn, this uncertainty is felt in the consumer markets, in the markets for capital goods, and in financial markets.

In addition to government expenditures, I am concerned with the size of the chronic Federal deficits, particularly the negative impact on financial markets and capital formation. The traditional view of the government's role in the business cycle was that deficits would be recorded in periods of economic slack, but that surpluses would occur in periods of above-average economic activity. As a result, savings would be available to the private sector for the capital formation necessary to sustain the economic advance in real terms. Obviously this has not occurred in recent years where we have had deficits in periods of economic boom and larger deficits in periods when there is less than full utilization of our resources.

These deficits, of course, need to be financed and such financings in periods of prosperity hurt the economy. They place the U.S. Treasury in a position of preempting with private investors. The recent avalanche of Treasury securities has created distortions in the traditional patterns of funds being raised and, in my judgment, this has contributed to making our financial markets less efficient in recent years in channeling the savings of society to investment opportunities. As a result, capital formation is impeded.

Furthermore, deficits cumulate over time. Total Federal debt has increased from \$320.9 billion at the end of 1965, to \$576.6 billion at the end of 1975 -- a rise of 80 percent in only 10 years time. At the same time the average maturity of the debt has declined from 5 years, 3 months to 2 years, 5 months. What this means is that the U.S. Treasury must be a more frequent visitor in financial markets simply to roll over outstanding securities let alone to raise funds for current deficits. In this fiscal year (1976) the U.S. Treasury will absorb over 70% of all moneys in the securities markets; government at all levels will absorb over 80%. This percent must be sharply reduced as the economic advance continues or else some private areas will have to go without.

This problem of "crowding out" becomes far more critical of course as the recovery progresses and the financing needs

of the private sector intensify. If deficits remain large, the Treasury, by being first in the credit line, will always get its needs financed but in so doing may make it difficult for companies with less than a prime financial rating to obtain the financial resources they need at acceptable interest rates.

Moreover, as annual interest payments grow with increases in the total debt, fiscal flexibility is eroded further. This "uncontrollable" outlay of over \$45 billion in FY 1977 is the third largest item in the budget. It puts pressure on the total budget, which in turn means that programs must be displaced or tax reductions foregone. (A more extensive discussion of crowding out is seen in Appendix A.)

The size of the deficit also affects the rate of capital formation in the private sector, and this is a matter of great concern. As the recovery progresses, private capital investment needs to increase to sustain the recovery. In the next decade, the need for increased capital formation is extremely large. This need has been carefully documented by the Treasury, by numerous outside studies, and, most recently, in Chapter 1 of the Economic Report of the President. If we are to meet our goals for increased employment and productivity in a non-inflationary environment as well as our environmental, safety and energy goals, we must have an increase in the rate of national savings and private direct investment relative to the total GNP.

The achievement of our capital formation goals depends on the necessary expenditures being financed in the private sector. In turn, the adequacy of capital flows depends on the savings of society being less and less used to finance Federal expenditures and more and more focused on capital formation. This is the only way we can sustain a durable recovery over the long run and bring down the level of inflation. If the private sector is unable to finance capital formation because of the huge demands on savings by the Federal Government and because of the resulting strains and distortions introduced in financial markets, the boom-and-recession sequence of the last decade may be repeated. Therefore, it is imperative that we reduce the Federal deficit and work toward budget surpluses as the recovery progresses.

Another aspect of the crowding out problem is the secular deterioration I see in the financial structure of U.S. businesses. Over the past decade there has been a

strong trend towards a much more leveraged corporate balance sheet. Debt has roughly tripled; liquid assets have declined relative to liabilities; the debt-equity ratio has about doubled; and the average maturity of debt has shrunk. Just as the Treasury is a more frequent visitor to credit markets, so too will many companies, and if there is an intense competition for funds, it is quite clear that the less than prime rated company will be the loser. Continuing heavy Treasury borrowings will eventually cause difficulties for these companies, small businesses and potential home owners.

For both fiscal and monetary policies, the problem of instability is compounded by the present inflation psychology that permeates our society. All too readily the economy will move to a higher level of prices, but only grudgingly will it move to lower prices despite slack demand. This inflation psychology has been building for a decade and its unwinding will not be easy. The achievement of economic growth without accelerating inflation could be upset by fiscal and monetary policies that are, or even appear to be, overly stimulative.

In addition, such excesses will lead to bottlenecks developing in certain key industries well before the economy as a whole reaches full employment. This occurred in 1973 in such industries as steel, paper, chemicals and fertilizers. The dislocations caused by bottlenecks send inflationary tremors throughout the economy and lead to inefficiencies which ultimately can curtail a recovery in real terms.

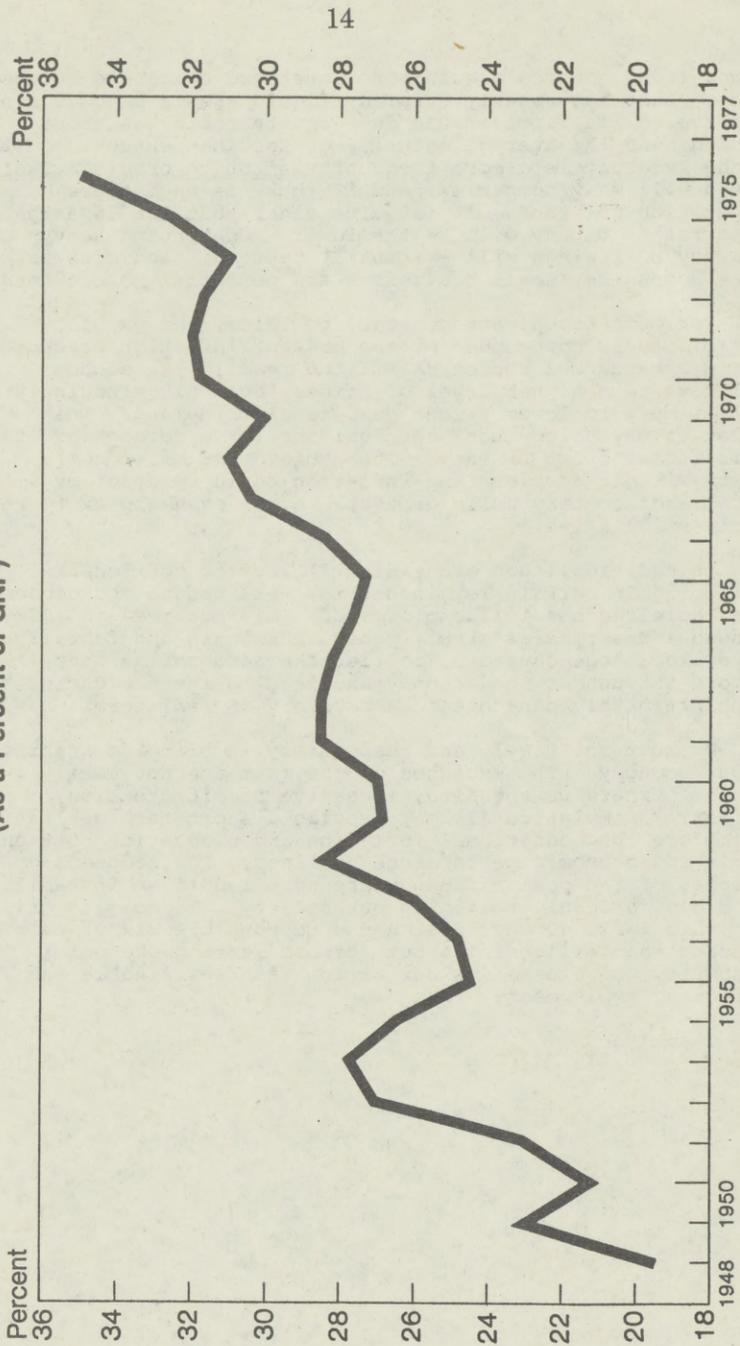
We must act wisely and responsibly in bringing stability to our economy. The excesses of the past are not easily undone. Excessive spending, excessive credit creation, excessive stimulation all may provide a short-term palliative, but before long additional inflation and production bottlenecks set in and economic performance declines. The stop-and-go policies of the past fifteen years have led to an instability which now is deeply rooted in our society. To come to grips with this issue we have designed a responsible mix of economic policies that will bring about durable lasting economic prosperity which benefits our nation with sustainable and increasing employment.

Thank you.

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TOTAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES

(As a Percent of GNP)



Source: Department of Commerce

TABLE 1
Budget Estimating Errors

Fiscal year	Overestimate (+) or Underestimate (-) as a Percent of the Actual Figure			
	Estimates made 18 months prior to the end of the fiscal year		Estimates made 6 months prior to the end of the fiscal year	
	Outlays	Receipts	Outlays	Receipts
1950 <u>1</u> /	+4.1	+10.3	+7.8	+1.9
1960 <u>1</u> /	-0.3	-1.7	+1.6	+0.2
1970 <u>2</u> /	-0.7	+2.6	+0.7	+2.9
1971 <u>2</u> /	-5.0	+7.3	+0.6	+3.1
1972 <u>2</u> /	-1.1	+4.3	+2.0	-5.2
1973 <u>2</u> /	-0.1	-4.9	+1.3	-3.1
1974 <u>2</u> /	+0.1	-3.4	+2.3	+1.9
1975 <u>2</u> /	-6.2	+5.0	-3.4	-0.8

Office of the Secretary of the Treasury
Office of Tax Analysis

1/23/76

1/ Administrative budget.

2/ Unified budget. The first estimate on a unified budget basis was prepared in January 1968.

TABLE 2

BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE
(In billions of dollars)

	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
Individual income taxes-----	122.4	130.8	40.0	153.6
Corporation income taxes----	40.6	40.1	8.4	49.5
Social insurance taxes and contributions-----	86.4	92.6	25.2	113.1
Excise taxes-----	16.6	16.9	4.4	17.8
Estate and gift taxes-----	4.6	5.1	1.4	5.8
Customs duties-----	3.7	3.8	1.0	4.3
Miscellaneous receipts-----	6.7	8.3	1.5	7.2
Total budget receipts:	281.0	297.5	81.9	351.3

1/23/76

TABLE 3
CHANGES IN BUDGET RECEIPTS
(In billions of dollars)

	1975 estimate	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
Receipts under tax rates and structure in effect Jan.1,1974---	290.8	310.2	87.2	371.3
Increase in import fee on petroleum products by administrative action-----	+0.4	+1.7	-	-----
Enacted legislative changes:				
Social security taxable earnings base increases:				
\$13,200 to \$14,100 effective Jan.1,1975-----	+1.1	+1.6	+4	+2.1
\$14,100 to \$15,300 effective Jan.1,1976-----	-----	+2	+6	+2.4
\$15,300 to \$16,500 effective Jan.1,1977 ^{1/} -----	-----	-----	-----	+8
Tax Reduction Act of 1975-----	-10.2	-9.8	-.2	+4
Revenue Adjustment Act of 1975---	-----	-6.0	-5	-1.3
Liberalized deduction for individual contributions to pension plans-----	-0.2	-.3	-.1	-.5
Reduction in telephone excise tax	-.1	-.4	-.1	-.9
Increase in SMI (medicare) premium	+1	+1	+1	+3
Total receipts under existing legislation-----	281.0	297.3	87.4	374.6
Changes due to tax proposals:				
Individual and corporation income tax reductions, effective July 1, 1976-----	-----	-----	-5.4	-28.1
Financial Institutions Act-----	-----	-----	-----	-.3
Stock ownership incentives-----	-----	-----	-----	-.3
Accelerated depreciation on investment in high unemployment areas-----	-----	-*	-*	-.3
Social security tax rate increase from 11.7% to 12.3% effective January 1, 1977 ^{1/} --	-----	-----	-----	+3.3
Unemployment tax rate and base increase Jan.1, 1977-----	-----	-----	-----	+2.1
Other-----	-----	+0.2	-*	+1
Total receipts under existing and proposed legislation---	281.0	297.5	81.9	351.3

* Less than \$50 million.

^{1/}The effect of the taxable earnings base increase is calculated using a tax rate of 11.7%. The effect of the tax rate increase is calculated using a taxable earnings base of \$16,500.

1/23/76

TABLE 4

THE FISCAL OUTLOOK, 1975-81
(In billions of dollars)

	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Outlays under current programs----	324.6	373.7	98.2	391.9	420.4	441.8	465.0	489.2
Outlays under proposed programs---	-----	-.2	-.2	2.3	9.1	13.9	17.5	20.7
Total projected outlays-----	324.6	373.5	98.0	394.2	429.5	455.7	482.5	509.9
Receipts under current law-----	281.0	297.3	87.3	374.1	430.1	491.7	555.1	623.9
Effects of proposed tax changes---	-----	.2	-5.5	-22.8	-23.4	-26.4	-32.0	38.4
Total projected receipts-----	281.0	297.5	81.9	351.3	406.7	465.3	523.1	585.4
Budget margin or deficit (-)-----	-43.6	-76.0	-16.1	-43.0	-22.8	9.6	40.6	75.5

1/23/76

TABLE 5
Net Funds Raised in the Securities Markets by Major Sector
(fiscal years, billions of dollars)

U.S. Treas.	Federal & sponsored agencies	Total Federal	State & local	Corp. & foreign bonds	Total securities	Federal sector as a % of total	Gov't sector as % of total
1/	2/	3/	4/	5/	6/	7/	8/
1960	2.8	1.6	2.4	5.7	4.9	13.0	18.6
1961	2.0	-2	1.8	4.9	6.3	13.0	14.0
1962	8.8	2.2	10.9	6.0	5.7	22.6	48.4
1963	6.4	1.0	7.4	5.5	6.2	19.2	38.7
1964	2.7	1.5	4.2	5.2	6.4	15.8	26.5
1965	3.1	2.2	5.3	6.9	7.9	20.1	26.3
1966	-1.0	6.8	5.8	7.3	10.9	24.0	24.1
1967	-6	2.7	2.1	6.0	13.0	21.1	9.8
1968	18.2	5.6	23.8	7.2	16.4	47.4	50.3
1969	-1.9	5.8	3.9	12.0	15.9	31.8	12.2
1970	6.8	8.2	15.0	9.7	16.8	41.5	36.2
1971	20.5	2.8	23.3	15.0	27.5	65.8	35.3
1972	19.6	8.7	28.3	15.6	21.7	65.6	43.1
1973	18.5	14.4	32.9	12.6	15.4	60.9	53.9
1974	2.1	21.3	23.4	17.0	17.4	57.7	74.7
1975	51.9	15.8	67.7	16.8	33.5	117.9	40.5
1976	87.5 (est.)	14.3	101.8	14.0	25.1	140.9	57.4
							72.2
							82.2

Office of the Secretary of the Treasury
Office of Debt Analysis

January 8, 1976

Source: FY 1960-1975 data based on Federal Reserve Flow-of Funds accounts (which show net changes in outstandings).

- 1/ Net increase in marketable and nonmarketable bills, notes and bonds. (Includes Federal Financing Bank.)
- 2/ Increase in bills, notes and bonds of budget and sponsored agencies. Includes GNMA pass-throughs.
- 3/ Increase in notes, bonds and Government loans.
- 4/ Increase in bonds and notes with original maturities of more than 1 year.
- 5/ Includes State and local as part of government sector.

TABLE 6

Unified Federal Budget Surplus or Deficit in Relation to GNP
1954-1977

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Budget Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)</u> (\$ billions)	<u>Budget Surplus (+) or Deficit (-) as % of GNP</u>	
		<u>Annual</u>	<u>Three-Year Moving Average (Centered)</u>
1954	- 1.2	-0.3	-
1955	- 3.0	-0.8	- .0
1956	+ 4.1	1.0	0.3
1957	+ 3.2	0.7	0.3
1958	- 2.9	-0.7	-0.9
1959	-12.9	-2.7	-1.1
1960	+ 0.3	0.1	-1.1
1961	- 3.4	-0.7	-0.6
1962	- 7.1	-1.3	-0.9
1963	- 4.8	-0.8	-1.0
1964	- 5.9	-1.0	-0.7
1965	- 1.6	-0.2	-0.6
1966	- 3.8	-0.5	-0.6
1967	- 8.7	-1.1	-1.5
1968	-25.2	-3.0	-1.2
1969	+ 3.2	0.4	-1.0
1970	- 2.8	-0.3	-0.7
1971	-23.0	-2.3	-1.6
1972	-23.2	-2.1	-1.9
1973	-14.3	-1.2	-1.2
1974	- 3.5	-0.3	-1.5
1975	-43.6	-3.0	-2.7
1976e	-76.0	-4.8	-3.4
1977e	-43.0	-2.3	-

APPENDIX A

CROWDING OUT--SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT

There clearly exists some misunderstanding about the meaning and significance of the so-called phenomenon of "crowding out." In essence, there is the idea that since financial collapse has not yet occurred, then the whole issue is misleading. This is wrong. What has occurred is a focussing of attention on short-run improvements in financial markets (associated primarily with the worse recession since the 1930's) and an ignoring of what happens longer-term as the economy moves back toward fuller capacity under conditions of repeated huge sized government budget deficits.

No matter how viewed, the inescapable fact is that with reasonably full use of capacity, more resources claimed by the government must mean less for the private sector. Huge deficits which take the lion share of credit flows will eventually push out the weaker private areas--specifically potential home owners, small businesses and even larger companies who do not have a superior credit rating. This in turn will hurt real growth, deprive our workers of adequate productive tools, frustrate the achievement of our longer-term economic needs, and further misallocate our scarce resources. (This was pointed out repeatedly in prior testimony, e.g., January 25, 1975, before the House Ways and Means Committee.)

1. Interest Rates. Interest rates have declined over the past year or so as would be expected during a recession. High-grade bond rates have fallen from a peak of about 10.5% in mid-1974 to around 8.5% today. Yet this drop cannot be taken as sufficient evidence that credit is ample and more importantly that credit will remain ample to support a lasting business recovery. This cost of long-term funds is still very high historically. (Such interest rates ranged between 2%-6% from 1865-1965--a period containing serious wars, depressions, financial panics, business booms and other assorted economic extremes.) The combination of sustained high Federal government financing, of a growing demand for private financing as the expansion proceeds and of a Federal Reserve policy which must eventually moderate in generosity (to avoid rekindling inflation) points to a level of interest rates and availability of funds for private areas which are not consistent with our long-run needs. Total government borrowings this fiscal year will absorb a record 82% of funds available in the securities market; this percent eventually must be sharply reduced or else some private areas will have to go without.

2. Availability of Credit. Funds are more readily available to more sectors of the economy today, but again this too reflects the cyclical slack in the economy and not the longer-run secular forces at work here. In the first quarter of 1975 about 5% of all new bond issues were Baa-rated or less. By the fourth quarter, it was almost 10%. (This is still below rates close to 20% at times in 1971 and 1972 however.) More lesser-rated companies are

able to finance today. Unfortunately, a lot of these bonds are for shorter duration--5-7 year maturity as opposed to 20-30 year maturity which was the norm not too long ago. This will raise problems in the future since the companies will have to refinance more frequently (referred to as the "rollover" problem in point 4 below). The most important issue immediately ahead is whether such lesser rated companies will continue to find the necessary funds to sustain the economic advance. When credit markets eventually tighten (as is inevitable), problems of credit availability will occur and their severity will be directly proportional to the relative borrowings of the government.

3. Financing of Deficit. The relative "ease" with which the Federal government financed the deficit in 1975 should not be viewed as a normal state of affairs. The fact is that private needs for credit were low because of the recession but as the recovery gains momentum this year, private credit needs will rise. For example, total short-run business borrowing declined in 1975 by about \$14 billion; this year it is expected to rise by about \$20 billion which is a swing of almost \$35 billion. What this means is that there will be a much higher need for total credit in 1976 than in 1975 and eventually some private areas will be squeezed. This is why it is imperative to take steps now to limit the rise in Federal government spending (up almost 40% in just two years time). Not only is future flexibility lost if this cannot be accomplished but the deficit will remain huge and some private areas will not be financed.

4. Financial Structure. Over the past decade there has been a strong trend towards a much more leveraged and brittle structure of corporate balance sheets. Debt has roughly tripled, liquid assets have declined relative to liabilities, and the debt-equity ratio has about doubled. Sustained high Federal budget deficits will eventually create pressures in financial markets that will cause difficulties for lesser-rated companies (in terms of debt rollover) let alone leave sufficient credit for expansion needs.

5. Capital Formation. Several studies clearly point to a much heavier need for investment over the next several years if there are to be enough jobs for a growing labor force, a healthier environment for our people and a higher degree of energy self sufficiency in the United States. (The share of business investment in GNP must increase from an average of 10.4% over the past 10 years to 12.0% for the rest of this decade--an historically unprecedented change.) Sustained high Federal budget deficits will automatically frustrate the fulfillment of those capital needs by depriving many, many private areas of needed financing to build the new factories and buy the advanced machinery. The real dimension of crowding out becomes much more persuasive and severe the further ahead we look.

Conclusion: Crowding out is a genuine problem whose major economic impacts will occur ahead if something is not done about excessive Federal budget deficits caused by too rapid

a rise in government spending. The serious nature of this issue should not be masked because of the impacts of a recession. If steps are not taken to exercise better fiscal control, some areas in the private sector will go without needed financing; capital formation will be less than desired; and our serious unemployment and inflation problems will be that much further from a satisfactory resolution. The following excerpts from Professor Paul McCracken's article on the January 8 editorial page of the Wall Street Journal is a well articulated discussion of budget deficits and the phenomenon of "crowding out":

"There is here, however, a more substantive problem. It is the failure of conventional fiscal policy wisdom to face the full implications of the fact that an increase in the federal deficit, from accelerated spending or more tax reduction, must be financed. And the added funds that the Treasury must then borrow are funds not then available to others in the market for financing. . . .

"Markets have, of course, substantial capacity for accommodating to changes in demands, and effects on other borrowers of swings in budget deficits of modest proportions will not be large. When, however, the U.S. government had to raise funds at the rate of \$81 billion per year in the first half of 1975, after a \$5 billion pace a year earlier, the 22% decline in money for home and commercial mortgages during that period can hardly be assumed to have been an entirely unrelated development.

"The question was never whether a large deficit would cause a disintegration of financial markets, or a collapse of capitalism, or some other catastrophe of draconian proportions, though some have pointed to the absence of such cosmic disaster as evidence that the "crowding out" theory was wrong. The point is the quite common sense one that in financial markets where demands for funds are active, and this is apt to characterize 1976, other claimants for funds will get less than if the large Treasury requirements were not present in the market. The financing "loop" of fiscal policy must be closed.

"This all carries with it some implications for budget strategy in 1976. Within the limits of fiscal discipline that the political process can muster in a quadrennial year, the Congress and the President can continue efforts toward regaining better control of spending without having to worry about the net adverse effect of this fiscal restraint on the economy. Dollars not borrowed by the Treasury will be put to work by other claimants in the money and capital markets. And housing would be a major beneficiary of the easier financial markets that would result. The basic 1976 trend for interest rates, in fact, is more in the hands of those who manage the budget than of the Federal Reserve."

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The Department of the **TREASURY**

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

TELEPHONE 964-2041

NEWS



STATEMENT BY THE HONORABLE WILLIAM E. SIMON
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
BEFORE
THE HOUSE BUDGET COMMITTEE
SEPTEMBER 29, 1975

Mr. Chairman and members of this distinguished Committee:

I am pleased to appear before you this morning to review current economic conditions and to discuss the Federal budget revenue estimates prepared by the Department of the Treasury. My analysis of economic developments and prospects will hopefully contribute to a broader understanding of the economic recovery now underway and the importance of sustaining responsible policies required for achieving both our near-term goals regarding inflation, unemployment and national output as well as our long-term objective of creating a more stable economy. The discussion of projected Federal budget revenues and the related testimony of James T. Lynn, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, concerning anticipated Federal outlays will provide necessary background for decisions about the future course of fiscal policies.

This Committee has a vital role in developing national economic policies. The past decade has been an unusually difficult period as our policy flexibility has been increasingly restricted by the lagged impact of past decisions. In particular, great concern has developed about the impact of Federal spending and tax policies as outlays have accelerated more rapidly than the overall growth of the economy and

WS-391

chronic Federal deficits have occurred. Your Committee was created to help correct these serious problems. While I do not agree with some of your policy recommendations, I am impressed by your efforts to create a more organized and disciplined approach to making Congressional fiscal decisions. The First Concurrent Resolution to Congress was a constructive step in providing general economic and spending guidelines. However, the real test for the Congressional Budget Committees is yet to come as the specific actions of individual appropriation committees must be adjusted to conform to the targets to be established by your Second Concurrent Resolution to Congress. I look forward to working with you in preparing these important fiscal policy recommendations which will directly affect the current recovery and the future of the U.S. economy.

I. ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

The United States has developed the most productive and creative economic system in the world. Americans have traditionally experienced rising standards of living as real output has increased, inflation pressures have been

relatively moderate and employment opportunities have expanded. However, the performance of the U.S. economy during the past decade has been disrupted by recurring booms and recessions caused by inappropriate fiscal and monetary policies. The resulting excessive rates of inflation and unemployment created serious domestic economic distortions and eventually disrupted the balance of the international system. No matter how well-intentioned the original fiscal and monetary actions may have been, the resulting sequence of overheating and accelerating inflation, followed by periods of recession and unemployment, has been a heavy price to pay for temporary economic benefits.

In planning economic policies for 1975 the Administration believed that recovery would begin by midyear if three fundamental adjustments could be accomplished: (1) the unwanted accumulation of inventories could be liquidated

and new orders increased; (2) "real incomes" of consumers could be restored by reducing the double-digit level of inflation and initiating tax reductions and rebates which would stimulate personal consumption; and (3) employment would begin to increase rapidly enough to reduce the unemployment rate and strengthen consumer confidence. Fortunately, these adjustments have occurred.

During the first three months of 1975 the real output of goods and services continued to decline at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 11.4 percent but economic performance was already beginning to shift as personal consumption increased. Most of the recession weakness was concentrated in the private investment sector where residential construction and business investment declined and a large liquidation of inventories occurred. During the last three months of 1974 business inventories accumulated at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$18 billion. In the first quarter of 1975 the situation was reversed as business inventories were liquidated at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$19 billion. In the second quarter the pace of liquidation accelerated to a level of \$31.0 billion.

As spring progressed other significant economic improvements occurred. The annual rate of consumer price increases dropped from the double-digit level of 1974 to a 6 to 7 percent zone and the Tax Reduction Act of 1975 was passed in March. As a result, real disposable personal income increased during the second quarter following five consecutive quarterly declines. The turnaround of consumer purchasing power further strengthened personal spending and enabled people to improve their financial situations as the savings rate jumped from 7.5 percent during the first quarter to 10.6 percent in the second quarter. As these favorable developments pushed final sales above current levels of production, a runoff of inventories occurred beginning at the retail level and then spreading back through the system into the manufacturing sectors. New orders turned upward in April and inventories have started to rise once again at the retail level.

As economic conditions improved employment began to rise again in April. The "lay-off" rate has declined steadily each month through 1975 and the average number of hours worked and the amount of overtime have increased. The general measure of industrial production finally bottomed out in April and four consecutive months of expansion have been reported. Exports continued at a strong pace throughout this period and rising government spending has occurred at all levels. The long declines in residential construction and new car sales stopped in the spring and these two basic sectors are no longer dragging the economy down. The seasonally adjusted annual rate of new housing starts rose to 1260 thousand units in August, up from the low annual rate of 980 thousand units in April, and domestic automobile sales have steadily improved for several months. The rate of recovery in these two basic sectors has been sluggish but at least the negative results reported in 1974 and early in 1975 have been reversed.

It is now recognized that the turning point for the U.S. economy was reached sooner than expected -- probably by April or May -- and that the initial pattern of recovery has been somewhat stronger than anticipated. The public's general perception of the improving developments will continue to lag far behind actual events -- by as much as nine months or more according to some public opinion experts -- but the economic recovery does appear to be well underway. Perhaps the best overall measure of the recovery is the swing in "real" GNP -- the total output of goods and services with the effects of price changes removed -- from a sharp decline in the first quarter at an annual rate of 11.4 percent to a positive performance in the second quarter when output increased at an annual rate of 1.9 percent (both figures are seasonally adjusted).

The conclusion that the U.S. economy has started to recover does not mean that our fundamental economic problems have suddenly been solved or that we will not continue to suffer specific economic disappointments during the coming months. The present level of economic activity is still inadequate and we can never be satisfied until the current excessive levels of inflation and unemployment are substantially reduced. Even though some acceleration is likely to occur over the coming months if consumer spending remains strong, corporate profits improve and the stimulative

effects of the investment tax credit are felt in 1976, business capital spending remains sluggish. Therefore, the outlook for residential construction and business capital investment suggests that the recovery pattern for the entire economy is likely to be moderate. But I also believe that improvement will be more sustainable if responsible fiscal and monetary policies are supported.

Unfortunately, the hoped-for recovery of residential construction and business investment will be hampered by the disruptive impact of massive Federal debt financing requirements. Although some analysts assume that the financial needs of an economic recovery can be automatically filled, the reality is that mortgages, consumer debt and business spending for fixed investment and inventories must compete against unprecedented Treasury borrowing requirements which will continue throughout this year and into the future. Two weeks ago the Treasury announced that it would need to borrow new money totaling \$44 to \$47 billion during the second half of Calendar Year 1975. When these anticipated needs are added to the \$36.1 billion actually raised during the first half of Calendar Year 1975 the annual total rises to \$80 to \$83 billion. This excludes new money raised by the issuance of guaranteed securities and Government-sponsored agencies which we estimate at \$6.0 billion and \$3.0 billion respectively in the current calendar year.

We have substantial refunding requirements this year. Apart from the rollover of the \$77 billion of privately-held regular weekly and monthly bills, \$23.0 billion of privately-held U. S. Treasury coupon issues will be refunded this year.

The heavy Treasury borrowing requirements have become the dominant factor in the financial markets at the same time that private sector needs are expected to increase. The severity of the recession, particularly the rapid runoff of inventories, has moderated the private demand for credit, enabling the Treasury needs to be met, but there is already clear evidence that some firms have been unable to obtain desired financing and even successful borrowers have had to pay historically-high interest rates. The future pace of

the economic recovery will depend upon the availability of credit across the broad spectrum of economic activity. If specific sectors, such as residential construction, or large numbers of businesses who do not have top-level credit ratings, are unable to obtain necessary financing both the strength and sustainability of the recovery will be disappointing. The impact of such large Treasury borrowing needs resulting from the deficits must receive greater attention in preparing general economic forecasts since we can have only as much economic expansion as available financing will support. This was the basis of our warnings about the financial disturbances of restricted access to funds and rising interest rates that would result when private borrowing needs generated by the recovery have to compete against Treasury borrowing. Unfortunately, financial market developments already indicate that these problems are occurring.

We must also be concerned about renewed inflation pressures. The slowdown in the rate of price increases during the first half of 1975 was reversed by the disappointing statistics reported for June and July. While those specific monthly statistics were not an accurate representation of the underlying rate of inflation -- just as the 0.2 percent increase in the CPI for August was an aberration on the low side -- most analysts now anticipate that inflation will persist in the 6 to 8 percent zone. That level of inflation is clearly inconsistent with our Nation's other basic economic goals. Because these inflation pressures have been accumulating for many years actions to correct them will require a sustained effort.

A third problem involves the unacceptable level of current unemployment which is the direct result of the recession. Although large employment gains have occurred since April, the unemployment rate is still in the 8-1/2 percent zone. Further progress in reducing the level of unemployment is expected as the economic recovery moves back to full activity. For several quarters real output will actually exceed the long-term target growth rates.

During the transition period, it has been necessary to sharply increase the funds allocated to manpower programs, public service employment, unemployment compensation benefits and other social programs to alleviate the recession's impact. But I hope that we will avoid the traditional errors of overheating the entire economy by adopting policies of excessive fiscal and monetary stimulus. That approach might temporarily contribute to the reduction of the unemployment rate but the "stop-go" patterns of the past indicate that excessive stimulus eventually tends to create more problems than solutions.

Considering all of the pluses and minuses, it is clear that we are well into an economic recovery which should accelerate as we move into 1976. However, the strength and durability of this recovery is not certain -- particularly if a renewed surge of price increases or the expectations of inflation disrupt the pattern of economic activity. The amount of actual slack in the economy is uncertain and policy makers should not underestimate the strength of the economic recovery. Extensive stimulus has already been provided by the widespread increase in Federal outlays, the recent tax cut and monetary actions. Monetary policies have been responsive as the money supply (M_1) has increased at an annual rate of 8.6 percent over the past seven months since mid-February. A broader money supply measure, which includes net time deposits (M_2), increased at an annual rate of 11.3 percent over the same time period. Specific money supply growth rates tend to fluctuate widely from week to week but the Federal Reserve System does appear to be following policies which will support the economic recovery. As to fiscal policies, the large tax cut passed in March provided tax relief of \$22.8 billion and Federal outlays increased from \$268.4 billion in FY 1974 to \$324.6 billion in FY 1975, a gain of 21 percent. If outlays in FY 1976 actually rise to the level of \$368.2 billion recommended by your Committee in its report of April 14, 1975, that would mean that Federal spending would have increased \$100 billion in just two fiscal years, a two-year percentage jump of 37.2 percent. This surge of spending created a huge Federal budget deficit of \$43.6 billion in FY 1975 and the shortfall for the current fiscal year will be even larger. In February 1975 the President submitted a budget which called for a FY 1976 Federal deficit of \$51.9 billion. The Mid-Session Review of the 1976 Budget published May 30 raised the anticipated deficit to \$59.9 billion. In the First Concurrent Resolution on the Budget-Fiscal Year 1976 submitted as a Conference Report to the Congress on May 9, a deficit of \$68.8 billion was recommended. Unless the Executive Office and the Congress cooperate in tough and responsible action to control Federal

spending the prospective deficit could even escalate to \$90 billion and the outlook for future years is for more Federal budget deficits. The challenge is clear.

In addition to the substantial increases in the size of our budget deficits I am particularly concerned about the rapid increase in expenditures. As summarized in Table 1, Federal outlays increased from \$97.8 billion in FY 1961 to \$324.6 billion in FY 1975, an increase of 232 percent. From 1961 to mid-1975 the entire GNP increased from \$520.1 billion to \$1440.9 billion, a gain of 177 percent (the mid-1975 figure is the GNP figure reported for the second quarter at a seasonally adjusted annual rate). The Federal budget has clearly grown more rapidly than the total U.S. economy. These budget outlay increases -- including the changes in FY 1976 -- are spread throughout the Government and tend to become permanent. If we are to have the necessary fiscal flexibility to meet our current and future priorities, we must regain control over Federal outlays.

II. FEDERAL REVENUE ESTIMATES

Turning next to the important topic of Federal revenues, I would first like to describe the analytical techniques used by the Department of the Treasury and then discuss our most recent estimates. Within the Treasury the estimating functions are assigned to an Assistant Director of the Office of Tax Analysis and a staff of five professionals whose duties are divided between the preparation of general receipts estimates and the analysis of specific revenue changes that might result from proposed tax legislation initiatives.

The beginning point for our estimates is the preparation of detailed GNP forecasts by the professional staffs of the Treasury, Council of Economic Advisers and Office of Management and Budget. Using these general forecasts of national output and information obtained from various sources the Treasury then prepares monthly collection estimates for several major categories. We also revise the estimates at the beginning of each month to reflect current collection experiences. Finally, the potential impact of any proposed or recently enacted tax legislation is added or subtracted

from the basic estimates. Legislative changes are handled directly because the time series information used in the calculations would not include the effects of new tax initiatives.

The tax collection experience of the past five years is summarized in Table 2. Over the five-year period, Fiscal Years 1971 through 1975, individual income taxes accounted for 45 percent of all unified budget revenues, corporate income taxes for 15 percent, social insurance taxes and contributions (consisting of "employment taxes and contributions," "unemployment insurance" and "contributions for other insurance and retirement") accounted for 28 percent and all other sources combined represented the remaining 12 percent. It is also interesting to note the relative stability of each source of revenue as a share of the total even though economic conditions and specific tax legislation change over time.

The methods used for estimating each major source of revenues are as follows:

Individual income taxes -- The individual tax receipts model includes: (1) an equation which estimates current calendar year liabilities, other than capital gains taxes, as a function of personal incomes adjusted to eliminate transfer payments and other labor income and to add the employee payments for social insurance; (2) an equation which estimates current realized capital gains subject to taxation; and (3) an equation which estimates the withheld tax liabilities as a function of quarterly wage and salary figures. The amount of withholding collections must be estimated on a current monthly basis and the income tax withholding must be separated from the social security withholding. There are significant time differences between the tax liability period and the payment date for different payment methods. The model also develops estimates by source of individual tax payments, including refunds, and converts the figures into a monthly and fiscal year collection pattern.

The income tax liability for a given calendar year is estimated by benchmarking on the last actual year. On the basis of past experience, the change from the benchmark year

liability is then estimated by correlation with the projected change in personal income (adjusted to a concept of income subject to tax). This gives an estimate of the tax liability excluding the tax on capital gain income. Capital gains, which are not included in the concept of personal income are volatile and often change in opposition to changes in personal income. They are, therefore, treated separately. Even so, estimated capital gains are only approximations for the calendar years in which stock prices and market volume are known. For future years the estimates are subjective.

The estimated total individual income tax liability for the calendar year is then broken down by major method of payment, including refunds, on the basis of historical relationships. Withheld taxes are estimated by means of relationship to salaries and wages by quarters. Refunds are estimated as a percentage of withheld taxes. Payments other than withheld taxes are estimated as a residual after subtracting withheld taxes less refunds from the total liability estimate. This residual is then broken down into estimated tax payments, payments on final tax returns and back taxes, again on the basis of past relationships. All of the past data have to be further adjusted for changes in tax law in order to obtain meaningful relationship. Considerable uncertainty in the relative proportionalities has been introduced in recent years. In the past decade, rarely have there been two years, back to back, in which the methods of payments have not been affected by legislative and administrative changes.

Corporation income taxes -- This model begins with an estimate of calendar year corporate profits before taxes as measured in the national income accounts. The next step is to determine the overall tax rate percentage to apply to the profit estimates. The actual percentage collected will vary according to the mix of economic activity, accounting policies and differences between gross and net tax liabilities. The third step is to determine the "collections lag" which will determine which fiscal year the estimated gross liability will apply to. Finally, the size of corporate income tax refunds must be estimated based on an analysis of the expected tax liabilities and the timing of economic recessions

and recoveries. Greater percentage errors occur in preparing corporate income tax collection estimates because the basic variables are more volatile and the availability of information is not as good. Unfortunately, there have been only two or three years in the past twenty-five in which there was no statutory change in the coverage or timing of current estimated payments. In addition, corporations are allowed three methods of computation in determining whether they complied: (1) a current estimate for the year if within 80 percent, (2) annualization as the year progresses if within 80 percent, and (3) the preceding year's tax. This mix results in variations in the pattern apart from the statutory changes and increases in forecasting difficulty. In any event, past collection patterns modified by recent collection experience and expected pattern alterations form the basis for collection forecasts, monthly and for the fiscal year or years. There is a good deal of intuition and judgment in the final result.

Employment taxes and contributions -- This category includes FICA, SECA (for self-employed), deposits by states of their employee-paid portion of social security taxes for covered state employees, Federal employer deposits of employees share of social security taxes for Federal employees not covered by the retirement system, railroad retirement taxes, and premiums for uninsured participants enrolled in the Federal hospital insurance trust fund. The annual estimates of liabilities and receipts, except for railroad retirement taxes, are made by the Social Security Administration and then Treasury produces quarterly and monthly collection estimates.

Unemployment insurance premiums -- The Department of Labor normally prepares estimates of collections although Treasury may occasionally prepare internal revisions based on employment data and historical experience.

Contributions for other insurance and retirement programs -- Various government agencies are responsible for preparing estimates of collections related to programs under their jurisdiction and these figures are collected by the Office of Management and Budget and then given to the Treasury. We then prepare monthly collection estimates based on historical experience.

Excise taxes -- Historical experience is used to forecast excise tax collections with some effort to anticipate future income levels. Annual estimates of the various trust fund excise taxes are jointly prepared by the Treasury and the responsible government agency.

Estate and gift taxes -- Estimates are based on stock prices and historical experience.

Customs duties -- Estimates are based on current levels of GNP results.

Miscellaneous receipts -- Deposited earnings of the Federal Reserve System accounted for nearly 90 percent of the miscellaneous receipts in FY 1975. The only other major source of miscellaneous revenue in FY 1976 is the import fee and tariff on crude oil and petroleum products. This figure is based on estimates of future imports, prices and demand assumptions.

In general, the Treasury is responsible for the overall estimates of revenues but it must obtain necessary economic forecasts and information from a variety of outside sources. This procedure obviously creates the possibility that revenue estimates may turn out to be inaccurate because of errors: (1) in preparing the forecast of GNP; (2) in estimating the mix of economic activity as a basis for predicting personal incomes and expenditures, business spending and profits, unemployment, government transfer payments, etc.; and (3) in applying the equations developed within the Treasury for estimating probable revenues. Unfortunately, the underlying economic conditions constantly change and tax legislation is modified rather frequently. For example, the FY 1975 budget estimated that personal incomes would total \$1,135 billion in 1974. The latest figure, which is still subject to further revision, is reported to be \$1,150 billion. The \$15 billion underestimate would create an error in estimating individual income tax receipts of at least \$2 billion. Similarly, the FY 1975 budget forecast for 1974 corporate profits was underestimated by \$17 billion, according to the current figures. That underestimate would generate an error of roughly \$5 billion in estimating receipts.

Public and private economic forecasters have experienced great difficulty in predicting both the total GNP and major sectors. No matter how sophisticated our forecasts become, they will still be distorted by unexpected economic and political developments. In the final analysis we must recognize that complex mathematical models and careful human judgments must be combined to estimate future results which will ultimately be influenced by many unforeseen developments.

It is also true that the tax law is constantly changing. The econometric models used for preparing the estimates attempt to apply equations to a time series of information in order to project future revenues. Unfortunately, it is difficult to develop these historical relationships because the tax law is changed so often and the specific collection and reporting procedures are frequently adjusted. To the extent that proposals in the President's budget prepared each January are modified, rejected or replaced by other actions, the revenue estimates will be disrupted.

The actual historical record for estimating errors in forecasting Federal receipts and outlays is summarized in Table 3. That record indicates that both under- and over-estimates have occurred over the years and that estimating errors persist even as the time horizon of the forecast shortens. For FY 1975 the Federal Budget revenues were overestimated by 5.0 percent in the original publication in January 1974 and outlays were underestimated by 6.2 percent (estimates prepared eighteen months prior to end of FY 1975 on June 30, 1975). In January 1975, at the mid-point of the forecast year, receipts were underestimated by 0.8 percent while outlays were underestimated by 3.5 percent. These errors are attributable to at least three major factors: (1) large changes in the underlying economic forecasts; (2) legislative actions; and (3) internal reestimates of the outlays and receipts as the year progressed. In summary, it is clear that economic forecasting -- including the estimating of Federal Budget revenues -- is far from qualifying as an exact science. The Treasury will continue to work with the best technical methods known to us and we will strive to

refine our judgments as much as possible but the blunt fact that Federal budget revenue forecasts will continue to be subject to errors should be recognized by everyone.

In the Mid-session review of the 1976 Budget published May 30, revenues for FY 1976 were estimated to be \$299.0 billion. Our latest estimates of expected FY 1976 revenues fall within a range of \$297.6 to \$305.6 billion. In preparing these estimates several key assumptions must be made as to future decisions concerning the Tax Reduction Act of 1975, tax withholding rates and various energy policy issues, including the status of the \$2.00 oil import fee and the \$0.60 fee applied to products. If the \$2.00 oil import fee is continued (but not the product levy) and the tax relief provided by the 1975 Tax Reduction Act is discontinued, the revenue estimates would be at the high end of the range indicated. If the tax relief is extended, along with adjustments to the withholding rates to maintain the amounts of taxes withheld (at current levels), and the \$2.00 oil import fee is not continued, then the revenues collected would probably be at the low end of the range. Since the final decisions may combine different variations of several different policies we believe that it is more realistic to estimate a range of possible collection figures.

It should be emphasized that these revenue estimates are still very tentative and contingent upon the basic decisions about tax and energy policies referred to above. In addition to the legislative uncertainties, a number of forecasting problems have complicated our FY 1976 revenue estimates:

1. The underlying forecasts for total GNP, personal income corporate profits, personal consumption, business investment, foreign trade and other important economic sectors are still uncertain at this early stage of the economic recovery. Even a small percentage change in these basic figures has a major impact on the actual taxes collected.
2. Possible inaccuracies in estimating individual capital gains (1974 figures will not be available until late 1975).

3. The potential effects of corporate net losses in calculating refunds is uncertain. It should also be emphasized that corporate accounting practices have frequently changed. For example, many companies have changed their accounting for inventories from a FIFO to a LIFO basis and such adjustments have had a major impact on the timing of tax collection.
4. Uncertainties about the receipts lag in collecting corporate tax liabilities given the flexibility corporations have in paying their taxes and the sharp drop in profits in calendar year 1975 measured on a National Income Accounts basis.
5. Uncertainties about the probable behavior of individuals in adjusting their personal claims for exemptions in order to adjust the amount of taxes currently withheld.

III. SUMMARY

Although the U.S. economy appears to be well into a period of economic recovery a very large Federal deficit will occur in FY 1976 and FY 1977 following the deficit of \$43.6 billion in FY 1975. These unusual deficits result from: (1) an erosion of current tax revenues caused by the severe economic recession; (2) a temporary increase in Federal outlays intended to moderate the impact of the recession; (3) a permanent type increase in Federal outlays resulting from past legislative decisions and the initiation of new spending programs; and (4) the tax relief provided by the temporary Tax Reduction Act of 1975. The return to strong economic activity will restore the tax collections to a more normal level and reduce the temporary outlays directly related to the recession but this will not solve the fundamental erosion of fiscal stability caused by the rapid escalation of Federal spending and periodic permanent tax cuts.

Some analysts have claimed that the budget deficits of FY 1975 and FY 1976 are merely aberrations which will disappear once the economy returns to a normal pace. Unfortunately, the historical pattern of Federal budget deficits and the outlook for future fiscal years does not support

this optimistic conclusion. At the end of FY 1976 we will record the fifteenth Federal Budget deficit in the last sixteen years. Furthermore, the pattern of increased Federal spending is not concentrated in the "temporary" automatic stabilizers associated with the recession. As summarized in Table 4, large spending increases have occurred throughout the permanent programs of the entire government. Even the emergency programs created for temporary relief tend to become part of the permanent activities of government.

The rapid increase in Federal outlays is not necessarily wrong if one agrees that more functions should be transferred from the private sector to the government. My strong preference is to maximize the role of the private sector because I believe that it is more efficient and responsive to the interests of our people and because I believe this approach provides for more individual freedom. This debate will continue and we cannot hope to resolve it during these hearings. However, one basic consideration is indisputable: When the combination of private and public sector demands exceeds the productive capacity of our economy an inflationary overheating of the economic system occurs. The total productive capability of the entire economy must be identified as a beginning point for ranking and selecting claims against the potential national output. Estimating the total economic capacity of the system and the existing private and public claims would help us avoid the simplistic arguments that additional government programs can be continuously created to meet every claim by simply shifting resources from the private to the public sector. Adding new government commitments is not feasible if the productive capacity of the economy is exceeded. This basic guideline has been frequently violated as total demand has increased too rapidly for the economic system to absorb. When this happens the economy begins a boom and bust sequence with severe inflation and unemployment distortions, such as occurred in the mid-1960's and again during the early 1970's.

Some analysts have claimed that adding new government spending programs is no threat because of the amount of slack created in the economic system by the severe recession. Beyond the fact that our measures of capacity and excess resources are very uncertain, I believe that this recommendation misses the basic point: The fiscal decision of the past

have already eroded our fiscal flexibility in responding to the problems of the present and the future. If we accept the recommendations to expand Federal spending even more we will create permanent claims that will further disrupt the allocation of resources in the future. Many government programs now involve an "entitlement authority" which makes the actual outlays open-ended depending upon the eligibility rules and benefits established. There has been a tendency to liberalize both guidelines and many government programs are now indexed so that they rise automatically as inflation occurs. Other outlays are required by specific legislative and contractual agreements. In the future, there should be no such thing as an "uncontrollable" Federal budget commitment because the Congressional Budget Committee discipline will require careful consideration of priorities and the elimination of ineffective programs during the annual appropriations process. We must correct the historical approach of merely continuing existing programs so that any new claims were typically "added on" to current outlays.

I believe that by concentrating on short-term stabilization goals rather than the long-term allocation of resources our fiscal policies have actually become a disruptive force. Too often fiscal policies have lagged economic developments so that the desired stimulus or restraint typically arrives long after the economic situation has changed. The "emergency" spending programs created to pull the economy out of a recession often exaggerate the subsequent overheating of the economy and create additional commitments that last far into the future. A corresponding reduction of such programs during periods of economic expansion is unusual because the Executive Office and the Congress have been unwilling to shift their attention to longer-term goals or to face up to the agonizing experience of saying no.

This country now faces the reality of a strong challenge to our basic fiscal stability. Your Committee is a key factor in determining whether or not this challenge will be met. In preparing your Second Concurrent Resolution to Congress I hope that you will consider the future course of fiscal policies -- particularly the escalating pattern of Federal spending and "off-budget" commitments -- as well as the need to develop guidelines for FY 1976. We need to consider longer-term goals by relating the future impact of

current government spending actions. When we consider the total impact of our fiscal decisions we will recognize that individual pieces of legislation cannot simply be added to existing commitments without considering what current claims need to be eliminated or curtailed. Too often we have ignored the economic discipline of allocating scarce resources to different claims according to national priorities which are responsive to the interests of the American public. The economic distortions of the past decade indicate that this was a costly decision. Your Committee has a major opportunity to help correct these distortions and I look forward to working with you as you attempt to achieve that goal. Thank you.

TABLE 1
 FEDERAL BUDGETS
 CHANGES IN THE UNIFIED BUDGET OUTLAYS
 BY FISCAL YEAR, 1961-1976
 (dollars in billions)

<u>Fiscal Year over Preceding Year</u>	<u>Federal Outlays</u>	<u>Dollar Increase</u>	<u>Percentage Increase</u>	<u>Surplus or Deficit</u>
1961	\$ 97.8	\$ 5.6	6.1	-3.4
1962	106.8	9.0	9.2	-7.1
1963	111.3	4.5	4.2	-4.8
1964	118.6	7.3	6.1	-5.9
1965	118.4	-0.2	--	-1.6
1966	134.7	16.3	13.8	-3.8
1967	158.3	23.6	17.5	-8.7
1968	178.8	20.5	13.0	-25.2
1969	184.5	5.7	3.2	+3.2
1970	196.6	12.1	6.6	-2.8
1971	211.4	14.8	7.5	-23.0
1972	231.9	20.5	9.7	-23.2
1973	246.5	14.6	6.3	-14.3
1974	268.4	21.9	8.8	-3.5
1975	324.6	56.2	20.9	-43.6

Source: Economic Report of the President, February 1975, Table C-64, p.324, for years 1961 through 1974; 1975 figure from Final Monthly Treasury Statement of Receipts and Outlays of the United States Government, for period from July 1, 1974 through June 30, 1975.

TABLE 2

Net Unified Budget Receipts, by Source, Percent of Total, and Five-year Average
Fiscal Years 1971-1975

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	5-year average
<u>Fiscal Year (\$ billions)</u>						
Individual income tax	86.2	94.7	103.2	119.0	122.4	105.1
Corporation income tax	26.8	32.2	36.2	38.6	40.6	34.9
Employment taxes and contributions	41.7	46.1	54.9	65.9	75.2	56.8
Unemployment insurance	3.7	4.4	6.1	6.8	6.8	5.5
Contributions for other insurance and retirement	3.2	3.4	3.6	4.1	4.5	3.8
Excise taxes	16.6	15.5	16.3	16.8	16.6	16.3
Estate and gift taxes	3.7	5.4	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.7
Customs duties	2.6	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.2
Miscellaneous receipts	3.9	3.6	3.9	5.4	6.7	4.7
Total budget receipts	188.4	208.6	232.2	264.9	281.0	235.0
<u>Fiscal Year - Percent</u>						
Individual income tax	45.8%	45.4%	44.5%	44.9%	43.6%	44.7%
Corporation income tax	14.2	15.4	15.6	14.6	14.5	14.8
Employment taxes and contributions	22.1	22.1	23.6	24.9	26.8	24.1
Unemployment insurance	2.0	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4
Contributions for other insurance and retirement	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6
Excise taxes	8.8	7.4	7.0	6.4	5.9	7.0
Estate and gift taxes	2.0	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.6	2.0
Customs duties	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
Miscellaneous receipts	2.0	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.0
Total budget receipts	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Office of the Secretary of the Treasury
Office of Tax Analysis

September 18, 1975

Note: Figures are rounded and may not add to totals.

TABLE 3
Budget Estimating Errors

Fiscal year	Overestimate (+) or Underestimate (-) as a Percent of the Actual Figure			
	Estimates made 18 months prior to the end of the fiscal year		Estimates made 6 months prior to the end of the fiscal year	
	Outlays	Receipts	Outlays	Receipts
1950 <u>1</u> /	+4.1	+10.3	+7.8	+1.9
1960 <u>1</u> /	-0.3	-1.7	+1.6	+0.2
1970 <u>2</u> /	-0.7	+2.6	+0.7	+2.9
1971 <u>2</u> /	-5.0	+7.3	+0.6	+3.1
1972 <u>2</u> /	-1.1	+4.3	+2.0	-5.2
1973 <u>2</u> /	-0.1	-4.9	+1.3	-3.1
1974 <u>2</u> /	+0.1	-3.4	+2.3	+1.9
1975 <u>2</u> /	-6.2	+5.0	-3.4	-0.8

Office of the Secretary of the Treasury
Office of Tax Analysis

September 19, 1975

1/ Administrative budget.

2/ Unified budget. The first estimate on a unified budget basis was prepared in January 1968.

TABLE 4
CHANGES IN BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION; FY 1976 over FY 1975
(millions of dollars)

Function	FY 1975 (1)	FY 1976 (2)	Change over FY 1975	House Budget Committee Resolution (3)	
				FY 1976	Change over FY 1975
National defense	87.4	94.1	+6.7	89.7	+2.3
International affairs	5.0	5.5	+0.5	4.9	-0.1
General science, space, and technology	4.3	4.6	+0.3	4.6	+0.3
Natural resources, environment and energy	9.7	10.3	+0.6	11.5	+1.8
Agriculture	1.8	2.0	+0.2	1.8	--
Commerce and transportation	12.6	15.7	+3.1	19.8	+7.2
Community and regional development	4.6	6.1	+1.5	9.5	+4.9
Education, manpower and social services	15.0	16.8	+1.8	20.4	+5.4
Health	27.6	29.0	+1.4	30.7	+3.1
Income security	109.1	122.8	+13.7	123.9	+14.8
Veterans benefits and services	16.7	17.1	+0.4	17.4	+0.7
Law enforcement and justice	3.0	3.3	+0.3	3.4	+0.4
General government	2.7	3.2	+0.5	3.4	+0.7
Revenue sharing and general purpose fiscal assistance	7.0	7.3	+0.3	7.2	+0.2
Interest	31.2	34.4	+3.2	35.0	+3.8
Allowances		6.8	+6.8	1.1	+1.1
Undistributed offsetting receipts	-14.1	-20.0	+5.9	-16.2	+2.1
Total	323.6	358.9	+35.3	368.2	+44.6

(1) Mid-Session Review of the 1976 Budget, May 30, 1975, Table 9, p.15.

(2) FY 1976 Administration estimates as published in Mid-Session Review of the 1976 Budget.

(3) First Concurrent Resolution on the Budget-Fiscal Year 1976, Report of the Budget, House of Representatives, Appendix A-2, p.49.

DEFICITS AND INCREASES IN THE DEBT

MR. MAHON. I made reference to the huge deficits which have occurred in recent years, and to the huge increase of the national debt. I would like to ask you a question that people have almost quit asking in the Congress, I think. That question is, when do you think we may have a balanced budget, and how significant is a balanced budget? I know the President in his budget message made some reference to the possibility of a balanced budget. Will you comment on that, and how important is it anyway, and what are your philosophical views with respect to this problem. Just take free rein.

Secretary SIMON. Under the President's economic program, we are going to have actually a slight surplus in fiscal year 1979. The first objective is to slow down the explosive growth in Federal spending. This growth is evidenced by almost a 40-percent increase in our budget in the last 2 years, and the projected 15-percent growth in fiscal 1977, if no actions were taken to slow it down. The President has recommended a cutback in the growth of spending for fiscal year 1977 to 5.5 percent, which would be the slowest rate of growth since the last administration of President Eisenhower.

Now, is it important to have a balanced budget? There is no doubt that a deficit is unavoidable and even desirable during periods of recession to act as a necessary stimulant to pull us out of the economic malaise. But there is also a need for balance during periods of a smooth economy, and indeed a surplus during periods of high economic activity, and this has not occurred. We have recorded 16 deficits in the past 17 years, and there can be no doubt that these excessive demands, these excessive deficits, especially during periods of high economic activity, have added to the aggregate demand for goods and services in our economy.

FINANCING OF DEFICITS

The financing of these deficits has pushed up interest rates. Also, I believe that they have undermined the confidence of the American people, in our ability to run an economy properly, to control inflation, and of course, it also impacts on the critical area of capital formation, where our productivity has been declining for literally the last 15 years. We need more capital investment. We need this slight shift from consumption to savings and investment.

Let's not use the term "capital shortage." Let's talk about our economic goals, what we desire in the next decade, what we need as far as providing cheaper goods and services for our consumers, a higher standard of living. This is going to require a slight shift, but if the Government continues to preempt the massive amounts of funds in the private sector, and it's a simple fact of life, that during periods of high capacity, money that we borrow on the market is money that will not go to the productive sector, the free enterprise economy, and we will not achieve these goals that we all desire to bring about a higher standard of living, and an increase in the productivity which, as I say, has been declining.

RELUCTANCE TO USE SURPLUS TO RETIRE DEBT

Mr. MAHON. Secretary Simon, have you observed that in the past, when we had an accelerated economy, and when our revenue situation was better, instead of balancing the budget and paying off some of our obligations, we tended to say, "Well, here we have some additional money. Let's don't apply it to the deficit or the debt. Let's start some new initiative, some new expensive program." That is one of the matters that bothers me. Does that give you concern, Mr. Secretary?

Secretary SIMON. It most certainly does, Mr. Chairman. It's not only the starting of the programs. That is just the beginning of the problem. These programs are never eliminated. They are never reduced. Just the opposite occurs. They just grow. We know what that program, or we know within reason what that program, will cost in the first year, but experience shows it just costs more and more each year in the future, and every program—and Jim could speak to this at some length and show the dramatic growth in these programs.

Mr. MAHON. Is the fact which you have just stated one of the reasons why the President didn't recommend perhaps national health insurance in his recent budget?

Secretary SIMON. We just cannot afford that, Mr. Chairman. That's correct.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Lynn, would you prefer to proceed?

Mr. LYNN. I think it would be well to get the opening remarks out of the way, Mr. Chairman. Then we can go right to the questions.

Mr. MAHON. All right, this is the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, Mr. James Lynn.

We are glad to have you before us again.

STATEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

Mr. LYNN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee:

The President has presented his state of the Union message. He has also submitted his budget. By these actions, the President has set before the Congress and the people of America both his aspirations for our country and his specific proposals to translate these aspirations into reality.

The President's budget message is very short, as you stated, Mr. Chairman. But since those four pages are so crucial to a full understanding of the President's views on budget objectives and on the ways budget decisions should be made—I respectfully request that rather than my attempting to paraphrase, the budget message be incorporated in the record at this point.

Mr. MAHON. Without objection, it will appear at this point.

BUDGET MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

To the Congress of the United States:

The Budget of the United States is a good roadmap of where we have been, where we are now, and where we should be going as a people. The budget reflects the President's sense of priorities. It reflects his best judgment of how we must choose among competing interests. And it reveals his philosophy of how the public and private spheres should be related.

Accordingly, I have devoted a major portion of my own time over the last several months to shaping the budget for fiscal year 1977 and laying the groundwork for the years that follow.

As I see it, the budget has three important dimensions. One is the budget as an element of our economic policy. The total size of the budget and the deficit or surplus that results can substantially affect the general health of our economy—in a good way or in a bad way. If we try to stimulate the economy beyond its capacity to respond, it will lead only to a future whirlwind of inflation and unemployment.

The budget I am proposing for fiscal year 1977 and the direction I seek for the future meet the test of responsible fiscal policy. The combination of tax and spending changes I propose will set us on a course that not only leads to a balanced budget within three years, but also improves the prospects for the economy to stay on a growth path *that we can sustain*. This is not a policy of the quick fix; it does not hold out the hollow promise that we can wipe out inflation and unemployment overnight. Instead, it is an honest, realistic policy—a policy that says we can steadily reduce inflation and unemployment if we maintain a prudent, balanced approach. This policy has begun to prove itself in recent months as we have made substantial headway in pulling out of the recession and reducing the rate of inflation; it will prove itself decisively if we stick to it.

A second important dimension of the budget is that it helps to define the boundaries between responsibilities that we assign to governments and those that remain in the hands of private institutions and individual citizens.

Over the years, the growth of government has been gradual and uneven, but the trend is unmistakable. Although the predominant growth has been at the State and local level, the Federal Government has contributed to the trend too. We must not continue drift-

ing in the direction of bigger and bigger government. The driving force of our 200-year history has been our private sector. If we rely on it and nurture it, the economy will continue to grow, providing new and better choices for our people and the resources necessary to meet our shared needs. If, instead, we continue to increase government's share of our economy, we will have no choice but to raise taxes and will, in the process, dampen further the forces of competition, risk, and reward that have served us so well. With stagnation of these forces, the issues of the future would surely be focused on who gets what from an economy of little or no growth rather than, as it should be, on the use to be made of expanding incomes and resources.

As an important step toward reversing the long-term trend, my budget for 1977 proposes to cut the rate of Federal spending growth, year to year, to 5.5%—less than half the average growth rate we have experienced in the last 10 years. At the same time, I am proposing further, permanent income tax reductions so that individuals and businesses can spend and invest these dollars instead of having the Federal Government collect and spend them.

A third important dimension of the budget is the way it sorts out priorities. In formulating this budget, I have tried to achieve fairness and balance:

- between the taxpayer and those who will benefit by Federal spending;
- between national security and other pressing needs;
- between our own generation and the world we want to leave to our children;
- between those in some need and those most in need;
- between the programs we already have and those we would like to have;
- between aid to individuals and aid to State and local governments;
- between immediate implementation of a good idea and the need to allow time for transition;
- between the desire to solve our problems quickly and the realization that for some problems, good solutions will take more time; and
- between Federal control and direction to assure achievement of common goals and the recognition that State and local governments and individuals may do as well or better without restraints.

Clearly, one of the highest priorities for our Government is always to secure the defense of our country. There is no alternative. If we

in the Federal Government fail in this responsibility, our other objectives are meaningless.

Accordingly, I am recommending a significant increase in defense spending for 1977. If in good conscience I could propose less, I would. Great good could be accomplished with other uses of these dollars. My request is based on a careful assessment of the international situation and the contingencies we must be prepared to meet. The amounts I seek will provide the national defense it now appears we need. We dare not do less. And if our efforts to secure international arms limitations falter, we will need to do more.

Assuring our Nation's needs for energy must also be among our highest priorities. My budget gives that priority.

While providing fully for our defense and energy needs, I have imposed upon these budgets the same discipline that I have applied in reviewing other programs. Savings have been achieved in a number of areas. We cannot tolerate waste in any program.

In our domestic programs, my objective has been to achieve a balance between all the things we would like to do and those things we can realistically afford to do. The hundreds of pages that spell out the details of my program proposals tell the story, but some examples illustrate the point.

I am proposing that we take steps to address the haunting fear of our elderly that a prolonged, serious illness could cost them and their children everything they have. My medicare reform proposal would provide protection against such catastrophic health costs. No elderly person would have to pay over \$500 per year for covered hospital or nursing home care, and no more than \$250 per year for covered physician services. To offset the costs of this additional protection and to slow down the runaway increases in federally funded medical expenses, I am recommending adjustments to the medicare program so that within the new maximums beneficiaries contribute more to the costs of their care than they do now.

My budget provides a full cost-of-living increase for those receiving social security or other Federal retirement benefits. We must recognize, however, that the social security trust fund is becoming depleted. To restore its integrity, I am asking the Congress to raise social security taxes, effective January 1, 1977, and to adopt certain other reforms of the system. Higher social security taxes and the other reforms I am proposing may be controversial, but they are the right thing to do. The American people understand that we must pay for the things we want. I know that those who are working now want to be sure that the money will be there to pay their benefits when their working days are over.

My budget also proposes that we replace 59 grant programs with broad block grants in four important areas:

- A health block grant that will consolidate medicaid and 15 other health programs. States will be able to make their own priority choices for use of these Federal funds to help low-income people with their health needs.
- An education block grant that will consolidate 27 grant programs for education into a single flexible Federal grant to States, primarily for use in helping disadvantaged and handicapped children.
- A block grant for feeding needy children that will consolidate 15 complex and overlapping programs. Under existing programs, 700,000 needy children receive no benefits. Under my program, all needy children can be fed, but subsidies for the nonpoor will be eliminated.
- A block grant that will support a community's social service programs for the needy. This would be accomplished by removing current requirements unnecessarily restricting the flexibility of States in providing such services.

These initiatives will result in more equitable distribution of Federal dollars, and provide greater State discretion and responsibility. All requirements that States match Federal funds will be eliminated. Such reforms are urgently needed, but my proposals recognize that they will, in some cases, require a period of transition.

These are only examples. My budget sets forth many other recommendations. Some involve new initiatives. Others seek restraint. The American people know that promises that the Federal Government will do more for them every year have not been kept. I make no such promises. I offer no such illusion: This budget does not shrink from hard choices where necessary. Notwithstanding those hard choices, I believe this budget reflects a forward-looking spirit that is in keeping with our heritage as we begin our Nation's third century.

GERALD R. FORD.

JANUARY 21, 1976.

Mr. LYNN. Thank you, sir.

We in OMB look upon this hearing as an opportunity principally to answer your questions, and in that spirit I will limit my introductory remarks to a few short comments that I hope will be helpful.

Mr. MAHON. Will you let me interrupt. I am not so sure there is anybody in this room that can answer our questions. Wouldn't you prefer to say "comment" on our questions, because it seems that really the questions we have today don't have any easy solution.

Mr. LYNN. We will try to respond, sir, the best we can.

First, even more than is usually the case, this budget requires careful analysis on a line-by-line basis. Totals, whether for a department or agency or for 1 of the 15 functions of our Government, by no means tell the full story.

Take payments for veterans. The 1977 outlay totals are down from 1976. But within those 1977 figures are increases, increases in both personnel and construction to carry out the 1974 "Quality of Care" veterans hospital study and increases in compensation and pension benefits to millions of veterans and their survivors. There are also decreases. These fall into two categories. One kind simply reflects declining demand for the help the Government makes available. This accounts for part of the decline in outlays for the GI bill. With fewer new veterans, there will be fewer applying for GI bill assistance. The other kind of decrease results from program reforms. An example is the proposal to eliminate GI bill education benefits for future members of the peacetime All Volunteer Force, a proposal in keeping with similar actions ending GI bill education programs for post-World War II and Korean conflict veterans. There are other program reforms, too, and we believe they also make good sense.

Take another example. Outlays for the Environmental Protection Agency rise from 1976 to 1977, by over 40 percent, to \$4.5 billion. And they will rise still more in 1979. At the same time, however, not only do some EPA line items decline year to year—again for good reasons—but of even greater significance, the President proposes sound programmatic reforms that in the years to come will result in longer term construction grant savings estimated to range between about \$270 billion and \$300 billion.

These examples can be multiplied many times over. But they make the same point: We urge and welcome the very kind of line-by-line analysis that the Appropriations Committees and subcommittees have the responsibility to do.

The second point I would like to touch on briefly is the matter of jobs. My fellow administration officials who are with me today will say much more on this subject, particularly with respect to the key importance of further income tax cuts to real, rewarding, permanent jobs. I think it falls to me, however, to put to rest at least one misconception I have been hearing for the last few days.

Outlays in the 1977 budget for public works and other additions to physical assets are not down; they are up by over \$6.5 billion—some 17 percent above 1976. This, of course, does not mean all program cate-

gories are up; some are down. But net, such outlays are up significantly and I have a table attached to my statement that shows it.

Having pioned this out, we urge that the Congress not try to add still more for public works-type projects. Any additional infusion of funds for these purposes in the 1977 budget would result in a bulge in spending in late 1978 or early 1979, when, in fact, governmental spending for investment is very likely to present heavy competition with private investment needs.

SPEND-OUT OF PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS

I have in my statement a record of accelerated Public Works Program of 1962 that illustrates this point. As the table shows, the actual outlays year by year lag substantially behind the planned outlays under these emergency or public works accelerated-type programs.

[The table follows:]

ADDITIONS TO PHYSICAL ASSETS, 1976-77

(Fiscal years; dollar amounts in billions)

	1976	1977	Change	
			Amount	Percent
Public works	18.2	21.3	3.0	16.6
Major equipment	16.9	20.7	3.9	23.0
Inventories and other physical assets	3.1	2.8	-.3	-9.1
Total additions to physical assets	38.2	44.8	6.6	17.3

Mr. LYNN. There is no reason to expect that the spendout pattern of additional funds for public works authorized or appropriated now would be appreciably different.

Another point I would like to make is interrelated to the first two. Even as some program levels—for reasons of moderating government spending growth, programmatic reform or a combination of both—go down, stay even or increase only slightly, there are a number of programs, quite apart from national defense, that go up quite substantially, either in outlays or budget authority. I have already mentioned VA quality care initiatives, EPA construction grants, and also public works and similar projects as a totality. Other examples would include payments to individuals, up 6 percent; housing payments, up 23 percent; energy research and development, up 30 percent; basic research, up 11 percent; community development block grant budget authority, up 16 percent; outlays for the operation of the National Park System, up 14 percent; Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, up 8 percent; and so on.

As the President states in his budget message:

*** My budget sets forth many other recommendations. Some involve new initiatives. Others seek restraint. The American people know that promises that the Federal Government will do more for them every year have not been kept.

I make no such promises. I offer no such illusion. This budget does not shrink from hard choices where necessary. Notwithstanding those hard choices, I believe this budget reflects a forward-looking spirit that is in keeping with our heritage as we begin our Nation's third century.

Mr. Chairman, we would be pleased to answer your questions.

Mr. MAHON. Thank you, Mr. Director.

How long have you been the Director of the Office of Management and Budget?

Mr. LYNN. I am about to have my first anniversary in the early part of February, sir.

OUTLOOK FOR STATE OF ECONOMY AND WELFARE OF THE NATION

Mr. MAHON. Do you look forward rather hopefully to the state of the economy and the welfare of the Nation for the forthcoming year?

Mr. LYNN. Indeed I do. I see the trends in the right direction. I see unemployment still too high, but declining. I see inflation still too high, but continuing its downward trend. I see a healthy growth that can be sustained, that is, Mr. Chairman, assuming we have the right fiscal policies for the period ahead, and the right response with respect to the budget that the President has submitted.

CONGRESSIONAL INCREASES AND BUDGET PRIORITIES

Mr. MAHON. It might be pointed out though a Presidential budget of \$300 billion, \$395 billion, or whatever the figure might be, is often increased by Congress, but percentagewise it is relatively small, so don't you think the main impact comes from the budget itself, and not from an addition of \$1 billion here or \$1 billion there by the Congress?

Mr. LYNN. Well, as someone once said, Mr. Chairman, a billion here and a billion there, and after a while it adds up to real money.

Mr. MAHON. It does add up to real money, but in the context of \$400 billion, it isn't so large, if it is \$4 or \$5 to \$6 or \$8 billion.

Mr. LYNN. A very important issue, Mr. Chairman, is the order of priorities within the budget. For instance, this year the President is proposing somewhat of an increase in national defense. We just don't believe there is any alternative to that, given the circumstances of the world. Of equal importance to holding down the total overall expenditure growth is the issue of priorities within the total.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Cederberg.

GROWTH OF THE BUDGET

Mr. CEDERBERG. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Right along that line, I would like to discuss a phenomenon that I don't think too many people understand. In 1962 fiscal year, we reached our first \$100 billion budget of outlays in this Nation's history, and then it didn't take very long to reach \$200 billion, which was in 1971, \$211.4 billion. Then in 1975, just a few years later, we broke the \$300 billion ceiling at \$324.6 billion, and then from \$324.6 from 1975

through 1977 we are going to be \$394.2 hopefully, that is if we keep within this budget.

The interesting thing is that during these years, just in the last 3 years, 1976 and the transition quarter in 1977, if I read the figures right, we are going to run a deficit of \$134 billion, which is more than we had in total outlays for the whole government in fiscal year 1962. Now, how can this possibly happen, when this Appropriations Committee every year cuts the budget?

TOTAL LEGISLATIVE ACTION CONTRASTED WITH ACTION ON
APPROPRIATION BILLS

There is a strange misconception around the country, that somehow the Congress is really doing its job. I look at what this Appropriations Committee did last year, fiscal year 1975. We cut the budget \$7.3 billion; in 1974, \$9.6 billion; 1973, \$3 billion; 1972, \$6 billion. Well, if this is the case, how come we have all these massive deficits and spending went up?

I know the answer, but I think the public ought to be apprised of this answer, and while you are giving this answer let me ask you one other question.

As I read your budget in brief, the debt held by the public at the end of fiscal 1976 is going to be \$484 billion. At the end of another year it is going to be \$558 billion, so that has increased \$74 billion. That is more than the deficit that you project this year. Why are these figures so seemingly inconsistent?

Another thing is this. You know there is some kind of a theory abroad that the President some how, some way, has a great deal of determination as to what can be done in some of these fiscal areas, and if I understand this budget right, the President can't spend 5 cents that the Congress doesn't allow him to spend.

Second, in his determination to not spend too much, he has sent up rescissions and deferrals under the new budget act. What has the Congress done with those budget rescission and deferral requests? Could you elaborate on this phenomenon?

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Director, Mr. Cederberg has asked you some very profound and important questions which require considerable time for you to answer, and I hope that, while you haven't completed your answer, that you will complete your answer for the record, because we do need a very good and specific answer to the question, which he has raised.

[The following information is provided in response to Mr. Cederberg's questions:]

As you are well aware, Mr. Cederberg, the substantive committees of the Congress can change the budget in their actions or inactions outside the appropriations process. For example, approved mandatory and backdoor spending bills can add to budget spending, in ways which appropriations committees cannot control.

Records of the Joint Committee on the Reduction of Federal Expenditures—now a part of the Congressional Budget Office—and the OMB show that in the years you specified Congress added to spending as follows:

CONGRESSIONAL CHANGES TO THE BUDGET FISCAL YEARS 1972-75

[Outlays in billions]

	Appropriations	Mandatory and backdoor spending	Other changes ¹	Total change
1972 ²	-\$1.1	+\$3.7	-\$3.3	-\$0.7
1973 ²	-1.6	+7.9	-.1	+6.1
1974 ²	-.5	+3.3	+.7	+3.5
1975 ²	-3.6	+5.2	+1.3	+2.9
1976 ³	-2.3	+3.0	+10.1	+10.7
Total	-9.2	+23.1	+8.7	+22.6

¹ Includes the effect of inaction on administration legislation proposals, and, for fiscal years 1975 and 1976, action on inaction on deferral and rescission reports prepared to meet the requirements of the Impoundment Control Act of 1974.

² Source, scorekeeping reports of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures.

³ Source, OMB staff records of congressional change. Reflects the action of the Congress on 1976 spending through the end of the 1st sess. of the 94th Cong.

In regard to your comments on the national debt, the Federal debt held by the public is estimated to increase by \$74 billion between the end of fiscal year 1976, and the end of fiscal year 1977. This increase in the debt is largely the result of the budget deficits in the transition quarter (TQ) and fiscal 1977, and deficits of off-budget agencies during this period. The following table shows the relationship between budget financing and the change in debt outstanding.

BUDGET FINANCING AND CHANGE IN DEBT OUTSTANDING

[In billions of dollars]

Description	1975 actual	1976 estimate	Transition quarter estimate	1977 estimate
Budget surplus or deficit (—)	-43.6	-76.0	-16.1	-43.0
Surplus or deficit (—) of off-budget Federal agencies	-9.5	-9.3	-4.0	-11.1
Total, surplus or deficit (—)	-53.1	-85.3	-20.1	-54.0
Means of financing other than borrowing from the public:				
Decrease or increase (—) in cash and monetary assets	-.3	-1.4		
Increase or decrease (—) in liabilities for:				
Checks outstanding, etc.	1.4	.2	.1	.4
Deposit fund balances .....	.6	-1.6	-.2	-.6
Seigniorage on coins .....	.6	.7	.2	.7
Total, means of financing other than borrowing from the public	2.3	-2.2	.1	.5
Total, requirements for borrowing from the public	-50.9	-87.5	-20.0	-53.5
Reclassification of securities ¹				-.3
Change in debt held by the public	50.9	87.5	20.0	53.8
Change in Federal agency investments in Federal debt:				
Federal funds .....	.9	.9	.2	.5
Trust funds	7.1	2.0	-1.2	12.4
Off-budget Federal agencies	-1.0	-.6	-.1	(*)
Total, change in Federal agency investments in Federal debt	7.0	2.3	-1.1	12.9
Change in gross Federal debt	57.9	89.8	18.9	66.7

¹ On Oct. 1, 1976, Federal debt held by the public is estimated to increase by \$300,000,000 due to a reclassification of Export-Import Bank certificates of beneficial interest from asset sales to debt.

² Less than \$50,000,000.

And finally, Congressman Cederberg, the following table provides information on the record of the Congress on 1976 rescission requests and deferrals proposed by the President under the Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344).

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON 1976
RESCISSION PROPOSALS AND DEFERRALS

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget Authority	Outlay Savings		
		1976	TQ	1977
<u>Rescissions</u>				
Proposed by the President....	3,328.7 ^{1/}	362.5	191.9	1,139.7
<u>Accepted by the Congress:</u>				
Helium fund (R76-6).....	-47.5	---	---	---
Access highways to public recreation areas on certain lakes (R76-2) ^{2/} ..	-15.0	-3.7	-2.6	-12.1
Subtotal, rescissions accepted by the Congress.....	(-62.5)	(3.7)	(2.6)	(12.1)
<u>Other savings achieved:</u>				
Community Services Ad- ministration (funds lapsed before required release date).....	-10.0	-10.0	---	---
<u>Rescissions rejected by the Congress.....</u>	<u>-141.4</u>	<u>-26.7</u>	<u>-15.4</u>	<u>-63.2</u>
<u>Pending before the Congress:</u>				
(Special Messages 7, 8, 9, and 10).....	3,114.8 ^{1/}	322.1	173.9	1,064.4
<u>Deferrals</u>				
Proposed by the President....	6,149.6	221.3	21.5	100.4
<u>Routine Executive releases (-204.5M) and adjustments through January 1, 1976 (-242.7M) ^{3/}.....</u>	<u>-447.2</u>	<u>-18.0</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>15.0</u>
<u>Overtaken by the Congress: (Agriculture, Interior, EPA, and Community Services Administration).</u>	<u>-234.2</u>	<u>-33.3</u>	<u>-2.4</u>	<u>-96.2</u>
<u>Currently before the Congress.....</u>	<u>5,468.2 ^{4/}</u>	<u>170.0</u>	<u>21.1</u>	<u>19.2</u>
^{1/} Includes revised estimate shown in Part III of the 1977 Budget. (HUD rescission R76-28 was increased by \$2 million in the 1977 Budget. Special Message 11 will include this supplementary amount.)				
^{2/} The Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 94-134) rescinded \$25 million under this head and appropriated \$10 million under a separate section of Federal-Aid Highway Amendments of 1974 (23 U.S.C. 101).				
^{3/} Adjustments include, for example, termination of agriculture and education deferrals under the continuing resolution following the signing of associated appropriation acts.				
^{4/} Includes \$77.6 million of outlays included in two Treasury deferrals--D76-25 and D76-67.				

Mr. WHITTEN. Director Lynn, Secretary Simon I am glad to have this opportunity to visit with you on the real state of the Union.

WE MUST REGULATE SPENDING

I fully believe, if we are to fulfill our obligation, the United States must shift its spending from maintaining an overextended and nondefendable military establishment and unwarranted foreign aid program to domestic public works of improvement. I am convinced that we must do this, if we are to avoid a national New York City situation for the Nation with a resulting breakdown in the economy.

We must distinguish between productive expenditures and those which merely spin the wheels, produce nothing usable, leaving more and more money into which fewer and fewer material goods are divided coming out with higher and higher prices.

No nation in history has ever been able to spend as big a share of its real income on a military establishment, not really defense, and foreign aid as we are, without ruinous inflation.

First, let us look at inflation, perhaps our greatest economic threat at the moment, its causes and the fallacies of the proposed cures:

THE STORY OF INFLATION

We all remember in history Nero's (A.D. 37-68) fiddling while Rome burned. What perhaps you don't know is that in A.D. 60, he devalued the currency by minting 45 gold coins (aurei) to the pound instead of 42 and 96 silver coins to the pound of silver, as opposed to 84, making money cheaper in real value.

"Not worth a continental." Do you know where that expression came from? During the Revolution, debts were paid with paper called continentals, a barrel of flour was \$1,200; a pound of butter, \$12; a pair of shoes, \$120; and so no one would take "continentals." Thus, the saying, "not worth a continental."

Civil War greenbacks: In 1862, in the North, a pair of shoes was \$150; flour, \$300 a barrel; and beef, \$6 per pound; and, in the Confederacy, conditions were many times worse.

I have on my office wall two \$10 bills issued by the State of Mississippi, one in April 1862 and secured by cotton—cotton was worth \$20 I'm told. The other, issued in November 1862, was without value for it was a mere promise to pay. The cotton was gone.

Germany, World War I—paper marks increased from 2 billion in 1914 to 500 quintillion—that is a 5 with 20 zeroes—10 years later.

I was in China in World War II. We had loaned Nationalist China \$300 million, much of which they spent having Chinese money printed in the United States. They had us quit printing \$10 bills because it cost more to print them than they would buy.

How about us? We took silver out of our coinage—the Johnson administration thus had \$4½ billion more to spend, without it showing up as increased debt. Gold was removed from behind our currency. Thus, our greenbacks are only a promise to pay, as was the case during the Revolution and the Confederacy in its last days.

Recently Sylvia Porter, an outstanding economist and columnist, in a nationally distributed column pointed out the following simple arithmetic and I quote:

If prices were to continue soaring at the 12.2 percent rate of 1974, the \$1 that bought 100 cents of goods and services in the marketplace at the start of the year would be worth 51 cents in 1980, only 36 cents in 1983, only 26 cents a mere 10 years from now, and only 5 cents by the year 2000. Today's price level would double as early as 1980, triple by 1983, quadruple within the decade and be 19 times higher in the year 2000 as now.

Now you see why it is that I believe we must tie our money to something of value, so that the Congress will have some restraint from the demands of the public.

Secretary SIMON. Mr. Whitten, if I may I would like to answer your very good question in some length.

Mr. WHITTEN. If the chairman will give you the time, I will be glad to have you do so.

Secretary SIMON. I would like to answer in detail the question on the currency and the several factors that are involved in the value of a currency in today's world. As you accurately pointed out when you talked about what happened in Germany from 1924, in the following 10 years, and how much money they printed, obviously the supply of money, the underlying strength and resiliency of a basic economy is another factor, the productive capacity of our economy, both industrial and agriculture is a factor, and of course the inflation rate.

BASIS FOR THE VALUE OF THE DOLLAR

Fundamentally, a dollar represents a claim on the output of the U.S. economy, and the dollar's value is a reflection of the amount of goods and services that it can purchase—the dollar's purchasing power or its command over resources.

The purchasing power of the dollar, and changes in that purchasing power, depend upon a complex of factors—ranging from the monetary and fiscal policies which Government follows, to the prices of important imports such as oil, to the vagaries of weather which determine whether our crops will be adequate to meet demand. In recent years, excesses in Government expenditures and a string of unprecedented budget deficits have contributed to a severe inflation that has reduced the value of the dollar in terms of its purchasing power and has undermined the public's confidence in the Government's capacity to maintain stable prices and thus a stable value for the dollar.

From time to time, there has been interest in returning to a system that would set the value of the dollar in terms of a commodity, usually gold or silver, in the belief that this would provide sound "backing" for the dollar and foster discipline in Government policies and restore stability. But the appearance of stability given by such arrangements is false. The historical decline in gold's monetary role, both domestically and internationally, reflects the general recognition that gold's commodity uses conflict with monetary needs and make gold an unstable foundation on which to base a monetary system. An attempt to conduct economic policies to meet arbitrary flows of monetary gold—in and out of the system as a whole, and from one country to another—would cause intolerable fluctuations in levels of output and

employment as well as prices. To follow such a course would represent an abdication of responsibility, not the application of rational domestic policy.

Internationally, the relationship of the dollar's value to the value of other currencies—the exchange rate between the dollar and foreign currencies—plays a significant role in determining what is produced in the United States and elsewhere. Exports, imports, location of production facilities, and capital flows are all in varying degrees a function of exchange rates—the international price of the dollar.

Similar in some respects to the desire to tie domestic currencies to some commodity such as gold is a desire to fix exchange rates in pursuit of economic stability. The failure of such an approach is reflected in the recurrent financial crises of the 1960's and early 1970's despite ostensibly fixed rates. The decision to move to more flexible arrangements in 1973 and to maintain them following the oil price rise represented a recognition that in a dynamic and expanding world economy stable relationships among currencies are sustainable only with underlying stability in the world economy. In the new exchange rate provisions of the IMF articles, recognition is given to the fact that underlying factors—relative rates of economic expansion and relative rates of price increases—are the key determinants of a currency's exchange value.

The lesson is that a basic commitment to sound economic policies that foster noninflationary growth is the only means of achieving true stability. If governments are unwilling to pursue such policies, no artificial measures, such as gold-backed currencies or fixed exchange rates, can make them do so.

Mr. WHITTEN. From the time I went to the Mississippi Legislature, through my numerous terms here, I have seen many budgets.

I have come to recognize that the future may be estimated up or down to a great degree as desired by those who are preparing the budget. I have seen budget figures made unsound because the figures were dependent upon changing the law—and the executive branch could not get a single Member of Congress to even introduce a bill to change such law.

I have seen figures arrived at by pushing back or calling forward from 1 fiscal year to the next indebtedness or money spent—because half of the year was in control of an executive of the opposite party. I am familiar with the push and pull of the two parties as to who takes the load for the unpopular—so as we study the budget you have submitted, we have to be cognizant of all these experiences.

In our earlier briefing you stated that about \$12 billion of your requested savings could be realized by you changing existing regulations and that about \$8 billion would require changes in the law. Why, then, don't you change the regulations?

Why do you reduce public works programs where we would have something to show for our expenditures, an offsetting factor against inflation, and go for inflationary programs like court house jobs, foreign aid, or maintaining the Military establishments as against real defense?

Why do you recommend \$5 billion for foreign aid, which is 100-percent inflationary—we give them our goods to get our own money

back, thus we have fewer goods and more money to divide them into—making practically everything higher in terms of a cheapening dollar?

Mr. SIMON. We believe that the benefits to the United States make the proposed foreign aid programs a good investment. Foreign assistance advances U.S. interests in a number of ways. The largest portion of foreign aid is directly related to U.S. security interests, and is currently provided primarily to the Middle East as part of our overall efforts to encourage a lasting peace in the area. Much of the rest of U.S. foreign aid is designed to promote economic development in the poorer countries of the world, thereby reducing one of the potential causes of future conflict and creating opportunities for advancing U.S. economic interests. Finally, a share of U.S. assistance is provided on strictly humanitarian grounds to help those suffering from disasters such as severe drought, hurricanes, or floods, and to assist those temporarily forced to flee their homes because of intense fighting.

Mr. WHITTEN. Last year Secretary Simon listed the following countries as receiving aid, both sides being aided—even with arms in some cases:

Africa: Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malagasy, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Upper Volta, and Zaire.

Asia: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, Cambodia, China (Taiwan), Cyprus, Fiji, Greece, India, Indonesia, Korea, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka (Ceylon), Thailand, Turkey, Vietnam, and Yemen Arab Republic.

Latin America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Middle East: Egypt, Israel, Jordan, and Syria.

Europe: Austria, Finland, Malta, Portugal, and Spain.

Will you list such countries again and signify any additions or deletions?

[The information follows:]

In response to Mr. Whitten's request, the following tables display the U.S. economic assistance, military assistance and credit sales programs proposed for 1977 by country. The tables are contained in the "Advance Congressional Briefing Document" for the 1977 Security Assistance Program.

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE, MILITARY ASSISTANCE, AND CREDIT SALES
PROGRAMS PROPOSED FOR FY 1977
(in thousands of dollars)

	Economic Assistance Programs ^{c/}				Military Assistance Programs ^{c/}					Excess Defense Articles	
	Total Economic & Military Assistance	A.I.D. GORE	Passe P.L. 480	Int'l. Narcotics Control	Military Assistance Grants (MAG)	Foreign Military Credit Sales	Military Grants (MAG)	Foreign Military Credit Sales	Excess Defense Articles		
WORLDWIDE - TOTAL	7,805,416 ^{d/}	5,394,412 ^{d/}	3,244,230	71,180	1,313,910	34,000	2,441,000	305,700	30,200	2,059,600	15,500
AFRICA - TOTAL	382,071	302,726	200,103	22,375	80,248	-	59,345	11,700	3,845	43,500	300
Benin - See Dahomey (below)											
Botswana	2,133	-	-	735	1,398	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	7,694	6,150	-	-	694	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	1,785	1,785	-	344	344	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	3,330	3,330	-	409	409	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	346	346	-	346	346	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	1,172	-	-	712	460	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dahomey (Benin)	44,399	16,245	623	3,931	-	22,900	11,700	900	10,000	300	
Ethiopia	508	-	-	391	117	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia	8,237	8,157	4,572	1,059	2,577	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	6,373	8,000	-	800	5,173	-	-	100	-	-	-
Guinea	1,847	1,847	-	1,173	674	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ivory Coast	24,630	19,430	16,468	1,849	1,113	-	5,200	200	5,000	-	
Lesotho	3,166	-	-	638	2,528	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	22,716	15,753	-	2,371	3,992	-	600	100	500	-	
Malawi ^{e/}	242	-	-	242	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	16,550	6,850	581	9,119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	1,460	1,460	750	440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	866	-	-	866	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	6,244	6,244	2,405	1,311	2,528	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	1,087	-	-	24	1,063	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	12,054	10,778	-	50	1,226	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portuguese Territ. ^{b/}	17,650	4,800	1,053	11,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roads	134	134	-	37	97	-	45	-	45	-	-
Senegal	4,211	4,211	970	1,023	2,218	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	1,261	1,261	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	27,988	27,988	15,899	718	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	2,554	2,554	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	5,204	5,204	2,700	753	1,751	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	45,084	14,584	4,035	2,302	8,047	-	30,500	2,500	28,000	-	-
Upper Volta	112	-	-	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zaire	35,433	35,433	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	1,091	1,091	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central & West Africa Regional Program	17,509	17,509	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Africa Regional Program	31,099	29,897	1,202	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Regional Program/Support											

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE, MILITARY ASSISTANCE, AND CREDIT SALES
PROGRAMS PROPOSED FOR FY 1977
(in thousands of dollars)

	Economic Assistance Programs				Military Assistance Programs						
	Total Economic & Military Assistance	Total Economic Assistance	A.I.D.	Peace CORP	P.L. 480	Incl'l. Narcotics Control	Total Military Assistance Grants (OAF)	Military Grants (OAF)	Foreign Trainees	Military Credit Sales	Excess Defense Articles
ASIA AND PACIFIC - TOTAL	1,470,159	969,784	335,800	14,381	613,593	5,810	500,375	67,700	9,175	419,100	4,400
ASIA - TOTAL	1,485,030	964,655	335,800	9,564	613,481	5,810	500,375	67,700	9,175	419,100	4,400
Bangladesh	226,682	226,682	68,200	-	158,482	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhutan	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	2,500	2,500	-	-	86	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
China (Taiwan)	35,900	-	-	-	-	-	35,900	400	500	35,000	-
India	197,389	197,189	61,700	-	135,489	-	700	19,400	3,000	23,100	600
Indonesia	137,636	91,536	49,900	-	41,561	75	46,100	8,300	2,700	275,000	-
Korea	432,885	146,885	-	1,851	145,034	-	38,300	-	300	36,000	-
Malaysia	38,478	2,178	-	2,178	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	5,20	5,922	4,800	-	190	-	35	-	35	-	-
Myanmar	159,115	188,810	73,900	-	81,110	1,800	137	-	200	20,000	1,200
Pakistan	115,793	74,393	44,100	2,329	27,964	-	41,400	19,400	600	-	-
Philippines	55	55	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	29,523	29,508	8,000	-	21,508	-	15	-	15	-	-
Sri Lanka	67,858	13,758	10,800	1,623	-	1,335	54,100	20,000	1,500	30,000	2,600
Thailand	15,131	15,131	14,600	631	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Program/Support Military Training Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC - TOTAL	5,129	5,129	-	5,017	112	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Solomon Islands	731	731	-	610	112	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	1,238	1,238	-	1,238	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gilbert & Ellice Islands	28	28	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	1,526	1,526	-	1,526	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	687	687	-	687	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Samoa	919	919	-	919	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE, MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND CREDIT SALES
PROGRAMS PROPOSED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1977
(in thousands of dollars)

	Total Economic & Military Assistance			Economic Assistance Programs					Military Assistance Programs				
	Total Assistance	Economic Assistance	Military Assistance	A.I.D.	Peace Corps	P.L. 480	Int'l. Narcotics Control	Total Military Assistance	Military Assistance Grants (OMP)	Foreign Military Training	Foreign Military Credit Sales	Military Excess Defense Articles	
LATIN AMERICA - TOTAL	522,068	313,168	208,900	201,111	14,749	81,248	16,040	208,900	3,000	10,300	195,000	600	
Argentina	49,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,300	-	900	48,400	-	
Bahamas	31	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Belize	297	297	-	-	297	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bolivia	43,072	27,967	15,105	23,420	-	4,112	435	15,105	2,305	600	12,000	200	
Brazil	65,099	3,999	6,013	2,000	935	-	603	61,100	-	1,100	60,000	-	
Chile	46,289	46,289	125	11,395	700	34,069	125	26,700	-	700	26,000	-	
Colombia	35,367	8,647	800	1,184	5,823	-	800	1,325	-	-	-	-	
Costa Rica	10,909	9,786	38	552	1,092	288	38	10,900	25	500	1,000	-	
Dominican Republic	12,994	2,094	330	2,661	1,223	5,811	330	1,150	20	600	2,500	-	
Ecuador	20,669	17,549	1,810	15,353	680	1,516	-	1,150	15	500	1,000	-	
El Salvador	20,539	19,424	3,851	14,532	1,041	3,851	-	3,110	-	600	2,500	-	
Guatemala	20,539	19,424	3,851	14,532	1,041	3,851	-	3,110	-	600	2,500	-	
Guyana	59,422	42	122	300	-	122	-	700	-	200	500	-	
Honduras	28,428	19,438	105	19,438	105	8,885	-	700	-	200	500	-	
Jamaica	2,129	18,134	1,028	18,134	1,028	9,794	-	3,115	15	600	2,500	-	
Mexico	2,313	2,313	1,111	1,111	-	-	35	3,115	15	600	2,500	-	
Nicaragua	16,142	10,942	82	10,942	82	-	10,942	5,700	-	200	5,000	-	
Panama	20,486	17,381	810	16,467	820	94	810	1,825	3	600	2,500	-	
Paraguay	19,811	17,986	25	17,176	511	810	12	1,465	325	400	1,000	200	
Peru	7,577	6,112	536	5,364	511	25	260	20,900	365	900	20,000	200	
Uruguay	3,218	16,216	11,555	11,555	-	4,301	260	3,025	25	500	2,500	-	
Venezuela	67	213	67	-	-	-	-	700	-	700	-	-	
ROCAF	11,961	11,961	-	11,961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Caribbean Regional	7,642	7,642	1,467	6,175	1,467	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Regional Programs/Support	26,548	23,379	699	23,379	699	-	2,470	-	-	-	-	-	

U.S. Economic Assistance, Military Assistance and Credit Sales
Program Proposed for FY 1977
(in thousands of dollars)

	Economic Assistance Programs $\$/$				Military Assistance Programs $\$/$					
	Total Economic & Military Assistance	A.I.D.	Peace Corps	Int'l Maritime Control	Total Military Assistance Grants, (OMP)	Foreign Trainer Sales	Foreign Military Credit	Foreign Defense Articles		
NEAR EAST - TOTAL	3,688,650	2,110,599	1,855,383	4,627	235,589	1,572,100	153,300	6,600	1,402,000	10,200
Afghanistan	14,890	14,680	11,762	594	2,334	200	-	-	-	-
Algeria	2,170	2,170	-	-	2,170	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	505	505	400	105	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	910,113	910,113	750,000	-	160,113	165,800	31,000	1,000	127,000	4,800
Greece	1,291,520	796,267	785,000	-	11,267 ^{d/}	1,000,000	-	800	1,000,000	600
Israel	231,899	85,499	77,500	-	7,999	146,400	70,000	300	75,000	5,000
Lebanon	7,164	1,864	-	-	1,864	5,300	-	-	-	-
Malta	9,505	9,505	5	-	5	30,900	-	900	30,000	-
Morocco	55,262	23,062	7,710	-	1,667	15,685	-	-	-	-
Oman	86,400	85,041	35,000	-	541	1,400	300	1,000	-	100
Portugal	561	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain ^{e/}	100,128	100,128	90,000	-	10,128	n.a.	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	29,520	14,120	3,484	-	1,075	15,400	400	400	15,000	-
Turkey	208,700	-	-	-	-	206,700	50,000	2,000	150,000	4,700
Yemen	20,166	20,166	14,227	-	451	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Programs/ Support	5,989	5,989	5,800	189	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Special Reques- tants	35,000	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EUROPE - TOTAL	80	-	-	-	-	80	-	80	-	-
Austria	40	-	-	-	-	40	-	40	-	-
Finland	40	-	-	-	-	40	-	40	-	-
OTHER - TOTAL	1,031,543	961,343	652,133 ^{e/}	16,808 ^{f/}	282,212 ^{g/}	12,150 ^{h/}	70,300	70,000 ^{i/}	300 ^{j/}	-
U.S. CONTRIBUTIONS TO IFIs - TOTAL	730,794	730,794	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Int'l. Development Assn.	375,000	375,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inter-American Dev. Bank	240,000	240,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank	74,127	74,127	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Int'l. Finance Corporation	41,667	41,667	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

^{a/} Includes \$730.8 million for International Financial Institutions -- see above for details.

^{b/} Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome & Principe.

^{c/} A proposed FY 1977 level for Spain is not available at this time.

^{d/} Includes West Bank and Gaza.

^{e/} Includes \$9.6 million for UNCTAD; \$35 million for UNICEF; \$10 million for UNRWA; \$10 million for UNDP; \$9.6 million for UNCTAD; \$35 million for UNICEF; \$10 million for UNRWA; \$10 million for UNDP.

^{f/} Fund: \$210 million for Interregional Program; \$195.9 million for Operating Expenses; and \$16.7 million for Foreign Service Retainment Fund.

^{g/} Includes \$4.0 million in worldwide program support and \$10.9 million as Peace Corps share of ACTION agencywide costs.

^{h/} Includes: Title I reserve \$74.2 million; Title II reserve \$32.3 million; foreign currency grants \$2 million; ocean freight \$173.5 million.

^{i/} Includes: International Organizations \$4 million; Training and support costs \$7.6 million; treatment and rehabilitation \$0.5 million.

^{j/} General costs.

Mr. WHITTEN. The growing GNP is frequently given as the reason we can afford more spending. This has been defined from your side of the table as follows: GNP is the gross total of all the values attributed to all goods and services, which includes services not needed and goods of no value. Thus, if you hire someone to do something you do not need, which is worthless, that is counted as a part of the GNP; if you buy goods that you cannot use and have no use for to start with, and they are no good, such is also counted as part of the GNP. Thus, the bigger the waste, the bigger the GNP.

Defense spending, except for limited benefits from research, however necessary, is almost 100 percent inflationary. This is because there are no goods produced to offset the expenditures. Last year you told us we had 72 domestic military installations and 1,768 military installations scattered all around the world in foreign lands. We are exhausting ourselves maintaining a huge Military Establishment, which is far different from maintaining a defense capability.

How many domestic and foreign installations are provided for in the budget? Give us a list.

[CLERK'S NOTE.—The list of U.S. military installations, both foreign and domestic, appears on pages 229 through 485.]

Mr. WHITTEN. Now I know we are trying to maintain a Military Establishment rather than a military capability—would you list for the record benefits offered such as bonuses and expenses incurred in recruiting for each service? How much are you spending to convert barracks into suites? How much are you spending for caterers and other "housekeeping" activities?

New military expenditures are listed as \$114.9 billion in your recommended budget. We need new weapons. Why can't you provide for the increases in weapon purchases and direct that other expenditures be scaled back to absorb them? Is it not more sound to do this? Should we not face up to the situation and scale back our expenditures in support of an over expanded Military Establishment and concentrate on real defense; provide for a mobile regular military force, and a strong National Guard and Reserve, equipped and trained with modern weapons? We would also utilize the Guard and the Reserves in our economy except when called to active duty.

Mr. SIMON. In support of the All Volunteer Armed Force effort over the past several years, the Department of Defense instituted numerous programs which were designed to increase the Services' capabilities to attract the quantity and quality of people needed, to improve their living environment, and to encourage them to reenlist. These programs embraced areas of military compensation, more professionalism in military duties, modernization of recruiting activities, and improved services to military personnel and their families.

As part of the compensation thrust, the entry level pay for both officers and enlisted members was significantly increased. An enlistment bonus program was introduced, and the reenlistment bonus program was revamped. In an attempt to strengthen professionalism within the military forces, policies were promulgated and measures taken to eliminate unnecessary irritants by civilianizing K.P. and increasing education opportunities for enlisted personnel. Military living conditions were improved by modernizing or constructing bar-

racks and providing the service member with more privacy while in the barracks. Improvements were also made in on-post services with respect to post exchanges, commissaries, and recreational activities. Recruiting and advertising especially received greater emphasis. Efforts were undertaken to professionalize and increase the size of the recruiter force and expand the modes and extent of advertising.

No separate accounting has been maintained as to the cost of what was once considered all-volunteer initiatives inasmuch as we have now achieved a total All Volunteer Force. However, recruiting and advertising costs for fiscal year 1977 are estimated at \$222.3 million. Providing competitive pay and a reasonable working environment is a modest cost for assuring the success of an All-Volunteer Force.

Defense programs have already been scaled down by up to 40 percent. Between 1968 and 1974 it was possible to hold defense outlays about level and to offset rising costs by making substantial reductions in defense manpower and forces. In order to do this, military personnel was reduced 40 percent from 3.5 million in 1968 to 2.1 million, about 600,000 below the 1964 pre-Vietnam level. Real defense spending, after adjusting for the effects of inflation, was cut 35 percent below the 1968 level and 10 percent below the 1964 level.

In 1977 further reductions of \$2.8 billion are proposed. It is not possible, however, further to reduce military strength and still insure that U.S. forces remain adequate to preserve U.S. security and to protect vital American interests throughout the world. In view of the increasing military capabilities of our potential adversaries, a real increase in the defense budget beyond what is necessary to offset inflation is needed to provide for the development and procurement of up-to-date military equipment.

Mr. WHITTEN. Now briefly, to Agriculture. You cut out the agricultural conservation program which has resulted in the following accomplishments: Over 2.2 million impoundment reservoirs constructed; more than 33.2 million acres of terraces constructed; better than 6.7 billion trees planted; more than 114.2 million acres of strip-cropping systems established; 63.2 million acres of competitive shrubbery established for erosion control; 5.5 million acres of greens and shrubs planted for forestry purposes and erosion control; 13.6 million acres served for wildlife conservation; more than 10.8 million animal waste and soil waste pollution-abatement structures established; and nearly 3 million acres served with sediment pollution-abatement structures or runoff control measures.

This is a program by which 1 million Americans per year have put up about two-thirds of the cost—and which does more to prevent water pollution than any 10 things you can name—you want to terminate this program, but you ask for about \$4 billion to attempt to clean up water after you have helped pollute it. Ancient Greece, India, China, and the wornout countries of the world failed to return to the land a fair share of what was taken out. If we followed your recommendations, we would end up like those countries.

Mr. SIMON. The President's recommendation is not that we abandon good land conservation practices—the recommendation is to discontinue paying landowners for carrying out practices from which they benefit directly and which they can afford to finance on their own.

We cannot believe that, after many, many years and hundreds of millions of dollars of cost-sharing and technical assistance, the U.S. farmer is going to abandon such practices as construction of terraces, the planting of trees, and strip cropping. The fact that so many farmers already do it on their own—without a Government handout—strongly supports the President's recommendations.

Mr. LYNN. Mr. Whitten, I think it is well known for people who have followed this issue that there is a basic difference of opinion between you and others with respect to the value of the ACP.

Mr. WHITTEN. Their thought is discouraging people because I am right and they are wrong. The Congress has approved my position. Section 32 has done a marvelous job of helping produce food. Now you propose to use all Section 32 funds to purchase food. How can we live with that? That is like eating your seed corn.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Sikes.

Mr. SIKES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Secretary, Mr. Director, I support Mr. Whitten's statement on Government policies toward agriculture. I must take exception to a term which he used in his questions. He referred to the Civil War. That of course is a misnomer. There was nothing civil about it. Properly that is known as the War Between the States. It's also sometimes referred to as the War of Northern Aggression.

PROBABILITY OF BALANCED BUDGET IN NEXT 3 OR 4 YEARS

Mr. Secretary, if we continue to follow our present spending trends in Government, aren't the statements about achieving a balanced budget in the next 3 to 4 years just wishful thinking?

Secretary SIMON. Yes, sir, Mr. Sikes, they are.

Mr. SIKES. If you would expand on that for the record I would appreciate it.

[The information follows:]

It is certainly possible to balance the budget within 3 years but only if strong discipline is applied to the rise in Government spending. In the past 2 fiscal years, Federal outlays are up almost 40 percent and deficits have been recorded in 16 of the past 17 years—ending in fiscal year 1977—a very disappointing performance to say the least. This trend can be slowed if restraint is applied to the rise in Government outlays and if we let the natural growth of the economy generate revenues to close the budget gap. As seen in the table below, with a continued rise in economic activity ahead, outlays will grow to about \$456 billion by fiscal year 1979 and this will bring the budget back into the black provided that the growth in spending is held to the 7-percent pace we have proposed over the next 3 fiscal years. What is required here is the will to resist the easy path of spending more and more. It is necessary that a fair degree of austerity be followed ahead if we are to rebalance our economy and meet the long-run needs of our citizens.

FEDERAL BUDGET

[In billions]

	Outlays	Receipts	Net budget
Fiscal year:			
1975	\$324.6	\$281.0	-\$43.6
1976	373.5	297.5	-76.0
1977	394.2	351.3	-43.0
1978	429.5	406.7	-22.8
1979	455.7	465.3	9.6

PENDING RESCISSION OF \$500,000,000 FOR RURAL HOUSING

Mr. SIKES. Now I would like to ask you about the policy which causes the administration to ask for a rescission or a deferral on an item such as \$500 million for rural housing. That was a nonbudgeted item, but the President has said he wants more housing. The Nation needs more housing. The homebuilding industry needs stimulus so it can create jobs. Furthermore anything which improves the rural communities, adds to rural development, certainly is desirable and advantageous. Yet the Government doesn't want to spend the \$500 million. Why isn't it all a part of the same package?

Mr. LYNN. If I might, Mr. Sikes, I think you are familiar with the book we issued with the budget called "Seventy Issues." There we try to explain or elaborate a little on what the terse language of the budget itself shows with respect to these programs. There is no proposal that we eliminate rural housing. However, there is a selective effort to try to synchronize the programs available through HUD.

Mr. SIKES. But there is a shortage of rural housing and that program can be expanded faster than any other present housing program.

Mr. LYNN. Well, I would say to you there are many other programs that could be expanded, Mr. Sikes. I suppose you could have a \$50 billion tandem plan at 7 percent interest, and, having been Secretary of HUD, let me tell you tandem money goes faster than any other kind of money there is. I remember once we had 12 lines open to take bids on the tandem money, and we had everybody in America mad at us because they couldn't get on the phone to get some of that money at the lower interest rate.

What we are proposing is to synchronize the HUD and the farmers' home programs. We do believe some of the rural housing programs are better than others and we recommend the continuation of those that appear to work well. Again we have an illustration here of something that is always true. No matter what the program is in the Federal Government, you and I could walk around in a rural area, and you could show me places that have been helped by that program. There isn't any program that does not contain examples of people who have been helped, but that isn't the issue. The issue is: Which are the best programs to try to carry out the job? And on that issue perhaps reasonable minds can differ. However, we believe that rescissions and deferrals can be useful tools in this particular area.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Director, before you take up my 5 minutes, I will ask that you expand your answer for the record.

Mr. LYNN. We will be happy to, sir.

[The information follows:]

The administration has proposed rescission of the \$500 million of rural housing loan authority provided in the first supplemental for the following reasons:

The \$2,716 million provided in the Agricultural and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1976, is already \$574 million more than the amount requested by the President and is considered more than adequate to handle the housing needs of qualified applicants.

It is estimated that the additional \$500 million would result in interest subsidies totaling \$466 million over the life of these loans if the amount is apportioned to subsidized and unsubsidized loans on the basis of current program levels. If these loans were made entirely as subsidized loans, the total interest subsidy cost could be as high as \$800 million. This would be in addition to any

losses resulting from delinquencies and foreclosure and costs of administering the loans.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development has announced that the HUD section 235 interest credit program was resumed on January 1, 1976. This program will provide the financing for approximately 250,000 units. Many families that would ordinarily use the HUD section 235 program have been coming to Farmers Home Administration for funding. Reinstatement of the HUD section 235 program will decrease the demand for FmHA loans.

The additional funding would also increase Government borrowing in the financial market, resulting in pressure on interest rates and ultimately on cash outlays to the Government.

The Farmers Home Administration could not properly disburse the additional \$500 million loan level in the last half of the year. The delinquency rate of outstanding Farmers Home rural housing loans is presently 21 percent. Greater agency emphasis needs to be given to reducing the level of delinquency.

The additional housing funding will adversely impact on the agency's ability to deliver other important programs such as community facility and farmer programs to rural America.

A further increase in FmHA rural housing loans increases the risk of substituting Federal credit for private loans which would have been made for rural housing. The following series of data on housing units completed in nonmetropolitan areas shows that during the last 15 years the Federal Government has assisted an increasing share of new housing in nonmetropolitan areas.

HOUSING UNITS COMPLETED IN NON-SMSA AREAS

[Units in thousands]

	Total number of new units ¹	Federally assisted units	Percent assisted by Federal Government
1960 through 1964.....	2,164	399	18.4
1965 through 1969.....	2,457	458	18.6
1970 through 1974.....	2,625	902	24.9

¹ Mobile homes which are financed primarily by banks and finance companies accounted for 10 percent of the total units completed during 1960-64, increasing to 34 percent of total units completed during 1970-74.

Finally, I would like to call your attention to some statistics on the reduction in occupied substandard housing units during the period 1950 to 1970. This data was included on page 42 of a publication entitled "The Economic and Social Condition of Nonmetropolitan America in the 1970's," prepared by the Economic Research Service, USDA, for the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, U.S. Senate, dated May 30, 1975.

OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS, METRO-NONMETRO, 1950-70

	Total		Metro		Nonmetro	
	Millions	Percent	Millions	Percent	Millions	Percent
1950.....	15.2	100	6.2	41	9.0	59
1960.....	8.5	100	3.6	42	4.9	58
1970.....	5.3	100	2.4	45	2.9	55

The foregoing shows that the number of substandard housing units in nonmetropolitan areas has been declining more rapidly than in metropolitan areas (a decline of 68 percent from 1950 to 1970 in nonmetropolitan areas as compared with a decline of 61 percent from 1950 to 1970 in metropolitan areas). It aptly demonstrates that this Nation's private lenders and construction industry, together with Federal program assistance, have achieved outstanding successes in improving the housing conditions of Americans during a relatively brief span of 20 years.

IMPACT OF FEDERAL REGULATION AND REPORTING ON THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Mr. SIKES. Let me ask the Secretary this: I have been very much impressed by the way that both the Secretary and the Director have stressed the need for a cutback in regulations, and in requiring extensive and numerous reports and forms to be submitted and hopefully that applies even in Federal agencies. We are not making a lot of progress, but the fact that there is a willingness, an effort, which the President strongly supports, I think is encouraging. Yet yesterday, Mr. Secretary, in hearings on the Treasury budget request, there was testimony that there will be more long forms required in certain areas, and more people employed by Treasury, to supervise more form filling in business, particularly banking. Surely we are going in the wrong direction.

Secretary SIMON. We are required, Mr. Sikes, by law to regulate certain areas of our economy. Unfortunately, really 10 percent of our economy is directly regulated by the Federal Government, and the Federal Government regulates most of the rest of the 90 percent to varying degrees.

What we are attempting to do is cut out the unnecessary, the outmoded, if you will, regulations that have been on the books for many years. They were adopted for a problem at the time that no longer existed. We are attempting, through the removal of regulation in certain areas, to return that area to the market, if you will.

Now, we recognize that Government has a role as far as safeguarding the American people, as far as making sure that markets indeed are competitive. For that end regulation is good. But to put it mildly, we have overdone it. We have not done a proper cost-benefit analysis on regulation, that the regulations reimpose, whether it is regulations which have to be implemented in a very short period of time, with no attention paid to the economic costs, or very little attention paid to the economic costs. It has been estimated in trucking alone, Mr. Moore did a study, that it cost the American consumer over \$10 billion a year just in that one industry. For overall Government regulation, 130 million man-hours are spent on 5,000 Government forms.

We have to go to work on this. There is only one problem with this. You know this is an issue that conservatives, liberals, consumers, everybody agrees on the issue of too much Government regulation and encroachment.

Mr. SIKES. Congress has contributed to that also. I think everyone agrees, particularly the business and industrial community, that there is a need for improvement.

Secretary SIMON. You know the business community especially these people who go around preaching the merits of the free enterprise system, as many of them do today, a lot of them unfortunately like regulation, because it protects them from competition. The first people we hear from, when we try to deregulate in certain areas, to have greater access to a particular industry, is the industry that is affected, the self-interested people, who are benefiting from a protection from competition at the expense of the consumer.

It's the special interests that all you ladies and gentlemen hear from

here on the Hill. It is the consumers that pay the bill, and our economic efficiency that suffers as a result of all of this.

Mr. SIKES. Would you tell us for the record some of the things that ought to be done during the new fiscal year to reduce form-filling and regulation?

Secretary SIMON. I certainly will, sir.

Mr. MAHON. If you could, supply that for the record.

[The information follows:]

Too many regulations are overlapping, inefficiently administered with long delays, or obsolete. Others are actually anticompetitive. Regulators regulate with a frenzy and in so doing hamper the basic efficiency of competitive markets.

An underlying problem is that many regulations have never been subjected to a true cost-benefit type of analysis. The benefits are always cited, but very seldom are they documented by evidence showing that the regulation proposed is really going to make a difference. In other words, is there going to be a measurable and significant benefit which will exceed the combined cost of administering the regulations and the costs resulting from reduced efficiency of the U.S. economic system—costs which ultimately must be borne by the consumer? In cases where the benefits are less than the total costs, we should consider changing or eliminating the Government regulations and administrative actions that have caused the problems. Many regulations designed to cope with yesterday's problems are obsolete today. Frequently these regulations impede innovation by creating barriers to entry which preserve the status quo and limit competition. Other regulations simply are ineffectively administered creating needless red tape and delays.

In those relatively few areas where there is an identifiable need to safeguard the public interest, Government regulation and administrative direction should be used but normally economic decisions should be left to the marketplace. The consumer would benefit in being able to purchase the product or service at a lower price and/or with less inconvenience than would otherwise be the case. The reform of Government regulation is a principal goal of the administration and many members of Congress as well. I know of no issue that has the agreement of so many people—from liberals to conservatives, from business to labor. Yet the special-interest groups are vociferous and tenacious. Witness the reactions of airline and trucking executives to the President's reform proposals for these industries. We should all recognize that we have an enormous stake in restoring competition to the marketplace.

With respect to paperwork, the true costs of this to our economy are staggering. Individuals and business firms spend over 130 million person-hours a year filling out over 5,000 Government forms. Even more costly is the paperwork burden within Government itself. The Commission on Federal Paperwork estimates that Federal spending to process forms totals an incredible \$15 billion a year. In fact, just the cost for forms themselves runs to \$1 billion annually, and one Department—Agriculture—maintains nearly 1 million cubic feet of records and spends \$150 million yearly on reporting systems. When Government and businesses are so burdened, it is not just they who pay the penalty. Everyone pays—the taxpayer and the consumer alike.

Similar to regulations, the forms and red tape must be subjected to a cost benefit analysis. The President has said quite clearly that he wants the number of forms and the burden of paperwork in the Federal Government to be reduced significantly. He has put into place the machinery for accomplishing this goal. It is clear that we will all benefit if we can make our government more efficient and lessen the cost of redtape to the private sector.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Secretary, you are aware that coming out of this committee last year, late last year, we appropriated \$4 million to employ more people and create more paperwork, in order to find out a way to reduce paperwork. I hope our efforts will be successful.

Mr. LYNN. Mr. Chairman, I am on that Paperwork Commission, and let me tell you, if spirit means anything, that is a group that means business. It has, as you know, membership from the Congress, the ex-

ecutive branch, and the outside world. They have already held a number of hearings. We have another meeting later this week. We are well on our way.

I might add that the President has given me an assignment. He stated that he wants a 10 percent reduction in the number of forms by the end of this year. My response to that was, "Yes sir."

Mr. MAHON. I hope you succeed.

The gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Michel.

ECONOMIC STIMULUS OF THE PROPOSED DEFICIT

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Secretary Simon, Mr. Lynn, and Mr. Greenspan, any one of the three could respond to the questions I have. There has been some expression of concern that this budget is not very stimulative of the economy, and could threaten economic recovery. It would seem to me that any budget which contains a \$43 billion deficit ought to be quite stimulative in nature. Is this a fair assumption?

Mr. GREENSPAN. The argument, Mr. Michel, is that if you presume that consumers will behave in a passive way, and business sector and other private elements in the economy behave in a passive way, that if one reduces the Federal deficit from, for example, the \$76 billion figure we are contemplating for the current fiscal year to \$43 billion next year, presumably that will reduce the level of economic activity from what it otherwise would have been.

We take great exception with that particular formulation, because we believe that the evidence clearly suggests that the consumer's household purchases specifically have been unduly retarded by a dramatic drop in confidence, and the same thing I might add is true of the business sector. The evidence that we see indicates a significant return of confidence, and it is going to begin to emerge and begin to induce significant increases in outlays in the private sector just at the time that the fiscal 1977 budget takes hold. In our view, it's very important to significantly reduce the so-called fiscal stimulus if we are to avoid the conflict of demands between the private sector and the public sector and the inflationary forces which would result.

We don't perceive this as being a program which will subdue economic growth in any respect. On the contrary, we think it is a program which is essential to insure that we get that growth.

Mr. MICHEL. What is the current rate of inflation?

Mr. GREENSPAN. The most recent statistic for the month of December indicated an increase in the consumer price index of approximately 6 percent at an annual rate.

Secretary SIMON. If I can add one thing to what Alan said about a problem I have talked about and will continue to talk about because everyone else overlooks it, and that is that the failure of all of this conventional fiscal wisdom, if you will, and larger and larger deficits, totally ignores that these deficits have to be financed. They totally ignore the cumulative effect of these deficits on interest rates, on inflation, on capital formation and on the efficiency of our economy.

Mr. MICHEL. If the planned deficit of \$43 billion were a repeat of this past year, of \$76 billion, what would that do to that current rate of inflation of 6 percent?

Mr. GREENSPAN. I think it would cause a very significant increase in the probability of a re-ignition of strong inflationary forces, and as a consequence, increase the very grave danger of throwing us back into a severe recession in 1977 and 1978.

IMPACT OF BALANCED BUDGET ON ECONOMY

Mr. MICHEL. Let me ask you one on the other side. What would happen to the economy from an inflation and unemployment standpoint if we moved to precipitously balance the budget in fiscal 1977?

Mr. GREENSPAN. Mr. Michel, basically because we want to see the budget balanced, and we want to see the economy move into a durable, lasting rise, we do not at this particular stage recommend a precipitous move toward a balanced budget. Precipitous action, especially in the current situation, to reduce the budget deficit is likely to be counterproductive. In our view, there will be disruptive effects if we move too quickly, which would probably undermine our capacity to move to the type of balanced budget which we envisage for the fiscal year 1979.

Mr. MICHEL. Is the private sector of our economy really capable of providing full employment without a skyrocketing rate of inflation, the ideal, in other words?

Mr. GREENSPAN. It most certainly is, and I think that our past history indicates that it is. The presumption that there is somehow an incapacity of our private sector to maintain both full employment and a low inflation rate is false I believe.

Mr. MICHEL. Thank you, Mr. Greenspan.

I have other questions. My time is up. I will submit them for the record.

[The information follows:]

Question. What kind of a growth rate is required to achieve the projected tax receipts, and thus a balanced budget, in fiscal year 1979? How does that compare with our present growth rate?

Answer. The average annual growth rate of about 6.1 percent from calendar 1975 to calendar 1979 projected in the 1977 budget would yield receipts sufficient to achieve a balanced budget in fiscal year 1979, if actual outlays are held to the path projected in the President's budget and his tax program is passed unchanged. Deeper tax cuts or faster growth in outlays as well as lower than projected economic growth could prevent a balanced budget from being achieved in fiscal 1979. In addition, deviations of the actual rate of inflation from that projected on pages 25-26 of the 1977 budget could modify the expected budget outcomes.

The actual rate of economic growth was 8.6 percent from the second to the fourth quarter of 1975, and it is expected to be 6.2 percent from 1975 to 1976. It is normal for growth rates to decline somewhat as the recovery progresses.

Question. Individual income taxes currently comprise what percentage of total personal income? How does this compare with the projection for 1981, and also with the picture 20 years ago?

Answer. Since personal income is a national income accounts concept, it should be compared to Federal tax and nontax receipts from persons on the NIA basis. While the latter have not been projected explicitly beyond 1977, the information shown below is roughly consistent with the 1977 budget. A higher "average tax rate" than the one projected for any of the years remaining in this decade was registered in 1969.

Calendar year:	Federal personal tax and nontax receipts	Personal income	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1956.....	35.2	330.9	10.6
1966.....	61.7	584.9	10.5
1968.....	79.6	685.2	11.6
1969.....	94.8	745.8	12.7
1973.....	114.7	1,054.3	10.9
1974.....	131.4	1,154.7	11.4
1975.....	125.6	1,246.0	10.1
1976.....	144.0	1,386.0	10.4
1977.....	168.0	1,538.0	10.9
1978.....	198.0	1,727.0	11.5
1979.....	232.0	1,930.0	12.0
1980.....	268.0	2,138.0	12.5
1981.....	302.0	2,331.0	13.0

Question. If the President's tax proposals relating to capital investment are adopted, about how many jobs would be created and in what time frame?

Answer. We expect a significant increase in capital investment to begin in 1976 and to continue in 1977 and thereafter. Our analysis, as outlined in the Economic Report, indicates that much higher levels of investment may be required to restore full employment and to also meet many of our other goals. The President's proposals are designed to strengthen both the overall recovery and the rise in investment so as to add to the creation of productive permanent jobs. The precise number of jobs which will be attributable to the tax proposals is very difficult to estimate. The proposals will operate to strengthen the recovery in the economy and do so in a way which adds to future jobs, productivity, and our standard of living.

Question. Is the private sector of our economy really capable of providing full employment without a skyrocketing rate of inflation? The ideal, in other words?

Answer. Since World War II, the U.S. economy has, with the exception of a few relatively short recessionary periods, generally provided conditions of relatively full employment and without skyrocketing inflation. During the past 10 years, the instability of the economy has increased both in terms of the acceleration in inflation and the swings in unemployment. Both inflation and unemployment are rooted more in Government policies than in either the structure or the performance of the private sector. Historically, the private sector has provided the jobs and the production which has resulted in the sustained rise in our standard of living. Our analysis and the experience of other countries suggests that over-reliance on the public sector for jobs creates problems of a fundamental long-term nature instead of solving them. Policies must encourage activity in the private sector and provide a stable framework for growth in order to restore full employment without an intensification of inflationary pressures.

Question. I'd like to put the same question to you from the standpoint of where we see that more and more families have more than one person working. With the increasing role sought by women, we are likely to see an increasingly higher percentage of families with both the husband and wife working. Can our economy provide for this increasing influx of job seekers, or are we at some point going to have to think seriously about limiting the number in a family eligible for the work market?

Answer. The fear that if a greater proportion of the population is in the labor force, unemployment will remain at a high level is without any foundation. As more women work they earn money that is spent on goods and services. Jobs must be created to produce these extra consumer goods and services, and the machines and other inputs to produce them.

Increasing labor force participation among women increases the measured real GNP per capita. This is not without some cost, however, as greater labor market participation is associated with less production in the home. Increasingly, however, married women choose to work rather than stay at home.

Modern consumer durables and the further processing of food before it is purchased have reduced the amount of time needed for production in the home. The development of consumer durables and food processing have made it easier

for women to work and, at the same time, a greater proportion of women working has increased the demand for, and encouraged the further development of, time-saving goods and services.

In 1975 married men had a high unemployment rate, 5.1 percent and the labor force participation rate of married women was about 43 percent. The high unemployment rate for married men was due to the recession and not to increased female labor force participation. In 1958, for example, the unemployment rate of married men was also 5.1 percent, but married women had a labor force participation rate of 30 percent.

Question. There is no question about the need to help out the unemployed to tide them over until they are able to find work, but I have found a number of instances where the unemployed individuals have turned down other work because they feel they are getting a better deal by being unemployed. Does this concern you, that the unemployment compensation system is abused in this way, and that it may be having an increasingly adverse impact on the work ethic?

Do you have any figures as to how much income an average family with at least one person unemployed is receiving? How about the average family with at least one other person working?

Have you any ideas as to how the system might be reformed to overcome some of these detrimental aspects? Is the administration giving any thought to this?

Answer. We are concerned with having an income maintenance system (which includes unemployment compensation, food stamps, AFDC) that provides adequate income support for families that suffer a loss in income because of the recession but yet does not discourage the search for and acceptance of useful work.

Largely because of the income maintenance programs, per capita real disposable income did not decline in 1975 despite a decline in real output per capita. Because the number and size of countercyclical programs have increased over time, the extent to which family income was maintained was greater in this recession than in past ones. In this recession, per capita real disposable income fell from peak to trough by one-half of 1 percent, compared to a drop of 4 percent in per capita real disposable income net of transfers. By contrast, in the 1958 recession per capita real disposable income fell by 2 percent from peak to trough, while per capita real disposable income net of transfers declined 3 percent.

The extent to which transfer payments replace family earnings lost as a result of unemployment varies with eligibility for the different programs as well as with past earnings and family composition. It has been estimated for 1975 that a family of four, headed by an insured unemployed worker who has previously worked at the minimum wage (and has no other income) could be entitled to about 90 percent of previous after-tax earnings through unemployment compensation, public assistance, and food stamps. For a head of family who had earned high wages, however, benefits replace a smaller percentage of after-tax earnings. For example, it has been estimated that an unemployed worker who earned \$400 a week before taxes could receive benefits that replace about one-third of his after-tax earnings.

In addition, because of the increase in labor force participation among adult married women, more families have two adult workers. (The labor force participation rate of married women has increased from 20 percent in 1948 to 30 percent in 1958 and to 43 percent in 1974.) As a result, the unemployment of an adult is now less likely to mean that a family has no earners. However, we lack good data on the employment status of other members of the family with an unemployed worker.

We are concerned with promoting job search. We support the eligibility screening features of the UI system that deny benefits to persons who are not searching for or are not available for work, or who reject suitable employment. It is more difficult to enforce these rules during a period of high unemployment. As job opportunities expand it will be easier to identify and terminate the benefits for those who abuse the UI system.

In addition, we have state and national triggers and termination dates in the temporary UI legislation enacted in December 1974 (and subsequently amended) that created Federal supplemental benefits (FSB) and special unemployment assistance (SUA). FSB provides benefits from the 40th through the 65th week of unemployment and SUA provides temporary benefits for up to 39 weeks for those not covered by a regular program. As the unemployment rate declines, FSB benefits will be reduced in duration and end in states with low unemployment rates. If the nationwide unemployment rate falls sufficiently benefits under both

programs will cease. In any case, both programs terminate in March 1977. The 1970 legislation that created Federal State extended benefits (27th to 39th week of benefits) also has triggers and if unemployment rates fall sufficiently these benefits will end, although this is not expected to happen in 1976.

The reduction in the duration of unemployment benefits as job opportunities improve is an important instrument in preventing the UI system for discouraging the acceptance of a job.

Question. Mr. Simon, what is the latest report on the New York City crisis? There have been some reports that the city is not fully living up to its end of the deal. Are these accurate?

Answer. The first formal report by New York City under the credit agreement between the Treasury, New York City, New York State and the Emergency Financial Control Board was submitted on schedule on February 17. The report indicates that, for the current fiscal year, the program of expenditure cuts by New York City is on schedule.

The difficulty arises with respect to fiscal years 1977 and 1978. The report shows deficit increase for those years of slightly less than \$300 million per year. It is these higher deficits in future years that must be addressed by a detailed program of expenditure cuts, revenue increases or both. New York City's report does not specify with precision the additional measures to be taken to meet these needs. It does indicate that a portion of the need will be met through the sale of assets (primarily mortgages on housing projects) to investors.

In short, with respect to the current fiscal year, we are confident that a reasonable prospect of repayment exists. However, before the loan program is extended beyond this fiscal year, we will need to be satisfied that appropriate steps have been taken with respect to the fiscal year 1977 and 1978 deficits.

Question. Taking the President's various tax proposals together, including the higher social security taxes and the \$10 billion tax reduction, do you have any figures as to the specific net impact they would have on low-income, middle-income, and higher income families? We hear charges that they would hurt the low-income working families. Is that accurate?

Answer. You will find attached a series of tables which highlight the combined impacts of the proposed personal tax cuts as well as the increase in social security taxes. The tables examine the combined tax effects on difference income brackets by varying types of households. The tables also include the extra social security revenues expected from the higher wage base in 1977 (as discussed in the footnotes). In a strict accounting sense, such an increase in the base is already part of the tax code and not a new proposal of the President. The extra \$140.40 [$(\$16,500 - \$14,100) \times .0585$] should be deducted from the taxes in higher bracket incomes if just the President's proposals alone are to be considered.

Proposed Tax Changes - Single Person with Itemized Deductions
of 16 Percent of Adjusted Gross Income 1/

Adjusted Gross Income	(dollars)						Tax Changes 1975-77	
	Tax Liabilities			Proposed			Income : tax only	Social : security 2/ : social security
	1974 : Law	1975 : Law	1976 : Proposed	1976 : Proposed	1977 : Proposed	1977 : Proposed		
\$ 2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	+6	+6
3,000	138	62	31	31	24	-38	+9	-29
4,000	302	221	176	176	155	-66	+12	-54
5,000	490	404	334	334	307	-97	+15	-82
6,000	681	594	501	501	469	-125	+18	-107
7,000	889	796	677	677	641	-155	+21	-134
8,000	1,100	1,007	864	864	823	-184	+24	-160
10,000	1,506	1,476	1,278	1,278	1,227	-249	+30	-219
15,000	2,589	2,559	2,358	2,358	2,307	-252	+98	-154
20,000	3,847	3,817	3,609	3,609	3,553	-264	+190*	-74
30,000	6,970	6,940	6,722	6,722	6,655	-285	+190*	-95
50,000	15,078	15,048	14,811	14,811	14,725	-323	+190*	-133

Office of the Secretary of the Treasury
Office of Tax Analysis

February 9, 1976

- 1/ Based on a single person without dependents, under 65. If standard deduction exceeds itemized deduction, uses standard deduction.
2/ Employee's share of FICA contributions only. Includes effects of proposed increase of rate from 5.85 percent to 6.15 percent, effective January 1, 1977. Also, it is projected that the ceiling on taxable wages will rise to \$16,500 in 1977. The 1975 level was \$14,100.
*Figures for households at these income levels are at a maximum because, aside from the general rate increase, they are affected by the fact that additional wages will be subject to tax.

Proposed Tax Changes - Married Couple - One Earner with Itemized Deductions
of 16 Percent of Adjusted Gross Income ^{1/}

Adjusted gross income	(dollars)									
	Tax liabilities		Promoted		1977		Income		Tax changes 1975-77	
	1974 law	1975 law	1976	1977	1977	tax only	social security	social security	income tax and social security	income tax and social security
\$ 2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+6	+6
3,000	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+9	+9
4,000	170	24	0	0	0	-24	-24	-24	+12	-12
5,000	322	170	88	60	60	-110	-110	-110	+15	-95
6,000	484	326	233	190	190	-136	-136	-136	+18	-118
7,000	658	492	387	335	335	-157	-157	-157	+21	-136
8,000	848	674	542	485	485	-189	-189	-189	+24	-165
10,000	1,171	1,054	872	800	800	-254	-254	-254	+30	-224
15,000	2,062	2,002	1,827	1,750	1,750	-252	-252	-252	+98	-154
20,000	3,055	3,025	2,842	2,780	2,780	-245	-245	-245	+190*	-55
30,000	5,564	5,504	5,358	5,328	5,328	-176	-176	-176	+190*	+14
50,000	12,380	12,320	12,140	12,080	12,080	-240	-240	-240	+190*	-50

Office of the Secretary of the Treasury
Office of Tax Analysis

February 9, 1976

^{1/} Based on a married couple with no dependents, both under 65, whose income consists entirely of the salary of one spouse. If standard deduction exceeds itemized deduction, family uses standard deduction.
^{2/} Employee's share of FICA contributions only. Includes effects of proposed increase of rate from 5.85 percent to 6.15 percent, effective January 1, 1977. Also, it is projected that the ceiling on taxable wages will rise to \$16,500 in 1977. The 1975 level was \$14,100.
 *Increases for households at these income levels are at a maximum because, aside from the general rate increase, they are affected by the fact that additional wages will be subject to tax.

Proposed Tax Changes - Married Couple - Two Earners, with Itemized Deductions:
of 16 Percent of Adjusted Gross Income ^{1/}

Adjusted Gross Income	Tax Liabilities (dollars)		Tax changes 1975-77		Income : tax only	Income tax and social security ^{2/}
	1974 law	1975 law	1976 Proposed	1977		
\$ 2,000	0	0	0	0	0	+6
3,000	28	0	0	0	0	+9
4,000	170	24	0	0	-24	+12
5,000	322	170	88	60	-110	+15
6,000	484	326	233	190	-136	+18
7,000	658	492	387	335	-157	+21
8,000	848	674	542	485	-189	+24
10,000	1,171	1,054	872	800	-254	+30
15,000	2,062	2,002	1,827	1,750	-252	+45
20,000	3,085	3,025	2,842	2,780	-245	+60
30,000	5,564	5,504	5,358	5,328	-176	+195
50,000	12,380	12,320	12,140	12,080	-240	+380 *

Office of the Secretary of the Treasury
Office of Tax Analysis

February 9, 1976

- ^{1/} Based on a married couple with no dependents, both under 65, whose income consists of the salaries of both spouses, evenly divided. If standard deduction exceeds itemized deduction, family uses standard deduction.
- ^{2/} Employee's share of FICA contributions only. Includes effects of proposed increase of rate from 5.85 percent to 6.15 percent, effective January 1, 1977. Also, it is projected that the ceiling on taxable wages will rise to \$16,500 in 1977. The 1975 level was \$14,100.
- Increases for households at these income levels are at a maximum because, aside from the general rate increase, they are affected by the fact that additional wages will be subject to tax.

Proposed Tax Changes - Family of Four - One Earner with Itemized Deductions
of 16 Percent of Adjusted Gross Income 1/

Adjusted gross income	Tax liabilities 2/		1977		1975-77		
	1974. law	1975 law	1976	Proposed	Income tax only	Social security 3/	Income tax and social security
\$ 2,000	0	0	0	0	0	+6	+6
3,000	0	0	0	0	0	+9	+9
4,000	0	0	0	0	0	+12	+12
5,000	98	0	0	0	0	+15	+15
6,000	245	35	0	0	-35	+18	-17
7,000	402	186	89	60	-126	+21	-105
8,000	569	347	236	190	-157	+24	-133
10,000	886	709	555	485	-224	+30	-194
15,000	1,732	1,612	1,446	1,325	-287	+98	-189
20,000	2,710	2,590	2,405	2,280	-310	+190*	-120
30,000	5,084	4,964	4,781	4,648	-316	+190*	-126
50,000	11,690	11,570	11,345	11,180	-390	+190*	-200

(dollars)

Proposed Tax Changes - Family of Four - One Earner with Itemized Deductions
of 16 Percent of Adjusted Gross Income ^{1/}

^{1/} Based on a married couple with two dependents, both under 65, whose income consists entirely of the salary of one spouse. If standard deduction exceeds itemized deduction, family uses standard deduction.
^{2/} Does not include earned income credit; with credit, figures would be as follows:

Adjusted gross income	Tax Liabilities		Proposed		Tax change 1975-77	
	1974 : law	1975 : law	1975 : law	1977 : change only	Income tax: social security	Income tax and security
2,000	0	-200	-100	0	+200	+6
3,000	0	-300	-150	0	+300	+9
4,000	0	-400	-200	0	+400	+12
5,000	98	-300	-150	0	+300	+15
6,000	245	-165	-100	0	+165	+18
7,000	402	+86	+39	60	-26	+21

^{3/} Employee's share of FICA contributions only. Includes effects of proposed rate increase from 5.85 percent to 6.15 percent effective January 1, 1977. Also, it is projected that the ceiling on taxable wages will rise to \$16,500 in 1977. The 1975 level was \$14,100.

*Increases for households at these income levels are at a maximum because, aside from the general rate increase, they are affected by the fact that additional wages will be subject to tax.

Proposed Tax Changes - Family of Four - Two Earners with Itemized Deductions
of 16 Percent of Adjusted Gross Income ^{1/}

Adjusted gross income	Tax liabilities ^{2/}		Proposed		1977		Tax changes 1975-77	
	1974 law	1975 law	1976	1977	Income tax only	Social security	Income tax and social security	
\$ 2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	+6	+6
3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	+9	+9
4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	+12	+12
5,000	98	0	0	0	0	0	+15	+15
6,000	245	35	0	0	0	-35	+18	-17
7,000	402	186	89	60	-126	+21	+24	-105
8,000	569	347	236	190	-157	+30	+30	-133
10,000	886	709	555	485	-224	+45	+45	-194
15,000	1,732	1,612	1,446	1,325	-287	+60	+60	-242
20,000	2,710	2,590	2,405	2,280	-310	+60	+60	-250
30,000	5,084	4,964	4,781	4,648	-316	+195	+195	-121
50,000	11,690	11,570	11,345	11,180	-390	+380*	+380*	-10

Proposed Tax Changes - Family of Four - Two Earners with Itemized Deductions
of 16 Percent of Adjusted Gross Income 1

1/ Based on a married couple with two dependents, both under 65, whose income consists of the salaries of both spouses evenly divided. If standard deduction exceeds itemized deduction, family uses standard deduction.
2/ Does not include earned income credit; with credit, figures would be as follows:

Adjusted gross income	Tax Liabilities		Tax change 1975-77	
	1974 : Law	1975 : Proposed	1977 : Income tax	1977 : Social Security
2,000	0	-200	0	+200
3,000	0	-300	0	+300
4,000	0	-400	0	+400
5,000	98	-300	0	+300
6,000	245	-165	0	+165
7,000	402	+86	60	+21
				-26
				+6
				+9
				+12
				+15
				+18
				+183
				-5

Employees share of FICA contributions only. Includes effects of proposed rate increase from 5.85 percent to 6.15 percent effective January 1, 1977. Also, it is projected that the ceiling on taxable wages will rise to \$16,500 in 1977. The 1975 level was \$14,100.

Increases for households at these income levels are at a maximum because, aside from the general rate increase, they are affected by the fact that additional wages will be subject to tax.

Office of the Secretary of the Treasury
Office of Tax Analysis

February 9, 1976

Question. Regarding the President's four block grant proposals, will there be net Federal savings accruing to the States as the result of shifting much of the Administrative responsibility from the Federal Government to the States? If so, approximately how much will be going to the States that otherwise would have remained at the Federal level simply to pay for administrative overhead expenses?

Answer. In all four proposed bloc grant programs, costs to the Federal Government for administrative expenses are expected to decrease. For the health, education, and social services bloc grants, the increases in 1977 proposed budget authority for the bloc grants over 1976 budget authority for the replaced categorical programs is much larger than the anticipated Federal savings. One could conclude therefore, that for these specific consolidations, much more than the savings are passed on to the States. In addition, there is an administrative savings to the States, since unnecessary Federal restrictions on State governments will be eliminated.

Question. President Nixon sent up proposals along this line several years ago, and one of the reasons they did not win a great deal of State and local support was that they would have provided less funding than was being received under the categorical programs. Is the situation any different with respect to the proposals you are submitting?

Answer. Table 1 shows the relationships between proposed 1977 budget authority for the bloc grants and estimated 1976 budget authority for the categorical programs replaced by the bloc grants.

For health, education, and social services bloc grants the increases are 9 percent or higher. For the child nutrition reform block grant, the program will provide greater funds for feeding needy children than are now available under the existing law, while permitting Federal savings by the elimination of subsidies to the nonpoor.

TABLE 1.—BUDGET AUTHORITY
[In billions of dollars, estimated]

	Health	Education	Social services	Nutrition
Proposed budget authority for block grant for 1977.....	10.0	3.3	2.5	2.
Estimated budget authority for categorical programs 1976.....	9.2	3.0	12.3	2.
Difference.....	.8	.3	.2	-.7
Percent increase or decrease (-).....	9	10	9	-2

¹ Does not include \$500,000,000 in budget authority to pay for 1975 costs.

Question. What is the amount included in the budget for retirement pay for Federal employees, civilians and military? Do you have any long-range projections as to trends in this regard? In other words, the percentage of the Federal budget such retirement benefits is likely to comprise in future years?

Answer. The following tabel reflects budgeted and projected retirement pay figures for Federal employees:

PROJECTION OF RETIREMENT PAY FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES
[Fiscal years: billions of dollars]

	1977	1978	1979	1980	198
Military retired pay.....	8.5	9.8	10.6	11.5	12.
Federal employee retirement and disability (subfunction 602).....	10.0	11.3	12.7	14.0	15.1
Total.....	18.5	21.1	23.3	25.5	27.3
Total as a percent of projected budget.....	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.3

Question. Retirement pay was one of the causes of New York's problems, and more and more people are concerned over the potential impact at the Federal level. Does this concern you, and is the administration giving any thought to possible changes in the retirement pay system?

Answer. In response to your question, Mr. Michel, the administration is concerned about the implications inherent in the retirement pay system. In fact, our proposals for Federal retirement programs are addressed in "Seventy Issues" on pages 186-187. Those pages are provided for your information.

CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT

The civil service retirement and disability system was created to provide annuities for eligible Federal employees and their survivors. Membership in the civil service retirement system consists of approximately 2.7 million employees. As of June 30, 1976, about 1,472,000 retired employees and survivors will receive monthly benefits totaling over \$8 billion annually. The system is financed by matching contributions from the Government and from employees. Benefits are based upon years of service and the average of the highest 3 years of earnings.

Annuities under the CSC retirement system are adjusted to provide cost-of-living increases to reflect increases in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Whenever the CPI increases by 3 percent above the base month and remains at that level or higher for 3 consecutive months, the annuity is increased by the highest percentage reached during the 3-month period, plus 1 percent, effective on the first day of the third month after the 3-month period, with the increase actually paid on the first of the following (sixth) month. The 1 percent add-on was enacted in 1969 to compensate for the lag between price increases and annuity increases. It is neither a timely nor an accurate method of maintaining the purchasing power of an annuity over time. It undercompensates slightly in the short run and progressively over-compensates in the long run. In the long run, in other words, this provision provides increases in annuities which are larger than the increases in the CPI.

Vast increases have occurred in payment to Federal retirees during the last 5 years. The average civil service retirement payment to annuitants has risen from \$283 per month (June 30, 1970) to \$528 per month (June 30, 1975). Elimination of the 1 percent add-on will save \$69 million in 1977.

MILITARY RETIREMENT

The military retirement system is noncontributory, and is financed by appropriations to the Department of Defense. In the current year, benefits of \$3.9 billion will be paid to 1.1 million retired military personnel.

Benefits are based upon years of service and basic pay immediately prior to retirement. A minimum of 20 years of service is required for eligibility for retirement and the maximum annuity can be no higher than 75 percent of basic pay immediately prior to retirement.

The average payment to military annuitants has risen from \$372 per month (June 30, 1970) to \$452 per month (June 30, 1974).

The military retirement system contains the same 1-percent add-on as the civil service retirement system. The administration is proposing legislation to eliminate the 1-percent bonus from the military retirement system as well as the civil service retirement system. This will result in outlay savings of \$215 million in 1977.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT

The railroad retirement system covers railroad workers, and is the only federally administered retirement system for a specific industry's employees. Railroad retirement benefits are composed of two tiers: the first is equivalent to a social security benefit and is financed in the same manner, that is, employers and employees pay a total of 5.85 percent each on the first \$15,300 of earnings. The second tier, equivalent to a staff pension, is financed by a tax on employers of an additional 9.5 percent of payroll. In the current year, \$3.5 billion in retirement, disability, and survivors benefits will be paid to slightly over 1 million recipients. Under the administration's proposal to increase the social security tax by three-tenths percent each for employer and employee, the tax rate on

railroad employers and employees to finance the first tier of benefits will also rise by three-tenths percent to 6.15 percent each on January 1, 1977.

FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT

The Foreign Service retirement system, generally quite similar in operation to the civil service retirement system, covers approximately 8,000 employees of the Department of State, the United States, Information Agency, and the Agency for International Development. In the current year, \$66 million will be paid under this system to Foreign Service annuitants, who will number approximately 4,500 on June 30, 1976.

The Foreign Service retirement system contains the same 1-percent bonus feature as the civil service and military retirement systems, and the administration is proposing legislation to eliminate that feature. This will reduce outlays by \$1 million in 1977.

Question. Pursuing the capital formation issue a little further, do you have any figures to indicate to what extent some of our larger corporations and financial institutions are using potential capital investment funds to engage in corporate takeovers rather than to build new plants, explore for new oil, and so forth?

Answer. We are not aware of any comprehensive Government statistics that bear very closely on this issue. Statistics can only record the amount of capital formation that actually takes place, not the amount that would have taken place with another pattern of corporate financial activity. Therefore, the question could only be answered, if at all, by special intensive analytical study, rather than by reference to any statistical series.

The Federal Trade Commission has conducted special studies of corporate merger activity. One such study sought to compare investment expenditures before and after corporate acquisition for a small sample of conglomerates. (Economic Report: Conglomerate Merger Performance, staff report to the Federal Trade Commission, November 1972, pp. 49-52.) The study concluded (p. 52) that "the body of data is spotty, but it points in the direction of lower levels of investment spending."

In a market economy, there is a general presumption, however, that the volume and composition of investment spending will be optimal if corporations are free to pursue profit opportunities wherever these occur, subject to limitations imposed by the antitrust statutes and other legal barriers.

Question. Will the administration's tax proposals help to stimulate the use of capital for expansion and away from corporate "gamemanship"?

Answer. The administration's overall tax proposals and its budgetary policies will help to stimulate capital investment. I am not sure what is implied by your reference to corporate "gamesmanship." However, the responsible Federal budget that is proposed will free savings in our society to be channeled to the private sector for capital formation. In addition, by restoring greater economic decisionmaking ability to the private sector, we will foster an atmosphere conducive to capital investment, productivity gains, and increases in the real standard of living enjoyed by Americans while at the same time we bring down the level of inflation and unemployment.

Question. Does bigness in industry bother you to the same extent that bigness in government does?

Answer. Bigness in business per se does not bother me. To the extent that monopolistic pricing or barriers to entry exist, however, this does bother me and corrective measures by the Justice Department and/or the FTC should occur. I believe that the essential thing is the existence of competitive markets. In certain industries, economies of scale are such that our economy is best served in the sense of efficient production if the companies involved in that industry are large. As long as the market is competitive among companies, bigness should not be a factor of concern. This implies, however, that there must be viable competition among firms. The parallel to big government does not hold. There is no competition in government which makes it more efficient. Bigger government typically means less efficient government and the allocation of resources in our society to a sector that is largely nonproductive. Moreover, bigger government usually means greater infringements on the private sector to which we must look for productivity gains. If our economic system becomes

less productive, we all suffer in the sense that the total pie of goods and services is less than it might otherwise be.

Question. Is the administration considering any possible legislation to protect smaller companies from unfriendly corporate takeovers?

Answer. Not at this time. With respect to all tender offers, friendly and unfriendly, we believe that the policy behind the current statutory provisions regulating tender offers is to provide full and fair disclosure for the benefit of stockholders while at the same time providing the offerer and management equal opportunity to present their case fairly. This policy recognizes that management of both large and small companies does not possess a vested right to maintain control.

We believe that proper and legitimate economic objectives are served by facilitating management changes through the tender offer vehicle. Among these objectives is the ability to depose swiftly an ineffective, unimaginative, or unproductive management team. The tender offer for corporate control may substantially benefit the corporation and its shareholders by permitting more efficient management to improve corporate performance. Thus, until it can be demonstrated that the current regulatory system too often fails to prevent inequities in unfriendly corporate takeovers (a study of tender offers is being conducted by the SEC), we do not believe that the statutes now in force need be changed.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BOLAND. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I just want to either commiserate or congratulate the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Mr. Lynn, who I think has got out of the frying pan and into the fire. As the Secretary of HUD, he was one of the most persuasive agency heads I have ever heard. As a matter of fact, the entire Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 was his brainchild. The only reason it ever got by was because of his lobbying on the Hill. Some people wonder whether or not we should have passed it at all. I am sure you would continue to defend it.

Mr. LYNN. It was a great step forward.

Mr. BOLAND. It was a great step forward but I don't know that it was a great step forward in housing. But I am not going to get into that now. I will get into the housing matter when we have the Secretary before us, but I really couldn't agree with you more, Mr. Lynn, when you say that this budget does require a careful analysis on a line-by-line basis, and I think that is one of the things we have failed to do over the years.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION OUTLAYS

Of course the total doesn't tell the full story. You point to the Veterans' Administration. You suggest that the 1977 outlays are down, which they are, but I am wondering whether or not—we have had a quick check on the estimates of the VA—if legislative proposals are not enacted, about \$900 million more will have to be added to the 1977 budget. Also, compensation and pensions are at least \$400 to \$500 million short, because the 1977 budget includes no expectation of continuing the 8-percent pension bill increase which became effective on January 1. Is that correct?

Mr. LYNN. Mr. O'Neill tells me that we do reflect the full amount through September 30.

Mr. BOLAND. Through September.

Mr. LYNN. The enacted law extends for only 9 months and expires on September 30, 1976.

Mr. BOLAND. AS our staff has looked at the VA budget we think it is about \$1.5 billion short in fiscal year 1977, and we can assure you we will review it on a line-by-line basis, and that is what you want and that is what we will do.

Mr. LYNN. We will be happy to work with you.

Mr. BOLAND. I know, you always do.

PUBLIC WORKS EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS

Mr. BOLAND. Let me ask you this. You talk about the accelerated public works program. We have a bill coming on the floor Thursday of this week, the local Public Works Capital Improvement and Investment Act of 1976, and for public works it envisages spending of about \$2.5 billion.

Now you in your statement say this is not the way to do it because really the impact will not be felt until 1977 or 1978 or 1979; that is what you are saying. And you point as an example, as proof of it, to the accelerated Public Works Act of 1962.

Arthur Burns did the same thing last year. And it is not true. The 1962 accelerated Public Works Act was during the Kennedy days, which came out of the committee on which I served, chaired by Mr. Ewins, and it did, indeed, take some time to get underway. That was because that act really called for some planning, yet there were no plans available by the local communities or the States at that time.

Now, every single community has their files filled with public works planning, and the bill which we intend to vote on this week, and hopefully get by, does project that the public works projects must begin within 90 days of the project's approval. And the project's approval by the EDA must be within a certain period of time.

Now, why cannot the local Public Works Act become available to those who are unemployed, 7.8 million at this point, 8.3 percent throughout the United States, why can't we put it to work in 1976, why can't we do it that way?

Mr. LYNN. Well, Mr. Boland, I suppose Congress could do it that way if it wanted to. But another issue is, should Congress do it that way?

I think what you have to look at are the alternatives and the effect if you do this.

Mr. BOLAND. Let me say this, I want you to answer why, in your prepared statement, you say any additional infusion of funds for these purposes in the 1977 budget would result in a bulge in spending in late 1978 or early 1979.

Now, that is your opposition to the Public Works Capital Development and Investment Act?

Mr. LYNN. Yes.

Mr. BOLAND. I do not agree with that reasoning there, because I say that the infusion can be in fiscal 1976. Now, why is that not possible?

Mr. LYNN. You can mandate whatever you want up here by way of saying they will be processed in 60 days, but you may regret limiting it to 60 days. It may not be the kind of processing that you want,

and then we will have oversight hearings a year later on what a sloppy job it was.

Also, even when you approve the project, it is amazing how things tend to drag. What happens is, you find an environmental suit is brought with respect to it, perhaps justifiably. Then the thing is tied up for 3 months, 6 months. Or the contractors' bids did not come in exactly the way you thought they should. So you put them out for rebidding. They may get hung up on a Davis-Bacon claim with respect to a particular proposal. They may start the project but find the project takes a year to complete, or perhaps 2 or 3 years to complete. So actually the money is not put into the stream by way of the jobs until many, many months, or even years, later.

A question you do have to consider should you decide to legislate for public works projects to be processed in 60 days is, "Suppose you are right, suppose it all goes in outlays in 1977, which I cannot believe, frankly; but suppose it did." I hope someone, when they do that, is looking at, what does it do to the deficits, in 1976, 1977 and 1978.

We have a 17-percent increase in addition to physical assets, including public works-type projects, in this budget, and a 6.6-percent increase for fiscal year 1976. It is where we want to apply even more resources, or are there other areas?

What I am saying is, it is this piecemeal approach where a committee or a subcommittee wants to show that it cares—and everyone knows you care and we care—that results in the thing we have been talking about, of never getting anywhere near a balanced budget.

If we take a piecemeal approach rather than an overall strategy of how to approach a healthy economy and how to get good, rewarding jobs, we are going to have real difficulties in this country.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, as I told you, unfortunately I do not have time for rebuttal, I will try to catch him the second time around.

Mr. MAHON. Yes. I think this has been a very interesting, provocative discussion, and I think we ought to come to it again.

Mr. BOLAND. Thank you very much, Mr. Lynn.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman from Kentucky.

BUDGETED AMOUNTS FOR FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Lynn, I note we have a request in the amount of \$4,743,280,000 for food stamps in the fiscal year 1977 budget. You and I both know that this is a right controversial issue and one that probably will be discussed considerably during the Presidential campaign.

Our Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations reduced the overall amount requested for food stamps, hoping that the Department of Agriculture through better administration, through audits and so forth, would bring this amount down about \$1.5 billion. Examples were given to our subcommittee, Mr. Lynn, such as airline pilots drawing salaries from \$70,000 to \$80,000, who would, under certain circumstances, qualify for food stamps.

The working men and women in this country and the taxpayers are very much concerned about this program, as you well know.

First, I would like for you to tell me if this amount of \$4,743,280,000 is ample? Do you consider that amount ample, Mr. Lynn?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir, given the President's proposals with respect to the reform of the program.

As you know, Congressman, the President came in with reform proposals, I believe he was the first, about January a year ago. They would have been put into effect by administrative changes. But the Congress of the United States took away that administrative power for a year, and asked the President to come back with a program of reform later in the year. As requested the President did later introduce a program of reform and it is pending in the Congress of the United States now.

Under that program, the efforts that Earl Butz has begun will be continued with respect to eliminating people who are not eligible from the rolls and addressing other administrative problems.

However, the budget figure assumes other reforms to the program that we think are vitally needed, and requires changes with respect to how you calculate deductibles, certain maximums on the assets, and determining eligibility by using actual wages for a period of time rather than a 1-month estimate of future earnings. The proposals also make a fundamental point—that we believe this program ought to be limited to the truly needy.

If you recall, in the President's budget message he did say we must choose between those most in need and those in some need. We believe that this assistance should be targeted on the truly needy.

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Lynn, as you well know, and as a matter of placing it in the record; the amount for fiscal year 1976 for the food stamp program was \$5,961,534,000 and for the transition period it was \$1,037,500,000. This, of course, is considerably more than the amount requested for the fiscal year 1977.

CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAM

Now, Mr. Lynn, you appeared before our full committee on January 21, and at that time certain observations were made concerning the needy children in this country, nutritional programs, and whether or not children actually in need were qualifying and receiving assistance.

You have received a letter from the chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, Mr. Perkins, concerning this matter.

In order to save time, Mr. Chairman, with your permission I would like to place in the record at this point a copy of Mr. Perkins' letter to Mr. Lynn concerning Mr. Lynn's observations, made before our committee on January 21. Mr. Lynn, if you would answer the points raised, I would appreciate it.

Mr. LYNN. Happy to do so.

Mr. MAHON. Without objection, the letter may be included.

[The letter follows:]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR,
Washington, D.C., January 21, 1976.

Mr. JAMES T. LYNN,
*Director, Office of Management and Budget,
Executive Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. LYNN: I trust you did not intend to mislead my House colleagues at your briefing on the budget today, but there are certain facts which you failed to note which are of great importance in evaluating the present child nutrition

legislation and its role in eliminating hunger in the United States among school age children.

You note that there are needy children in this Nation who are not receiving adequate nutrition. No individual is more concerned than I am about our obligation to feed needy children. When alerted to the problem of hunger in the United States in 1968, through hearings held by the Committee on Education and Labor, the Congress amended the National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Acts in 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, and 1975, to insure that Federal assistance would be provided for free and reduced price meals to needy children. The significant increase from 3.9 million needy children served in 1969, to 10 million in 1975, speaks for itself, as to the effectiveness of the present program.

The National School Lunch Act does not require that all schools in the Nation participate in the program. The option to initiate and maintain a school lunch program remains with the local community authorities. However, when a school does participate in the program, it must serve all needy children free or reduced price lunches, based upon an eligibility scale of family income. The Federal reimbursements for a free lunch total 77.75 cents, and for a reduced price lunch 67.75 cents. In the past, funds have been provided for equipment, with a generous set-aside for schools which had no lunch program, so they would be encouraged to join. Even with these financial inducements, there are still some 16,000 schools not in the program; about half of them are private schools. The other 88,000 schools enrolled in the program serve 86 percent of the school age population.

The bloc grant approach to child nutrition has little hope of feeding additional needy children; the localities which have needy children could now become part of the national school lunch program if they opted to do so. What further inducement will there be for them under a bloc grant? Could they count on the equivalent of section 4 funds which now are available for all lunches served? Could they count on the donation of commodities which presently are provided at the rate of 11 cents per meal? Could they count on equipment money to start up a program, when that item has been eliminated from the 1977 budget?

These are the facts on which my colleagues will make their decisions. I expect that a revival of the bloc grant for nutrition will arouse the same enthusiasm in the Congress as it did at the presentation of the 1976 budget.

Sincerely,

CARL D. PERKINS, *Chairman.*

MARCH 19, 1976.

HON. CARL D. PERKINS,
*Chairman, Committee on Education and Labor,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your letter of January 21, 1976, summarizes the issues which are of great importance in evaluating the existing child nutrition programs and the need for reform. The administration agrees that feeding our Nation's needy children represents a high national priority. After a careful review of the existing programs, we believe that child nutrition reform is essential at this time and that our bloc grant proposal will more successfully address the problems you outlined in your letter.

We share your concern that there are needy children in this country who are now receiving adequate nutrition. But, while attempting to reach more than 700,000 children from poor families who do not participate in existing programs, we do not believe it is necessary or desirable for a growing proportion of our Federal budget resources to be devoted to nonpoor children. It does not make sense to subsidize lunches served to all children, including those in expensive private boarding schools, regardless of their family income or need, in order to reach those children that do need Federal nutritional assistance.

Right now, every child in the United States may receive a Federal subsidy under the existing programs regardless of their need or ability to pay. Children from families with incomes in excess of \$11,193 for a family of four (195 percent of the current poverty level) will receive subsidies of over \$660 million under the existing programs. Current law requires the Federal Government to pay at least 23 cents for every lunch served in participating schools.

As your letter indicates, Congress amended the School Lunch and Child Nutrition Acts five times since 1970 in an attempt to insure that free or reduced price meals would be served to needy children. However, these amendments also

expanded program eligibility initially focused on helping the poor to include more and more nonneedy children, dedicating a larger portion of Federal school nutrition resources to middle and upper income children.

Furthermore, the existing array of overlapping and inefficient categorical programs has continued to develop in a largely piecemeal and uncoordinated fashion. Annual congressional amendments have also required the promulgation and substantial revision of program regulations every year for the last six years. The existing programs provide 40 different meal reimbursement rates, and require over 100 pages of detailed program guidelines and regulations.

For example, although one-half pint of milk is required as part of the lunches and breakfasts reimbursed under section 4 and 11 of the National School Lunch Act, section 3 of the Child Nutrition Act requires reimbursements for additional half pints of milk served under the special milk program.

Finally, as your letter indicates, even the generous funding which has been provided for nonfood or equipment assistance since 1946 has failed to provide adequate financial inducements for some 16,000 schools to participate. In fact, Public Law 94-105 recently reduced the amount of equipment funds that must be reserved to reach nonparticipating schools in needy areas and further expanded the proportion of benefits for the nonpoor. Therefore, we have not requested funds for this program.

Under the President's bloc grant proposal, schools and States will no longer be subject to the complex Federal regulations necessary to implement the confusing and fragmented School Lunch and Child Nutrition Acts. Instead, the Child Nutrition Reform Act will guarantee that States will automatically receive sufficient funds each year to feed all needy children.

States could continue the present practice of reimbursing schools and institutions for the cost of meals served to needy children, and also be free to use funds to design and operate programs to reach the 700,000 needy children not being reached by existing institutions.

In summary, the Child Nutrition Reform Act would: (1) make enough funds available to States to insure that all needy children receive one-third the daily recommended daily allowance and eliminate the unnecessary subsidies for nonpoor children, (2) allow States to design programs targeted at reaching school children not now receiving benefits, and (3) eliminate the existing complex array of overlapping and inefficient categorical programs.

I look forward to your cooperation and assistance in moving toward these objectives.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES T. LYNN, *Director.*

Mr. NATCHER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. CONTE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

FAA USER FEES

Mr. LYNN, your budget with respect to air transportation legislation will make user fees more equitable and relieve the general taxpayers of part of the \$1.6 billion annual cost of operating the system. May we infer that the Administration will again try to widen and extend the present FAA users fees in the second session of Congress?

Mr. LYNN. If I recall correctly, there are two separate issues here. First, we have already proposed legislation to relieve the general taxpayer from part of the \$1.6 billion burden to which you refer. Second, the budget proposes to drop the existing restriction in the Department of Transportation Appropriation Act on establishing user fees for general aviation. In other words, it takes legislation, Mr. Conte, to make these changes in the law.

Mr. CONTE. Right. And you do contemplate making it?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. CONTE. It appears—

Mr. LYNN. I might say that of the savings we have in this budget, \$8 billion requires some kind of action by the Congress—\$7 billion through legislative action and around \$1 billion or so through rescissions and deferrals. These savings are reductions from the level of expenditures which would occur had we not made the proposals.

PHASING OUT OF WORK-STUDY PROGRAM

Mr. CONTE. The budget also, I think, contemplates the eventual phasing out of the work-study program which we have now in effect in colleges and emphasizes on the basic opportunity educational opportunity grants known as BOG's.

Mr. LYNN. We are proposing a greater sharing on work-study, not an elimination of the program.

Mr. CONTE. What do you mean by greater sharing?

Mr. LYNN. In other words, I think we go to a 50-50 match, if I am not mistaken, over a 3-year period.

That is, a 3-year transitional period from 80-20 to a 50-50 match.

Mr. CONTE. Fifty by the college and 50 by the Federal Government? Government?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir. Given our emphasis upon basic opportunity grants and guaranteed loans, we feel that a larger funding level for work-study is not justified. However to insure that more students obtain employment through this program we have proposed that the institutional share be increased.

STATUS OF CETA FUNDING

Mr. CONTE. The other area, the budget appears to provide \$495 million less for Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973, known as CETA, \$495 million in fiscal year 1977 than is available for obligations in 1976.

Mr. LYNN. The budget authority for the regular CETA programs is not being reduced in 1977. The drop in outlays is because in 1976, States and localities are spending funds left over from 1975. In 1975 they had a combination of larger than ever appropriations plus all the normal problems of the starting up a new and very ambitious delivery system. Those problems are mostly resolved. The major substantive reduction is in the temporary employment assistance program.

Although we contemplate the full levels that we have had since the beginning of the recession, or toward the beginning of the recession, throughout calendar year 1976, we do anticipate a phase out of the title VI public services employment program. This was the special program that was put in, beginning in 1977. It will phase out gradually from January 1, 1977, through September.

Mr. CONTE. Is that because your economic indicators suggest there is going to be an increase in employment?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. CONTE. To make up the void?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. CONTE. That is not what came out today in the press. It looked like inflation was going to hold fairly well, but unemployment was going to stay pretty stable, where it is today.

Mr. LYNN. Oh, I do not think so, if I read Dr. Greenspan's report correctly.

ANTICIPATED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Mr. CONTE. Maybe Dr. Greenspan can elaborate on that because certainly if employment stays at the present level you are going to have to have some kind of a program to take care of that void.

Mr. GREENSPAN. Mr. Conte, we are forecasting a fairly significant drop in the rate of unemployment over the next 2 years. Unfortunately, we will not as yet have gotten down to levels we would consider satisfactory. It will still be too high. But I think the trend that we are projecting is significant and down.

Mr. CONTE. Could you, Mr. Greenspan, give me a forecast for 1977?

Mr. GREENSPAN. Our forecast for the end of this year is in the area of seven to 7.5 percent, and by the end of 1977, which is a very difficult period to forecast that far out, will be well under 7 percent.

Mr. CONTE. What is it today?

Mr. GREENSPAN. 8.3 percent as of December.

Mr. CONTE. So we are talking about a drop of 1 percent or less?

Mr. GREENSPAN. One percent or so during the next year, but then continuing down.

REDUCTION ON SUPPORT FOR DISEASE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Mr. CONTE. One last question. In the area of health, I see on page 127 of the budget a drop in support for preventing and controlling diseases, a drop of \$142 million, and during our labor and health education and welfare hearings last year, we heard testimony to the effect that greater emphasis should go in the direction of preventing and controlling diseases. Could you give us home rationale for that drop?

Mr. LYNN. If I might have Mr. O'Neill answer that one.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Conte, a part of that movement is a result of a proposal for the \$10 billion block grant. Some of those things that have in the past appeared as preventing and controlling diseases are being proposed to be moved into this new \$10 billion block grant for health.

Mr. CONTE. I guess my time is up.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Flood.

"CONTROLLABLE" PROGRAM OUTLAYS

Mr. FLOOD. Take a look at the outlays on the controllable programs. Take a look at page 355 of the budget you sent up here. Looking over the summary tables accompanying the budget, I find the total outlays for the controllable items programs are estimated to be about \$28 billion for 1977.

According to your figures, that is \$13.4 billion less than 1976 outlays for these programs; it is \$5.5 billion less than the actual outlays for 1975. Those figures seem to be going up and down like a roller coaster.

Is there some simple explanation for this phenomenon?

Can you give us some general idea of the programs that are involved

in this cutback? What is your basic argument for cutting back these controllable programs.

Do you believe that these programs are no good or are you just trying to partially offset the increases in the uncontrollable programs?

Mr. LYNN. Well, as I testified a little earlier, Congressman, you really have to go behind the total figures. There are many things that give rise to that reduction.

Just one minute. I think there is a technical answer all right.

Mr. McOMBER. Mr. Flood, the answer is a technical one. It is our convention to treat all outlays related to legislative proposals as controllable. Therefore, the \$28 billion for controllable nondefense programs you referred to includes minus \$15.3 billion for proposal legislation to reduce funding in uncontrollable programs.

To say that another way, the figures at the top of page 355 are our estimates for carrying out the uncontrollable programs under existing legislation. The President has no control over these outlays. But the President can recommend changes in the laws requiring these outlays. Thus, the reductions to the uncontrollable programs from proposed legislation are considered controllable and are netted in their entirety against the controllable programs.

The table below identifies major changes in relatively controllable programs from 1976 to 1977.

As you can see, the change in relatively controllable outlays is not limited to those programs normally classified as relatively controllable. A large portion of the change relates to proposed modifications to substantive laws that mandate spending in the "relatively uncontrollable" programs.

Change in relatively controllable outlays for civilian programs 1976 to 1977

	[In billions of dollars]	
Total change	-----	13.4
Legislative proposals to change relatively uncontrollable programs:		
Medicaid	-----	-9.3
Institutional nutrition support	-----	-2.5
Medicare	-----	-1.9
Social security	-----	-.8
Veterans readjustment benefits	-----	-.7
Public assistance and other income supplements	-----	-.3
Civil service retirement	-----	-.1
Other	-----	0.3
Total	-----	-15.3
<hr/>		
Change in relatively controllable programs:		
Financial assistance for health care (legislative proposal)	-----	9.0
Child nutrition block grants (legislative proposal)	-----	2.0
Allowance for pay and other contingencies	-----	2.1
Offshore oil-land receipts	-----	-3.0
Phasedown of temporary employment assistance	-----	-1.8
Elementary and secondary education	-----	-1.5
Mortgage credit and thrift insurance	-----	-1.5
Health services and health resources	-----	-.6
Higher education	-----	-.4
Federal-aid highways	-----	-.4
Naval petroleum reserve (proposed legislation)	-----	-.4
Other	-----	-1.4
Total	-----	1.9

Mr. LYNN. I have to admit, Mr. Flood, that to say it is controllable by the President when it involves making a proposal for legislative change to the Congress, kind of baffles me some, but I am glad you got an explanation.

CHANGE IN HEW OUTLAY ESTIMATE FOR FISCAL 1976

Mr. FLOOD. You said it, I did not.

On the HEW total, on page 237, when the 1976 budget came up this time last year, the budget estimate of the total outlays for HEW for fiscal 1976 were \$118 billion. Now 1 year later, on page 237, take a look—

Mr. LYNN. Yes.

Mr. FLOOD [continuing]. One year later we see the total outlays \$128 billion for the HEW budget for 1976.

All right. Now what accounts for that \$10 billion difference? What is the reconciliation of those two figures? Do you think that your 1977 estimate might be off as much as \$10 billion?

Mr. LYNN. It is quite possible. We are estimating over a period of time and we are talking about a fiscal year that ends a year and 8 months from now. Could we be off that much? Certainly we could. I would hope we would not be, but we certainly could.

As a matter of fact, Congressman, we put in the beginning of part 2, this time, in perspectives, a discussion of just that. What we have are estimates that we try to make to the best of our ability, but if you have changed economic assumptions or if the clientele group that applies for benefits is larger or smaller than you had before, you could be \$8 billion over or \$8 billion under. All you can do is the best you can.

The following table compares the outlays now estimated for 1976 with those which were in the 1976 budget. Of the total increase of \$9.3 billion, the largest components are in the Social and Rehabilitation Service where the public assistance estimate increased by more than \$3 billion—of which \$1,587,000 resulted from nonenactment of cost-savings legislation proposed last year—and in the social security trust funds where old-age and survivors insurance and disability insurance payments increased by \$2.7 billion and medicare disbursements increased by \$2.4 billion. Most of these latter increases—\$4.6 billion—are similarly attributable to failure of last year's legislative proposals.

Whether the 1977 estimate for HEW will prove to be too high or too low is, of course, unpredictable at this time. Much depends on how Congress reacts to the administration's legislative proposals. The 1977 estimates reflect our best judgment based upon the President's proposals and the workload and other factors which underlie the budget.

[In thousands of dollars]

	1976 budget	1976 estimate in 1977 budget	Difference
Food and Drug Administration.....	214, 741	221, 771	+7, 030
Health Services Administration.....	1, 091, 251	1, 216, 736	+125, 485
Center for Disease Control.....	149, 801	157, 000	+7, 199
National Institutes of Health.....	1, 832, 935	2, 095, 474	+262, 539
Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration.....	786, 352	879, 841	+93, 489
Health Resources Administration.....	977, 527	1, 063, 600	+86, 073
Assistant Secretary for Health.....	91, 597	81, 396	-10, 201
Trust funds.....	1, 556	1, 711	+155
Subtotal, health.....	5, 145, 760	5, 717, 529	+571, 769
Office of Education.....	6, 043, 445	6, 753, 306	+709, 861
Trust funds.....	26	44	+18
National Institute of Education.....	84, 363	70, 000	-14, 363
Assistant Secretary for Education.....	28, 644	23, 592	-5, 052
Subtotal, education.....	6, 156, 478	6, 846, 942	+690, 464
Social and Rehabilitation Service.....	13, 850, 077	17, 017, 333	+3, 167, 256
Social Security Administration:			
Federal funds.....	10, 495, 721	10, 336, 695	-159, 026
Trust funds.....	86, 098, 558	91, 200, 344	+5, 101, 786
Special institutions.....	118, 361	145, 964	+27, 603
Assistant Secretary for Human Development.....	1, 556, 568	1, 633, 643	+77, 075
Departmental management.....	156, 609	155, 504	-1, 105
Receipts.....	-1, 186, 539	-1, 232, 070	-45, 531
Interfund transactions.....	-4, 014, 700	-4, 112, 747	-98, 047
Total, HEW.....	118, 376, 893	127, 709, 137	+9, 332, 244

MEDICARE LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL

Mr. FLOOD. On page 130, let's talk about medicare. One of the money-saving proposals you have in this budget through legislation, of course, is to change the cost-sharing formula for the medicare beneficiaries. Now the old people will have to pay a larger share of their hospital and doctor bills. Do you think there is even a remote likelihood that Congress will enact such legislation as that?

Mr. LYNN. I would certainly hope so, Mr. Flood.

Mr. FLOOD. You would?

Mr. LYNN. The medicare proposals are addressed to very real problems in the present cost-sharing formula: the need to provide better catastrophic protection for the aged and disabled, and the need to have some moderate incentives against overutilization of services. When the Congress looks at the facts, I am confident that they will see that the proposal is responsive to both the problems of medicare beneficiaries generally and of the taxpayers who must finance these benefits.

Now, on your point about where patients have to increase their cost sharing; that is not totally accurate. For those people who do have the illnesses that run on beyond 75, 90, or 150 days this proposal is decreasing their costs. The issue is whether or not a small amount of cost sharing for the shorter illnesses makes sense.

The following table shows the impact on medicare of cost sharing under present law and the President's proposal.

Medicare--Impact on IndividualsI. Hospital Insurance (HI)

<u>Length of Stay</u>	<u>Number of Individuals</u>	<u>Beneficiary Pays</u>	
		<u>Current Law</u>	<u>Proposed Law</u>
- One day	5,900,000	\$104 deductible	\$104 deductible
- 25 days	1,200,000	\$104 deductible	\$500 maximum
- 60 days	200,000	\$104 deductible	\$500 maximum
- 75 days	150,000	\$494	\$500 maximum
- 90 days	100,000	\$884	\$500 maximum
- 150 days	50,000	\$4,004	\$500 maximum
- More than 150 days	50,000	Unlimited--patient pays full cost over 150 days	\$500 maximum

II. Supplementary Medical Insurance (SMI)

<u>Amount of Charges for Covered Services</u>	<u>Number of Individuals</u>	<u>Beneficiary Pays</u>	
		<u>Current Law</u>	<u>Proposed Law</u>
\$60	14,200,000	\$60 (deductible)	\$60 (current law deductible)
\$77	12,200,000	\$63	\$77 (proposed law deductible)
\$500	4,400,000	\$148	\$162
\$942	2,000,000	\$236	\$250 maximum
\$1,010	1,800,000	\$250	\$250 maximum
\$2,000	500,000	\$448	\$250 maximum
\$5,000	100,000	\$1,048	\$250 maximum
Over \$5,000	100,000	Unlimited--patient pays 20% of all charges	\$250 maximum

PROPOSED CATASTROPHIC COST PLAN

Mr. FLOOD. I think there is a lot of merit in that proposal you have to cover catastrophic costs under medicare. However, is it not a fact though that relatively few people are going to benefit from this, whereas this increased cost-sharing is going to require the majority of the medicare beneficiaries to pay more for medical care than they do now? You know that.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Chairman, due to the fact that at another time and place I will have an opportunity to discuss these matters in more detail with the three witnesses currently before us, I will forego using any time today. I just might observe that I am sure the basic training they are receiving today will stand them in good stead later on.

Mr. LYNN. We have also had some excellent basic training before your committee, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MAHON. If I may, off the record.

[Discussion off the record.]

Mr. MAHON. Without objection, after recessing for lunch, we will resume at 3:30. We will go now until the quorum call begins.

The gentleman from California, Mr. Talcott.

Mr. TALCOTT. I will not take too much time, Mr. Chairman. I just have two rather different subjects I would like to discuss.

BASIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

How about basic research and development, everybody else has a special interest, but basic research and development should be of general interest to everyone. Is this up or down or where do we find it in your budget?

Mr. LYNN. It is up, Mr. Talcott. Bear with me one moment and I will tell you how much. Both basic research and total research and development are up 11 percent, year to year from 1976 to 1977.

Mr. TALCOTT. Is this pretty general throughout the Military, National Science Foundation?

Mr. LYNN. National Science Foundation is up, education is up some, EPA is down somewhat, if I remember right, but it is pretty general across the board in the increases.

Mr. TALCOTT. If that is true, I would like to commend you.

Mr. LYNN. Military is up too. There is a special analysis of that, Mr. Talcott, special analysis P in the special analysis book.

Mr. TALCOTT. Thank you. If that is true, I want to commend you because it is very tough to continue research and development with fiscal constraints, but it is the only way that a business or a nation can progress and survive. So I commend you for that.

FULL PROGRAM COST DISPLAY IN BUDGET

Last year in the HUD appropriations bill we did something relatively new. We actually included the run-out costs in the budget. The only way we could talk about that before, the only way the public knew about it, was a little discussion in our committee, or maybe on the floor of the House, which the press or nobody else paid any attention to, but now we have it in the budget.

For instance, last year, with the new section 8 housing program which we had new obligational authority for about \$608 million, this really had a run-out cost of \$17 billion.

Mr. LYNN. Right.

Mr. TALCOTT. And I think the people of our country ought to know that housing programs and other programs cost a good deal in the long run and their costs for the future generation, which the future generation ought to know about now, we sort of have hidden it in the past. But could we do the same with battleships and airplanes and public works projects, dams, bridges, Federal Health Insurance, this sort of thing?

Mr. LYNN. We do do the same, I believe, Mr. Talcott, with respect to major defense procurement. We build in the total run-out cost at the time of the original budget authority. This concept of total obligational authority, when they approve a production run of an aircraft, for example, even though it may be 3 or 4 years, they include the entire cost. They include the costs associated with production of the whole battleship, or cruiser, or frigate, or whatever it may be.

Now on Bureau of Reclamation projects and Corps of Engineer projects, we do not do that. What happens is, you may have outlays in a given year of \$2 billion, but the run-out cost for those programs can be \$18 billion. That number shows up in the respective schedules of the budget appendix.

Mr. TALCOTT. I think it has been a good thing for all of us to know what our military procurement is going to cost. It is constraining. It probably will be on housing. But it would be a good thing, it would be salutary in my judgment if we had these run-out costs for medicare and for some other things.

Is there any effort by you people to have these things included in the appropriations budgets?

Mr. LYNN. Well, we have to abide by the provisions of the statute, particularly the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 and the prior ones, as to presentation. We construed that act to permit that kind of treatment in the area of HUD housing subsidies, that is, to show as budget authority the full run-out costs on section 8 subsidies on a given project. We would certainly like to work with the Congress in this area to see whether it is possible to use the same kind of treatment elsewhere. I think it would be useful to appropriate the run-out costs because it is very tempting each year to get under the tent the first step of a long-term project that will involve hundreds of millions of dollars even though the outlay effect in the current year may be less than a million dollars. But, once that project gets going, you are committed to those hundreds of millions of dollars.

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman from Georgia, Mr. Flynt.

LIKELIHOOD OF ACHIEVING BALANCED BUDGET IF ONE IS NOT PROPOSED

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Lynn, when was the last year that a balanced budget was proposed?

Mr. LYNN. Was proposed or effected?

Mr. FLYNT. Proposed.

Mr. LYNN. I will have to ask some of my historians. Just a moment, sir.

Mr. FLYNT. All right.

Secretary SIMON. 1969 was the last.

Mr. LYNN. The last one achieved was in 1969. In 1971 we asked for a balanced budget.

Mr. FLYNT. All right. I see on page 71 of the budget in brief that there was a \$3 billion surplus during fiscal year 1969. Did the Bureau of the Budget for that fiscal year propose a balanced budget?

Mr. LYNN. For 1969?

Mr. FLYNT. Yes.

Mr. LYNN. Just a moment, I will ask.

Mr. McOMBER. Mr. Flynt, we did not propose a balanced budget in that year.

Mr. FLYNT. Then go back a little further in time to whenever it was. I will ask it this way: Has there been a balanced budget proposed since 1965?

Mr. LYNN. In 1971 a balanced budget was proposed.

Mr. FLYNT. All right. Now is there any way to expect that we can operate in a reasonably balanced budget posture without a reasonably balanced budget being submitted in advance?

Mr. LYNN. I am not quite certain I understand your question, sir.

Mr. FLYNT. Well, is it reasonable to expect to achieve a balanced budget unless a balanced budget is presented to the Congress in the first place?

Mr. LYNN. I certainly think that the proposal of it will help achieve it. That is why the President is setting now the goal of a balanced budget in fiscal year 1979. We think it is of extreme importance that as action is taken by the Congress this year, we look at the effect of those expenditures or those authorizations or appropriations, not just on fiscal year 1977 but on 1978 and 1979 as well. We have had too many manana years, where a balanced budget is always 2 years down the pike.

LIKELIHOOD OF BALANCED BUDGET BEING SUBMITTED WITHIN 3 YEARS

Mr. FLYNT. Last year the budget that was submitted to the Congress I believe initially included a \$52 billion deficit.

Mr. LYNN. The budget that was submitted did anticipate that.

Mr. FLYNT. That turned out, instead of being a \$52 billion deficit, to be a \$76 billion deficit for fiscal year 1976.

Mr. LYNN. That is our current estimate.

Mr. FLYNT. That is the current estimate and it is reasonably accurate, I think.

Mr. LYNN. We certainly hope so.

Mr. FLYNT. Together with an estimate of a \$16 billion additional deficit for the transition quarter.

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLYNT. Now, with that as background, do you foresee a possibility of a submission of a balanced budget to the Congress within the next 3 years?

Mr. LYNN. Absolutely.

Mr. FLYNT. All right. Explain how.

Mr. LYNN. I believe that if Congress will go through the same process the President did, looking at the elements making up a

budget—fiscal policy as a part of economic policy, the role of the Federal Government as opposed to other governments, the private sector and individuals, and the priorities within a given budget total—the Congress will come up with the kinds of proposals the President has. And, if the Congress does not, if you will pardon the expression, salami us by way of adding a slice here and a slice there, we have an extremely good chance of having a balanced budget by 1979. In fact, I think it could be a sure bet if we get that kind of cooperation.

PRIVATE SECTOR JOB CREATION

Mr. FLYNT. Now you mentioned creation of new jobs in the private sector, which I think most of us agree is certainly absolutely desirable and perhaps essential.

Would you briefly describes and then expand if you desire for the record your concept of the difference between the infusion of money into the economy for jobs in the private sector and the infusion of money into the economy through the public sector?

Mr. LYNN. I will touch on it briefly, but then I would like to turn it over to either Secretary Simon or Dr. Greenspan.

Mr. FLYNT. All right.

Mr. LYNN. I would say the fundamental element is that of choice. The great thing in the private sector is the wealth of choices that it provides by way of employment. When you ask the people in this country why they like the private sector on the employment side, it is the choice, the variety, the opportunity to get ahead, the opportunity to have a permanent job that has upward mobility to it.

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Secretary, do you want to take a crack at that?

Secretary SIMON. Well, it is a fact of life that our private economy, Mr. Flynt, provides five of every six jobs in our economy. Unfortunately, there has been sharp growth in the role of not only the Federal Government, but State and local governments as well.

Government employment as a percentage of the labor force includes 1 out of every 6 people today, versus 1 out of every 10 that worked for the Government a few years ago. There is no doubt that the efficiency of our private sector diminishes when that occurs.

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Chairman, would you include in your answer some reference to the word "productivity"?

Mr. GREENSPAN. I was just about to do that.

Mr. FLYNT. If it is appropriate, I felt that is what you would say.

Mr. GREENSPAN. It is not only appropriate, in many respects it is the key issue, because it is productivity that produces goods and services on which rising standards for all of the American people is based. While there are disagreements about the measures of productivity in the Government sector, I would doubt very much that anyone would, anywhere, entertain the notion that productivity of public service jobs in any respect is remotely close to those in the private sector.

NEED FOR CAPITAL FORMATION

Mr. FLYNT. I was going to ask, either one or all three of you may do this, how would you relate your answer to those questions about the

pressing need for capital formation in this country. I think you can do that for the record.

[The information follows:]

Mr. GREENSPAN. I would like to begin by noting that it is our belief that the adequacy of capital formation in the period immediately ahead is one of the key issues which we face.

There is a very strong possibility that the structure of final demand may remain too consumption oriented and business fixed investment too weak to permit adequate economic performance during the remainder of the seventies. Capacity bottlenecks were encountered in a number of basic commodities in 1972 and 1973, giving rise to concern that a shortage of capacity may materialize well before we reach an acceptably high level of unemployment. Such a shortage could intensify inflationary pressures in the later stages of recovery, retard long-term economic growth, and make the achievement of environmental and energy goals more difficult.

At first sight the concern with capital shortages appears misdirected. In an economy in which the prices of all inputs and outputs and the composition of final demand are free to adjust, there is no reason to expect a chronic shortage of any type of productive facility. To be sure, temporary bottlenecks may occur in a dynamic economy because future demands cannot be anticipated perfectly and because there are lags in the adjustment process. But in time such bottlenecks would be eliminated, as investment shifted toward the most profitable areas of resource application.

In what sense, then, can there be a valid concern with inadequate capital formation? One way of looking at the capital formation issue is to ask whether the investment spending expected under current conditions is likely to be adequate for the attainment of certain longer term objectives, such as full employment, greater energy independence, and a cleaner environment.

Even before the 1974-75 recession idled large amounts of productive capacity, investment incentives may have been reduced by a number of factors. Several of these factors are related to inflation and if they recur or persist they may inhibit investment in the present recovery.

The actual volume of business fixed investment that is likely to be forthcoming during the remainder of this decade under the existing structure of tax laws and economic incentives is difficult to forecast. If we had a perfect long-term forecast, we could directly assess the adequacy of the expected investment, provided the investment required to meet certain objectives could be estimated with a high degree of reliability. Since this is not possible we have attempted to estimate the capital stock that may be needed to achieve certain goals. The implied investment requirements are then compared with recent levels and trends in the investment share of gross national product (GNP). Given the large number of conditions and qualifications that must be attached to any estimate of capital requirements, no such exercise can be conclusive. Nevertheless, after all due qualification, the results suggest that increased rates of capital formation are desirable and that policy changes including the reconsideration of the existing tax laws and incentive structures will probably be required to increase the investment share of GNP.

To throw some light on the question of capital adequacy, which has been widely debated during the past year, the Council of Economic Advisers commissioned the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the Department of Commerce to conduct a study of the capital that would be required to achieve a real output level presumed to be consistent with an unemployment rate below 5 percent by the end of the decade.¹ The level of real GNP selected for that year was \$1,575 billion in 1972 dollars (\$1,078 billion in 1958 dollars). The GNP target implies an average annual growth rate of about 6 percent in real GNP and 4 percent in output per employee in the private sector from 1975 to 1980. Figures for industry outputs compatible with the specified level of GNP were derived by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. They were generally at the 80-industry level of input-output aggregation.

¹ The full study is available from the Bureau of Economic Analysis. The basic estimates were developed in the summer and fall of 1975 and do not reflect the benchmark revisions of the national income accounts and the economic assumptions and projections published in the 1977 budget. The differences, however, are relatively small.

The capital stock necessary to produce the output levels specified for 1980 is assumed to include facilities to meet certain environmental standards currently in effect, and to allow the greater degree of energy independence which has been advocated by the Federal Government. Estimates were prepared of the investment in pollution control facilities necessary to meet the requirements of the Clean Air Amendments of 1970 and the Federal Pollution Act Amendments of 1972. Furthermore, an attempt was made to estimate the additional investment required in the mining of coal, crude petroleum, and natural gas, and in electric utilities using fuels other than oil and gas, to prevent the 1980 share of imported crude and refined petroleum products from exceeding its 1973-74 level of 36 percent of total domestic consumption (in barrels per day).

Many assumptions must be made before gross investment requirements can be derived from the specified level of output. Capital services are not normally used in fixed proportions with other factors of production. Factors are substituted for one another over time because of a variety of developments including changes in relative conditions of supply and changes in technology within particular industries. To narrow the range of possible estimates for 1980, links between industry outputs and capital stocks were established by assuming either that the adjusted capital-output ratios remain constant at their 1970 levels or that observed trend rates of growth or decline in such ratios persist.

Since so many specifications and data adjustments are necessary to obtain numerical estimates of capital requirements, these estimates are not definitive. Their usefulness depends upon the realism of the assumptions employed in driving them. These include the degree of labor force utilization and the composition of output and final demand in 1980 as well as the links from specified output levels to capital "requirements" and the link from "required" capital to investment. The data on capital stock and discards by industry are weak. Moreover a number of unspecified economic assumptions have to be made to insure that the implied accumulation process is consistent with a movement toward economic equilibrium and stable real rates of return.

Subject to all these qualifications, certain conclusions can be drawn from the estimates. Business fixed investment will likely have to average 12 percent of GNP from 1975 to 1980 to meet the capital requirements projected for 1980. Since investment is expected to amount to less than 10 percent of GNP in 1975-76, investment ratios even higher than 12 percent may be necessary in the next 4 years to put enough capital in place by the end of 1980 to meet the goals previously stipulated.

Our estimates indicate that a share of business fixed investment in GNP as low as 9.9 percent in 1971-80 is estimated to be compatible with the output level specified for 1980, if capital-output ratios remain at their 1970 level and the energy and pollution abatement goals previously specified are left out of account. Hence, without the additional requirements attributable to changing technology and to government policies, the share of business fixed investment in GNP could actually be lower than the 10.4 percent that prevailed during the period from 1965 through 1970. This result is obtained in spite of a slight acceleration in the actual and projected annual rates of discards (from around 4.6 percent of the capital stock in 1965-70 to 4.8 percent in 1972-74 and 4.9 percent in 1980), because it is estimated that the changing industrial composition of GNP reduces the cumulative investment required.

However, if the legal, technological, and energy-related factors that raise investment requirements in the current decade are to be allowed for, the ratio of required investment to GNP would increase to 11.4 percent in 1971-80, and cumulative investment would have to rise 15 percent more than previously estimated. Together these additional requirements add \$190 billion in 1972 dollars to the cumulative investment total for the decade 1971-80.

If ratios of fixed investment to GNP substantially in excess of 10 percent in the years immediately ahead are unattainable, the achievement of full employment by 1980 will depend on the ease of input substitution and on the flexibility of relative factor prices. If the estimated capital requirements are not met, the 1980 output level could be lower than projected, owing to lower productivity or

lower employment, or both. Alternatively, goals concerning pollution control and energy independence might have to be scaled down. Either of these possibilities seems far less desirable than policies which would help raise the share of investment in GNP.

If Government deficits do not decline rapidly enough as the recovery proceeds, the savings necessary to insure a satisfactory rate of private investment may be preempted, and the expansion could stall some time before employment returns to an acceptable level. The President's program of reducing the growth in Federal outlays in this and in coming years is designed, among its other goals, to avoid such an impasse.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman from Iowa, Mr. Smith.

OFFSHORE OIL LEASE RECEIPTS

Mr. SMITH. When the 1976 budget was presented, what was the estimate for income from offshore oil receipts?

Mr. LYNN. The estimate for offshore oil receipts, if I recall correctly, was \$8 billion.

Mr. SMITH. What is the current estimate for 1976?

Mr. LYNN. The current estimate is \$3 billion.

Mr. SMITH. What is your estimate for 1977?

Mr. LYNN. \$6 billion, down from \$8 billion as it was carried a year ago.

Mr. SMITH. But still \$3 billion above the actual receipts. What makes you think you are any more accurate this year than you were a year ago?

Mr. LYNN. I would hope the law of averages would catch up with us. All kidding aside, this has to be one of the most difficult jobs of estimating known to mankind. There are so many different elements at work in this area, uncertainty on the part of the oil industry as to how good the various leases may be, the effects of timing such as whether someone has dug a dry hole just 6 months before a given bid; environmental lawsuits, changes in cash flows due to depletion reserves perhaps being handled differently.

All I will say, Mr. Smith, is we will be happy to share with anyone the way we calculated these numbers and if they have a better way to do it, we would love to see it.

Mr. SMITH. But are you trying to tell me that you did not fix the figure so as to meet a previously announced deficit level?

Mr. LYNN. Heavens no, we did not, believe me, we did not. This represents our best estimate of where they are going to come out. But that is the word to use, "guesstimate," in this case.

I should say to you, we have been wrong the other way. We have underestimated the offshore oil receipts. As this book, 70 issues, shows, there have been years where we were wrong the other way. I would devoutly hope this year we might be wrong in the other direction.

Mr. MAHON. Will you place the pertinent information that you were searching for a moment ago in the record?

[The information follows:]

FY 1977 BUDGET

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF OIL AND GAS LEASING PROGRAM

Background

The major undiscovered petroleum deposits in the United States are believed to be on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS).

The OCS is the sea-bottom from the seaward boundary of each State—usually 3 miles from shore—down to where the rocks of the continent merge with the rocks of the deep seabed.

OCS mineral resources are owned by the Federal Government and have been leased by sealed competitive bid to oil companies for exploration and development since 1954.

Since that time—

More than 10 million acres have been leased ;

More than 17,000 oil and gas wells have been drilled ;

During the 1953-72 period 43 major OCS accidents occurred, 20 of which spilled oil. However, since 1968 the accident frequency has declined because of more stringent regulation, and improved drilling technology. The Government is committed to doing all that can feasibly be done to reduce the environmental risks of OCS operation in order to avoid the greater environmental risks and other undesirable features of importing foreign oil by tankers.

Current plans

In 1974, the President decided to accelerate development of the OCS as part of our effort to reduce U.S. dependence on foreign oil supplies.

The planning schedule for leasing in fiscal years 1976 through 1977 includes :

Fourteen lease sales

Sales in "frontier" areas off Alaska and the Atlantic coast which have great petroleum promise but have never been explored by drilling.

Environmental baseline and monitoring studies, geological hazard studies, and all other environmental procedures necessary to assure that the environment is protected. These procedures include an Environmental Impact Statement with associated public participation for each planned sale.

None of these sales will be offered until all environmental procedures have been completed and the Secretary of the Interior has decided whether they can be leased, explored and developed with environmental safety.

Estimating receipts

The Federal Government sells the rights to explore and produce OCS oil by a competitive bidding process, receiving a "bonus" which is the subject of the bid and paid in advance of exploration, plus a fixed royalty on each barrel of oil produced. These receipts go to the Treasury and the estimated amount is included in the budget.

OCS budget receipts are estimated in the following way :

The Geological Survey estimates the potential reserves for each sale based on acreages to be offered and rough estimates of the volume of petroleum-favorable rocks likely to be under that size acreage in the sale region.

Economists in the Department of the Interior analyze the likely costs of producing those reserves given water depths, distances to shore, and other factors.

Market prices of the petroleum and the prices which bidders are likely to offer, given costs and market prices, are estimated.

An analysis is done of the probabilities that scheduled sales will not be held in the fiscal year because of litigation, decisions to delay, or decisions not to lease specific areas.

Receipt estimation is very difficult and uncertain because :

In areas not drilled before, no experience of the geology or of potential bids is available.

Company bids are based upon detailed evaluations of the geology and economics of individual tracts. While the Government has all of the company data at the time of the sale and uses it to accept or reject bids, budget estimates must be made as much as 20 months before the sale when detailed tract-by-tract geologic and economic data are not available. In fact, specific tracts to be leased have not yet been selected at that time.

Some sales are quite controversial and become delayed by litigation.

Some sales turn out to involve difficult environmental questions and are delayed by the Government to resolve those questions or to allow further comments by State governments or other interested parties.

The Government may decide to not offer a scheduled sale at all for environmental reasons.

The value placed on a given tract by the oil companies may vary widely—with the winning bid on some tracts as much as 4 or 5 times as high as the second highest bid.

The following shows how recent budget estimates of OCS receipts have compared with actual receipts:

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year:	Original budget estimate	Actual receipts
1970	950	187
1971	970	1,051
1972	190	279
1973	3,000	3,956
1974	2,100	6,340
1975	5,000	2,428

In fiscal years 1976 through 1977, we estimate that OCS receipts will be:

[In thousands of dollars]

1976	13,000
Transition quarter	500
Fiscal year 1977	6,000

¹ Estimated at \$8,000,000 in the fiscal year 1976 budget.

QUALITY OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Mr. SMITH. The other question I have has to do with unemployment figures. Everybody is using 8.3 percent or whatever it is as a basis for major decisions in this country. But we really do not know how many there are who want to work.

I am satisfied, as we have been on Labor-HEW Appropriations Subcommittee for years, that a lot of people are not included who have given up, they are assumed not to be wanting to work any more.

On the other hand, there are people included who really do not want to work right now. We really do not know how many people want to work, what their skills are, or when they will be available.

Now, we need to do something about these unemployment statistics. But it is going to take some action from the top just like it is on paperwork to get this done.

What are you doing about getting some more precise figures and some better estimates?

Mr. LYNN. I think I should turn to Dr. Greenspan on that.

Mr. GREENSPAN. Yes, Mr. Smith, we are looking forward to a committee of outside experts to review the whole conceptual framework of measuring unemployment. It was last done by the so-called Gordon committee in the early 1960's. We are long overdue for review of basically what we mean by the concept and how it is best measured; I would say to you, however, that our statistical techniques for constructing unemployment statistics under the existing definitions are quite good.

The problem is more conceptual than statistical largely because of the types of considerations which you have just alluded to.

Mr. SMITH. When can we expect this commission to be formed and to report and action taken?

Mr. GREENSPAN. Well, it probably will take, before a report is out, a year or so. It is a very difficult problem. I think, however, that we expect a fairly wide and hopefully objective exploration of all of these issues in the months ahead.

Mr. SMITH. That is all I have, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman from Alabama, Mr. Edwards.

PROBLEM WITH FOOD STAMPS PROGRAM

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Lynn, we have talked earlier about food stamps and mostly from this side, not a whole lot from your side of the table. I would like to give you a chance to answer clearly on food stamps.

Where is the problem? We passed the legislation. So the question rightly is, is it the Congress? Mr. Whitten suggested and the committee report recently suggested that executive branch regulations could be changed and cut back considerably on what we spend on food stamps and who gets those stamps.

What is the real answer to the food stamp problem? I am aware the President has proposed a bill, several of us have already introduced a bill along the same lines. If Congress will pass it, that will help solve it. But what is the problem today with food stamps?

Mr. LYNN. I cannot separate very well the President's proposal from the problem, because the President's proposals are intended to address the essential problems of the program. Having said that, I do believe that, as in any program which I have witnessed in the Federal Government, there is always room for improvement in the way it is administered under existing regulations.

I think Earl Butz is trying to do that. As in every program, there will be a certain number of people that are on the rolls by error, either as a result of mistakes or, sometimes, intentionally—involving fraud. But quite beyond those problems there are other problems with respect to the overall program design, such as the idea of having a monthly eligibility rather than taking a longer period of time to measure income for eligibility purposes.

Mr. EDWARDS. Is that something that has to be changed by the law or can it be changed in the executive?

Mr. LYNN. I will have to ask Mr. O'Neill. Let me have him answer.

Mr. EDWARDS. I am really looking for an answer to Mr. Whitten's suggestion that the Federal regulations account for much of the basic problems and expenditures.

Mr. O'NEILL. Now that the restriction placed by the Congress last year on our administrative authority has been removed, I think there is a possibility that we can achieve a substantial part of the President's legislative proposals of October 6 through administrative actions. We have been working with your committee staff members in an attempt to determine precisely those things that have been recommended to take place through legislation that we could accomplish administratively. We hope to fashion a package that would not, if we were to proceed administratively, result in the same kind of reaction we received last year; that is to say, loss of our administrative authority again.

So we have been working with the committee staff and are hopeful that we can succeed in formulating a more reasonable food stamp program very soon.

Mr. LYNN. But Mr. Edwards, if I think I understand your question, I think Mr. Whitten was saying that, given current regulations, we could make huge savings in the administration of the program. There is no doubt that the kind of effort that the Secretary has launched will make some savings and that we should make all we can along that line. But it really does take changes in the regulations or statutes, or both, in order to get the large savings in the program—very large savings, proportionately.

Mr. EDWARDS. What Mr. O'Neill is saying is that perhaps greater changes could be made by amending the regulations if it were perceived that the Congress would sit still and let you do it.

Mr. LYNN. Yes. As you know, a year ago the President proposed administrative amendments to the regulations and the Congress took this administrative authority away for a year.

ALTERNATIVES TO INCREASE IN SOCIAL SECURITY TAX

Mr. EDWARDS. OK. Let me get into income security quickly because I think my time is about up.

The President has proposed an increase in the social security tax. There is much opposition already to this. We all realize that we are fast reaching the point where the young person is starting to complain about what he is having to pay the rest of his life. What are the alternatives to the tax increase?

Mr. LYNN. There are two basic alternatives to a tax increase: One is to lower the benefits just say to people, we do not have enough money, we cannot spend this much money so, notwithstanding your expectations as older people in America or people who are going to retire one day, "You can't have as many benefits."

The second alternative would be to completely dump the concept of a social security fund where you pay into a fund during your lifetime

with the expectation and promise that there will, at all times, be enough money in that fund to pay you and others every year when you are retired.

I happen to think that those two alternatives are both very bad alternatives to what the President is proposing.

I should add, he is not proposing simply this particular increase in the taxes, which, as he has mentioned, even at the high end of the base against which social security is calculated, has a cost of less than \$1 a week. He is proposing other reforms in the social security program which, when combined with this particular increase, restores integrity to the trust fund, at least as far as our actuaries are willing to look into the future.

Decoupling for the long term—a fancy word—going to an annual retirement test as opposed to the monthly one we have now, where if you make \$50,000 in 1 month, you are eligible for social security the other 11 months of the year and so on.

In addition to reforms, however, it took more money going into the the fund in order to achieve the need for retaining the integrity of that fund. So, the President proposed the increase that was necessary.

Mr. EDWARDS. I know my time is up.

Would you put in the record your comments on a third alternative; that is, going to the general fund? You did not mention that.

Mr. LYNN. That is what I meant by my second alternative—getting rid of the whole concept of a trust fund and going to general revenues.

Mr. EDWARDS. I understand. Thank you.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman from New York, Mr. Addabbo.

FULL EMPLOYMENT BUDGET

Mr. ADDABBO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Secretary, some years back when we held these hearings, we heard comment on or the description of a full employment budget. This is not a full employment budget; is that correct?

Mr. LYNN. A full employment budget, as I understand it, Mr. Addabbo, is a budget that calculates its estimates on an assumption of a certain unemployment rate. We do include in our budget the figures you get when you develop estimates under the so-called full employment budget technique. We set those figures forth in the budget.

Mr. ADDABBO. Full employment budget, from what I understood, meant that you would come down to almost maybe 1-, 2-, 3-percent unemployment, we were not talking about 7- or 8-percent unemployment; is that right?

Mr. LYNN. I understand 4 percent is typically used for the purposes of these calculations.

Mr. ADDABBO. One of the incentives the President spoke about was tax incentive for big business, by which you would create greater number of jobs in the private sectors; is that correct?

Mr. LYNN. For small business too. It made permanent those temporary cuts given to small business in the Tax Reduction Act of 1975, and the Revenue Adjustment Act of 1975.

IMPACT OF AUTOMATION ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. ADDABBO. With those tax incentives, there would be no limitation? A businessman could automate; is that correct?

Mr. LYNN. He could what?

Mr. ADDABBO. Automate.

Mr. LYNN. Yes.

Mr. ADDABBO. Would not greater automation bring about greater unemployment?

Mr. LYNN. I do not believe so, sir. I think our country has seen tremendous increases in productivity over many years, and mainly from having people work smarter. By that I mean having machines do a good part of the work for us. The result has been millions and millions of people added to employment in the United States and with higher real incomes. The only way you get higher real incomes in America is when you are turning out more goods and services for every hour worked. The way you turn out more goods and services is having more money and better systems to assist you.

Mr. ADDABBO. Except if we look at the chart you have submitted, the unemployment rate has gradually increased, and many of the industry problems and many of the labor disputes have been on the question of automation and doing way with jobs. So automation has not in and of itself created greater number of jobs; is that correct?

Mr. LYNN. I think it has, but I will turn over to Mr. Greenspan at this point.

Mr. GREENSPAN. Mr. Addabbo, we have been automating in this country since its beginning. In fact, a very major factor in our rising standard of living has in one sense been automating; that is, in the sense of investment which increases productivity and reduces the actual man-hours involved in a particular production process. Yet we have observed through our history that there is no increasing trend in the unemployment rate. And the reason for that is that our system has adjusted quite easily to the increased standard of living.

The concerns which go back to the early stages of the industrial revolution that automation will cause unemployment has not been verified by history.

Mr. ADDABBO. Is it not also a fact that as we went into automation that the Congress provided manpower training programs to help in new training for those who are displaced by automation?

Mr. GREENSPAN. I think, Mr. Addabbo, that the normal process of our private economy in these circumstances is job creation which offsets the job losses which occur because of automation. While there is no question that training does help and is essential in many areas, I think we must look at the total forces within our labor market processes to recognize why it is that automation does not increase unemployment.

Mr. ADDABBO. Well, I think if you studied the city and State of New York and the tremendous unemployment problem we have there because of, No. 1, automation, or No. 2—and I do not know which would have the priority—imports, has created a great percentage of unem-

ployment in New York City and New York State, and I know many major States.

ASSISTANCE TO SMALL BUSINESS—DIRECT LOANS AS OPPOSED TO
GUARANTEED LOANS

Mr. Lynn, you mentioned small business. Under this budget we are supposed to be helping big business and small business.

Is there not a reduction in the direct loan program and an increase in the guaranteed loan program for the small businessman?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ADDABBO. The primary purpose of the small business law was to help the small businessman who could not obtain direct loans and thereby the Government would help.

Under the direct loan, there is a lower rate of interest to help the small businessman.

Under the guaranteed loan program, he pays the higher rate of interest.

So, therefore, the small businessman is not being helped by your program, he is being hurt because you are reducing your direct loan program and forcing him to go to the banks and pay a higher rate of interest; the banks will make the money, he will not get the help that he is seeking. Is this correct?

Mr. LYNN. I think there is a difference in the interest rate in some of these loans.

Mr. ADDABBO. Well, it is the difference between 6 and 11½ percent, I believe.

Mr. LYNN. I do not know that it is that much, but let's assume that it is for the purpose of discussion. The question at hand is how much of a subsidy the Federal Government should give to a business.

Granted, I know of small businesses that could have used the additional subsidy by the Federal Government. However, I think the real question is whether or not a business should be able to survive, given market rates of interest, and, if it cannot, then to what extent the Federal Government should support these companies with a subsidized interest rate.

Now, if I recall correctly, we certainly did not eliminate the direct loan program by any means. It is still a very substantial program. And also, if I recall correctly, this was due to an expectation of better processing to distinguish better between loans that have a reasonable chance of making it and ones that do not.

Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Lynn, my time is up, but I would say that if you would look at the backlog of applications pending in every regional office of SBA, I think you will find small business is not being helped.

Let me add—

Mr. LYNN. Is it not true that if it were low interest money, everybody would apply for it? So the length of the line really does not tell very much about the genuine need, does it?

I am not saying there are not a lot of people who do not genuinely need the loans, but the numbers of people in line, as for the programs in HUD, are huge whenever you are giving anything away.

Mr. ADDABBO. Except this, you will find that the money in the guaranteed program is never used because the banks will not give the guaranteed loan program, whereas the money for direct loans is used 2 hours after it is allocated for loan applicants. So that is the major difference.

I will say this to you, Mr. Lynn, you have mentioned to us the agencies, departments do not want to be "salamied," I would say you would not be "salamied" if you listen to the direction of the Congress and, more important, if your budgets and your statements did not try to "bologna" the Congress or the people.

Mr. MAHON. Expand your answer for the record, please.

Mr. LYNN. Be happy to, Mr. Chairman.

[Additional information follows:]

The following additional information is provided by the Office of Management and Budget:

The amounts proposed in the 1977 budget for SBA's loan programs, and a comparison with the 1976 levels, are shown in table 1 below:

TABLE 1.—SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION DIRECT AND GUARANTEED LOAN LEVELS

[In millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year—	
	Estimated 1976	Proposed 1977
7(a)—Business loans.....	1,612.5	2,100
Direct.....	112.5	100
Guaranteed.....	1,500.0	2,000
7(h)—Handicapped loans.....	40.0	40
Direct.....	10.0	10
Guaranteed.....	30.0	30
7(i)—Economic opportunity loans.....	109.0	129
Direct.....	55.0	55
Guaranteed.....	54.0	74
Development company loans.....	69.0	61
Direct.....	28.0	20
Guaranteed.....	41.0	41
Displaced business loans.....	26.2	32
Direct.....	24.2	30
Guaranteed.....	2.0	2
Investment company assistance.....	170.0	170
Direct.....	20.0	20
Guaranteed.....	150.0	150
Total business loan and investment fund.....	2,026.7	2,532
Direct.....	249.7	235
Guaranteed.....	1,777.0	2,297
Disaster loans (direct).....	245.0	140
Physical.....	140.0	60
Nonphysical.....	105.0	80

The reduction in the nonphysical disaster program reflects the expectation that there will be a decrease in demand to assist firms faced with energy shortages.

The requested increase for the 7(a) loan guarantee program is to meet the expected increased need for guarantees of commercial financial assistance for small businesses as these firms expand activities with the resurgence of the economy.

Surveys by the Small Business Administration show that small businesses are not primarily in need of subsidized low interest loans. They are not asking that the taxpayers subsidize their operations. What they need is the opportunity to obtain financing at reasonable market rates. In the last 5 years, the SBA loan guarantee programs provided over 98,000 firms with financing which they would not otherwise obtain.

As shown in table 2 below, over the past 5 years, more than \$6.4 billion in loans have been provided to small businesses with SBA's guarantee.

ANNUAL LOAN GUARANTEES
[Dollar amounts in millions]

	Fiscal year—					Total
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	
Total number.....	13,957	19,645	27,240	21,658	16,228	98,728
Total amount.....	\$738.3	\$1,174.1	\$1,761.9	\$1,562.4	\$1,181.5	\$6,418.2

The administration believes that it is not feasible or necessary to have a large direct loan program to substitute for the loan guarantee programs. A limited direct loan program of the size proposed in the 1977 budget will be adequate to provide low-interest loans to those which need subsidized loans for a limited period of time during startup or while adjusting to a serious economic problem, such as the energy crisis of 1974 or a natural disaster. These direct loans should be provided only to those firms which have a reasonable chance of succeeding without further Federal subsidies.

In regard to the \$400 million in 7(a) direct loan funds which were authorized by Congress in fiscal year 1975, the additional funds needed to make these direct loans were not appropriated by Congress. In keeping with this authorization, however, the 7(a) direct loan program was increased from \$60 million to \$113 million, as funds became available due to underruns in other SBA programs. The Office of Management and Budget did not place any special ceiling on SBA's direct loan programs.

To the extent the Congress appropriates funds for SBA's direct loan programs, the funds will be used for that purpose, unless Congress approves a deferral or a rescission.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. PATTEN. How about if I direct a statement to Mr. Greenspan.

We hear a lot about our domestic Economic Council. Let me give you a specific.

ADEQUACY OF NATIONAL COPPER STOCKPILE

In my little town of 40,000 people, I have five copper plants closed. The A.S. & R. closed up Monday, cannot get copper. Anaconda closed up, usually 1,200 employees; cannot get the copper from Chile.

United Metals in Cartaret closed, because they can't get the scrap copper. My cable works closed up. I thought 5 years ago when copper scrap was \$1.10 a pound instead of 50 cents today, and copper was over \$1 a pound, we had a large stockpile of copper for the Nation. Today we have no copper in stockpile. Why does not the Government put some copper now in the stockpile?

Mr. GREENSPAN. Well, Mr. Patten, you are raising the question of the whole area of stockpile policy and the issue of strategic resources and the basic purpose of building up stockpiles for the Defense Department.

Our basic purpose has been to maintain adequate inventories of copper and other metals for national defense purposes. At this particular stage, as I understand, it holdings of a number of particular commodities are in excess of strategic objectives.

Mr. PATTEN. Not of copper.

Mr. GREENSPAN. I do not recall specifically what the situation in regard to copper is.

Mr. PATTEN. I have the figures.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman from Indiana.

AVAILABILITY OF FINANCING FROM THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Mr. MYERS. Thank you very much. Considering the budget as it is being proposed, and making the assumption that revenues come in as expected and this Congress doesn't increase it, which maybe both of them are a little bit ambitious to expect and make that assumption, but it does provide for a \$43 billion borrowing from the private sector plus some considerable borrowing from Federal agencies.

Just how much money is available from the private sector for investment in a year?

Secretary SIMON. If you will look at the chart that is attached to my testimony, you will see table No. 5, Mr. Myers. It shows the net funds raised in the securities market by major sectors. That is the capital market where we borrow. It shows—

Mr. MYERS. Just one moment. I ran out of tables at 4 in mine.

Mr. MAHON. Here is a copy.

Secretary SIMON. It shows the U.S. Treasury, federally sponsored agencies, the total Federal sector, State and local government borrowing and corporation and foreign bonds. Then it shows the total in the seventh column over. Then it shows the Federal sector as a percent of money raised. Then it shows government total, meaning Federal, State and local as a percent of money raised. You will see that the government sector in fiscal year 1976, not yet over, will take over 82 cents out of every dollar in the capital market on that basis.

You can see the growth.

Mr. MYERS. That includes Federal and local?

Secretary SIMON. Yes. The next to the last column will show you the Federal sector alone, which is the agencies and the U.S. treasuries, which is 72 percent.

Mr. MYERS. My interpretation would be then that the other governments would borrow 10 percent of the available money?

Secretary SIMON. Yes, sir. There is the breakdown under the State and local, going back to 1960.

Mr. MYERS. I read rather hurriedly your statement here about the crowding out, which I thought was very interesting.

Secretary SIMON. This three pager is anything—

Mr. MYERS. This is a washout too? I am not sure.

Secretary SIMON. Yes, sir, that is correct. It is.

FREQUENCY OF TREASURY BORROWING

Mr. MYERS. Is there any week during a fiscal year that U.S. Treasury is not in the bond market not borrowing money?

Secretary SIMON. Well, bond market, by the definition—

Mr. MYERS. Not rolling over, I mean borrowing additional funds.

Secretary SIMON. We are always in the short-term sector. Each week we issue 60-, 90- and 120-day bills, every single week we issue those.

Mr. MYERS. Aren't some of those refunding offers?

Secretary SIMON. Yes, sir, some of them are refunding offers and it varies week to week. We used to have in the Treasury what we called quarterly refundings, where we would come down and roll over the debt and raise the additional amounts needed on a quarterly basis.

Unfortunately, the last couple of years the tremendous growth in our budget deficit, what we have called, we filled in all the slots of available maturities. So now we are going to be refunding pretty much on a monthly basis in the future.

Mr. MYERS. We are about to run out of time. I have two questions and if you would just put the answers in the record. What I am trying to get around to in this line of questioning is, what is the impact on the U.S. Government borrowings directly, if there should be a period of time, as there was a few years ago, when the Government had the option, on a Monday, of saying, "We can roll over a payoff?"

As I recall that had a very significant impact on the prime rates; prime rates began to come down, additional capital was available for the private sector to invest in new production lines, new factories to employ a few thousand people that our friend in New Jersey was concerned about. The private sector was going to do that and so was the government sector.

I would like to know if this can happen, what impact it would have on the prime rates that you and I have to hopefully pay as consumers.

The other question is what has been and what is the involvement of the private sector as far as their willingness to loan the U.S. Government money. Has there been any softening? Has there been any inclination here that the investing capital of this country is less interested in Government securities, now that there has been something happen up in New York, and has it had any impact on U.S. Treasury borrowing?

Secretary SIMON. Just the opposite happens, and I will respond to both those questions in detail for the record, Mr. Myers, but basically we are the premier credit in the world, and when we go into the capital markets, we go right in at the head of the line. But what does that do, your question should be, to the other people, because obviously money that we borrow, especially during periods of moderate or high economic, is money that the private sector is not going to get.

The Treasury market sets a benchmark rate for interest rates, and sometimes we tend to focus a little bit too much on the prime rate. The prime interest rate I have always called a following rate. Our Treasury bill rate is what sets the rates in the short-term market, and the other rates actually move around it. So when we are in there, with a heavy hand borrowing, when other people are borrowing, somebody gets disadvantaged. We shouldn't be fooled by the relative ease of our financing or tremendous sized deficit during calendar year 1975, because obviously during a recession, demands slacken off.

Now the danger period begins. We are in the process of a healthy economic recovery, and as the private demands begin to grow again, which surely they are going to, the illiquidity of our financial and nonfinancial institutions is well known, the need to redress their

balance sheets, the debt-to-equity ratio. I can go on at great length, and I will in response.

Mr. MYERS. In closing, it seems to me the fact that what you said in 1975, there was less private borrowing, there would be a lag effect. Something went wanting in 1975, so that would probably catch up if the economy continues to be healthy. They will want to make that borrowing, make that investment in 1976.

You are going to get a compacting effect, aren't you?

Secretary SIMON. Let me assure you that the U.S. Government had to raise \$80 billion to \$85 billion in the first half on an annual basis in 1975. It was \$5 billion the year before, and at the same time housing mortgage money declined 22 percent. I defy anybody to tell me that is just a coincidence, and that goes on all through our economy, and as I have often said, bells don't go off when people are crowded out. There are individual decisions that are made that we cannot afford this interest rate, or due to my credit rating I cannot borrow at all.

Mr. MYERS. And they come to the Federal Government for more programs.

Secretary SIMON. I will answer your question at length, Mr. Myers. [The information follows:]

I have repeatedly stressed the need for the U.S. Government to reduce its budget deficit in order to free up funds for the private sector. Continue huge-sized budget deficits in the face of rising private credit needs will only bring on the phenomenon of "crowding out" which I have discussed many times in the past.

If we persist in running such deficits year after year, the U.S. Treasury will effectively preempt many areas of the private sector, such as potential homeowners and small business, from the funds they will need. This in turn will deprive the economy of much capital it will need for satisfactory long-term growth. This is a serious problem whose major impact lies ahead of us as the economy moves back toward full capacity. I have appended to my prepared statement a brief 3-page memorandum on this topic which covers this issue in a more extensive way.

Also I would like to emphasize that we should not be misled by the fact that interest rates are lower today than they were a year ago. This is a very normal reaction to the sharp recession we have just experienced. What is even more important is that such interest rates—namely, the long-term corporate bond rate at which long-term capital is financed—are historically high in what is still the early stage of an economic recovery.

EFFECT OF NEW YORK'S BORROWING PROBLEM ON FINANCIAL MARKETS

For the record, the problem in New York City during the fall of 1975 had some adverse effect on financial markets in general. This tended to accentuate the "flight to quality" which already was apparent for over a year. By flight to quality, I mean a preference of investors for high quality issues as opposed to those of more risky borrowers. This usually occurs during a period of economic uncertainty. In the severe recession of 1974-75, it was particularly apparent. With a flight to quality, the U.S. Treasury has less difficulty borrowing relative to others in the market. During 1975, less than prime rated borrowers had considerable difficulty in raising funds. For more detail on the issue of crowding out, one should read the appendix to my testimony.

Mr. MAHON. Be sure to comment for the record. We will recess the committee until 3:30.

Thank you very much for a very interesting and helpful statement.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Mr. MAHON. The committee will come to order. I believe Mr. Long is next to be recognized, Mr. Long of Maryland.

Mr. LONG. We don't have the Secretary of the Treasury here, I gather.

Mr. MAHON. He will be here tomorrow.

FEDERAL BORROWING "CROWDING OUT" PRIVATE BORROWERS FROM
CREDIT MARKET

Mr. LONG. I did have questions for Secretary Simon. Perhaps Mr. Greenspan or Mr. Lynn can answer the question. The first has to do with crowding out.

Last year Secretary Simon warned that very high levels of Federal borrowing could crowd out private borrowing from the capital markets and thus hamper private investment, and I must say I shared the apprehensions. Can you tell me whether that crowding out did in fact actually occur, or whether it is still occurring? What is the evidence that this has occurred?

Mr. GREENSPAN. Well, Mr. Long, I certainly don't wish to speak for the Secretary, but I will give you my own views. There are some differences in people's evaluations of what this process is and what it is doing, but I think the differences are more emphasis than substance. The general point of view that I think we have all stressed is that the nature of Federal borrowing, Federal guarantees, and any other types of regulatory actions taken by the Federal Government induce the type of borrowing which is highly interest insensitive, that is, as you know, the Treasury will move in and borrow what it has to borrow, irrespective of the interest rate.

Mr. LONG. I am not disputing that that can occur. I would just like to know whether crowding out in fact occurred, and if so, what is the evidence that it occurred.

Mr. GREENSPAN. I would say that in the most general sense, the expectation that there would be severe effects would not occur until the recovery was very well under way. I would think at this particular point, I would not describe the process that has occurred personally as a crowding out. I think the crowding-out problem is something which is in the imminent future.

Mr. LONG. There hasn't been enough recovery?

Mr. GREENSPAN. There hasn't really been enough recovery in private credit demands as yet to cause a confrontation between the Federal borrowings and guarantees and private credit demand. Nonetheless, there are a number of obvious signs of the effect of these very heavy borrowings in the marketplace. We still have interest rates well in excess of what one would expect, granted this level of economic activity. It is a relative concept and one which I think is unquestionably a major problem, but not one which I would say has evidenced itself in any major form as yet.

Mr. LONG. Of course we have to know, in order to know whether there is going to be any crowding out, what happens to the money supply, isn't that so? That is to say, the Fed can increase the money supply sufficiently so that there won't be any crowding out. We get inflation that way but there won't be crowding out.

Mr. GREENSPAN. That is true, Mr. Long. I think that I would tend to describe the concept independently of the money supply issue for precisely the reasons you mention. One of the effects of the crowding

out process, as you well know, is that it tends to induce those who are being crowded out to move towards the commercial banking system to obtain credit, and put pressure upon the demand for reserves in the banking system, and this is where the pressure to increase the money supply to offset the effects of crowding out takes place.

CROWDING OUT AS A RESULT OF TAXATION POLICY RATHER THAN
BORROWING POLICY

Mr. LONG. Tell me, does Federal borrowing in the capital market cause any more crowding out than say balancing the budget through taxing, which also takes money away from the people who might otherwise save it, and so on?

Mr. GREENSPAN. I would say it depends to a large extent on the form of taxation and its impact on savings generally. My general impression is that taxing as a means of obtaining funds would reduce private spending and borrowing and hence have a significantly lessor effect in this crowding process than borrowing.

Mr. LONG. Assuming it wasn't levied very heavily on the corporations and so on?

Mr. GREENSPAN. That is correct, it would depend.

Mr. LYNN. Mr. Long, there is one difference. I used to give a lot of thought to this when I was Secretary of HUD. Quite apart from the actual inability to borrow money there is another factor with regard to those deficits that isn't there when you are taxing it out, and that is the expectation of the lender as to what is going to happen to inflation down the road. To the extent that the lender is convinced that you are going to continue to have high rates of inflation, there is going to be a certain bottom line as to the interest rate that they are going to demand, and that has an effect in crowding out everything from people seeking housing to the businessman who may be marginal in making the loan.

ACCURACY OF ECONOMIC FORECASTS

Mr. LONG. Very good. I want to shift now to a slightly different question if I still have time. You are forecasting a balanced budget, no deficit, by 1979, I believe. That is not a forecast but rather a projection, isn't that right?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir. We make it very clear that forecasting even for calendar years 1976 and 1977 is difficult enough. When we get beyond 1977 those are extrapolations based on certain assumptions as to growth paths.

Mr. LONG. I took the liberty of comparing your forecasts last year with what turned out to be the case. Let me give them to you. A forecast of 8.1 percent unemployment. The eventuality was 8.5. Price forecasts of 11.3, a price eventuality of 9.1. A real growth of minus 3.3. Instead there was a smaller decline of minus 2.

I wonder whether you would tell me whether you feel that these are, on the whole, pretty good forecasts?

Mr. GREENSPAN. We have evaluated that, Mr. Long, and I might say that a good part of the difference in the inflation forecast occurs because of the energy price assumptions which we made, which account for a good part of the difference from the 11.3 and the 9.1. The

3.3 percent real growth decline that we projected last year actually on the old unrevised GNP basis would have been a decline of 2.8 percent, so we missed that by 0.5 percentage point.

Mr. LONG. Are you on the whole happy with your forecasts?

Mr. GREENSPAN. I would say we came out closer than one would ordinarily expect to come out, granted the very inaccurate procedures.

Mr. MAHON. You may expand for the record, Dr. Greenspan.

The gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Yates.

MILITARY CREDIT SALES TO ISRAEL FOR FISCAL 1977

Mr. YATES. Mr. Lynn, I read from the budget approved with respect to military credit sales to Israel for fiscal year 1976, is \$1.5 billion. The 1977 budget request figure is \$1 billion. Is that decision yours or the—

Mr. LYNN. I don't find that information—

Mr. YATES. I am looking at the telephone book—The big thick blue book.

Mr. LYNN. You said the budget. I understand where you are.

Mr. YATES. Isn't this the budget?

Mr. LYNN. Yes; it is the appendix but it certainly is part of the overall budget. You are right. We just had a little miscommunication.

Mr. YATES. Page 79, the first column, the second paragraph under the top table. You will notice that that reduces the amount available for Israel for military credit sales by a half-billion dollars under the 1976 budget. Was that decision yours or President Ford's?

Mr. LYNN. The President makes these decisions.

Mr. YATES. And he made the decision to reduce that by a half-billion dollars?

Mr. LYNN. You have to look at the whole budget, and the interplay of a number of figures. This particular figure, yes.

Mr. YATES. This is the decision of the administration, to reduce military credit sales for Israel by half a billion dollars for fiscal year 1977?

Mr. LYNN. That is part of an overall package, I think you appreciate that, Mr. Yates. You have to take a look at the entire package to come up with what the changes are year to year.

Mr. YATES. When you talk about a package, I am talking about military credit sales program.

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir, but you will recall there were also substantial funds in the 1976 budget for economic assistance in general.

Mr. YATES. Yes.

Mr. LYNN. And there was also assistance, for housing and assistance through Public Law 480 funds. So the military credit sales amount is just one piece of the figure for fiscal year 1977.

Mr. YATES. Was this done by agreement with Israel, do you know?

Mr. LYNN. I do not know, sir.

COOPERATION OF OMB STAFF WITH APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

Mr. YATES. Let me move to another item. I notice in your colloquy with Mr. Boland you said you would be glad to work with Mr. Boland. I found that you weren't very glad to work with me last year. As

chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies I was very much concerned with what seemed to be a lack of interest by the administration in developing good water for the West, which I consider to be a necessary part of the energy program. The Office of Management and Budget eliminated one of the principal installations from the saline water conversion program, in the Office of Water Research and Technology. I called your staff over at the Bureau of the Budget and wanted to have some one tell me what your reasoning was for that kind of a decision.

When I received a refusal from your staff member to come over, I then called your office and wrote you a letter, asking that somebody from your office come over and explain your decision so that we in my committee would know what your reasoning was, and perhaps know how to proceed from there, I received a letter from you saying that you didn't want to do anything.

Mr. LYNN. Was it to come formally in a hearing, sir, or to come informally?

Mr. YATES. Any way.

Mr. LYNN. I can't recall it and I apologize to you, because we have tried very hard in the year that I have been at the OMB to answer chairmen's questions and members' requests to come to the Hill and explain our position. The place where we have tried to draw the line is in testifying on authorizing legislation, and generally on appropriations, only because if OMB started doing that there wouldn't be enough hours in the day even to meet the requests. I am sorry to hear that we did not send somebody up to meet with you. My guess would have been to the contrary, but I do apologize if that were the case.

Mr. YATES. The fact is that there are so many decisions that OMB makes in connection with the budgets with which we have to deal that it would be helpful if we knew OMB's reasoning behind the reductions.

REDUCTIONS IN THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

For example, you have read, I am sure, the same things we have read respecting poor and deteriorating condition of the national parks. This has been a source of great concern to the members of my subcommittee.

When we called the National Park Service before us to testify, they said, "Well, we don't have enough personnel. We don't have enough maintenance money. We don't have enough money for construction of various facilities." And Congress naturally tries to remedy that situation.

We tried to do it in the conference report for the National Park Service by providing in our conference report as follows:

The managers are in agreement that the additional funds providing for new permanent positions are based on the half-year lapse resulting from the timing of the bill. The managers expect the full costs of the new positions to be annualized in fiscal year 1977 budget request of the Park Service.

I am told that OMB will not recognize that, that OMB has established employment ceilings which do not permit that kind of an annualization. The question that came to my mind is who sets these ceilings. If Congress decides that in order to rehabilitate the parks, in order to take care of the constantly increasing load of visitors to the

parks, and the need to take care of them, that we have to have a few more rangers in this park or a few more rangers in that park, we ought to permit the Park Service to hire those people. How else do we get cooperation from OMB in this?

Do I write to you? Do I call you and say, "Look, this is the testimony before us. Why are you arbitrarily cutting back on this?" How would you handle this?

Mr. LYNN. As I say, I was not aware that I was not answering your call, Mr. Yates, because I try very hard to answer promptly calls from the Hill. Occasionally matters are handled for me, where it isn't necessary to speak to me directly, but I would like to think my overall record in returning calls and coming to talk to people here on the Hill is fairly good.

The way department and agency ceilings are arrived at is by OMB working with the particular department or agency. Where there is a disagreement, the matter comes before the President for him to decide. You will find increased funding in this budget in 1977, both for repairs of the parks and for increased staffing of the parks. By the same token I think you will agree with me that it is rare, if you ever ask a department or agency whether it can use more money, that they will say no. Any department or agency will always blame its problems on insufficient funds and/or not having enough people. It is a rare person indeed who will say it is partially because we may not be administering our resources the right way.

Now, what we are trying to do with the various departments and agencies is come up with evaluations of their programs, of how they utilize their personnel, to see whether or not they are fully utilizing the personnel they have, and how much more they need. Your example is a good one. This coming year Tom Kleppe is going to do an intensive evaluation of what kinds of people are needed to do what kinds of duties in a park in order to carry out the workload. Then we will all have a basis for deciding what the appropriate levels are. However, if Congress wants to start mandating the personnel levels in the various departments of the Government, then I think Congress will also have the obligation to conduct that kind of case-by-case evaluation.

Mr. YATES. Let me ask one more question if I may, Mr. Chairman, and that is this: As I understand the operations of the new budget act, if you don't agree or if the administration does not agree with the question of expenditures or cutbacks, you then will send to the Congress your recommendations for rescissions or deferrals. Why don't you do that in the case of employment?

Mr. LYNN. We do that, sir. Wherever the funds that have been provided for the personnel function and related services would not be spent because of an imposed ceiling, we do come forward with deferrals and/or rescissions.

However, if the funds are being fully utilized for the appropriation line item, there is no need for deferral or rescission.

Mr. YATES. My time is up, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Robinson.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENT OF GNP

Mr. ROBINSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I think it is appropriate that I address my first question to Dr.

Greenspan. In the Secretary's presentation there is a Department of Commerce graph reflecting the amount of GNP that is going for Government expenditures. Previous testimony has brought out that this will be up to 32 percent of available funds, in terms of the next year.

Now, this chart stops at the end of 1975. My question is, what is your projection with regard to the direction that this line is going to take in the future on how far into our GNP can we go beyond the 35 percent reflected on the chart, before we indeed begin to feel the effect, a severe impact in the private sector, and perhaps even its collapse?

Mr. GREENSPAN. I am sorry, Mr. Robinson, which table is that?

Mr. ROBINSON. It is not labeled as a table. It precedes table 1. It's the Department of Commerce graph that precedes table 1 in the middle of the Secretary's presentation.

Mr. GREENSPAN. Yes; I have got it.

Mr. ROBINSON. Reflecting, as I say, the end of 1975 that we were using 35 percent of GNP, in order to support Government expenditures

Mr. GREENSPAN. I wish there was a simple answer to that, Mr. Robinson. I think that we know that certain other countries, especially those certain countries in Western Europe, are now acknowledging that the trend for countries has gone much too far. What we see in a number of instances is that there is a point or, as Secretary Simon said this morning, a point which is not such that one hears a bell ring which then essentially says we have hit it.

I can't answer that in an exact way, but I can say to you that the most critical question is that there is such a point. I would not even say that this is the only criterion, because the effect of Federal Government and indirectly State and local governments, on the vitality of the private sector occurs not only because of direct Government expenditures, but also because there are a great deal of Government guarantees which appear in the private sector, but are affected by Government action. There is also an extraordinarily large amount of mandated economic activity that occurs owing to governmental regulations, for example the Environmental Protection Agency, OSHA, etc.

If the trends of recent years continue, in all of these areas we are eventually going to get to a point—when I don't know—where we will undermine the vitality of our whole system.

TREND FOR FUTURE YEARS

Mr. ROBINSON. We are into 1976 now, of course, and, as I say, the chart ends with the end of 1975, and we are talking about the budget for 1977. Do you project a continuing escalation at about the same level that we have seen for the last 3 years, in terms of the gross national product?

Mr. GREENSPAN. No; taking the President's budget and our projections of State and local government expenditures, that line would decline a bit. I might point out that a good part of the most recent rise in the latest year is largely a reflection of the recession itself, so that the trend, for example, from the late 1940's through 1974 is

a significant and an important trend. The last year is not. That is an aberration, but under the President's program we expect to show a marked diminution in the rate of increase and, hopefully, a flattening out.

Mr. LYNN. And I have a hunch, Mr. Robinson, we will see the same thing for State and local governments to some extent, but our figures are 1½ years stale in that regard. We tried to do some projections and then backed off because our techniques were so soft, but I think you will also see some moderation now in the State and local governments. It is absolutely essential that we start getting a handle on it.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. Chairman, I have two more questions for the record, but my time is up.

Mr. MAHON. All right.

[Mr. Robinson's questions follow:]

Question. (Mr. Robinson, Va.) Income security programs are estimated to add up to 35 percent of this budget. Where is this going to end and what do you propose to do about it beyond the suggested increase in the social security rate?

Answer. Income security programs, both cash and in-kind benefits, are estimated to total \$177 billion in 1977, or 45 percent of the total budget. This level of spending represents a series of conscious choices. For example, the budget proposes the full cost-of-living increase for social security beneficiaries. On the other hand, there are proposals for restraint in other income security programs. In the food stamp program, the administration has proposed reforms to target food stamps to the needy. In the child nutrition programs, the administration has proposed reforms which will permit States to serve all poor children year-round, while not providing assistance to children of higher income families.

For an analysis of the growth of these programs, I would refer you to the Congressional Budget Office study, "Growth of Government Spending for Income Assistance: A Matter of Choice," which was issued on December 3, 1975.

Question. Are there any significant differences in the general revenue sharing proposal in this budget and the current program?

Answer. The significant differences between the general revenue sharing proposal in the 1977 budget and the current program are:

1. The current program provides for an increase in funds of \$150 million for the period July 1, 1976, to December 31, 1976; the proposal would provide \$75 million for this period, while retaining throughout the program an annual increase of \$150 million.

2. The current program constrains the funds going to any jurisdiction to 145 percent of its State's per capita entitlement; the proposal would raise the constraint to 175 percent in five annual steps.

3. The proposal would also: (a) Strengthen and clarify nondiscrimination provisions; (b) require provision by local governments of procedures for citizen participation in allocation of funds; (c) make reporting requirements more flexible; and (d) require reconsideration of the program 2 years before its expiration.

REDUCTION IN ASSISTANCE TO ISRAEL

Mr. YATES. Mr. Lynn, the staff has handed me the figures on the package for Israel, and the package for Israel for fiscal year 1977 indicates that there is a reduction after adjustments for the military sales and security assistance and housing guarantees and Public Law 480 of minus \$476 million. There are four programs, and although there isn't a net reduction of say a half billion dollars, nevertheless there is almost that total reduction.

There was some talk in the press that the notation in the budget, the minus half billion dollars from military sales was a typographical error, but from your testimony today it is indicated that this decision

was made by the President and that you made no typographical error. Is my impression correct?

Mr. LYNN. There was no typographical error, Mr. Yates. As far as your overall figures, we try to follow the practice that whatever figures will be presented will be presented by the State Department. I think it is in the normal course.

Mr. YATES. Thank you, sir.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman from Alabama, Mr. Bevill.

Mr. BEVILL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

SIZE OF BUDGET DEFICIT

Mr. Director, on page 71 of the brief, I notice that this year it is estimated that our deficit is going to be approximately \$76 billion, which breaks all records in history as far as deficit spending is concerned. Is that correct?

Mr. LYNN. Let me look through the table. I think that is right, sir.

Mr. BEVILL. It will be even greater than the deficit spending in 1943, at the height of World War II?

Mr. LYNN. That is right.

SURPLUS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN 1969 BY ACCOUNTING CHANGE

Mr. BEVILL. I notice that 1969, which you referred to earlier, is the last time that we had a surplus. My question is, was this the year that the accounting system was changed on the social security account or on some account which resulted in that surplus, or, if not, what accounted for the surplus, do you know?

Mr. LYNN. No, sir, it is not. The figures have been readjusted going back in the table to reflect the form of bookkeeping that is used now. In other words, these are not apples and oranges comparisons. When bookkeeping changes were made they went back and put previous figures on the same basis. That was an honest-to-goodness surplus in 1969. I understand the administration tried again in 1971 and proposed a surplus, but it didn't work then. We are trying again now for 1979.

Mr. BEVILL. Yes; and I believe you said that it actually could be balanced by 1979?

Mr. LYNN. Absolutely. It really could. I must admit that the Labor-HEW vote this afternoon will, if concurred in by the Senate, add substantially to our outlay estimates in 1976 through 1978. That is what is happening to us.

Mr. BEVILL. We just cut out aid to Angola in the House.

Mr. LYNN. I don't believe that they are comparable amounts.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Mr. BEVILL. Actually there is one other thing I wanted to clear with you. On pages 24 and 25, concerning spending on international affairs, you mention the World Bank, the United Nations Development Program, AID, Peace Corps, and the Export-Import Bank. There are other banks, you know, like the Inter-American Bank, and the Asian and African development banks, that we put money into.

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir. This is the budget in brief. We talk about main ones in this. When you get to the budget, they are all itemized, every one of them.

Mr. BEVILL. What is the reason for leaving those out? That was my question. They are not mentioned, those banks.

Mr. LYNN. Only because we tried to put forward the ones that had the most impact. There are numerous other programs, but the budget in brief is just a highlights document. The budget itself, of course, reflects every one of those agency's multilateral efforts toward foreign assistance.

We also tried, as you notice in the table, to pro forma in for past years the Export-Import Bank, because the figures really do become distorted if you include Ex-Im only for 1977, the first year in which it is on budget again. We tried in the graph to at least show its effect over the past years, again trying to have apples and apples rather than apples and oranges.

Mr. BEVILL. All right, sir, my time may be up but the question I was trying to think of a moment ago concerns a statement that, I believe, the Secretary of the Treasury made. I believe I understood the Secretary of the Treasury to have stated this morning that it was a dream to think that we could balance the budget in 3 years.

Mr. LYNN. No; I don't believe he said that.

Mr. BEVILL. I am sorry.

THE "MAÑANA" BALANCED BUDGET

Mr. LYNN. I think what he did say is that in the past it has turned out to be—I used the expression "mañana." A balanced budget is always going to be out there in the future. Whether Brookings or OMB has done the study, it's a little like going across the desert on a camel. You see the oasis out there. As you gallop closer it disappears, but in the future there is another oasis. I am here again to try to help you people in the sense that, as there are increases in the budget, they will have an effect on 1978 and 1979, as well as 1977.

Mr. BEVILL. Certainly it is a commendable target, isn't it?

Mr. LYNN. There is no reason we can't achieve it.

Mr. BEVILL. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Miller.

RESCISSION AND DEFERRAL OF FUNDS

Mr. MILLER. Chairman Greenspan and Director Lynn, the statement, "there is no reason we cannot achieve it," is very interesting. We have the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, which has rescissions and deferrals. Now we are aware of that act, and I am sure that you are. Can you, for the record, indicate the purpose of the rescissions and deferrals?

Mr. LYNN. The purpose of rescissions and deferrals? From the standpoint of why we propose them or the purpose for the new act?

Mr. MILLER. The purpose for the rescissions and deferrals. In other words, it would be money that would not be spent now, deferred to the future. The rescissions, of course, are moneys that would not be

spent. I would like to get it on the record first before my other questions.

Mr. LYNN. Our purposes run a very wide range. A deferral a number of times will be that there is a programmatic problem that requires addressing. Sometimes the outlays are not running as fast as originally predicted. Numerous times a rescission is asked for because we just believe that the program, on a rereview by the Congress, will come up wanting, as it did in our own analysis. We then ask Congress to reconsider the reduction of the funds that have already been appropriated.

I have to say that we haven't been doing very well on deferrals and rescissions. When I look at the totals that we have requested against what the Congress has granted. We proposed \$3,328.7 million of budget authority for rescission and were granted a total of \$62.5 million in rescissions.

Mr. MILLER. Do you have that figure? I would also like to have it in the record for the deferrals. Do you have that figure?

Mr. LYNN. On the deferrals we proposed \$6,149.6 million and there is still pending \$5,468.2 million, so the die is not yet cast.

Mr. MILLER. What I have found happens after the administration offers the rescissions and deferrals, is that we hear people talking about eventually balancing the budget, or having less than the \$74 billion deficit. Those rescissions and deferrals then come to the Congress, and invariably are turned down. The last one I recall proposed was for more than \$2 billion, but the amount allowed by the Congress was around \$2 million.

Mr. LYNN. Right.

Mr. MILLER. Practically nothing.

Mr. LYNN. That's right.

Mr. MILLER. We are not facing up to our responsibilities if we do not allow the administration not to spend, where they find there is an opportunity, to hold back on a program. I am not as optimistic as you are on the statement that it can be done. I hope that it can be done. As a matter of fact, it doesn't seem that it is working.

We constantly look out ahead and find out that we are talking about it. Somehow when the die is cast, and the vote is cast in the Congress, we still go ahead and spend what the administration has requested not to spend. This disturbs me a great deal.

Mr. LYNN. It disturbs me a great deal too, Mr. Miller. I think that the American people, though, are beginning to understand and do understand now that the budget is the sum of the parts, and that you can't have it both ways. You can't provide more and more for every program of the Federal Government, promising the American people more each year in every category, and get a handle on inflation or achieve a balanced budget.

Mr. MILLER. I would like for our citizens to know, when they read this record, what the rescissions and deferrals are. If you need to go beyond what has already been explained to express the purpose and the intent of Congress as to why we would have rescissions and deferrals, the purpose of sending up x amount of dollars, what those programs were, and how much of it was allowed. Expand on it for the record. I think that it is very important.

Mr. LYNN. I do too, sir, and we will be happy to provide it.
 Mr. MILLER. My time is up, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.
 [The information follows:]

The rescissions proposed and deferrals reported by the President for fiscal 1976 are contained in the following Cumulative Report on Rescissions and Deferrals for January 1976. The cumulative report lists the appropriation accounts affected, the amounts proposed for rescission or reported deferred, dates of transmittal and subsequent actions, amount release or rescinded, and the amounts presently withheld. Descriptions of the purposes, justifications, and estimated effects of each rescission proposal and deferral are contained in the special messages transmitted since July 1, 1975. The following is a reference list of the House Documents for each 1976 special message :

Special message :	House document
1 -----	94-206
2 -----	94-225
3 -----	94-248
4 -----	94-261
5 -----	94-272
6 -----	94-282
7 -----	94-309
8 -----	94-311
9 -----	94-328
10 -----	94-342

CUMULATIVE REPORT ON
RESCISSIONS AND DEFERRALS
JANUARY 1976

This report is submitted in fulfillment of the requirements of Section 1014(e) of the Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-344). Section 1014(e) provides for a monthly report listing all current year budget authority with respect to which, as of the first day of the month, a special message has been transmitted to the Congress.

This month's report gives the status as of January 1, 1976, of the rescissions and deferrals contained in the first eight special messages transmitted to the Congress for fiscal year 1976. These messages were transmitted to the Congress on July 1 and 25, September 10 and 24, October 3 and 20, November 18, and December 1, 1975.

Rescissions (Attachment A)

Nineteen rescissions totalling \$2,127.7 million in budget authority are presently pending before the Congress.

Deferrals (Attachment B)

As of January 1, 1976, \$3,058.4 million in 1976 budget authority was being deferred from obligation and another \$77.6 million in 1976 obligations was being deferred from expenditure.

The 85 deferrals transmitted in the eight 1976 special messages are tabulated in Attachment B.

Information from Special Messages

The eight special messages containing information on each of the rescissions and deferrals covered by the cumulative report are contained in the Federal Registers of:

Wednesday, July 9, 1975 (Vol. 40, No. 132, Part V)
Wednesday, July 30, 1975 (Vol. 40, No. 147, Part II)
Monday, September 15, 1975 (Vol. 40, No. 179, Part V)
Monday, September 29, 1975 (Vol. 40, No. 189, Part V)
Wednesday, October 8, 1975 (Vol. 40, No. 196, Part VII)
Thursday, October 23, 1975 (Vol. 40, No. 206, Part III)
Thursday, November 20, 1975 (Vol. 40, No. 225, Part VI)
Thursday, December 4, 1975 (Vol. 40, No. 234, Part II)

Attachments

STATUS OF RESCISSIONS
 FISCAL YEAR 1976
 (Amounts in thousands of dollars)
 As of January 1, 1976

Agency Bureau Account	Rescission Number	Amount Proposed Rescission	Date Special Transmitted to Congress	Amount Rescinded	Date Rescission Act Signed	Amount Made Available	Date Made Available
<u>Department of Agriculture</u>							
<u>Agriculture Research Service:</u>							
Construction	R76-15	225	11-29-75				
Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service:							
Irrigation Bank Act Program	R76-16	12,500	11-29-75				
Forestry Incentives Program	R76-17	18,750	11-29-75				
<u>Farmers Home Administration:</u>							
Rural Water and Waste Disposal Grants	R76-18	150,000	11-29-75				
Rural Development Grants	R76-19	12,344	11-29-75				
Rural housing for domestic farm labor	R76-20	9,375	11-29-75				
Mutual and self-help housing	R76-21	12,287	11-29-75				
Self-help housing land development fund	R76-22	1,498	11-29-75				
Rural housing insurance fund	R76-23	10,000	11-29-75				
Rural community fire protection	R76-24	4,375	11-29-75				
<u>Agriculture Marketing Service:</u>							
Payments to States and possessions	R76-25	2,000	11-29-75				
Forest Service:							
Forest Roads and Trails	R76-4	[25,723]	07-25-75			25,723	10-07-75

Agency Bureau Account	Rescission Number	Amount Proposed For Rescission	Date Special Message Transmitted to Congress	Amount Rescinded	Date Rescission Act Signed	Amount Made Available	Date Made Available
Department of Health, Education and Welfare Office of Education: Elementary and Secondary Education School Assistance in federally affected areas education for the Handicapped, vocational, and adult education	R76-9	220,404	11-18-75				
	R76-10	220,968	11-18-75				
	R76-11	36,375	11-18-75				
	R76-12	14,241	11-18-75				
	R76-13	768,140	11-18-75				
	R76-14	28,975	11-18-75				
Assistant Secretary for Health Development: Child Development and Head Start	R76-5	[7,000]	07-25-75			7,000	10-24-75
Department of Housing and Urban Development Housing Production and Mortgage Credit: State Housing Finance and Development Agencies	R76-26	600,000 ^{1/}	11-29-75				
Department of the Interior Bureau of Mines Helium Fund	R76-6	[47,500]	07-25-75	47,500	10-13-75 ^{2/}		
Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration: National Scenic and Recreational Highway	R76-1	[90,000]	07-01-75	3/	3/		
Access Highways to Public Recreation Areas on Lakes	R76-2	[25,000]	07-01-75	25,000 ^{4/}	11-24-75 ^{4/}	4/	11-24-75 ^{4/}
Department of the Treasury Office of the Secretary: Construction, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	R76-3	[8,665]	07-01-75			8,665	09-23-75

Agency Bureau Account	Rescission Number	Amount Proposed for Rescission	Date Special Message Transmitted to Congress	Amount Rescinded	Date Rescission Act Signed	Amount Made Available	Date Made Available
<u>Other Independent Agencies</u>							
<u>Community Services</u>							
<u>Administration:</u>							
Economic Opportunity Program							
Research and Demonstration							
	R76-7	(2,500) 5/	07-25-75				
Community and Economic Development							
	R76-8	(7,500) 5/	07-25-75				
Consumer Product Safety Commission:							
	R76-27	5,225	11-29-75				
				2,127,682		41,388	
	TOTAL						

1/ For 1976, \$15 million in contract authority and \$15 million to liquidate that contract authority.

2/ P.L. 94-111.

3/ See House Report No. 94-496. Deferral of the \$90 million was reported to the Congress on September 24, 1975, in D76-55.

4/ P.L. 94-134, signed November 24, 1975, rescinds the \$25 million in R76-2 and makes new appropriations of \$10 million.

5/ These funds, provided in P.L. 94-32, lapsed on September 30, 1975.

Bureau/Account	Deferral Number	Amount Transmitted in Special Message Superseded	Date of Action	Releases Resulting From Subsequent Actions Taken by		Amount Deferred as of 01-01-76
				OMB/Agency	House Senate	
Farmers Home Administration Rural Water and Waste Disposal	D76-31	[37,500]	07-25-75 10-03-75			-37,500
	D76-31A	75,000	10-03-75 10-21-75			-75,000 6/
	D76-72	50,000	11-29-75 12-24-75		-50,000 8/	0
Rural Housing for Domestic Farm Labor Grants	D76-32	[1,250]	07-25-75 10-03-75			-1,250
	D76-32A	2,500	10-03-75 10-21-75			-2,500 6/
	D76-33	[2,050]	07-25-75 10-03-75			-2,050
Mutual and Self-help Housing Grants	D76-33A	3,300	10-03-75 10-21-75			-3,300 6/
	D76-34	[1,625]	07-25-75 10-03-75			-1,625
Self-help Housing Land Development Fund	D76-34A	1,625	10-03-75 10-21-75			-1,625 6/
	D76-73	22,500	11-29-75 12-24-75		-22,500 9/	0
Soil Conservation Service Watershed and flood prevention Resources Conservation and development	D76-74	4,960	11-29-75 12-24-75		-4,960 10/	0
	D76-35	[400]	07-25-75 10-03-75			-400 9/
Agricultural Marketing Service Payments to States and Possessions	D76-35A	800	10-03-75 10-21-75			-800

Bureau/Account	Deferral Number	Amount Transmitted in Special Message Superseded Current	Date of Action	Releases Resulting From Subsequent Actions Taken by		Amount Deferred as of 01-01-76
				OMB/Agency	House Senate	
Forest Service Forest Roads and Trails	D76-36	280,000	07-25-75			280,000
Expenses, Brush Disposal	D76-37	27,113	07-25-75			27,113
Licenses Programs	D76-38	95	07-25-75			95
TOTAL		110,445	648,701	-2,787	-167,460	309,440

- 1/ On July 10, 1975, the Senate passed an impoundment resolution requiring release of Youth Conservation Corps funds reported two days earlier. The House passed the same Accounting Office as being deferred 10 million and was released on July 16, 1975.
- 2/ Impoundment resolution H. Res. 910 passed the House on December 19, 1975, expressing disapproval of this deferral. The House was released on December 5, 1975, following Senate passage of S. Res. 313.
- 3/ Impoundment resolution, S. Res. 313, passed the Senate on December 4, 1975, rejecting this deferral.
- 4/ Impoundment resolution, H. Res. 911, passed the House on December 19, 1975, expressing disapproval of this deferral. The House was released on December 15, 1975.
- 5/ Impoundment resolution, S. Res. 324, passed the Senate on December 10, 1975, rejecting this deferral.
- 6/ Enactment of P.L. 94-122 (October 21, 1975) ended deferrals of funds provided by the continuing resolution.
- 7/ Impoundment resolution H. Res. 912, passed the House on December 19, 1975, rejecting this deferral.
- 8/ Impoundment resolution H. Res. 914, passed the House on December 19, 1975, rejecting this deferral.
- 9/ Impoundment resolution H. Res. 915, passed the House of December 19, 1975, rejecting this deferral.
- 10/ Impoundment resolution H. Res. 916, passed the House of December 19, 1975, rejecting this deferral.

-4-

Agency: Department of Commerce

Bureau/Account	Deferral Number	Amount Transmitted in Special Message Superseded	Date of Action	Releases Resulting From Subsequent Actions Taken by		Amount Deferred as of 01-01-76
				OMB/Agency	House Senate	
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries Loan Fund	D76-2	7,252	07-01-75 11-14-75			6,483
Promote and Develop Fishery Products	D76-3	1,355	07-01-75 12-30-75	-377		805
Fishermen's Guaranty Fund	D76-75	152	11-29-75			152
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Science and Technology Scientific and Tech- nical research and services	D76-76	1,187	11-29-75			1,187
TOTAL		9,946		-377		8,627

1 Reflects a revised unobligated balance brought forward from FY 1975.

Agency: Department of Defense, Military

Bureau/Account	Deferral Number	Amount Transmitted in Special Message		Date of Action	Releases Resulting From Subsequent Actions Taken by		Amount Deferred as of 01-31-76
		Superseded	Current		OMB/Agency	House Senate		Adjustments
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy	D76-4	1,793,590		07-01-75			1,793,590
			233,630	07-01-75			
Military Construction, All Services	D76-5			06-27-75	-1,582		
				07-29-75	-1,752		
				08-25-75	-15,046		
				09-04-75	-5,515		
				10-06-75		245	
				10-15-75	-34,524		
				10-24-75	-16,415		
				11-03-75	-5		
				12-04-75	-32,798		3,399
				12-09-75	-31,256		
TOTAL		2,027,220			-138,893		99,381

Agency: Department of Defense, Civil

Bureau/Account	Deferral Number	Amount Transmitted in Special Message Superseded	Current	Date of Action	Releases Resulting From Subsequent Actions Taken by		Amount Deferred as of 01-01-76
					OME/Agency	House Senate	
Wildlife Conservation Military Reservations	D76-6	432		07-01-75 09-19-75 09-24-75			
TOTAL			432				
						-13 1/2/ -31 1/2/	388
						-44	388

1/ Reflects the actual unobligated balance carried forward July 1, which is a lesser amount than previously estimated.
 2/ Reflects a decrease in anticipated receipts for the year.

Agency: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Bureau/Account	Deferral Number	Amount Transmitted in Special Message Superseded	Current	Date of Action	Releases Resulting From Subsequent Actions Taken By		Amount Deferred as of 01-01-76
					OMB/Agency	House Senate		Adjustments
<u>Health Services Administration</u> Health Services	D76-57	1,082	1,082	10-20-75			1,082
Indian Health Facilities	D76-39	1,000	1,000	07-25-75			1,000
<u>National Institutes of Health</u> National Cancer Institute	D76-58	7,000	7,000	10-20-75			7,000
National Heart and Lung Institute	D76-59	2,700	2,700	10-20-75			2,700
National Institutes of Dental Research	D76-60	518	518	10-20-75			518
National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke	D76-61	682	682	10-20-75			682
<u>National Institutes of General Medical Sciences</u> National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	D76-62	2,318	2,318	10-20-75			2,318
Buildings and Facilities	D76-63	1,234	1,234	10-20-75			1,234
	D76-7	2,164	2,164	07-01-75 09-22-75		-2,164	0
Office of the Director	D76-64	572	572	10-20-75			572

Bureau/Account	Deferral Number	Amount Transmitted in Special Message Suspended	Date of Action	OMB/Agency	Releases Resulting From Subsequent Actions Taken by House	Senate	Amount Deferred as of 01-01-76
Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration							
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health	D76-40	[3,409]	07-25-75 10-03-75				0
	D76-40A	[2,426]	10-03-75 10-20-75				0
	D76-40B		10-20-75				2,753
Health Resources Administration							
Health Resources	D76-41	22,000	07-25-75 07-25-75	-22,000			0
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health							
Assistant Secretary for Health	D76-65		11-18-75				753
Scientific Activities Overseas (Special Foreign Currency)	D76-8		07-01-75				3,652
Office of Education							
Elementary and Secondary Education	D76-51		09-10-75 10-10-75	-8,000			
	D76-52		09-10-75				2,968
School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas	D76-42	68,350	07-25-75 09-10-75				0
Higher Education	D76-9	49,040	07-01-75				49,040
Higher Education	D76-43	9,500	07-25-75 09-10-75				0
Library Resources	D76-44	10,437	07-25-75 09-10-75				0
Social and Rehabilitation Services							
Public Assistance							
Child Welfare Services	D76-45	[1,000]	07-25-75 10-03-75				0
	D76-45A		10-03-75				2,000

Bureau/Account	Deferral Number	Amount Transmitted in Special Message Superseded	Date of Action	Releases Resulting From Subsequent Actions Taken by		Amount Deferred 01-01-76
				OHE/Agency	House Senate	
Social Security Administration						
Limitation on Construction	D76-54	14,910	09-28-75			14,910
Special Institutions	D76-10		07-01-75			
Howard University	D76-10A	[8,174]	11-18-75		-8,174	12,225
Assistant Secretary for Human Development	D76-11	[7,307]	07-01-75			
Research and Training Activities Overseas (Special Foreign Currency)	D76-11A	8,307	07-25-75			
	D76-11B		07-15-75	-3,665		
			11-23-75	-390		
			11-11-75	-558		
					-7,307	0
TOTAL		22,316	234,165	-36,777	-110,603	109,101

1/ Subsequently incorporated in a supplementary report.
 2/ Enactment of P.L. 94-98 (September 10, 1975) ended deferral of funds provided by the Continuing Resolution.

Agency: Department of the Interior

Bureau/Account	Deferral Number	Amount Transmitted in Special Message Superseided	Date of Action	Releases Resulting From Subsequent Actions Taken by OMB/Agency		Amount Deferred 01-01-76
				House	Senate	
<u>Bureau of Land Management</u>						
Public Lands Development Roads and Trails	D76-12	25,847	07-01-75			25,847
<u>Bureau of Reclamation</u>						
Construction and Rehabilitation	D76-13	[1,030]	07-01-75 07-25-75			0
	D76-13A	1,030	07-25-75 12-08-75		-1,030 1/2	0
<u>Upper Colorado River Storage Project</u>	D76-14	1,150	07-01-75		-1,030 2/2	1,150
<u>Bureau of Outdoor Recreation</u>						
Land and Water Conservation Fund	D76-15	30,000	07-01-75			30,000
<u>Fish and Wildlife Service</u>						
Federal Aid in Fish Restoration and Management	D76-16	6,330	07-01-75			6,330
Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration	D76-17	21,470	07-01-75			21,470
<u>National Park Service</u>						
Road Construction	D76-18	238,092	07-01-75 12-15-75	-1,000		237,092
<u>Geological Survey</u>						
Payment from Proceeds, Sale of Water	D76-19	29	07-01-75			29
<u>Bureau of Mines</u>						
Drainage of Anthracite Mines	D76-46	3,375	07-25-75			3,375
<u>Bureau of Indian Affairs</u>						
Road Construction	D76-20	68,470	07-01-75			68,470
TOTAL		1,030	395,793	-1,000	-1,030	393,763

1/ Subsequently incorporated in a supplementary report.

2/ Impoundment resolution, S. Res. 226, passed by the Senate on December 4, 1975, rejecting this deferral.

Agency: Department of Labor		Deferral Number	Amount Transmitted in Special Message Superseded Current	Date of Action	Releases Resulting From		Amount Deferred as of 01-01-76
Bureau/Account	Working Capital Fund				OMB/Agency	Subsequent Actions Taken by House Senate		Adjustments
Departmental Management	D76-77	977	11-29-75				0
Working Capital Fund			12-08-75	-977			
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	D76-78	(1,431)*	11-29-75				(1,431)*
Pension Guaranty Fund							
TOTAL		977		-977			0

* Annexed Budget item. Not included in totals. This deferral will not affect budgetary outlays because PBGC is an off-budget agency. However, it will result in reducing Treasury financing needs by \$1,431 thousand for FY 1976.

Agency: Department of State

<u>Bureau/Account</u>	<u>Referral Number</u>	<u>Amount Transmitted in Special Message Superseded</u>	<u>Date of Action</u>	<u>OMB/Agency</u>	<u>Releases Resulting From Subsequent Actions Taken by House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>Adjustments</u>	<u>Amount Deferred as of 01-01-76</u>
International Center, Washington, D. C.	D76-66	2,572	11-18-75					2,572
Refugee and Migration Affairs; Assistance Special Assignment Cambodia and Vietnam	D76-85	28,493	11-29-75					28,493
TOTAL		31,065						31,065

Agency: Department of Transportation

Bureau/Account	Deferral Number	Amount Transmitted in Special Message Superseded	Date of Action	Releases Resulting From Subsequent Actions Taken by		Amount Deferred as of 01-01-76
				OMB/Agency	House Senate	
Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction and Improvements	D76-21	707	07-01-75			707
Federal Aviation Administration						
Civil Supersonic Aircraft Development Termination	D76-22	7,686	07-01-75 11-24-75		-6,000*	1,686
Facilities and Equipment (Airport and Airway Trust Fund)	D76-23	75,824	07-01-75			75,824
Federal Highway Administration						
National Scenic and Recreational Highway	D76-55	90,000	09-24-75			90,000
TOTAL		174,217			-6,000*	168,217

* P.L. 94-134, signed November 24, 1975, transferred \$6 million from "Civil supersonic aircraft development termination" to FAA "Operations."

Agency: Department of the Treasury

Bureau/Account	Referral Number	Amount Transmitted in Special Message Superseded	Date of Action	Releases Resulting From Subsequent Actions Taken by		Amount Deferred as of 01-01-76
				OMB/Agency	House Senate	
Office of the Secretary State and Local Govern- ment Fiscal Assistance Trust Fund	D76-24	93,420	07-01-75			
			07-31-75	-246		
			08-11-75	-18		
			10-01-75	-3,145		
			11-01-75	-41		
			12-01-75	-164		
			01-01-76	-84		89,722
State and Local Govern- ment Fiscal Assistance Trust Fund	D76-25	[38,391] 1/2/	07-01-75			
			09-10-75			
	D76-25A	[57,587] 1/	09-10-75			
			10-20-75			
	D76-25B	[75,856] 1/	10-20-75			
			11-18-75			
D76-25C	75,856 1/	11-18-75				
D76-67	11,833 1/	11-18-75				
		12-01-75	-9,409			
			01-01-76	-693		1,731 1/
Loans to the District of Columbia for Capital Outlay	D76-53	39,370	09-10-75			
TOTAL						
		171,834 O	132,790 BA			
			87,689 O			
						39,370
						129,092 BA
						77,587 O
						-171,834 O
						-3,698 BA
						-10,102 O

1/ Outlays only.
2/ Subsequently incorporated in a supplementary report.

Agency: Environmental Protection Agency

Bureau/Account	Deferral Number	Amount Transmitted in Special Message Superseded	Date of Action	OMB/Agency	Releases Resulting From Subsequent Actions Taken by House	Senate	Adjustments	Amount Deferred as of 01-31-76
Research and Development	D76-79	2,000	11-28-75					0
	D76-80	4,600	12-22-75		-2,000 1/			0
	D76-47	4,000	12-22-75 07-23-75	-4,000	-4,600 2/			0
Abatement and Control	D76-81	3,750	11-28-75					0
	D76-82	10,000	12-22-75		-3,750 3/			0
	D76-83	15,000	12-22-75		-10,000 4/			0
	TOTAL	39,350	12-22-75	-4,000	-15,000 5/			0
					-4,000			-35,350

1/ Impoundment resolution, H. Res. 920 passed the House on December 19, 1975, rejecting this deferral.
 2/ Impoundment resolution, H. Res. 921 passed the House on December 19, 1975, rejecting this deferral.
 3/ Impoundment resolution, H. Res. 922 passed the House on December 19, 1975, rejecting this deferral.
 4/ Impoundment resolution, H. Res. 923 passed the House on December 19, 1975, rejecting this deferral.
 5/ Impoundment resolution, H. Res. 924 passed the House on December 19, 1975, rejecting this deferral.

Agency: General Services Administration

<u>Bureau/Account</u>	<u>Deferral Number</u>	<u>Amount Transmitted in Special Message Superseded Current</u>	<u>Date of Action</u>	<u>OMB/Agency</u>	<u>Releases Resulting From Subsequent Actions Taken by House Senate</u>	<u>Amount Deferred as of 01-01-75</u>
Rare Silver Dollar Program	D76-48	1,790	07-25-75			1,790
TOTAL		1,790				1,790

Agency: National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Bureau/Account	Deferral Number	Amount Transmitted in Special Vessage Superseded	Date of Action	Releases Resulting from Subsequent Actions Taken by OMB/Agency House	Amount Deferred as of 01-01-76
Research and Program Management	D76-84	2,900	11-29-75		2,900
TOTAL		2,900			2,900

Agency: Other Independent Agencies

Bureau/Account	Deferral Number	Amount Transmitted in Special Message Superseded Current	Date of Action	OMB/Agency	Releases Resulting From Subsequent Actions Taken by House Senate	Adjustments	Amount Deferred as of 01-01-76
Community Services Administration							
Economic Opportunity Program							
Emergency Energy Conservation Services	D76-49	16,500	07-25-75 10-03-75			-16,500 1/	0
Community and Economic Development	D76-50	14,500	07-25-75 07-24-75	-14,500			0
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission							
Payment of Vietnam Prisoner of War Claims	D76-26	11,081	07-01-75				11,081
American Revolution Bicentennial Administration	D76-27	1,000	07-01-75				1,000
National Commission on Productivity and Work Quality	D76-56	1,500	09-24-75 10-01-75 12-09-75	-600 -900			0
TOTAL		44,581		-15,100	-16,500		12,981
TOTAL, ALL DEFERRALS		133,791 BA 171,834 O	3,743,927 BA 87,689 O	-204,509 -10,102	-202,810 1,31,414	-380,550 BA -171,834 O	3,058,435 BA 77,587 O

1/ Impoundment resolution, S. Res. 267, passed the Senate October 3, 1975, rejecting this deferral.

Mr. PATTEN. If we are going to discuss the philosophy of rescissions I think we ought to get both sides to it. Most of the rescissions that came up before our Committee on Health, Education and Welfare, eliminated items the Congress added.

Mr. MILLER. Is rebuttal allowed?

Mr. MAHON. Yes.

Mr. MILLER. I would like to mention that the bill that was approved on the House floor was about \$1 billion over the budget, just approved on the House floor. We might think of that when we think of what is happening to New York City.

Mr. PATTEN. The budget came up cutting \$8 billion out of things that I stand for and think is the way America should go.

Mr. LYNN. \$8 billion?

Mr. PATTEN. Last year, and this year too, you made cuts in the programs that we think the people want and that are needed, so there is more to these rescissions and deferrals than meets the eye. I just didn't want that dialog to continue unchallenged. I think the vote on the floor is the answer.

Mr. LYNN. The vote on the floor, Mr. Patten, increased our outlay estimates for 1976 and the transition quarter by \$0.4 billion and for 1977 by \$0.3 billion.

My own judgment is that we are both going to have to answer to the American people. As we get to November of this year we will see whether or not the people of this country understand that sooner or later we have got to get a handle on runaway growth in the Federal Government or else go the way of some other countries. I don't think the people want this. We have large unmet needs in this country, that is true, but if we try to approach them too fast, meeting these needs by constantly borrowing billions and billions of dollars, we are going to end up hurting the very people we are trying to help.

Who are the people that are hurt most by inflation? The poor, the elderly, the people on fixed incomes.

Mr. MAHON. We must proceed with the interrogation of the witness.

The gentleman from Florida.

Mr. CHAPPELL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Greenspan, in the absence of the Secretary let me pose this question to you. Is it not true that the Treasury has been effectively barred from the long-term credit market by the statutorily imposed 4.25 percent interest limit?

RESTRICTION ON LONG-TERM TREASURY BORROWING

Mr. GREENSPAN. I am sorry, sir, is it constricted?

Mr. CHAPPELL. In other words, isn't the Treasury Department at the present time effectively barred from long-term credit?

Mr. GREENSPAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. LYNN. I believe Secretary Simon has asked for some modification, if I recall correctly.

Mr. CHAPPELL. Yes; I will come to that.

Actually, what you have now is a maximum of 7 years, and you have pretty well run to the end of that now, haven't you?

Mr. GREENSPAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. CHAPPELL. What are the proposals you are making and what is your assessment of the impact these proposals will have on Treasury borrowing?

Mr. GREENSPAN. As I recall, it is to drop that particular restriction.

Mr. CHAPPELL. Is it to increase the 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ -percent limitation?

Mr. GREENSPAN. I am not sure of the official position.

Mr. LYNN. We had better provide it for the record, Mr. Chappell. I do know it was a change that moderated the very problem you are talking about. They came close last time in connection with the debt ceiling legislation. Then, instead of that going through, just a quick, simple increase in the debt ceiling was passed. We will provide that for the record. You point is an extremely good one. It certainly does unduly restrict borrowing powers of the Treasury.

[The information follows:]

EXCERPTS FROM TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM E. SIMON, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, JUNE 2, 1975

The way to minimize the cost to the taxpayer, as well as to minimize the market impact of Treasury borrowings, is to sell our securities to a wide rate of investors, so that there is no undue impact of any particular sector of the market.

Under present law, however, there is a statutory limitation of \$10 billion on the amount of bonds held by the general public with interest rates in excess of 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ percent. Treasury notes, which are not subject to an interest limitation, are restricted to a maximum maturity of 7 years.

Since 1965, interest yields required by the market on longer term Treasury securities have been in excess of 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ percent, and the Congress has acted on three occasions in this decade to provide the Treasury with effective authority to issue long term securities:

In 1967, the maximum maturity on Treasury notes was increased from 5 years to the present maximum of 7 years, thus exempting issues up to 7 years from the 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ percent limitation.

In 1971, the Treasury was authorized to issue up to \$10 billion of bonds without regard to the 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ percent ceiling.

Then, in 1973, the \$10 billion exemption from the 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ percent ceiling was amended so that it would apply only to bonds outstanding in the hands of the public. The effect was to exclude any bonds held by Government accounts, including the Federal Reserve Banks, in calculating the amount outstanding against the \$10 billion limitation.

The Treasury has used almost \$8.5 billion of the \$10 billion bond authority. This leaves a balance of \$1.5 billion.

In light of the magnitude of our projected refunding and new money needs in fiscal year 1976 and beyond—and also in light of the basic need to restructure the debt to redress the neglect of past years—the flexibility which I now have for conducting our borrowing operations is grossly inadequate.

The weight of practical and experienced market advice, as I have already indicated, is that we should offer securities in all maturity areas to minimize the risk of an adverse impact on any particular sector. Indeed, unless we can offer securities in all the maturity ranges where demand exists, debt management is complicated and the ultimate cost of financing our deficits is likely to be increased. Obviously, this means a market judgment is called for at the time of any financing, and if our choices are restricted by inadequate authority to issue a range of securities, such choices are made more difficult and the results are likely to be less likely satisfactory.

In this connection, I should mention the sometimes erroneous conclusions about the impact of Treasury financing operations of particular sectors of the economy. There is a tendency, for example to think of housing in terms of permanent, 30-year mortgage financing, but as every home builder knows, the availability of construction financing is as important to getting a job started as the permanent financing is to getting the job completed. We also know the deposit flow to financial institutions, such as the savings and loan associations, is far more sensitive to the competition of shorter term Treasury obligations than to the competition

of longer term obligations. Indeed, every sector of the economy, every aspect of our financial markets, is so interrelated that the undue weighting of Treasury financing in any particular maturity area can have adverse effects throughout the whole market—which could largely have been avoided by a better choice of new securities.

As we move forward into the recovery phase, there is an additional reason for concern with our debt structure.

It is obvious that a substantial portion of our financing in the future, as in the past, will have to be handled in the short and intermediate area. But if we concentrate our new offerings entirely in the short- and intermediate-term areas, then, when the economy has achieved a substantial measure of recovery, the problems of the Federal Reserve would be greatly complicated. Short-term Treasury debt is very near to money and can be liquidated to provide funds for other purposes at small cost unless there is a substantial rise in interest rates. In my judgment, and I believe this is a judgment shared by other market professionals, excessive amounts of short-term Treasury debt could contribute to another situation in which we could get an excessive rise in short-term interest rates, with the whole panoply of adverse economic and financial consequences such as developed in 1966, 1969-70, and again in 1973.

This is obviously not an immediate problem, but as the recovery develops and private credit demands expand, commercial banks and other lenders will attempt to liquidate Treasury securities to obtain funds for lending to the private sector. But, if Treasury demands are still large and together with private demands threaten to reignite inflationary pressures, the Federal Reserve System will have to resist this liquidation by the private sector, and the result could be a sharp rise in short-term interest rates. The alternative—Federal Reserve purchases from the private sector—monetization of the debt—could temporarily restrain such a rise in rates, but only at the expense of adding to the inflationary potential.

Beyond this I am persuaded that inability of the Treasury Department to utilize all maturity sectors, including the long-term sector, would be interpreted by the market, and generally, as indicative of a lack of will to deal with the inflation which is still our basic, long-run economic problem. Whether that were or were not a valid concern, it would be an important psychological barrier to the reductions in longer-term rates, which I perceive as essential if we are to restore health to the housing industry and are to encourage the business investment which is needed if this country's economic progress is not to falter. Long-term interest rates have continued to reflect and ingrained inflationary expectation. Our financing should be conducted in a way that will help to overcome that expectation—not in a way which would tend to confirm it.

For these reasons, I believe the time is now appropriate to increase the size of the exception to the 4¼-percent ceiling on bonds and to further extend the maximum maturity of Treasury notes.

I specifically recommend, with regard to the 4¼-percent ceiling, that the exception be increased from \$10 billion to \$20 billion. I wish to emphasize as strongly as I can that market conditions are unpredictable, so that the amount of longer term issues which might be issued in any specific period could vary greatly, depending upon market demands. The record indicates, however, that we have been responsible and sensitive to financial and economic conditions in our use of the exception to the 4¼-percent limit. We will continue to be responsible and sensitive.

I also strongly recommend that the maximum maturity of Treasury notes be extended from the present 7 years to 10 years. This extension of the maximum note maturity, assuming that market conditions permit, would be a powerful tool in helping to arrest the decline in the average maturity of the debt and the concentration in short-term issues which has taken place.

Further, I want to urge that early consideration be given to removing the 6-percent rate ceiling on savings bonds. Such action would allow the rate on savings bonds to be varied from time to time in accordance with changing financial circumstances in the interest of both savers and taxpayers. Such flexibility would obviously need to be exercised with due regard to the impact of savings bonds rate changes on depositary institutions. As experience has demonstrated, however, there is no way permanently to insulate these institutions from the effects of changing economic circumstances. We have, therefore, proposed a Financial Institutions Act which will allow the removal of regulation Q-type

ceilings by providing the thrift institutions with expanded powers which will improve their ability to compete without a Federal crutch.

The urgency of the need for these tools is, I believe, underscored by the fact that during this calendar year the total amount of marketable debt held by the public has increased by \$25.8 billion. The amount in maturities in excess of 20 years has increased by less than \$700 million; while the amount with maturities of 2 years or less has increased by \$19.8 billion.

LONGER TERM FINANCING MAY COST LESS

Mr. CHAPPELL. And forces you into the short-term money market, which means that you pay an excessive interest rate; isn't that true?

Mr. GREENSPAN. Not necessarily. The problem is that it reduces the flexibility that the Treasury has in attempting to sell Treasury instruments to finance the deficit. It may or may not affect the interest rate, but what this issue is really related to is to give increased flexibility, so that one can choose the optimum means of financing rather than being artificially restricted by meaningless covenants.

Mr. LYNN. As I understand it from the Secretary of the Treasury, they want to have, in some cases, flexibility to take advantage of different interest rates. That means more rapid rollover where you have shorter maturities. On the other hand, to have part of your debt in the longer terms gives you a stability where you are not required to rollover as frequently and that has a place in a total overall funding package for Treasury. So they proposed to eliminate one of the tools under the present law that does interfere with that kind of flexibility.

ADDITIONAL REVENUE CHANGES INCLUDED IN BUDGET

Mr. CHAPPELL. Mr. Lynn, you speak of the \$10 billion in additional tax cuts this year. Is that really a true tax cut, or are you simply changing, transferring responsibility from the income tax over to the social security tax?

Mr. LYNN. As you know, we have to be careful what we compare when we talk about tax cuts. It is roughly \$28 billion less than 1974 rates, and it is about \$10 billion more of a cut than a straight-line extension of the 6-month extension that was given in the Revenue Adjustment Act of 1975 passed during the last days of the last session.

Now, there is an offset through the proposed social security tax increase that begins January 1, 1977. There are additional social security increases that will occur as the base goes up as a result of a formula that is in the present law. The President's proposal raises social security taxes by \$3.3 billion for fiscal year 1977, so it is fair to say that is an offset against the \$28 billion or the \$10 billion, depending on which figure you are looking at.

ALTERNATIVE TO INCREASE SOCIAL SECURITY WITHHOLDING

Mr. CHAPPELL. Actually, as I understand it now, the budget provides for this increase, I think you have just alluded to this, in the social security rate to 6.15 percent. Would you not have had the same result, the same impact if you had increased the annual amount of covered wages from roughly \$16,500 to \$19,500.

Mr. LYNN. You can, of course; you have a choice of getting further funds into the social security trust fund by either increasing the rate,

increasing the base, or a combination of the two. As far as the long-term integrity of the fund is concerned, you have quite a different effect between raising the base and raising the tax because, if you raise the base, you are also going to be raising the benefits.

Mr. MAHON. Off the record.
[Discussion off the record.]

EMPLOYMENT FOR WELFARE RECIPIENTS

Mr. CHAPPELL. One question for the record.

Mr. LYNN, what studies have been made in your welfare programs, to touch the point of requiring or giving people an opportunity to do some kind of work either in the public sector or private sector for moneys they receive from welfare, assuming that they are poor people?

Mr. LYNN. Certainly that issue has been looked at closely within the administration. We did not come forward with proposals this time.

There are provisions in certain laws, as you know. For example, the requirement of unemployment insurance is to be actively seeking employment. There is also the WIN program for recipients of aid to families with dependent children where there must be an effort to seek employment as well as a work requirement in the food stamp program. So there are requirements in these programs.

Now when you have the kind of recession that we have just had, sometimes it is very hard administratively to handle that as well as you can in other periods, but those requirements are in the law.

I have heard Dr. Burns, for example, speak of requiring everyone on unemployment insurance to work at some kind of a job, if I remember right. But we have not made such a proposal as an administration.

Mr. CHAPPELL. Is not the State of Indiana doing some rather significant work in this field at the present moment? I just wonder whether it is far enough along to be of any significance?

Mr. LYNN. I have to say I am not familiar with it. We have an expert here.

Mr. MYERS. I think HEW is tying their hands. Somebody is giving them a rough time. They do not want to put people to work. It is a damned shame.

Mr. LYNN. Mr. O'Neill advises me there is experimental work going on in Indiana and his answer would indicate that we are keeping track of it.

Mr. CHAPPELL. You are not encouraging HEW to throw any dampers on the Indiana project, are you?

Mr. LYNN. One of the things I keep stressing as Director of OMB is experimentation. I think our problem has been going nationwide with things, oftentimes, where a period of experimentation can be very useful. For example, direct cash assistance, is a 5-year program involving \$600 million.

Mr. MAHON. The gentlelady from California.

Mrs. BURKE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I will submit most of my questions in writing. But there are a couple I will read and you can answer those that you have time. The first question relates to the use of the block grants in two particular areas, one to the Community Service Administration, and a second in the area of child nutrition.

BUDGETED DECREASE OF \$139 MILLION FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS
DUE TO DUPLICATION

Referring to the Community Service Administration, there is a decrease of approximately \$139 million. Some of those programs are for the elderly, and of course they have been traditionally known as our poverty program.

In your statement, you say the purpose is to eliminate duplication of those programs. I would like to find out exactly what programs were being duplicated that account for this \$139 million decrease.

Mr. O'NEILL. Very quickly, there are a number of things going on. As I recall, the amount requested in the President's budget for the so-called senior opportunity program in the old OEO is \$10 million, which I think is the same amount provided by the Labor-HEW appropriations bill for 1976.

I think one of the other programs you refer to is the so-called title IX of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973. It was really an add-on to that act which we have proposed not to fund as we consider it to be an overlapping categorical program with a main line title I CETA program. This latter program already provides formula grants to State and local government sponsors all over the country instead of the 10,000 grants and contracts we used to let under the old MDTA and EDA authorities that were put in place back in 1962.

By not asking for new money for this so-called title IX, we are trying to avoid getting ourselves back into the position that led to passage of the 1973 act that consolidated all of those programs. We want it to be possible for sponsors that are close to the people to make decisions as to which has the higher priorities of categories of individuals that need assistance within their own county or city or State, rather than having somebody sitting here in Washington in the Employment and Training Administration making categorical decisions.

So we are recommending the same amount of money as we did for 1976 for that whole composite block grant of comprehensive employment and training and urging the Congress not to take off on a new tangent of categorical programs in this area.

Now there is one other element of decrease relative to the Community Services Administration, and that is a reflection of the administration's response to the action taken in December of 1974 by the Congress in the Community Services Act, where you instructed us, I believe, to reduce over a period of years the direct Federal matching rate for the old Community Action agencies.

The amounts we are requesting in fiscal year 1977 follow on that guidance, notwithstanding the fact that in the appropriation process this year that direction was overridden.

REDUCTION IN CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAM

Mrs. BURKE. In reference to the child nutrition area, where you have a block grant, I notice that there is a large cut in that program. Is it \$700 million?

Mr. O'NEILL. It is about \$757 million in outlays, I believe; about \$900 million of budget authority.

Mr. LYNN. That is right.

Mrs. BURKE. Your statement indicates that you will eliminate the nonpoor children receiving child nutrition programs. What programs, aside from the breakfast program, is one that goes to children who are nonpoor?

Mr. O'NEILL. The basic school lunch program, for example, provides commodity and cash assistance of 23.5 cents to each of my four children every day they go to school.

Mr. LYNN. And mine.

Mr. O'NEILL. And Mr. Lynn's and yours and all the other people here.

Mrs. BURKE. Is every school district taking advantage of it?

Mr. O'NEILL. No, they are not. That is one of the problems. One of the reasons why the President has proposed this block grant is so we can insure that every child from a family below the poverty line really does get the assistance instead of the situation we have got now, where our children are assured of their benefit because they go to schools that participate, but all low-income children aren't in fact participating.

Mrs. BURKE. I would like to make a comment here. In my district poor children who go to school with children who are not quite as poor, were at one time presented with a situation where each child had to go into a different line to get their lunch.

Mr. O'NEILL. Yes.

Mrs. BURKE. That was perhaps against the regulations, but that was the only way they could do it until they made a delineation between the person who files the financial statement and proof that that child is under the poverty level. I hope we don't come to a situation where to get a lunch a child is going to have to stand in a little dole line.

Mr. LYNN. We all feel that way.

Mr. O'NEILL. That is a terrible practice. I think most schools have overcome it now by using scrip for lunches so that nobody knows who the low income children are.

You can be certain of one thing, that the guarantees of rights in this block grant bill will be as strong as we can make them to insure that there is no stigma attached to a low income child taking advantage of this program.

Mr. LYNN. But it is true, Mrs. Burke, and there can be no quarrel with it, that there might be some children above the poverty line who would have some need for this. The issue arises when you look at all possible programs and, if you have limited resources in any given year for all the different needs, isn't the thing to do to emphasize your assistance on those that need it the most? That is what we are doing here. Hopefully, as time goes by there will be more resources to address more needs.

We are not denying that there could be some need above the poverty line, but we are saying as a matter of priorities certainly we should start by reaching those 700,000 kids that aren't being reached at all. Then if later we have resources to do it and there is some need above that, we can move into that area. But let's at least cover all the poverty kids first.

Mrs. BURKE. Thank you very much. I will submit the rest of my questions.

[The questions follow:]

Question. The Community Services Administration budget indicates a \$139 million decrease. Many of the programs for senior citizens will be substantially reduced or eliminated. What other agencies will provide those services for the elderly eliminated from the CSA?

Answer. I assume you are referring to the \$140 million difference between the 1976 continuing resolution level and the 1977 budget. There has been no reduction in CSA's program for services to the elderly; the budget requests another \$10 million for CSA's Senior Opportunities and Services in both 1976 and 1977. The difference between 1976 and 1977 for CSA's budget is primarily caused by two factors.

First, the Community Services Act of 1974 requires the Federal matching rate to decrease from 80 percent in 1975 to 70 percent in 1976 to 60 percent in 1977 for the largest community action agencies (CAA's). For the smaller CAA's the Federal match goes from 80 percent to 75 percent to 70 percent. Three-fourths of all CAA's fall into this latter category. This provision in the law was agreed on by the administration and the Congress as a way to increase State and community participation and funding commitments for the CAA's. As the CAA's improve their performance and meet State and local priorities, the CAA's programs should be able to draw on increased non-Federal financial support. Therefore, the 1977 budget shows a reduction from 1976 to reflect the anticipated rise in State and local support for CAA's. Together the Federal and State shares will maintain the fiscal year 1975 program level. For those CAA's in the poorest areas of the country, the CSA Director has the authority to waive all or part of the non-Federal matching requirement.

Second, categorical programs have been expanded in the past from demonstration activities conducted by CAA's. However, similar programs have been developed by other agencies in recent years, which include CAA's as grantees but are more comprehensive in program terms and in geographical coverage. For example, CSA has a modest energy conservation program, which is similar to the \$55 million weatherization program that is requested for the Federal Energy Administration. Another CSA categorical program, community food and nutrition, was begun in the 1960's before most of the large nutrition programs of the Federal Government were initiated. But now HEW administers the nutrition program for the elderly and the social services program which sponsors meals-on-wheels activities. Furthermore, USDA funds the elderly feeding program, the summer feeding program, the child care food program, the school lunch program, the women, infants, and children (WIC) program, and the food stamp program. Because CSA's categorical programs duplicate the efforts of these larger, more comprehensive Federal efforts, the budget does not propose funding for the CSA activities. However, let me again point out that CAA's are and will be eligible grantees for funding from many of the similar Federal, non-CSA programs.

Question. In the area of child nutrition you indicate that 700,000 children are not now receiving assistance under current child nutrition programs, but that they will be included under your proposed Child Nutrition Reform Act. What programs will be cut under the Reform Act and how many children currently receiving nutritional assistance will be eliminated?

Answer. Under the child nutrition reform program all poor children, approximately 10.7 million, will continue to be eligible for nutritional assistance including all poor children receiving nutritional assistance under the current child nutrition programs. However, States will not receive Federal meal subsidies based on nonpoor children under the President's proposal. There are approximately 16 million nonpoor children receiving subsidies of at least 23.5 cents in the form of cash and commodities under the current school lunch program regardless of income or need.

Question. Under your proposed medicare reforms, are your cost-sharing proposals based on the individual's ability to pay or are they uniform regardless of the ability to pay? If everyone is required to pay regardless of ability is not that simply a paper shift to welfare?

Answer. The present medicare law provides benefits to eligible persons regardless of ability to pay. The medicaid program pays the premiums and required cost sharing for the aged and disabled persons who are unable to pay these costs. The President's proposal would continue to provide uniform bene-

fits—with a revised cost-sharing structure—under the medicare program. The proposed financial assistance for health care program, which would replace medicaid, would be available to finance cost sharing for low-income medicare recipients. Since fewer than 20 percent of the aged meet current medicaid eligibility requirements, it is expected that the medicare cost-sharing proposal will result in somewhat greater out-of-pocket expenses for most beneficiaries, rather than simply shifting costs to the welfare program.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. COUGHLIN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I do want to commend the chairman and the Director for a very lucid presentation here today. I would like to clarify a couple of things that have been discussed. I am not sure I have the right figures now.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE PROJECTED IN FISCAL 1977 BUDGET

The budget this year, Mr. Director, is predicated on a 7.5-percent unemployment level; is that correct?

Mr. LYNN. It is on a 7.7-percent average for calendar year 1976. One of the confusing things in this business is that the forecasting on unemployment is done on a calendar year basis but we are talking about fiscal year budgets.

Mr. COUGHLIN. The fiscal year 1977 budget is predicated on what level?

Mr. LYNN. On a 7.7-percent average for calendar year 1976 and a 6.9-percent average for calendar year 1977.

Mr. COUGHLIN. How about for fiscal year 1977 in the budget? That is what I am trying to get at.

Mr. LYNN. That is a collection of data that is part of calendar year 1976 and part of 1977 and I don't have that with me today. Alan, do you want to add to that?

Mr. GREENSPAN. I would suspect it is reasonably close to the average of those two figures.

Mr. COUGHLIN. 7.7 and 6.9?

Mr. LYNN. Yes.

PREDICTED INFLATION RATE FOR FISCAL 1977

Mr. COUGHLIN. It is predicated on the fiscal year 1977 budget, on what rate of inflation for fiscal 1977?

Mr. LYNN. That figure is pretty close for both years; if I recall it correctly, about 6; the precise number is 5.9 percent for calendar year 1976.

Mr. GREENSPAN. 5.9 for 1976 and 5.9 for 1977. That is the rate through the year.

BUDGET INCREASES IF LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS ARE NOT APPROVED

Mr. COUGHLIN. I am trying to clarify, on both the spending and the revenue side, how much of this in terms of dollars is predicated upon legislative action.

On the spending side, if there is not the legislative action that you call for, how much is the budget increased?

Mr. LYNN. About \$8 billion; that includes deferrals and rescissions. There is \$7 billion of substantive legislative change and then there

is another \$1 billion roughly of deferrals and rescissions. So, out of the \$20-some billion that we show as restraints or moderations in the budget, it comes to a total of about \$8 billion.

Mr. COUGHLIN. \$8 billion requiring legislation?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. COUGHLIN. On the revenue side, without the legislation that has been proposed, how much would the revenues be reduced?

Mr. LYNN. They wouldn't be reduced. They would be increased because the President is proposing deeper tax cuts than the Congress has provided so far.

Mr. COUGHLIN. They will be increased by how much?

Mr. LYNN. It depends what assumption you take as to what Congress does.

Mr. COUGHLIN. I am talking about your proposals.

Mr. LYNN. Well, my question still holds. If you were to enact for the whole calendar year 1976 and for calendar year 1977 the kinds of changes that Congress enacted in the dying days of the last session for 6 months, the savings there are roughly \$10 billion in receipts, if I recall correctly; that is excluding the proposed social security rate increase.

Do you want to include social security proposals on that too?

Mr. COUGHLIN. Yes.

Mr. LYNN. Then you have the unemployment trust fund and so on. I will have to provide that for the record. But somewhere around \$7 to \$10 billion.

Mr. COUGHLIN. Provide it for the record.

Mr. LYNN. Because there are in-and-out things here that you will have to make your own assumptions as to what Congress would do without the President's proposals.

[The information follows:]

As the following table shows, the President's tax proposals reduce 1977 receipts by \$6.7 billion more than would result from an extension of the Revenue Adjustment Act of 1975.

Effect of alternative tax law changes
[In billions of dollars]

I. President's tax proposals:		
Individuals	-----	-22.8
Corporations	-----	-6.2
Social insurance taxes and contributions	-----	5.4
Other	-----	0.1

Total	-----	-23.4
II. Extension of Revenue Adjustment Act:		
Individuals	-----	¹ -14.8
Corporations	-----	-2.9

Total	-----	-17.7
Difference	-----	-6.7

¹ For purposes of this presentation, this figure includes -\$0.6 billion for refunds in excess of tax liability under the earned income credit. In the budget, these payments would be treated as outlays.

INCREASE IN OUTLAYS IF BLOCK GRANT PROPOSALS ARE APPROVED

Mr. COUGHLIN. Perhaps I am asking this in a reverse direction, but in the block grant proposals Mrs. Burke was discussing, in three of the four of them, even with consolidations, there is an increase in outlays over 1975 as I understand it.

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir, over 1975 and over 1976.

Mr. COUGHLIN. I mean over 1976.

Mr. LYNN. Yes.

Mr. COUGHLIN. Could you provide for the record in each case of the four programs what the impact would be on budget authority and outlays if those consolidations are not enacted?

Mr. LYNN. Yes.

Mr. COUGHLIN. For the record?

Mr. LYNN. Yes. What we tried to do in the budget was show the line items of the programs as is, and then as separate items under "Legislative Program" show the effect of the proposed legislation on them. But we will provide, for each of the block grants, the information that you want, that is, where it would go without the block grants, among what programs.

Mr. COUGHLIN. Right.

Mr. LYNN. Certainly.

[The information follows:]

IMPACT ON 1977 BUDGET OF NONENACTMENT OF BLOCK GRANT PROPOSALS
[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Financial assistance for health care ^{1 2}	226, 541	648, 803
Financial assistance for elementary and secondary education ³	-262, 558	-197, 016
Financial assistance for community services ³	-40, 000	-40, 000
Child nutrition reform ²	1, 057, 607	739, 731

¹ In the event that the health block grant is not enacted, additional reductions of \$600,000,000 in budget authority and outlays in the medicaid program would be proposed.

² Additional information is provided in the following tables.

³ The block grants for education and for community services provide increases in funds over what would result from nonenactment of the proposals. Since program distribution is not predetermined, due to the nature of the block grants, it is not possible to distribute the savings which would result from non-enactment.

1977 FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR HEALTH CARE IMPACT OF NONENACTMENT
[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Health Services Administration (health services):		
Community Health Services:		
Community health centers.....	+155, 190	.....
Maternal and child health.....	+211, 422	.....
Family Planning.....	+79, 435	.....
Migrant health.....	+19, 200	.....
Quality Assurance.....	+10, 000	.....
Payment to Hawaii.....	+1, 200	.....
Emergency medical services.....	+25, 100	.....
Program management.....	+8, 678	.....
Subtotal.....	+510, 225	+210, 444
Center for Disease Control (preventive health services): Disease control: Project grants (includes salaries).....	+33, 710	.....
Subtotal.....	+33, 710	+15, 000

1977 FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR HEALTH CARE IMPACT OF NONEACTMENT—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health):		
General mental health:		
Community programs.....	+130,800	
Management and information.....	+3,759	
Alcoholism:		
Community programs.....	+79,051	
Management and information.....	+1,101	
Program direction.....	+1,620	
Subtotal.....	+216,331	+30,832
Health Resources Administration (health resources):		
Health planning.....	+90,000	
Program management.....	+6,300	
Subtotal.....	+96,300	+55,000
Social and Rehabilitation Service (public assistance):		
Medicaid.....	+9,292,000	
Salaries and expenses.....	+24,250	
Subtotal.....	+9,316,250	+9,314,000
Office of Human Development (human development):		
Developmental disabilities grants.....	+53,625	
Salaries and expenses.....	+1,600	
Subtotal.....	+55,225	+24,727
Total, health services.....	+10,228,041	+9,650,003
Deduct financial assistance for health care:		
Block grant.....	-10,000,000	
Program management.....	-1,500	
Subtotal.....	-10,001,500	-9,001,200
Total impact of nonenactment.....	+226,541	+648,803

1977 CHILD NUTRITION REFORM IMPACT OF NONENACTMENT

	Budget authority	Outlays
Institutional nutrition support:		
Meal assistance for children (family income above 195 percent of the poverty guideline).....	+664,185	
Reduced price meals for children (family income above the poverty guideline up to 195 percent).....	+183,850	
Free meals for children (below the poverty guidelines and other).....	+1,930,272	
Subtotal.....	+2,778,307	+2,469,431
Special nutrition supplements:		
Developmental nutrition supplementation.....	+264,350	
Project support.....	+7,700	
Subtotal.....	+272,050	+263,050
Food program administration:		
Food assistance program.....	-10,000	
Institutional nutrition support.....	+14,500	
Special nutrition supplements.....	+2,750	
Subtotal.....	+7,250	+7,250
Total, child nutrition.....	+3,057,607	+2,739,731
Deduct block grant.....		
Subtotal.....	-2,000,000	-2,000,000
Total impact of nonenactment.....	+1,057,607	+739,731

Mr. GREENSPAN. We do have a number now. The estimate for unemployment for the fiscal year 1977 is 7.1 percent.

AID TO ISRAEL

Mr. COUGHLIN. 7.1. Thank you.

My final question may have already been answered in the record and that is with respect to aid to Israel.

Did you provide for Mr. Yates a breakdown of the total aid to Israel?

Mr. LYNN. I did not.

Mr. COUGHLIN. I know the question is very difficult.

Mr. LYNN. I did not really respond to Mr. Yates with respect to the figures that he gave me, other than the one figure in the budget. I think we should await the President's presentation through the State Department, of those figures to the Congress. This will occur in about 2 weeks.

Mr. COUGHLIN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I believe my time has expired.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Murtha.

BEHAVIOR OF INTEREST RATES WITH LARGE DEFICIT

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Greenspan, I wonder, I listened to the Secretary of the Treasury last year talk about the interest rate in direct relationship between the capital that private industry can borrow and the U.S. Government. He was on my radio show, said the same thing, and I agreed with him then; interest rates, with the largest deficit in our history, went down.

I wonder if you can explain that?

Mr. GREENSPAN. Interest rates are determined by a number of factors, including inflation, and expectations of future inflation, the deficit and the supply and demand relationships in the credit markets. As I indicated previously, the imbalance between demand and supply of funds was not large last year, partly because private demands went down. But, just as important and perhaps even more so, was the fact that inflation has been receding. One thing which has added unduly to the level of interest has been what we call inflation premiums in the interest rate structure. That is, what we find is that as inflation proceeds, it tends to become embodied in the interest rates which lenders require. If they expect inflation to proceed they tend to become less willing to lend at interest rates which do not take account of the expected loss in the real value of their savings on capital. That is, obviously they don't want to get money back which is worth a good deal less several years hence.

The reduction in the rate of inflation and, more importantly, in the expected future rate of inflation has tended to soften interest rates or at least prevented any significant increase. This is not to say, however, that the threat of significantly higher interest rates is not there if we allow our budget deficits to continue at present levels. As the recovery proceeds we must expect the private demand for credit to expand significantly.

Mr. MURTHA. But you have to admit it didn't happen as the Secretary last year predicted. We haven't had the competition from private capital, private business, to borrow the money, so they are able to get the money at a much lower rate this year.

It is not as disastrous as he predicted last year at this very time in the overview hearings.

Mr. GREENSPAN. I cannot say. I am not familiar with the exact remarks of the Secretary and I don't think it would be appropriate for me to answer for him. I often find that one's recollection of what one said at a specific time tends not to be quite what one remembers and I would tend to qualify my remarks quite considerably in that respect. Since the Secretary will be back here tomorrow morning, I would suggest you put the question directly to him.

Mr. LYNN. I will add one thing though. As you said, they have come down, but I don't think there is anybody, other than somebody who is lending at some of these rates, that wouldn't like to see them come down appreciably further. They have come down relative to where they were, but as someone who still has a very active interest in housing in the United States, I would like to point out that when a person who goes to get a mortgage faces a darned high interest rate so does a student who goes to get a loan. So what we have to do is give a strong signal to the lending community that we mean business on inflation. We are going to get out of their hair in terms of our borrowing and get that interest rate still lower.

Incidentally, the more we show fiscal responsibility, the more room there is for the Fed to be flexible on monetary policy.

FAILURE OF INTEREST RATES TO INCREASE WITH LARGE DEFICIT

Mr. MURTHA. I see what you are saying, but still we have the largest deficit in our history, which I have indicated to be last year, and I believed we were going to have even higher interest rates because the Government had to go out and borrow this money. What concerns me is that it didn't happen and what we are basing the whole budget on is not workin' the same way it was originally predicted.

Mr. GREENSPAN. Well, I wouldn't quite put it that way. In the Economic Report for 1975 we stated that 1975 was unlikely to be a year of significant problems in the capital markets. The more important question is the qualifications with respect to the relative credit demands that were involved. And in conjunction with the question that Mr. Long raised earlier, our expectations for inflation were slightly higher than actually materialized.

One of the most important determinants of private area credit requirements that we have found is the rate of price increase, because that, in a sense, creates the so-called nominal level of borrowing requirements. Those, I think, were lower than we did expect.

POSITION ON APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY OF TREASURY TO NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL BY LEGISLATION

Mr. MURTHA. One other question. Director Lynn, maybe you can comment on the Secretary's position on whether he thinks the Secretary of the Treasury should be on the National Security Council?

Mr. LYNN. The only comment I would make is that there is presently authority under the law to put the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of HUD, the Secretary of HEW, the OMB Director, or anyone else that the President wants to put on the NSC.

My own judgment is that there are issues most surely that the Secretary of the Treasury should be consulted on. It is also my very strong view, however, that the groups around the President, the people that advise him, should be the groups as he chooses them, and I don't believe they should be mandated. I think there is a very important principle in this regard as to what freedom of choice the President should have as to permanent membership on any body.

As I said, there is complete freedom under the law now to add any Cabinet officer to the NSC.

Mr. MURTHA. Would you comment on whether you think he should be on the National Security Council?

Mr. LYNN. I think that it is an issue that is best left to the President of the United States.

Mr. MURTHA. In other words, you have no opinion on it? You don't know what the Secretary's opinion is on it, or you don't care to answer?

Mr. LYNN. I think the best thing to do is to leave the flexibility with the President to call in the Secretary of the Treasury, to call in OMB Directors, HUD Secretaries, whomever he wishes.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman from Montana.

TOOLS OTHER THAN TRADITIONAL TAX AND SPENDING POLICIES TO ACHIEVE
LOWER EMPLOYMENT, LOWER INFLATION, AND LOWER INTEREST RATES

Mr. BAUCUS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Most of the discussion today has been focused on finding ways to lower unemployment, lower inflation, or lower interest rates. Yet it seems to me that most of the discussion has been based upon traditional Keynesian analysis of fiscal policy.

I think you will all agree that in the last several months there were many economists who have emphasized "stagflation," during which we cannot get at both unemployment and inflation. That is, the Phillips curve does not seem quite as true in the last few years as perhaps it might have been in earlier years.

My question really is, what tools do we have other than traditional spending and tax policy to try to achieve these goals?

I am wondering to what degree you have tried to examine the structure of the American economy—that is, the recent structure compared with past years—to see how the economy is structured differently and to see what other tools might be available.

Mr. GREENSPAN. The first thing I would say is that it depends on one's view of the way our economic system functions.

Mr. BAUCUS. That is my question; how do we do it?

Mr. GREENSPAN. OK. There are basically two extreme points of view on this. There is one which I would call the simplistic Keynesian view, which I do not think is really as extreme a form as I will describe. It holds unless there is constant fiscal stimulation from the Federal Government, the private sector of the economy will fall into chronic stagnation. That is a view which I think was very prevalent in the 1930's, and I think has pretty much dissipated.

The other extreme view is that the economy left completely alone will immediately restore full employment.

Mr. BAUCUS. I am sorry, we do not have too much time, just very briefly.

Mr. GREENSPAN. OK, no lectures.

Mr. BAUCUS. Good.

Mr. GREENSPAN. Our point of view is that the vitality of the private sector itself is one of, if not the most important factor which will allow the recovery to continue and to move the economy back toward full employment. Consequently, it is very important to construct and to follow policies which allow the private sector to function.

Mr. BAUCUS. You think the economy is more rigid now so that it is more difficult to find the natural solution?

I am wondering about excessive concentration of economic power today, which makes it difficult. You have already mentioned excessive regulations and the attempt to deregulate to a degree in some areas. That seems to imply there are other ways of getting at these problems. It seems to imply a certain rigidity.

What I am pointing to is antitrust policy; have you looked at that?

CONCENTRATION IN CORPORATIONS AND LABOR UNIONS

Mr. GREENSPAN. I would say this: that the evidence of degrees of concentration suggest that there is no more now than there was 15 years ago.

Mr. BAUCUS. Do you have studies to show that?

Mr. GREENSPAN. I would think, yes; it depends on how one estimates or judges it, but I would say that in a general sense, as I would judge it, the power of large corporate business, the power of large labor unions is about where it was, if not, in a certain sense, less so, than it was 15 years ago.

Mr. BAUCUS. You do not think there is any greater concentration of power?

Mr. GREENSPAN. I do not.

Mr. BAUCUS. In either of these two areas?

Mr. GREENSPAN. No evidence I see supports that.

Mr. BAUCUS. Could you supply for the record the basis of that statement?

Mr. GREENSPAN. Certainly.

Remember, there is another way of saying, what is the evidence in support of that point of view that there is more concentration? Is it defensible?

There are two ways of coming at this particular appropriation.

Mr. BAUCUS. Frankly, I am astounded at your answer, but I would like to see it.

Mr. GREENSPAN. I will furnish it.

[The information follows:]

Concentration of economic power can be measured in several different ways but probably the most commonly used method is to relate the combined value of shipments or of value added of the largest four companies in an industry to the industry's total shipments value or value added: these are so-called concentration ratios.

Concentration when measured by these ratios has not increased throughout the economy in the last decade. Census Bureau calculations show 31 percent of manufacturing industries with ratios greater than 50 percent in 1954, and 35 percent with ratios this high in 1970. This comprised 45 industries in 1954 and 52 industries in 1970. Such small changes in numbers of industries considered highly concentrated have led a number of experts to come to the con-

clusion that concentration has been stable. For example, Betty Bock, of the Conference Board, in the 1974 study, "Restructuring Proposals: Measuring Competition," concludes that "there has not been an upward shift in industry concentration as a whole." A study by Jesse Markham, of Harvard, "Conglomerate Enterprise and Public Policy" (1973), comes to the same general conclusion in the process of analyzing the effect of large corporate mergers. The evidence indicates that large corporations have grown significantly but not relative to the growth trend of their industries.

Such comparisons, particularly when made over time, can only be approximate. The basic data from which the ratios are calculated are imprecise because the shipments or value added reported by companies typically include a wider range of products than that used to define the industry. As a result the measures of both the size of the industries and of the companies within the industries are not as precise as would be desirable.

Mr. LYNN. I will add just from the bird's-eye view of the Budget Director, that we have increased budgets in this area of antitrust activity including additional funds to handle some of the larger cases that are pending.

Mr. BAUCUS. But what about new legislation?

Mr. LYNN. What we are talking about is enforcement of a law that has served us very well and has undergone evolution.

Mr. BAUCUS. You have to agree that the present antitrust laws are largely unworkable; that is, it takes years to resolve litigation. Take IBM, for example.

Mr. GREENSPAN. You are raising a totally different question. That does not refer to the question of degree of concentration. You are asking about the actual implementation of the laws themselves.

Mr. BAUCUS. My basic question is to what degree is there more concentration and to what degree does concentration impede reaching the goals we are trying to achieve, that is impede the utility of fiscal policy?

Mr. GREENSPAN. I think the question is more general.

To what extent has the power to implement specific prices and wage decisions been significantly altered?

Specific concentration measures are only a statistical analysis. The extent by which they do or do not increase or decrease, does not necessarily answer your question. There is more to it than that.

Mr. BAUCUS. All right. I am looking forward to your answer.

Mr. LYNN. Off the record.

[Discussion off the record.]

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. REGULA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

ZERO BASE BUDGET TECHNIQUE

Mr. Lynn, does the OMB use the zero base technique each year or periodically in its review of each agency's budget?

Mr. LYNN. We do not use zero base budgeting, as it has become known, every year for every program. To define zero base, it means looking at every program based on the assumption that it is brand new, and asking "do you need this program at all?" We do not believe that is necessary, but we do believe on a rotational basis, taking highest priorities first, every program must be reviewed periodically to see whether or not the program itself continues to have a justification for

spending money and, if so, whether the President's program should be revised and what efficiencies should be put in.

I remember hearing the other night about efficiency being the responsibility of the executive branch. We take that charge seriously.

I would refer you to "Seventy Issues," the book we put out to supplement the budget. We have page after page after page of evaluations, and they are only samples of ones that are going on. We try to work this into the management by objectives system. It is something that I personally am putting a very high priority on and have sent that message to our program associate directors.

Mr. REGULA. Do you think the authorizing and appropriating committees of Congress should also use a zero base concept on a cyclical basis?

Mr. LYNN. As to the programs that they are reviewing?

Mr. REGULA. Their relevancy, et cetera.

Mr. LYNN. I think that would be extremely useful. I think it is difficult to come up with a rigid timetable or a rigid definition as to what to look at, but this is work we all have to do.

INCREASES IN REVENUES

Mr. REGULA. On another track, I note in the income figures here the increases. Are these receipts based on today's economy or a projected activity on the corporate and personal receipts?

Mr. LYNN. They are based on forecasts and projections, depending on what period you are looking at.

For fiscal year 1976, of course, we have half of the year behind us, so it is a forecast as to what is going to happen under the economic assumptions that are given in budget. The receipts estimates are based on those assumptions, which are forecasts for 1976 and 1977 and extrapolations beyond that.

FINANCING OF DEFICIT

Mr. REGULA. The deficit you mentioned earlier today would be approximately \$76 billion for fiscal 1976. Is that correct?

Mr. LYNN. That is right, sir.

Mr. REGULA. What part of that will be handled by borrowing and what part by expanding the money supply?

Mr. LYNN. I have forgotten now what Bill said total borrowing will be, because it is not just the deficit that we have to cover. We have offbudget financing to do, such as the Federal Financing Bank and so on. The estimated change in gross Federal debt is \$89.8 billion for 1976, \$18.9 billion in the transition quarter, and \$66.7 billion in 1977. Now that is not the borrowing from the public. Change in debt held by the public is \$87.5 billion for 1976, \$20 billion for the TQ, and \$53.8 billion for 1977.

That is a lot of money.

Mr. REGULA. So that, in effect, a good chunk of it comes from expanding the money supply and having the Treasury pick up these borrowings?

Mr. LYNN. I do not believe that is how it is calculated.

Do you want to expand on that, Alan.

Dr. GREENSPAN. Yes, just quickly.

Mr. Regula, actually, the borrowing comes from the private savings flows, that is the basic area.

You would not say that it is being financed through an increase in the money supply, but the appropriate way to look at it is, there are occasions when the borrowings are too large, and when this occurs the spillover is into bank credit demands.

In fact, one of the whole issues of the crowding out analysis is that when we get to the point, when in fact the private demand for credit is expanding vigorously, Federal borrowings at present rates are likely to force expansion of bank credit and the money supply, to finance the very heavy borrowings unless we are willing to allow interest rates to rise very significantly. It is at that point that we will run into trouble.

While we have really not gotten to that particular point just yet, we are going to face this particular problem in the future unless we act now to avert it. It is a very grave concern of ours and something which is very important to avoid.

NET WORTH STATEMENT FOR THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

Mr. REGULA. One last question. Have you attempted at all to put the U.S. Government on a balance sheet, assets and liability, to come up with a net worth figure, vis-a-vis what Fortune magazine did some years ago?

Mr. LYNN. There was also a study done fairly recently by Arthur Anderson, which piqued my curiosity. I sat down with Mr. O'Neill and Mr. McOmber, and we tried to do our own. I must admit it is a very difficult job. How do you impute the gain from Federal assets, and what depreciation rate do you use? It becomes very difficult.

That does not mean that we might not try to come up with some concepts on what the coverage for our debts is year to year on a cash-flow analysis. I think maybe some more work of that kind would be useful.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman from California.

Mr. BURGNER. Mr. Chairman, this meeting is about over. The reason I know is because it is my turn. I will be very brief.

CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF NATIONAL DEBT

I was very pleased to hear Secretary Simon this morning make a very strong point about the cumulative effect of the national debt. That has been of great concern to me and ought to be of concern to all of us.

I am deeply concerned about the national debt. Looking at this book, "Special Analysis," on page 50, I remember some people used to tell me not to worry about the national debt because we owed it to ourselves. I do not believe that is true, at least the public portion which they estimate in 1977 to be \$558 billion, we owe to other people, some people in this room, some people all over the world, I suppose.

Is it not true that anybody that holds an instrument of debt of the Treasury holds a piece of the national debt?

Mr. LYNN. Yes.

Mr. BURGNER. Does not each and every one of those have an amortization schedule and a fixed interest rate and a date at which it must be paid off?

Mr. LYNN. Indeed, yes.

IMPACT OF INTERESTS ON THE DEFICIT

Mr. BURGNER. OK. We are now borrowing money to pay interest, right?

Mr. LYNN. Right.

Mr. BURGNER. OK. The interest—

Mr. LYNN. Net interest is now 8 cents out of every dollar in the budget.

Mr. BURGNER. That is an absolute disaster if perpetuated indefinitely. Even the Keynesians, correct me if I am wrong, don't think you should deficit-spend forever, or do they, Chairman Greenspan?

Mr. GREENSPAN. I cannot speak for all of them, but I suspect very few would.

Mr. BURGNER. As I recall, it was a deficit-spend in time of recession; when things are on the plus side, you put money away. We have never done that. All we do is spend. Should we take any comfort at all from the chart on page 5, which says that the interest payment, or the debt rather, as related to gross national product is only 30, or is that because gross national product is so grossly inflated? Do you follow me?

Mr. GREENSPAN. Yes. It is a complex question, but I think you do not take any comfort.

I might point out, further, that the issue of the level of the debt as far as inflation is concerned turns out to be less important than the deficit itself which really determines the rate of change of the debt outstanding.

I do not find that the level of debt as a percent of GNP tells me very much about either the economy or about the rate of inflation, but I do agree with the point that you were implying. To the extent that you are creating inflation by heavy cumulative deficits, by raising the general price level you clearly raise the GNP, and that is the denominator of this ratio.

So that in that respect, there are limits to how far that ratio can rise because, if it gets very high, you will be generating enough inflation to increase the GNP to push the ratio down in the other direction.

So that happens to be one of the reasons why I do not find it a terribly useful number.

Mr. BURGNER. Thank you, Dr. Greenspan.

NEED TO BALANCE BUDGET

Finally, Mr. Chairman, this Government has never been able to spend its way out of trouble and never will. It was tried all during the 1930's and failed miserably. We sunk into an even deeper recession in 1938. It was only World War II that perhaps artificially bailed us out. So I do not take any comfort at all from the fact that it looks like this debt is perhaps a manageable percent of the gross national product. If we do not get this thing in balance, relatively soon in about 3 or 4 years, I would predict nothing but disaster, particularly by imposing the cruelest tax of all, inflation, the one none of us vote for, except every day around here.

So I commend you in your efforts. I think the President is taking a forthright approach, and I hope he makes it. Thank you.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Edwards, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Miller, Mrs. Burke, Mr. Burgener, does anyone have any further questions?

Thank you very much, gentlemen, for a very lively and interesting day.

Mr. LYNN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MAHON. We will meet again tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

Mr. LYNN. We look forward to it, sir.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1976.

THE FEDERAL BUDGET FOR 1977

WITNESSES

HON. WILLIAM E. SIMON, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

JAMES T. LYNN, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

ARTHUR BURNS, CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF GOVERNORS, FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

PAUL H. O'NEILL, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

DALE McOMBER, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR BUDGET REVIEW, OMB

DONALD G. OGILVIE, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, OMB

CALVIN J. COLLIER, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR FOR ECONOMICS AND GOVERNMENTS, OMB

JAMES L. MITCHELL, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, NATURAL RESOURCES, ENERGY, AND SCIENCE, OMB

RUDOLPH G. PENNER, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR ECONOMIC POLICY, OMB

Mr. MAHON. The committee will please come to order. Off the record.

[Discussion off the record.]

Mr. MAHON. The committee will now come to order.

We will enter the second day of hearing with respect to the overall fiscal situation, the budget, and the economic and fiscal problems which confront us.

Yesterday we had with us Secretary Simon, Mr. Lynn, and Mr. Greenspan. Today, in addition to Secretary Simon and Mr. Lynn, we are fortunate to have with us at this time Arthur Burns, a very distinguished American who is always most helpful to this committee and most cooperative with the Congress.

Do you have a written statement, Mr. Burns?

Mr. BURNS. Well, I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, I have not had the time to prepare a formal statement, but I am ready to speak. I have some notes before me. I have a few things in my head and I think I can proceed.

Mr. MAHON. Yes. We will thank you for not having a formal statement to present, Mr. Burns.

I think we can have a very productive hearing. We will run until about 12 or 12:15, and resume about 2. There is a joint session of the House at noon, but I do not think there will be any problem there.

Mr. Burns, I do not want to be parochial, but the bankers of my State are in town today and I will be meeting with them. I would

like to be able to tell them what the situation is confronting this country, what the economic problems are, what the answers are to our fiscal problems, and I want to be able to tell them what Arthur Burns thinks about the present economic state of the Nation, what he recommends.

I will not be able to do that unless you enlighten us with respect to your views, and I am sure you are going to give us those hard-hitting views that you never withhold from us when you come before the committee.

So I would suggest to the members of the Appropriations Committee that we give you free rein now to tell us what we should tell our constituents and what we should tell our bankers and the labor movement and the farmers and all the rest of the people about the situation which now confronts us, and of course the economists. If you can enlighten the economists, that will be indeed a very helpful thing, and get them together so we can know for sure what the future holds.

So the field is yours, Dr. Burns.

Mr. BURNS. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I am not going to try to tell you how to inform your constituents, and I am not going to try to preach a sermon to my fellow economists. I will simply tell you what I think.

Mr. MAHON. Great.

Mr. BURNS. I can summarize briefly what I have on my mind, and what I would like to convey to this committee, in three broad propositions.

First, a good recovery of economic activity is now underway.

Second, inflation moderated appreciably during the past year, but there is a grave danger that it may accelerate again.

Third, the course of fiscal policy during this year and next will play a decisive role in determining whether or not our country can win the battle against inflation.

Let me turn to the first of these propositions. A good economic recovery has been underway since April or May of last year. The recovery has gathered some momentum; in the second half of 1975 the physical volume of our Nation's total production rose at an annual rate of approximately 9 percent, which is a rather rapid rate of increase.

Industrial production—that is, the output of our factories, mines and utilities—grew even faster. Between April and December of 1975, industrial production rose at an annual rate of 12 percent.

These gains in production have been widespread. They started in the nondurable goods fields—in the production of textiles, leather products, paper products, chemicals. After midyear, the scope of the expansion in production broadened out and most durable goods lines—such as the machinery and equipment trades, the metals industry, and the furniture industry—showed appreciable gains.

The increases in production led to a material strengthening in the demand for labor. Since March of last year, total employment has increased by 1.7 million. The factory workweek has lengthened. It is, as of the latest count, 1½ hours longer on the average than it was last February. And the unemployment rate has declined from approximately 9 percent last spring to about 8 percent presently.

As 1975 ended, the economy was moving up at a fast clip. In the month of December, industrial production rose 1 percent; employ-

ment rose by a quarter of a million; retail sales rose by a remarkable 3½ percent. In fact, the rise in retail sales toward the end of last year was so rapid that inventories of trade firms actually fell.

Let me try now to speculate a little about the future with you. As I see the economy, there is good reason to expect that the expansion in production and employment will continue in the months immediately ahead. Certainly, inventory restocking will be needed to fill half-empty shelves in many of our firms.

The confidence of consumers is returning. People around the country are in a better mood now; and they are spending more freely.

Our export markets are strong. As you may have read in this morning's paper, we had a trade surplus in 1975 of \$11 billion. Our exports will continue expanding this year, partly because other industrial countries are beginning to recover. Also, prices, by and large, have risen less rapidly in our country than abroad, and American business firms are in a stronger competitive position.

The housing industry, as you know, is depressed, but there has been some improvement and I think there will be gradual further improvement. The backlog of unsold homes is diminishing. Money is certainly in ample supply at our thrift institutions. The inflow of funds to our mortgage lending institutions this January appears to be breaking all records for that month.

Business capital spending, so far, has not shown any convincing signs of recovery. This is not entirely surprising because business investment in fixed capital often lags in the recovery process. But I think that there are cogent reasons for expecting business capital investment to join the recovery process before very long.

As you well know, the stock market has been rising briskly, interest rates of late have fallen rather sharply, and corporate profits have moved up with considerable vigor—in fact, with unexpected vigor. Also, the utilization rate of our manufacturing industries has been rising. The Federal Reserve Board maintains an index of the rate of capacity utilization of materials-producing industries. That rate was 70 percent in the first quarter of 1975, and by the fourth quarter it had risen to 81 percent.

When the average rate of capacity use is 81 percent, there will be some industries that are well above that figure and there will be some firms within these industries that are higher still.

In sum, with an ample supply of money available, with profits improving, and with the rate of utilization of our factories rising, I think we can reasonably expect that the capital goods industries, before very long, will be showing significant expansion once again.

Our financial markets are now in an excellent position to support further economic recovery. Interest rates have declined over the past 6 months in contrast to what usually happens in the early stages of a recovery. Usually, interest rates begin rising, and they sometimes rise sharply, at about the same time as economic activity starts to recover. But interest rates now are below their lows of last June; in fact, interest rates on many short-term securities are lower now than they have been at any time since the fall of 1972. The rise in stock prices also favors the continuance of economic expansion. This is making it easier for business firms to raise equity capital. It is also making people feel richer and is thus helping to rebuild confidence all around.

It is also important to note that the liquidity position of our banks, of our thrift institutions, and of our business firms has improved very materially since the spring and summer of last year.

The critical question, of course, is how far and how fast the recovery that is now under way will proceed. In the nature of things, neither I nor anyone else can speak with great confidence on this question concerning the future. But I can say this much with assurance: the strength and the duration of the recovery that we are now experiencing will depend in large part on how well this country does in our continuing struggle with inflation.

Last year we made significant progress. Consumer prices rose 7 percent last year, compared with an increase of 12 percent during 1974. Wholesale prices rose 4 percent last year, compared with 21 percent during 1974.

But we must not become complacent about the improvement that has taken place on the inflation front, because the progress we made was pretty much concentrated in the first half of 1975, when economic activity was weak. In the second half of 1975, troublesome signs appeared of a quickening in the pace of inflation. Wholesale prices of industrial commodities rose at a 9-percent annual rate, which was more than twice the rate of increase in the first half of 1975. That was a disturbing development. Also, wage rate increases remained rapid last year. As you well know, they have been running far above the long-term rate of improvement in productivity.

If the rate of inflation quickens this year, as may happen, that would pose a threat to the continuance of economic recovery. If the rate of inflation quickens, the restoration of confidence that is now underway would probably soon come to an end. If the rate of inflation quickens, interest rates would rise and financial markets might become unsettled. If the rate of inflation quickens, the flow of funds to our thrift institutions—and thus mortgage credit supplies—would tend to dry up, and housing would suffer grievously once again. Consumer spending would also tend to weaken, because in our times consumers respond to inflation not by spending at a faster rate but by saving at a faster rate. This is one of the important lessons of recent times—a lesson that as yet is not understood well enough.

In view of what I have said, it seems to me that the task for public policy is eminently clear: we in government must avoid policies that release a new wave of inflation. To the extent that we do so, we will enhance the prospects for a vigorous and durable economic expansion.

Now let me say a word or two about monetary policy. We at the Federal Reserve have been very mindful, not only of the need to expand jobs in our country, but also of the need to reduce the rate of inflation—because, unless that happens, we will not have good times in our land.

During the past year, all of the major monetary aggregates expanded at a moderate pace. Thus, between the fourth quarter of 1974 and the fourth quarter of 1975, the narrowly defined money supply—namely, currency plus demand deposits, frequently referred to as M_1 —rose 4½ percent. A more broadly defined money supply, which includes also time and savings deposits of commercial banks except for large certificates of deposit, rose 8 percent during that period.

These increases proved to be sufficient not only to finance a vigorous recovery in the physical volume of economic activity; they proved sufficient also, I am sorry to say, to finance a fairly high rate of inflation. Moreover, interest rates fell materially, and this indicates that the moderate rates of expansion in the monetary aggregates were fully sufficient, if not more than sufficient, to take care of the Nation's legitimate needs.

We at the Federal Reserve have the firm intention of staying with a course of moderation in monetary policy. Clearly we need continued growth in economic activity; clearly this growth needs to be financed. We expect to provide sufficient money and credit to finance a satisfactory rate of expansion, but we do not have the slightest intention of throwing caution to the winds and of taking the risk of rekindling inflation.

The principles which are guiding monetary policy at the present time should, in my judgment, also shape the course of fiscal policy if our country is to regain any chance of lasting prosperity.

I need hardly remind this committee that since 1960 we have had a deficit in our Federal budget every year but one. I need hardly remind this committee that in the 10 fiscal years from 1968 through 1977, taking account of the President's recently announced budget, the Federal budget deficit will have exceeded \$20 billion in each of 6 years. And I need hardly remind this committee that in the 5 years ending with fiscal year 1976, the deficit in the unified budget will have cumulated to about \$160 billion. And if we take off-budget outlays into account—as we should, and as I hope Mr. Lynn soon will—the total rises to over \$180 billion.

The President has recommended a budget for the coming fiscal year which aims to slow down materially the rate of increase in Federal spending. Partly for that reason and partly also because of expected increases in revenues, the budget deficit is projected to decline from \$76 billion in fiscal 1976 to \$43 billion in fiscal 1977.

I would certainly like to see faster progress in reducing the deficit, but I do recognize that the deficit now results in large part from the fact that economic activity is well below the full employment level.

The President's recommendation to cut back on the growth of Federal expenditures and also to cut taxes strikes me as sound. Federal expenditures have been growing very rapidly in our country. According to my calculations, last year total governmental expenditures at the Federal, State and local levels amounted to something like 38 or 39 percent of the dollar value of our Nation's production. That percentage has been growing progressively over the years. The private sector in our economy is shrinking. Let us not overlook the fact that the private sector has been the source of strength and vitality of our economy.

I hope that the Congress will, in general, follow the recommendations in the President's budget message. I am speaking of overall totals, not of the details of the budget.

This committee can serve a vital national function. I trust that you will bear carefully in mind, as you have in the past, the urgent need of this country to follow a course of fiscal prudence and that you, Mr. Chairman, and your colleagues on this committee, will bring

your great influence to bear on the thinking of the Budget Committee and the various legislative committees.

Mr. MAHON. Thank you very much, Dr. Burns.

As we did in the hearing yesterday, we will proceed according to committee rules, the 5-minute rule.

FURTHER TAX REDUCTION

Do you embrace the idea of a further tax cut this year at a time, it seems, that the economy is improving, bearing in mind that the tax cut would increase the deficit?

Do you not think we should proceed with some caution in making an additional tax cut?

Mr. BURNS. I think we ought to proceed with caution. We certainly ought not to cut taxes unless we also cut expenditures; I, for one, would cut expenditures more than I would cut taxes. And, depending on the state of the economy around midyear, may not favor a tax cut at all.

EFFECT OF CUTTING FEDERAL SPENDING

Mr. MAHON. Well, if you cut Federal spending too much, would it—or if you cut Federal spending sharply, would that tend to throw more people out of work, cause additional billions to be spent in unemployment compensation—and is it not a bit dangerous to drastically reduce Federal spending?

I am one who has been a fiscal conservative through these years and propose to continue to be, but I would like to have your comment with respect to the matter.

Mr. BURNS. My impression that I have is that drastic cuts are not contemplated in the President's budget. I think the President's budget actually contemplates an increase in spending of about 5½ percent.

To be thoroughly candid with you, I think this country could take a smaller increase in spending. But I do not want to criticize the President's budget. I think that if the Congress goes along with it, we would be doing remarkably well.

ROLE OF DEFICITS WITH REGARD TO UNEMPLOYMENT

I think we have to revise some of our thinking. Mr. Chairman, about the role of deficits with regard to unemployment. In recent decades practically all of us more or less have adopted the theory that in a time of unemployment it is wise for the Government to pursue an easy money policy and also a liberal fiscal policy—that is, to raise expenditures, to cut taxes. That is the policy we have pursued in handling our successive recessions that we have had during the past 30 years. And that policy has worked well every time, until now. Now we are living in a different world.

The world is different because even in time of economic slump, such as we have been having, the price level has been rising rather sharply.

Keynesian policies, which had served this country and other countries well in earlier recessions, are no longer working because people are reacting in unexpected ways to the inflation which has come to accompany recession. The Congress may legislate a deficit and the

monetary authority may foster easier credit; but the inflation that is taking place simultaneously with high unemployment leads people to save more and thereby to nullify the will of the Congress. This has tended to happen in our country, and according to a survey I had made a few months ago, the same thing has happened in the great majority of industrialized countries around the world. These high rates of inflation generate a faster rate of saving on the part of and the faster rate of saving tends to nullify the expansionary fiscal policy that our Congress and legislatures in other countries seek to pursue.

So we are living in a non-Keynesian world. We do not yet fully understand it, but the old remedies are no longer working as they once did. Hard though it may be, we simply have to absorb these new facts and readjust our thinking.

Mr. MAHON. Let me interrupt at this moment. I would like for you to expand these remarks for the record.

You made reference to Mr. Lynn, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and the fact that there is a whale of a difference between what we call the deficit and the actual obligations of the government, the increase in the debt. When you talk to people about the increase in the debt, this year being about \$90 billion, you lose credibility because they read in the paper we have a deficit of \$67 billion.

Maybe this is legislative in nature, but something ought to be done in order that we would quit fooling the people with regard to this situation, and I would like to have your comments for the record with regard to that situation.

[Dr. Burns subsequently submitted the following information for the record.]

Although the deficit in the unified budget is by far the most important determinant of the annual increase in public debt, total borrowing from the public also reflects the activities of the so-called off-budget agencies. These outlays are estimated presently by the Administration to reach somewhat more than \$9 billion in the current fiscal year. Moreover, in order to appreciate the full magnitude of Federal sector borrowing, we should also consider the activities of the government-sponsored agencies, whose net outlays are likely to reach \$8 billion in this fiscal year. When all of these items are added together, the indicated Federal deficit mounts to \$93 billion.

If a serious effort to achieve fiscal discipline is to be made, it is essential that the Congress scrutinize very carefully the off-budget status of various Federal agencies.

Mr. MAHON. I would hope Mr. Cederberg might explore this matter with respect to the budget calculations.

Mr. Cederberg?

Mr. CEDERBERG. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Dr. Burns, you have covered the area that we have a great deal of interest in. I just want to ask you this one question.

ACTIONS TO AVOID SO AS TO AVOID DISRUPTION OF RECOVERY

You said that we in the Congress ought to take certain actions and so forth. Could you tell us some of the actions we should or should not take, so that we will not have any adverse impact on the recovery that appears to be slowly taking place?

If I listened to your statement correctly, we are on this slow road to recovery; the signals indicate a pretty favorable situation. But I

also sense that you see some danger signs along the way unless we do take certain actions.

VELOCITY OF MONEY

I understand you get a new theory on the velocity of money. Can you give us a little bit of what that theory of velocity of money is? And also, after we get that, I notice in the Washington Post this morning that the Secretary of the Treasury has a new accounting idea that is coming up and maybe it might be enlightening to the committee if the Secretary could just let us know what benefits that might have to us.

MR. BURNS. I will be very glad to talk about the subject of the velocity of money. What you refer to as a new theory is not really new at all. It is something that I learned when I was still a graduate student at the university; it is something that I taught students of my own for a period of nearly a half-century. However, my theory of velocity is new in the sense that most economists seem to have forgotten about it, if they ever knew it.

Now, you may recall that last May, in response to a concurrent resolution of the Congress, I announced, on behalf of the Federal Reserve System, that we expected the narrowly-defined money supply to rise over the 12 months beginning in March at a rate in the neighborhood of 5 to 7½ percent.

I went on to state that, while that was our expectation, the world does not stand still and that, as circumstances changed, we would feel free to change our views and act accordingly. The genius of monetary policy is its flexibility.

A fair amount of criticism was heaped on the Federal Reserve. Many economists argued that if the money supply, narrowly-defined, grew at such a rate, the economy would be starved for money, and that we would not have an economic recovery, or that the economic recovery would proceed at snail's pace.

The argument went something like this: We would like to have the physical volume of production grow at an annual rate in the neighborhood of 8 percent; we want inflation to come to an end, but it is not going to come to an end promptly, and we can reasonably anticipate a rate of inflation of something like 6 percent. Therefore, we would like to see the dollar volume of production rise by something like 14 percent in the course of the year. And if the dollar volume of production is going to rise by something like 14 percent, then the money supply ought to rise by something like 14 percent.

Some economists were a little more sophisticated and took account of the fact that the velocity, or turnover, of money—the rapidity with which money moves from one pocket to another—makes some difference.

If the money supply, let us say, were constant, but if the turnover increased, the dollar volume of spending that was being financed would rise. On the basis of some historical studies, they arrived at the conclusion that velocity tends to grow at an average annual rate of 3 or 4 percent. Taking that into account, they figured the money supply should grow at a rate of about 10 percent, or perhaps nine, but certainly faster than 7½ percent which was the upper limit of the range announced by the Federal Reserve.

Well, I am an old student of the business cycle and I learned 50 years ago and 30 years ago and 20 years ago—and, as I said before, I taught many students—that the dynamic variable in the monetary area is not the stock of money but the rapidity with which money turns over; the stock of money is a rather steady variable in contrast to the velocity of money. The velocity of money depends, fundamentally, on the willingness of people to use the existing stock of money, and that willingness depends on the state of confidence.

Looking at historical records of what happened during the first year of successive business cycle expansions, it seemed very reasonable to me to expect a velocity increase during the year not of 3 percent but of something like 7 or 8 percent.

Actually, in the third quarter of last year velocity rose at an annual rate of 11 percent, and in the fourth quarter it rose at an annual rate of 9 percent. Towards the end of last year the growth rate of money fell below our temporary target of 5 to 7½ percent, but an enormous volume of transactions was nevertheless financed at lower rates of interest.

Thus, my theory that the economy has been awash with liquidity and that turnover makes the difference has been fully vindicated by events. Next year that theory may go wrong, but this last year it served us pretty well.

Mr. MAHON. Thank you.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, could I ask that the Secretary and Dr. Burns answer my other questions in the record, and also probably the Secretary cover in the record the new accounting procedures I was reading about in the paper if he thinks it is refined enough to do that.

I might just say on the velocity of money, facetiously, some of us on our side of the aisle thought that the theory of the velocity of money was in direct proportion to the Democratic majorities in the Congress.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Whitten?

Mr. WHITTEN. Doctor, I hope you will understand we have a 5-minute rule on this side of the table. If I ask one question, about 5 minutes will be gone. So I am going to ask you to put your answers in the record.

First, I am going to get it down to a lower level. I studied under a number of economists myself. I know how much they do differ. I would like to ask you to explain in the record your opinion about why over 300 banks now are under close supervision by the FDIC.

[This is addressed on page 185.]

Mr. WHITTEN. I would like for you to explain too in the record why it is that banks, according to the latest report I have, have twice as much of their money invested in government notes, bills, what have you, as against what they had a year ago.

Also, I would like to know why it is they have taken that money out of the business field, where they had loans, which helped production, such as agriculture, which has greatly increased the demands of those engaged in agriculture; pressure is on Government to provide the money because the banks will not.

[The answer to this question appears on page 185.]

Mr. WHITTEN. I think if you would answer those things in the record it would be fine.

PUBLIC WORKS EMPLOYMENT IN LIEU OF UNEMPLOYMENT
COMPENSATION

This morning I met with some of the leadership of the Congress. It develops that in the Presidents' budget I believe there are \$19 billion-odd for unemployment insurance. We are fixing to pass on Thursday, I trust, a \$6 billion public works bill to put these people to work and take them out of the field of receiving unemployment insurance.

I would like to have your comment on that.

Now it has been said by those who preceded you that public works was too slow. I facetiously said that I did not know whether they meant too slow to help us in the election, or just what they meant, but the bill that will come up Thursday provides that these works shall go to those places where they can get started in less than 90 days.

I would like for you to distinguish, if you would, in the record the difference in values between productive work, where the capital goods tend to offset inflation as against wheel-spinning where you do not have anything to show for your money.

If you would, I would appreciate it. It is not that I do not greatly value your answers, but I know it would take lots of time here.

I have used about 2 minutes of my time now. Now I want to ask Mr. Lynn a question.

If you would do that, Dr. Burns, I would appreciate it.

USE OF PERSONNEL CEILINGS TO LIMIT GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITY

Mr. Lynn, yesterday you indicated, if I understood it correctly, that you interpreted the new Budget and Control Act to permit the executive branch, by the limiting of personnel, to defeat the provisions by which Congress can require the executive branch to release funds for specific programs. Did I interpret that wrong?

Mr. LYNN. I think so, Mr. Whitten.

Mr. WHITTEN. Do you contemplate any authority in existing law or under the Constitution to defeat that purpose by freezing personnel, which has been a common practice, particularly in the Farmers Home Administration, in housing, and in many other places where they simply do not have personnel? We give them the money, require you to release, you in turn limit the people, nobody can do the work. That has been a common practice.

Do you anticipate with the change in the law that that will no longer prevail, that you will go ahead and provide the people, numerically, to carry out the intent of Congress if it acts under the impoundment?

Mr. LYNN. We have advised the Congress, Mr. Whitten, that we believe that where there is a ceiling put on personnel, and that ceiling results in funds for those accounts not being spent, we must utilize the rescission or deferral processes that are provided in the Impoundment Control Act. So therefore, if we should come up with an efficiency that we believe results in our not spending money for personnel that has

been appropriated, we so advise the Congress, under the Impoundment Control Act, and then it is up to the Congress to agree or to disagree with us.

On the other hand, if we have an account where the money is being spent but we find, working with the Department, that the funding apportionment really deserves changes between personnel and other things covered by those items, we feel that it does not require utilization of the Impoundment Control Act to do that. But where there is a cut in personnel, a ceiling imposed that results in a savings of funds in that item so that those funds would not be spent, we feel we have to come back to the Congress under the Impoundment Control Act.

Mr. WHITTEN. I have as chairman of the subcommittee frequently given you directive to provide the people. Now you take the Farmers Home Administration; it handles trillions of dollars, you might say, in Government guarantees. If you do not give them the people to properly supervise the commitment of the Government, you are liable to make us lose our shirts. If, on the other hand, you do not give us people to collect the money we have put out, you have done the same thing.

I do not know of any two or three people on that side of the table for whom I have a higher regard for your intellect, ability, keenness of mind, experience, and all those things, but nobody can know everything in this area.

The question with me is, since we have directed those things, since they have been ignored prior to this present act, I am wondering if Congress is faced with appropriating separately for personnel so as to clearly bring personnel within the purview of the Budget Control and Impoundment Act, because Congress is the people's branch and you are its servants, the servants of the people. If Congress acts and provides, the law now says we have a means whereby there is no excuse. Of course, I never was one to support the Impoundment Act. I did not want to acknowledge the executive branch has it.

However, the act says it does not give you any new authority as against the Constitution. If you would give a larger answer, I would appreciate it, because we will be faced in our committees with appropriating especially for personnel, making a separate line item of it, if the executive claims the right to strangle a program by limiting personnel where the Congress has provided it be carried out.

Mr. LYNN. Mr. Whitten, I would only say this—

Mr. MAHON. Expand that for the record.

[Additional information follows:]

Efforts to manage the growth of the Federal workforce through agency employment ceilings are sometimes criticized as measures that reduce program levels beyond those intended by the Congress. This criticism arises because efforts at holding down the growth of Federal employment can result in operation of programs at lower levels—due to insufficient staff—than the Congress intended. A conclusion to this criticism is that actions to limit personnel growth should be reported under the Impoundment Control Act.

Such an argument does not recognize that the Impoundment Control Act is strictly concerned with withholdings and deferrals of budget authority—not restraint in the growth of Federal employment. The act provides procedures for reporting deferrals of budget authority and Presidential requests to rescind budget authority. "Deferral of budget authority" is defined in the act as including: "(A) withholding or delaying the obligation or expenditure of budget authority (whether by establishing reserves or otherwise) provided for projects

or activities; or (B) any other type of Executive action or inaction which effectively precludes the obligation or expenditure of budget authority, including authority to obligate by contract in advance of appropriations as specifically authorized by law." Thus, if an employment ceiling placed on an agency were to preclude obligation or expenditure of budget authority, the amount of budget authority so precluded would need to be reported under the Impoundment Control Act. If, on the other hand, budget authority is not needed for employment costs as a result of an employment ceiling being levied, but is instead to be obligated and expended for other purposes that fall within the intent of Congress, no report would be required under the Impoundment Control Act.

Mr. LYNN. I would appreciate a sentence or two here, if I could, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MAHON. All right.

Mr. LYNN. I have yet to see people down below, particularly in a department or agency, who will not claim that all deficiencies in their programs are caused by not having enough people. We do not have in the Federal Government something you have in the private sector, which is called a bottom line or a profit and loss statement that makes people work hard to use people efficiently, makes them work hard to get the right people in the right slots, make them work hard as an organizational matter to produce a bigger profit.

We are a monopoly. Now we try in the executive branch, with good give and take with those departments and agencies, to see how much that need for additional personnel is because there truly is a growing workload and how much of it is because it is just easier to add people than to work more efficiently the people you have.

Now if Congress wants to take on this job, then I do suggest that they have that kind of give and take, rather than just hearing somebody down at a GS-15 level who may say, "Oh, if I had more people everything would be hunkydory."

Mr. WHITTEN. I was doing what you are talking about 10 years before you came to Washington. We have always tried to talk with the people. We have more time to visit and see things like that.

The question I ask: Are you going to stay in Washington, as you largely have, exercise your judgment to defeat the Congressional action, where we do try to go into the things you are talking about, by the principle you have followed of freezing personnel so they cannot carry out the programs provided by the Congress? If you are, we need to appropriate directly, and I respectfully suggest that we work just as hard getting a dollar's worth for dollar paid as you ever did.

Mr. LYNN. I have no further comment on that, Mr. Chairman.

RESPONSE TO MR. WHITTEN'S QUESTIONS

Mr. MAHON. May I say this to the members of the committee: I am going to take the liberty, if I may, without objection, to ask you to comment briefly, bang, bang, bang, Dr. Burns, on why 300 banks are supposedly in trouble? Give us a bang-bang answer to that? Why are people putting so much money into government securities rather than into the private sector? Bang-bang-bang.

Mr. FLOOD. Bang-bang.

Mr. MAHON. That is, instead of putting it in the private economy. And what do you say to public works? Bang-bang-bang.

Mr. WHITTEN. You can say bang-bang-bang two or three times if you want to.

CLOSE SUPERVISION OF 300 BANKS BY FDIC

Mr. BURNS. On the first question, we have 14,000 banks in the country. During 1972, 1973, and a good part of 1974, this country was in a euphoric phase, and the mood of the business community was exuberant. Bankers are like other people; many of them became overextended.

Since then, our bankers have pulled in their horns. The liquidity position of our banks has been improving, their capital position has been improving, and our bankers by and large recognize that they made mistakes. Banking is better in our country today, more prudent, than it has been for some time.

We do have some problem banks, of course we do. We always do. But these situations are not very numerous and their problems are being worked out.

Now that is my first bang-bang.

Mr. WHITTEN. I would have let you answer if I could have gotten that short an answer, Doctor.

Mr. BURNS. Your second question dealt with public works?

INVESTMENT OF BANK FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Mr. MAHON. No; the next question is, why are so many people in banks putting their money in Government securities instead of putting it in the private sector and getting this economy moving?

Mr. BURNS. Well, the country has gone through a recession. We have had the largest decline in inventories, by far, during the entire post-war period. The need for bank financing diminished and loan demand declined. Because the Federal Reserve supplied the banks with reserves, they were able to add to their income-earning assets; and with loan demand shrinking, they had ample funds available to buy Treasury securities. The Secretary of Treasury was selling those securities in superabundant volume.

Mr. WHITTEN. Could I interrupt at that point, since this is a question I asked. There are two prongs to that matter; one, they transferred their loans from working private industry sector to the other. So they reduced one while increasing the other. So those two prongs have to be touched on.

Mr. BURNS. I thought in my bang-bang I had done that. I noted that loan demand shrank.

Mr. WHITTEN. The loan demand has not decreased in my area. But—

Mr. BURNS. The demand for loans on the part of the business community as a whole did shrink, very materially. There had been a recession, and a particularly sharp drop in inventories.

Mr. WHITTEN. Could that be because they could not get the money with which to keep up the inventory?

Mr. BURNS. No, no.

Mr. WHITTEN. Why could it not be?

Mr. BURNS. Well, when you say why could it not be—

Mr. WHITTEN. You said it could not, so I asked you why could it not?

Mr. BURNS. I thought you meant to ask whether it happened that way. It did not happen that way at all.

Mr. WHITTEN. In your opinion?

Mr. BURNS. Yes; in my opinion, but you force me to say a little more than that. It is my business to base my opinions on facts, and I think I am familiar with the facts.

Mr. WHITTEN. I realize that. I would question whether anybody could fully know the facts, but I would trust that you know them as well as anyone else could.

Mr. BURNS. I appreciate that.

Mr. MAHON. Dr. Burns, you may expand your remarks for the record.

[Dr. Burns subsequently submitted the following information for the record:]

The decline in total bank loans last year resulted primarily from a drop in loan demand by commercial and industrial businesses. Not all types of loans were similarly affected. In agriculture, for example, loan demand continued strong, as farmers were again expanding production to meet worldwide demands.

Businesses, on the other hand, found their credit requirements shrinking because of a sizable drop in their inventories. By the end of 1974, business stocks had risen to very high levels relative to sales. In part, these excess stocks reflected the decline of sales in late 1974, but businesses had previously overstocked in reaction to an economic environment in which shortages and rapid price increases had become commonplace.

As the recession deepened in late 1974 and early 1975, businesses made strenuous efforts to pare inventories, and as stocks were reduced, there was an associated decline in credit demands. Business efforts to strengthen their financial positions through sales of long-term securities, also cut their demand for bank loans because proceeds of such sales were used to repay short-term debt.

With demands for loans weak, bank credit expansion last year was concentrated in purchases of U.S. Government securities. A beneficial side effect from the buildup in bank security holdings has been the improvement in the liquidity and safety of bank assets. Moreover, banks that are heavily invested in Government securities are now in a better position to meet the rise of loan demand that will accompany a further strengthening of economic activity.

Mr. BURNS. I am ready for the third bang-bang now.

I want to see people in our country working. In fact, I am one of those radical economists, if I may say so, who believe that full employment means a zero rate of unemployment rather than a 4-percent, or 5-percent, or 5½-percent rate of unemployment. And I would like very much to see people get off unemployment insurance and go to work.

If a reasonable public works program can be developed, I would support it.

I think I heard you say, Mr. Whitten, that you would favor governmental involvement in public works which could be started within 90 days. Did I understand you correctly?

Mr. WHITTEN. The bill that comes up Thursday gives preference to those public works that are ready to get started within 90 days.

Mr. BURNS. You say it gives preference. If the bill were limited to such public works, I would think I would support it. But if it merely gives preference to them, I do not know where that would take us, because history teaches that public works started in a time of recession or in a time of incipient recovery stretch out for another 2 or 3 years and add to spending at a time when the economy is booming.

Mr. MAHON. Thank you, Dr. Burns.

Mr. BURNS. Let me add one sentence.

The kind of public works that I favored and tried to organize when I was Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers is of this sort: projects that can be started promptly—say within 90 days—and that will be terminated within, say, 1 year.

Mr. WHITTEN. May I comment on one statement? I am speaking from memory, but there is a conference report and it is my recollection and I will correct it, that it is limited to those projects that could get started within 90 days. The end of it I could not tell you at this time because I do not happen to know.

[Dr. Burns subsequently submitted the following information for the record:]

The proposed Local Public Works Capital Development and Investment Act of 1975 (H.R. 5247), which was vetoed by the President on February 13, included three public works provisions. The major program (title I) would have authorized \$2.5 billion (through September 30, 1977) for direct Federal public works grants. A second provision called for \$1.4 billion in fiscal year 1977 for construction of publicly owned waste water treatment works. Finally, the bill would have extended the job opportunities program (title X of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended) through September 30, 1976, at \$500 million—the same level as fiscal year 1975. Another portion of the bill would have authorized countercyclical grants to State and local governments for five quarters beginning April 1, 1976.

In its underlying philosophy, this type of legislation reflects a positive approach to the problem of unemployment. Public works measures, if implemented in a timely manner, could stimulate the use of some of the excess capacity in the construction industry rather than continuing current dependency on unemployment insurance benefits. Also, public works projects have the longer run benefit of contributing permanent additions to the Nation's capital stock. However, after considering the present legislation, I find that it has several weaknesses.

Its major shortcoming concerns the timing of the expenditures—a problem that historically has diminished the countercyclical impact of public works expenditures. According to the bill, all projects under its major public works provision must begin within 90 days of approval. However, appropriations are not likely until at least the first supplemental budget bill is approved—perhaps in March, April, or still later. Assuming the Department of Commerce is prepared to fund the projects immediately, then, work could begin as early as June. But it is not realistic, based on past experience, to assume that the processing will proceed so smoothly. Much of even the initial expenditures would probably not be made until the closing months of the year and could easily drag out into 1977.

Since there is no time limit on the expenditure of funds, it is not clear when these public works projects would have their greatest impact. Experience with the Accelerated Public Works Act of 1961 indicates that public works expenditures can be spread out over several years, and may extend beyond the need for countercyclical stimulus. Moreover, the water waste treatment grants funds are to be fiscal year 1977 expenditures. The job opportunities program does require that projects be finished within a year. However, that program accounts for only \$500 million of the more than \$4.4 billion in public works funds authorized in the act.

Because of normal lags, public works expenditures under this legislation probably would have a very limited immediate impact on unemployment. In addition, they could contribute to inflationary pressures if their major impact is felt at a time when the economy is already beginning to boom. Labor costs would be maintained in any case since the law requires wages to be in line with Davis-Bacon regulations. More significant, however, could be the pressure on the price of construction materials if demand from the federally supported public works coincides with strong recovery in the private sector—a development that most analysts expect to occur during 1977. Finally, it is important not to overestimate the job-creation impact of public works expenditures. Even if optimistic pre-

dictions are fulfilled and 45,000 jobs are created at the construction site and in related industries for every \$1 billion in expenditures, the outlay of \$4.4 billion would reduce directly only a small part of existing unemployment. Thus the increased spending on public works would offset only a small share of unemployment insurance spending.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Passman?

Mr. PASSMAN. No questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Myers?

Mr. MYERS. No questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Natcher?

Mr. NATCHER. No questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Flood?

Mr. FLOOD. I have no questions.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Miller?

REDUCTION OF FUNDS FOR OMB

Mr. MILLER. Just a moment ago we heard a colloquy concerning Mr. Whitten and the Director of OMB as to the possibility of cutting off funds for the various agencies so they would not have the personnel to be able to handle the programs. I happen to recall very vividly last year in our Subcommittee of Treasury and Post Office Appropriations, which handles the appropriations for the Office of Management and Budget, the main thinking was: Reduce the funds for OMB and they, in turn, will not have the personnel to hold down this budget. This was loud and clear. It is in the record that we reduce the funds, and the personnel will be reduced.

So I guess this game is played in both directions.

FACTORS INFLUENCING INTEREST RATES

I would like to ask Dr. Burns about a statement that he made. You said during the economic recovery period, normally we would have interest rates rise, but instead of that, they are lowering.

Now a little later you also mentioned, Doctor, that we have had a faster turnover of money instead of a supply of money. Is that the reason for the interest rates lowering during a time of recovery, or are there other factors involved?

Dr. BURNS. The number of factors playing on interest rates is great. The fact that inventories are still coming down, that the inventory adjustment has not been fully completed, is keeping down the demand for loans.

The fact that many of our corporations borrowed money in the long-term market and by issuing bonds has kept down the demand for loans at banks and in the short-term market. The fact that in recent months profits have improved dramatically, so that the cash flow to business has increased, has kept down the demand for loans. These and other factors tending to limit demand for loans have played a role in the recent behavior of interest rates.

But I should say that my brief statement about interest rate declines was incomplete; I should have stressed that I had in mind mainly short-term interest rates. Long-term interest rates are still very high.

Take mortgage interest rates, for example. Toward the end of 1974 the average interest rate on mortgages rose to about 10 percent. Now

it is down to about 9 percent, but that is still a very high rate of interest.

The main reason that long-term interest rates have remained high, is of course, that we still have a high rate of inflation. If you allow for that, a 9-percent rate of interest becomes reasonable. But it is still restricting the growth of the home building industry; and it is a quite a burden on people who want to buy new homes. At their current levels long-term rates are still a burden on many of our businesses across the country and certainly on State and local governments.

Mr. MILLER. I believe Secretary Simon had remarks to add to that.

Secretary SIMON. Sometimes, Mr. Miller, we tend to concentrate on the headline interest rates if you will, which is the prime rate, I was commenting to Mr. Myers yesterday, which I have always considered an administering rate, a following rate; short rates are much more volatile and move sharply up and down, depending on many factors in the economy.

Let's remember the most important thing, that is that long-term interest rates are the rates that finance permanently our economy, housing new plants, plant expansion, all of the permanence comes from a long rate.

When we look at the severe recession, severest since the great depression that we have gone through, with interest rates still the prime double A interest rates in the area of 8½ percent, they have been 8½, 9½ for the past year, that is extraordinary considering the dropoff in demand, and that of course is the major point.

IMPACT OF PETRODOLLARS ON ECONOMY

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Chairman, I have other questions, one in particular that perhaps can be answered for the record. I am very much concerned about the petrodollars, the dollars that we are sending to the OPEC nations and I know, Dr. Burns, that you are looking at the total economy of the world. Perhaps I should put this together so that you could answer that for the record, since my time is already up. What is happening to our economy because of the millions of dollars—the millions of dollars that we are sending out daily to the OPEC nations—is of deep concern to me.

I will prepare that question for the record, and if you would answer it for the record I would appreciate it.

Mr. BURNS. I would be very glad to do that, Mr. Miller.

[The information follows:]

Question. How much of our national debt has been or is being bought by OPEC countries with our "petrodollars"?

Answer. From year end 1973 through the end of 1975, nations within OPEC have increased their holdings of Treasury obligations by \$7.8 billion, consisting of \$5.7 billion net purchases of Treasury bills and \$2.1 billion net purchases of marketable Treasury bonds and notes.

The U.S. Government has maintained that international financial and investment restrictions be minimized. Foreign investors have been encouraged to purchase U.S. securities. More generally, U.S. policy is directed toward providing a safe millieu for foreign investment in the United States.

Question. Some periodicals have provided headlines which "sensationalized" an "847 million dollar" shortage in Social Security funds. Is there any credence to these claims?

Contact with the Congressman's office revealed that the figure should be \$547 million. The Social Security Administration reports that this figure represents a cumulative record (as of December 31, 1975) of dollar errors (overpayments) of supplemental security income (SSI) payments to the aged, blind, and disabled since program inception in January 1974.

District offices of the Social Security Administration undertake recovery actions in accordance with established procedures, but \$419 remained unsettled and/or uncollected on December 31, 1975. SSI program benefits are paid from general funds, hence these overpayments do not affect the social security trust funds.

The Social Security Administration on January 19, 1976, sent letters to 15 Members of Congress, including members of both Appropriations Committees, explaining the circumstances surrounding the overpayments.

Question. It has come to our subcommittee's attention that a large amount of money is being spent in the monitoring of equal rights. What percentage of administrative funds are spent on equal rights management?

Answer. This question can best be answered by reference to special analysis M of the 1977 budget.

COMMITTEE NOTE: Special analysis was attached. It shows that in fiscal year 1977 \$429.85 million will be spent on civil rights enforcement by the Federal Government. The following narrative and tables from that analysis are reproduced here. The full analysis may be found on pages 230 through 241 of the Special Analysis, Budget of the U.S. Government, 1977.

SPECIAL ANALYSIS M

FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVITIES

COVERAGE AND SCOPE OF THE ANALYSIS

This analysis of Federal civil rights activities comprises more than the traditional programs and policies related to civil rights enforcement. In addition to Federal activities regarding the protection of such rights as voting, public accommodations, fair housing, and equal employment opportunity in the public and private sectors, there are included Federal programs related to civil rights research and information dissemination and to the conciliation and prevention of racial disputes. Outlays to enforce these civil rights have risen from \$346 million in 1975 to \$430 million in 1977.

Programs relating to problems of the economically and socially disadvantaged, whether in employment and training, community development, or bilingual education, will not be treated as civil rights activities, even when they include substantial minority participation, for they are more properly considered in other analyses in this document.

Table M-3. FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS OUTLAYS BY DEPARTMENT AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)

	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
Civil rights enforcement: ¹				
Department of Agriculture.....	5.30	5.74	1.41	5.88
Department of Commerce.....	1.00	.97	.24	1.02
Department of Defense.....	53.72	57.22	17.05	58.47
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	17.69	24.15	6.19	26.53
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	10.91	11.78	2.89	11.85
Department of the Interior.....	1.65	2.00	.51	2.05
Department of Justice.....	20.61	21.48	5.42	22.53
Department of Labor.....	10.63	12.44	3.14	12.98
Department of State.....	*	*	*	*
Department of Transportation.....	3.55	3.98	1.02	4.30
Treasury Department.....	.95	1.00	.25	2.38
Civil Service Commission ²	146.00	174.65	45.18	189.09
Commission on Civil Rights.....	6.92	7.92	2.26	8.90
Energy Research and Development Administration ³	2.35	2.23	.55	2.24
Environmental Protection Agency.....	.75	.90	.17	.90
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.....	56.13	62.99	17.87	68.04
Federal Communications Commission.....	.29	.30	.08	.39
General Services Administration.....	4.53	5.17	1.36	5.91
National Commission, IWY ⁴.....		.26	.44	2.90
Postal Service ⁵				
Small Business Administration.....	1.05	1.08	.99	1.13
Veterans Administration.....	.87	1.28	.32	1.57
Other independent agencies.....	.64	.78	.12	.79
Total.....	345.54	398.32	107.46	429.85

¹ Civil rights enforcement programs guarantee and protect the basic civil rights as defined by law.

² All Federal service equal employment opportunity outlays, including upward mobility, are reported under the lead agency, Civil Service Commission.

³ The Atomic Energy Commission expired Jan. 19, 1975. The majority of its resources were transferred to this new agency upon its expiration.

⁴ National Commission on the Observance of International Women's Year, 1975.

⁵ Postal Service outlays appear in the Annexed Budget.

* Less than \$10 thousand.

Table M-2. FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS OUTLAYS BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY (In millions of dollars)

	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
Civil rights enforcement: ¹				
Complaint conciliation.....	21.12	24.42	6.63	26.99
Complaint investigation.....	48.62	56.13	15.40	61.78
Compliance review and monitoring.....	66.30	76.97	20.09	84.28
Legal enforcement.....	23.64	28.12	7.54	29.61
Program direction, research and information dissemination.....	82.14	91.95	24.65	101.15
Technical assistance.....	6.21	6.45	1.72	6.65
Upward mobility.....	60.00	73.80	18.60	79.30
Military services equal opportunities.....	37.50	40.48	12.83	40.10
Total.....	345.54	398.32	107.46	429.85

¹ Civil rights enforcement programs guarantee and protect the basic civil rights as defined by law.

Table M-1. FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS OUTLAYS BY PROGRAM CATEGORY (In millions of dollars)

	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
Civil rights enforcement: ¹				
Federal service equal employment opportunities.....	145.62	173.43	44.90	187.66
Military services equal opportunities ²	37.50	40.48	12.83	40.10
Private sector equal employment opportunities.....	94.07	106.48	28.80	115.01
Equal educational opportunity ³	16.69	21.51	5.48	23.91
Fair housing ⁴	16.78	17.56	4.41	18.13
Enforcement and investigation ⁵	22.25	24.53	6.77	26.73
Research and information dissemination.....	9.05	10.50	3.29	14.17
Civil rights conciliation and prevention of disputes.....	3.57	3.84	.98	4.16
Total.....	345.54	398.32	107.46	429.85

¹ Civil rights enforcement programs guarantee and protect the basic civil rights as defined by law.

² Excludes outlays of \$18.8 million for contract compliance, fair housing and title VI activities reported elsewhere. Includes U.S. Coast Guard.

³ Excludes outlays under the Emergency School Aid Act. Cf. table M-4.

⁴ Excludes funds for contract compliance and departmental personnel who directly administer housing and urban development programs but also concern themselves with the objectives of fair housing laws.

⁵ Includes all title VI efforts except HEW and HUD.

Question. Is our revenue sharing program helping those for whom it was intended?

Answer. Yes, the revenue sharing program was designed to stabilize the rise in inflation and strengthen the financial capacity of State and local government. It was more specifically intended to assist local governments in maintaining basic services and for reducing the financial burden of local taxpayers. The program has accomplished this.

Question. How were the funds spent?

Answer. The approximately 39,000 recipients of revenue sharing indicated that the \$16.65 billion expended as of June 30, 1975, was used for a wide variety of services and capital projects in addition to maintaining ongoing programs. The majority of these funds were spent in three categories: public safety, education, and transportation. For more detail information see the attached chart.

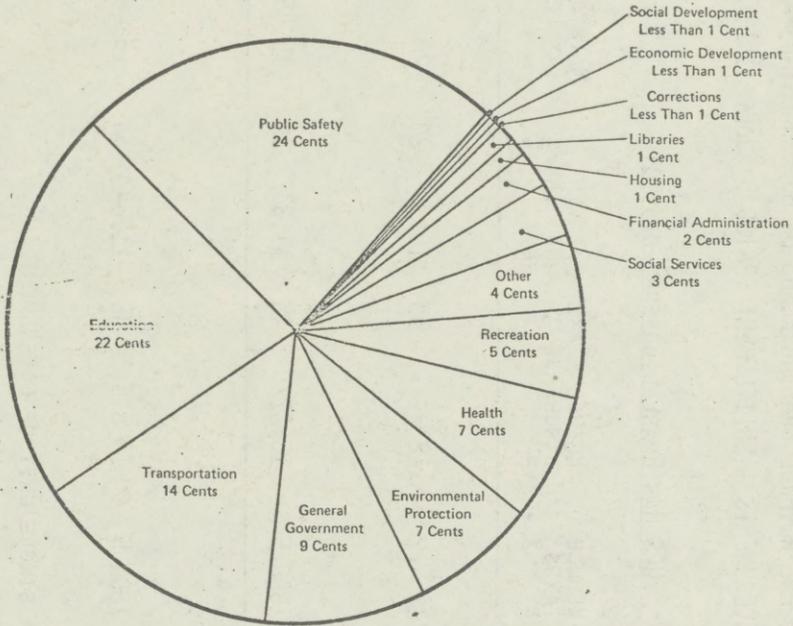
Question. If these funds were not available how would these revenues be collected?

Answer. In many instances the revenues would not be collected and governments would be forced to reduce the levels of service and further discourage the development of new programs and capital projects. If revenues were collected the likely source would be an increase in property taxes. The reported impact of the use of general revenue sharing funds on State and local taxes is illustrated on the attached chart.

Question. Without revenue sharing would these projects be developed?

Answer. A precise answer would be speculative due to the nature of local government decisionmaking. It is reasonable to assume, however that without revenue sharing many of the projects would not be developed.

How The Average General Revenue Sharing Dollar Was Spent — Through June 30, 1975



The approximately 39,000 recipients of revenue sharing indicated that their governments had expended \$16.65 billion.

IMPACT OF USE OF GENERAL REVENUE SHARING FUNDS ON GOVERNMENTAL TAXES OF
REPORTING STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS - ENTITLEMENT PERIOD 5 JULY 1, 1974-JUNE 30, 1975

GRS HAS ENABLED GOVERNMENTS TO:

LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT UNITS RESPONDING*	TOTAL RESPONSES #	%	REDUCE TAXES #	%	PREVENT TAX INCREASE #	%	PREVENT NEW TAXES #	%	MAINTAIN CURRENT TAX LEVEL #	%
STATES AND D.C.	51	100	1	2	18	35	10	20	26	51
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, TOTAL	35,077	100	1600	5	16,827	48	11,837	34	15,457	44
TOTAL RESPONSES FOR ALL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT (LINES 1 & 2)	35,128	100	1601	5	16,845	48	11,847	34	15,483	44

* MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE FROM A SINGLE UNIT OF GOVERNMENT

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING—IMPACT ON STATE AND LOCAL TAXES

During fiscal year 1974-75: 1600 local governments and 1 State indicated that revenue sharing funds allowed them to reduce taxes; 16,827 local governments and 18 States indicated that revenue sharing funds allowed them to prevent tax increases; 11,837 local governments and 10 States indicated that revenue sharing funds allowed them to prevent new taxes; 15,457 local governments and 26 States indicated that revenue sharing funds allowed them to maintain their current tax levels.

NOTE.—Multiple responses were possible from a single unit of government.

Question. In December of 1974 Congress added the "barter" bill to Public Law 93-559 giving the United States the possibility of receiving raw materials in return for our foreign aid. What use has been made of this tool? Has our Government found some impasses to implementing this section of the Foreign Assistance Act? What measures has the EPB/NSC commodity task force developed in order to strengthen our material strength?

Answer. Public Law 93-559 gives the President discretion to barter aid for raw materials in time of short supply. We have not moved to use this authority. We believe that supply shortages will be rare in 1976 and, at present, there are surpluses of major imported raw materials, stemming from the general economic slowdown.

It is our view that the President should move with care in exercising his discretionary power in this area. It would be questionable wisdom to alter the aid program by insisting on effective barter assurances unless the need were clear.

In this regard, Treasury analysis indicates that the major recipients of foreign assistance are not, on the whole, important suppliers of raw materials to the United States. Because of this, our leverage is limited and could be used only sparingly and in selected cases. However, under appropriate circumstances supply links would be considered.

Among the measures which the commodity task force considered were: (a) supply access rules on export controls and consultation, which are now under discussion within the framework of the multilateral trade negotiations; (b) arrangements to strengthen the marketplace for key commodities through consumer/producer forums as called for by Secretary Kissinger; and (c) measures to bolster new raw material investments, as, for example, our call for the World Bank Group's International Finance Corporation to take a more active and financial role in raw materials production.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SHIPLEY. No questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman from New York, Mr. Addabbo.

Mr. ADDABBO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

FEDERAL AID TO NEW YORK CITY

Dr. Burns and Secretary Simon, last year we went through the trauma of the problems in New York City and the possible default, and we in New York City and I know many others felt that what happened in New York would have an adverse effect throughout the country and possibly throughout the world, and as we almost arrived at the eleventh hour we were not bailed out but given the aid that was coming to the City of New York, or partial aid.

Since we did receive some aid from the Federal Government, do you feel that New York City is complying with the stipulations and restrictions placed on that aid? Are they meeting their budgetary requirements and restrictions, that they can look forward to the money forthcoming from the Government?

Secretary SIMON. Mr. Addabbo, it's really a little bit premature. It's a little bit too early to tell. We in the Treasury Department commissioned Arthur Andersen to go into the finances and the accounting of New York City thoroughly. They recently submitted a report to the Treasury, which we made public, and it raises many questions.

New York City put forth a very tough 3-year plan which would result in changed accounting procedures and a balanced budget in 3 years. The cash that we advanced them on a cash-flow basis, we lend them in the fall and the winter, they repay us in the spring, and the balances are wiped out at the end of June, and we start the second fiscal year.

If this plan is adhered to, cutting the bureaucracy and doing all of the other tough things that they said, they can do it. I wrote Mayor Beame and Governor Carey a letter, after I read the Arthur Anderson report, raising these questions. I will be meeting with them, and I expect responses to these questions and I will be better able to tell you, but I would suggest it is a little bit early.

EFFECT OF AID TO NEW YORK CITY ON BOND MARKET

Mr. ADDABBO. Since the Congress did approve the aid to New York City, hasn't there been a drastic change in the bond market? In other words, the bond market has opened up slightly to municipalities. The cash flow has eased up quite a bit?

Secretary SIMON. I would say that the improvement in the bond market in the past month is a result of several factors. Certainly that is one of them, but I do not believe it is a major factor. We are in a period that we call reinvestment demand, which occurs every 9 years out of 9. There is a better feeling about our battle against inflation. Inflationary expectations were beginning to work on satisfactorily, the diminution of the actual rate of inflation, all of these factors have given us a positive development as far as the entire bond market is concerned, not just related to municipal securities.

Mr. BURNS. I would like to add a word to that. The municipal bond market has shown significant improvement recently, but that improvement has been largely confined to the higher grade municipal securities. The lower grade issues continue to fetch extraordinarily high yields in the market. In the last 2 or 3 days, I believe, the bond ratings of two of our large cities, and also of Puerto Rico, have been reduced. So we still have serious difficulties in that market, although there has been improvement.

Mr. ADDABBO. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, I have several other questions, and along the lines that Mr. Miller raised with OMB, it wasn't a question of cutting them back. It was a question of management or interference, and I will discuss that further when we get into that subcommittee.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Coughlin.

Mr. COUGHLIN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

INCREASE IN RATE OF INTEREST ON THE NATIONAL DEBT

This is a followup question on one raised by Mr. Miller that I would like to address to Dr. Burns. My concern is that over the last decade, the interest rate on the public debt has approximately doubled. That means that you have got to go back to the public to borrow more money to pay the interest, and in the long term, it seems that this is a self-perpetuating situation. I would like the doctor's thoughts

on how we can get away from the self-perpetuating increase in the rate of interest on the public debt.

Mr. BURNS. Well, there are two ways. One is to bring the rate of inflation down. If we do that, long-term interest rates, including those that the Treasury has to pay, will tend to move down.

The second is to cut back on our deficits, and perhaps try to run a surplus now and then. If we do both things, you and I can stop worrying about the interest burden that is imposed on the Federal budget.

FREQUENCY OF TREASURY BORROWING

Secretary SIMON. One other important point that the Congress often misses, and that is the average life of the Federal debt, which has roughly been cut in half in the past year, while our debt in effect has just about doubled in the past 10 years. The average life of our debt in 1965 was, if I remember correctly, about 5 years and 8 months and now it is about 2½ years, 2 years and 5 months.

What does this mean? We don't have quarterly financings, or I can look forward to my poor successor in the Treasury Department, who isn't going to have quarterly refundings, as we used to. We will be having weekly refundings. We are filling every slot available, and we are going to be having refundings constantly, and this creates, it's in danger of creating great instability in the market and it is at that point that the economists are beginning to focus in my judgment what they should be focusing on all the time. That is going to be the gross financing impact in the capital markets in our financing rather than just the net.

EFFECT OF BORROWING ON CAPITAL MARKETS

Mr. COUGHLIN. But of course we haven't necessarily seen the predicted impact on the capital markets as a result of recent Government borrowing. I take it that is because of the reduced economic activity.

Secretary SIMON. You have seen an impact in my judgment and in many other people's judgment in the capital markets. The fact, as I mentioned a second ago to Mr. Miller, that long-term interest rates declined from 10, 10½ percent to the present 8.5 or 8¾ percent in the market place. When we equate that with the severe recession that we had, that is an anachronism, and the decline in loan demand, the fact that we borrowed in the first half of 1975 \$81 billion on an annual basis in the Treasury Department, and at the same time housing and home finance money declined 22 percent, I don't consider that a coincidence.

All these things are not terribly visible. The fact that we all recognize our capital formation needs, the fact of all this debt as Mr. Whitten said, we are not looking at the next step. We are always looking at the short term. If it doesn't happen tomorrow, then somebody has been proven wrong. I believe we have to look at the long term because the real danger exists, Mr. Whitten, not today when the banks are extremely liquid and they naturally purchase Government securities and other liquid assets, and I stress liquid.

What happens when loan demand rebuilds and the demand resurges? Then they sell the Government securities. Whom do they sell them to? That is when we are in danger as the argument went last year on the

monetization of the debt. These are the dangers that we ought to be clearly aware of right now.

Mr. COUGHLIN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. McFall.

EFFECT OF INFLATION ON INTEREST RATES ON LONG-TERM BORROWINGS

Mr. McFALL. Dr. Burns, a brief question with reference to long-term interest rates on the problem of inflation which you describe. The problem of inflation brings, as you said, more money into the savings and loans and the banks. Normally they would use this to go into the housing market. They are afraid, as you point out, of inflation, and long-term interest rates are high.

This is holding down business activity in my district. They can't build buildings, and they can't expand in business with interest rates that are $9\frac{3}{4}$ and $10\frac{1}{2}$, even though in some instances the loan would be 90 percent guaranteed by the Small Business Administration.

What kind of a mechanism do we utilize to give the banking industry or the savings and loan industry, who would like to lend long term, perhaps 25 or 30 years, which is required now because of high prices, what kind of a mechanism do we utilize that might give them confidence in being able to lend over a long period of time? Is it some way of using Fannie Mae or the savings and loan mortgage banks to buy up some of their loans?

If we put a subsidy on the beginning, as I understand HUD is putting out some money at $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent, that I am told will be discounted right away 3 or 4 points, and the $7\frac{1}{2}$ -percent subsidy disappears.

We put it on the other end where you could give confidence to these people that if in 5 or 7 years after they have held the loans, and they have to shift them, could we do that? Could we provide a mechanism where the Federal Government would take over some of these loans, and thus increase the confidence in the banking industry, so that our housing and construction industry could move forward in some way? Could you comment in some way?

Mr. BURNS. First, let me comment on the facts as they exist in the thrift industry. The inflow of funds has been enormous; as I have stated, this January all records apparently are being broken.

Mr. McFALL. Normally, they would be lending that money out at a very fast rate because they have got lots of it?

Mr. BURNS. That is what I am coming to. Our thrift institutions have been rebuilding their liquidity. I think they are wise in doing that; they have learned something from history. The day may come when interest rates in the market rise once again, and money—instead of flowing into the thrift institutions—may begin moving out, because interest rates in the open market are so much more attractive to investors. This is one factor.

Second, the thrift institutions have been committing funds at a very rapid rate. I have a table before me which shows new commitments by our savings and loan associations. In the month of December, the dollar volume of new commitments was higher than in the same month of any preceding year except 1972. The same was true of November. The same was true of October. In September, all records

were broken on new commitments. And so forth, ranging back during the past 6 to 8 months.

If you look at the total volume of outstanding commitments by our savings and loan associations, that total also was higher in December 1975 than in any preceding December except 1972.

So they are lending money at a good clip. The question is, to whom are they lending? Some of their loans are for new home construction. But some are to buyers of existing structures, and some are to people who are refinancing their mortgages, in order to use the money for this or that family purpose. So all of this mortgage money is by no means flowing into new home construction.

PROBLEMS IN HOME CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

There are factors in the housing situation that we simply have to recognize. We had overbuilding in 1972-73, and the industry is still in process of cutting back on its inventory. While it made good progress last year, there is still an inventory overhang which has to be worked off before there can be a rapid rise of new home construction. The situation is particularly difficult in the case of apartment buildings, condominiums, and the like.

I'll turn now to your question as to what the Government can do. The Government, of course, can subsidize housing in one way or another on a larger scale than it has been doing. However, as long as our thrift institutions are fearful of inflation, there will be an element of caution in what they do. My own experience has been—and Mr. Lynn knows more about this than I do; he has administered some governmental programs in this area—that governmental programs tend to lag behind events.

GOVERNMENT ACTION TO PROVIDE LENDER CONFIDENCE

Mr. McFALL. Then my question is, what kind of a government program, utilizing existing institutions such as Fannie Mae and that kind of a mechanism, could be utilized to give them more confidence under present lending conditions so that they would be able to handle the problem of long-term inflation?

Mr. BURNS. I think the basic governmental program that will give them the confidence is one which comes to grips with inflation in our country, by pursuing a moderate monetary policy and a moderate fiscal policy. Once people's expectations with regard to inflation begin tapering off, I think you will find that the confidence that you and I seek and that we ought to have in our country will return.

Mr. McFALL. What sort of a condition would we have with reference to inflation that would instill that confidence?

Mr. BURNS. That would what?

Mr. McFALL. How high would inflation have to be or how low would it have to go before that kind of a confidence would come about?

Mr. BURNS. I think that if the rate of inflation kept coming down, confidence would return. As to the precise rate, I don't know, but I will tell you what I would like to see. Let's start aiming in this country at a rate of inflation of precisely zero and work strenuously toward that objective. Then confidence will take care of itself.

Mr. McFALL. May I make this comment. You are the oracle in the banking industry. If you have confidence, they have confidence. If you are happy with the rate of inflation and you see the future with confidence, they are going to have confidence.

Mr. BURNS. I want to thank you for the compliment. I don't deserve it. I can't say that I am happy with the rate of inflation that we are having. I am very unhappy with the rate of inflation. I have said so repeatedly and I will continue saying so as long as the rate of inflation remains on the present order of magnitude. I want to work toward a rate of inflation of precisely zero, and I hope that you and your colleagues in the Congress will join me in that struggle.

Mr. MAHON. Thank you very much, Mr. Burns.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. PATTEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

PRIORITIES AND BUDGET REDUCTIONS

I am always awed with our old professor from Rutgers. You know we at Rutgers had 800 students in 1926. Now they have 44,000. You know we had 5½ million babies born in 1955. They are 20 or 21 years old. The President never mentioned education once in his state of the Union address. To me the greatest accomplishment of America is our growth of education, especially having 10½ or 12 million people in junior colleges and higher education.

I read in the paper here about the veto of the HEW bill. I don't agree with this interpretation at all here, because my committee has cut every budget that was sent up here since 1969. I am under the impression that we cut President Nixon's budgets by \$30 billion. The chairman told us the other day that we are \$4 billion under the current 1976 request, so as a member of this committee who wants to exercise fiscal responsibility, I think I am a member of a group that has done a job.

Mr. Burns, that we have to accept, to take care of our people as human beings.

How can you interpret the 30 million born in a few years as a national asset? I estimate them as trillions of dollars asset and yet I don't hear much talk about the humanness of the budget. I look at these young people finishing college. They are out of work and it just kills me. I can't take it. I think we ought to come up with some better answers in some areas. I personally think this committee ought to get a little credit, more than what I see, for not going over the spending on the budget sent up to us. I think we have had fiscal responsibility.

I just want to tell you something. Our fight on rescissions, deferrals is on priorities. There has been a continuous fight since I have been in the Congress. I think health and education are top priorities, as the Congress proved yesterday.

I would like to go to where we serve the millions of Americans, because they are wonderful, they are beautiful, and I think the Government should show more leadership and we should meet these problems of unemployment. We should say something for education.

Mr. BURNS. I am going to accept that challenge, Mr. Patten. First I want to join you in congratulating your committee. I think the

Appropriations Committee has done a good job over the years. You have come in year after year below administration requests on budget authority and on outlays, and you are doing it again this year. But in addition to the Appropriations Committee, there are legislative committees, and it's the legislative committees that have run up Government expenditures far beyond the President's requests, and that have been responsible to a significant degree for the budget deficits that we have been talking about.

ALTERNATIVE WAYS TO MEET EDUCATION NEEDS

Second, what you say about education, et cretera, is humane. I endorse it completely, except for this qualification: That we can meet our educational needs in our country at lower expense.

I know something about spending at the university level, and I can say that there is a good deal of waste, through poor administration, in our universities. I believe the same is true to a large degree of our entire educational system. So I think you can achieve your educational objectives, as you should, at significantly lower cost.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman from Florida, Mr. Young.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Chairman, thank you very much.

PROPOSALS FOR REPORTING ON ACCRUAL BASIS

Secretary Simon, on yesterday you were admonished to present most of your testimony in writing for the record, and I think because of that we overlooked, and the members of this committee, missed some very interesting comments that you had to make in your written statement. I would like to go back to page 5 of your prepared statement and get you to comment on your suggestion of accrual accounting and what good it might do for us especially in the problems we see now of overspending on the part of the Government.

Secretary SIMON. I think first we have to take a look at what happens today in the Government, the overall Government accounts, the central accounts of the Treasury, that summarize all of the activities of the agencies are now, Mr. Young, on a cash basis. Revenues are counted when they are collected and outlays are counted simply when the bills are paid. The only assets in the account are cash or cash equivalents, primarily Treasury deposits and monetary assets like the SDR. The only liabilities are cash borrowings which are primarily, of course, the public debt. Accrual accounting is not, and I stress this, going to replace anything that exists today. It is going to add to it. It is going to add assets like loans and stockpiled inventories and land and buildings, and it is going to more importantly add liabilities like accounts payable and pension accruals, and I think that is important.

Federal agencies, as I think you probably know since the law was passed by the Congress in 1956, have some form of accrual accounting and for years we have tabulated this accrual data even though it has not been integrated in the central accounts in the unified budget.

You also, I am sure, know that as well as the mandate by Congress in 1956, that two Hoover Commissions and a Presidential Commission on Budget Concepts has recommended accrual accounting. It puts all the liabilities on the books, whether they are funded or whether they

are unfunded, along with all of the assets, and it puts revenues on the books not later than when they are genuinely receivable, and certain of course of collection, and it puts expenditures on the books not later—and this is important—than when the liability to pay them is irrevocably established.

As I say, sometimes it is a little bit misleading. We talk so often about future liabilities, and that is a misnomer. There is no such thing as a future liability. We have present liabilities from our actions today in the U.S. Government, and we are not paying enough attention to what the future payment is going to be.

If you look in your very thick budget document, you will see that already occurs in our housing programs, this accrual method, and I think that this is something that is going to be very useful as an add-on. As I say, we are not changing the appropriation or suggesting that it should change the appropriation or any of the budget concepts that we have. I just think that this is extremely useful, so that we will know now what kind of a burden that we are passing on to ourselves, and more importantly, to our children as taxpayers, and I don't happen to believe we are paying terribly much attention to that today, Mr. Young.

Mr. YOUNG. In effect what you are saying is we will know the truth rather than the pie-in-the-sky approach, how much we are really spending.

Secretary SIMON. And you know a lot of it is pretty judgmental too about what some of these future programs are going to cost. This isn't foolproof, but it is a good idea.

UNCONTROLLABLES IN THE BUDGET

Mr. YOUNG. Let me apply that theory to this question on the uncontrollables in our budget. You used a figure I think of approximately 70 percent of the budget sent down by the President was uncontrollable.

Mr. LYNN. Yes, over 75 percent.

Mr. YOUNG. Isn't this in effect what we are talking about? It is uncontrollable because Congress put it into the law, but we really haven't accounted for it on the long-range basis; is that a fair assessment?

Mr. LYNN. There is more than that, Mr. Young, if I may, just technically. There are numerous things that we do not count in that 75-plus percent uncontrollable figure that, when looked at practically become uncontrollable. Let me give you as an example, water reclamation and Corps of Engineer projects. What happens on those projects is that someone who is interested in a project gets a first appropriation for it. It may only be \$8 million. It may be \$12 million. Now the bulldozer goes to work and you start with the first part of it.

Now, if you don't appropriate the money for phases 2 and 3 the next year, you have got just a ditch sitting there filling in with mud, but once you have made that first appropriation to finish that project has out-year costs.

We estimate, for example, that for the water resources projects that are on the books right now, there is an \$18 billion run-out cost if you

don't add another water project for the next 25 years. We have sometimes found that there is a tendency to slow up a few existing projects in order to make room for another project or two and still hold down the total appropriation for the year.

I just think we have got to face up to this kind of thing more, and we have to display better what it is we are doing, so the American people can understand those out-year costs of these projects. This doesn't mean these projects aren't worthwhile. Of course they are, but we have to look at them in a sense of priorities, total numbers in the budget, and how you come out with 394.2 or some other figure for future years.

The Appropriations Committees are facing this more and more. I look at the percentage of the budget that the Congress can actually control in its annual review of appropriations and see that it is declining each year—largely because of the growth in payments for individuals.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Director, you may expand that for the record.

[The information follows:]

The following portion of table 16 (page 354 of the Budget) shows the growth in the entitlement programs. In 1967, these programs amounted to \$41.6 billion, or 26.3 percent of the budget. Our 1977 estimate for these same uncontrollable items indicates they have grown to \$191.6 billion—48.6 percent of the budget total. This spending is required under current law and cannot be restrained unless the laws mandating the entitlements are modified.

TABLE 16.—CONTROLLABILITY OF BUDGET OUTLAYS, 1967-77
 [In billions of dollars]

	Actual										Estimate		
											Transition		
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	quarter	1977	
Relatively uncontrollable under present law:													
Payments for individuals:													
Social security and railroad retirement.....	22.5	24.8	28.3	31.3	37.2	41.5	50.7	57.6	68.4	75.2	20.8	87.2	
Federal employees' retirement and insurance.....	3.8	4.3	4.8	5.6	6.6	7.7	9.0	10.8	13.3	15.8	4.3	18.6	
Military retired pay.....	(1.8)	(2.1)	(2.4)	(2.8)	(3.4)	(3.9)	(4.4)	(5.1)	(6.2)	(7.3)	(2.0)	(8.5)	
Other.....	(2.0)	(2.2)	(2.4)	(2.7)	(3.2)	(3.8)	(4.6)	(5.7)	(7.1)	(8.5)	(2.3)	(10.1)	
Total.....	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.7	6.6	7.5	5.7	6.5	14.0	19.8	4.1	17.1	
Unemployment assistance.....													
Veterans: Pensions, compensation, education and insurance.....	5.0	5.0	5.7	5.6	7.6	8.3	9.3	10.0	12.4	14.4	3.3	13.3	
Medicare and medicaid.....	4.6	7.2	8.9	9.9	11.2	13.4	14.1	17.2	21.6	25.9	7.2	31.2	
Housing payments.....	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	4.1	4.1	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.5	2.5	3.0	
Public assistance and related programs.....	2.8	3.4	3.9	4.7	7.4	8.9	9.1	11.5	16.9	21.1	4.8	21.2	
Subtotal, payments for individuals.....	41.6	47.7	54.9	62.2	77.3	88.4	99.6	115.4	148.7	175.7	45.2	191.6	

Mr. YOUNG. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MAHON. Dr. Long.

Mr. LONG. Mr. Burns—

Mr. YATES. Dr. Burns.

Mr. LONG. I know him well enough to call him mister. I have great admiration for my friend.

ACCURACY OF ECONOMIC FORECASTS

I wonder if you could tell me, Dr. Burns, how accurate you feel the forecasts have been during the past year?

Mr. BURNS. Economic forecasting over the years has not been very good, and I think this is something that we simply have to recognize. I don't know why people pay so much attention to economic soothsayers. Their record is so poor that people ought not pay any attention to them. But they do.

Mr. LONG. I got a somewhat different reading when I asked this question yesterday. I am very interested in what you are saying. We did have a forecast of 8.1 percent for unemployment, and the actual unemployment for the year turned out to be 8.5. Prices were forecast at 11.3. The actual price level increase turned out to be 9.1. And the forecast of the real growth rate was about 1.3 percent off.

Do you feel that those are substantial differences, enough to make the job of running an economy very difficult?

Mr. BURNS. Those forecasts as such were not bad. But they applied to a full year; we do our work by the day and by the month, and the pattern of development within the year was not forecasted very accurately.

Mr. LONG. It has been my observation that the forecasters all agree with each other and therefore get highly complimented by their colleagues. As long as things are moving along in the same general direction the forecasts turn out reasonably well, but the forecasters miss very badly on the turns.

Did anybody forecast the bottoming out in April, which I believe the National Bureau has now established as the bottoming out date; is that date correct?

Mr. BURNS. As far as I know the National Bureau has not yet made a decision on that, but I would expect the decision to be in that neighborhood.

Mr. LONG. Did anybody that you know of forecast that date reasonably accurately at the beginning of last year?

Mr. BURNS. I cannot answer that. I believe that the typical forecast ran in terms of an upturn that would start later than April.

Mr. LONG. On the question of bottoming out, there were many, many dire warnings that there would be substantial crowding out of private lenders by the huge borrowing by the Federal Treasury.

DID "CROWDING OUT" OCCUR?

Do you feel there has been a crowding out of private borrowers during the year?

Mr. BURNS. If you mean by that has Treasury borrowing deprived private businesses and consumers of borrowing that they wished to undertake, I would say that there was very little of that.

Mr. LONG. Very little crowding out. What is your reason for feeling that way?

Mr. BURNS. Because the demand for loans shrank. In the business sector this was in large part due to the extraordinary reduction in inventories that occurred. The demand for business loans fell off because there was less inventory to be financed.

Mr. LONG. Couldn't the lessing of demand have been partly for the reason that interest rates were kept high by heavy Federal borrowing. Or do we have other reasons such as the shortage of land and problems of sewage and things like that, that were an important factor in keeping private capital formation from developing?

Mr. BURNS. Actually interest rates fell last year, whereas normally in a business cycle expansion, interest rates rise.

Mr. LONG. Did that occur in spite of the huge borrowing or did interest rates not rise because there was a substantial increase in the supply of money? What did happen to the supply of money last year?

Mr. MAHON. Dr. Burns, would you expand your answer for the record?

Mr. LONG. Could I get just a brief answer to that, and I would appreciate the expansion.

Mr. BURNS. Growth in the supply of money was moderate. I will expand on that answer for the record.

Mr. LONG. Thank you very much.

[Dr. Burns subsequently submitted the following information for the record.]

In 1975, growth in the monetary aggregates was sufficient to support a vigorous economic recovery. The narrow money supply, M_1 , defined as currency in circulation plus demand deposits, increased at about a $4\frac{1}{2}$ percent annual rate, measured from the fourth quarter average of 1974 to the fourth quarter average of 1975. This rate of growth is below the average of the past several years, but above the average growth rate of the past 20 years. A broader measure of the money supply, M_2 , which, in addition to M_1 , includes time and savings deposits of commercial banks other than large negotiable certificates of deposits, increased at about an 8-percent annual rate in 1975. This rate of increase was a bit faster than the 1974 rate of increase and also above the $6\frac{1}{2}$ percent 20-year growth rate for this aggregate.

A number of factors have contributed to the reduction in the amounts of money necessary to finance economic activity. One factor is the rise in interest rates to unprecedented levels in 1974. The attractiveness of high yields on a variety of close substitutes for money stock deposits led to the development of new techniques of cash management that have continued even after interest rates declined. Moreover, recent financial innovations such as telephone transfer of funds, overdraft facilities at banks, NOW accounts in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and other innovations have facilitated economizing on demand deposits. A very recent development that has had a considerable impact on the behavior of M_1 is the change in banking regulations permitting partnership and corporations to hold savings deposits at commercial banks in amounts up to \$150,000, effective in mid-November 1975. By early January about \$2 billion had been moved into these accounts at commercial banks.

All of these factors account in some measure for the reduction in the amount of narrowly defined money needed to finance the increase in GNP. As a result, the increase in the velocity of money in recent periods has been very large. For example, over the past two quarters velocity has increased at over a 10 percent annual rate.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman from Illinois?

ENERGY DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS

Mr. YATES. Dr. Burns, as chairman of the Subcommittee on the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies, I worry about the energy house of cards that we seem to be building. We are called upon to appropriate billions and probably hundreds of billions of dollars in energy research and development to meet the threat of OPEC, and we propose through these expenditures by way of loans, guarantees and other kinds of subsidies, to build a huge energy establishment through private enterprise. This entire development, as I understand it, is predicated upon a guarantee that prices shall not fall below \$7 to \$9 per barrel, probably higher. For example, oil shale developers are now asking the Government for guarantees of \$9 to \$10 per barrel, in the event they go ahead and develop their oil shale.

Secretary Kissinger is going to Europe, presumably and probably to enter into an agreement with other consumer countries which will guarantee the consumer countries that prices of products that come out of their energy developments will not fall below \$7½ or \$8 per barrel.

At the end of this huge structure that is being constructed, OPEC comes along and offers its oil at a price of \$4 or \$5 a barrel. What do we do?

Secretary SIMON. Buy it.

Mr. BURNS. Secretary Simon has whispered an answer to me, and I don't think you or others should be denied his answer. His answer was if they offer oil at \$4 a barrel, we ought to buy it.

Mr. YATES. What happens to our agreements? What happens to our guarantees to our own companies?

Mr. BURNS. Let me give you my general thinking on this subject, although I am not an expert in this area.

Mr. YATES. But this is the prospect, isn't it?

Mr. BURNS. I am not sure this is the prospect. There is a good deal of talk in this area, and I don't go along with much of the talk. I myself don't want to see an international agreement that would set a floor to the price of oil.

Mr. YATES. Good for you.

ENERGY INDEPENDENCE AUTHORITY

Mr. BURNS. On the other hand, we have got to work toward energy independence, and if here and there a subsidy by Government will help us to develop new technologies or to develop new resources, I think we ought to be openminded about that. At the same time we ought to do our bookkeeping correctly. I have no sympathy at all with the proposal that was put forward last year for a large program in this area to be handled on an off-budget basis. I think it ought to be a part of the budget.

Mr. YATES. You are talking about the \$100 billion proposal?

Mr. BURNS. Yes; and I have no idea whether the right sum is \$100 billion or \$50 billion or \$30 billion. I sometimes suspect nobody else does.

Mr. YATES. It appears in the budget at page 87 as \$100 billion.

Mr. MAHON. If I may interrupt, the \$100 billion is not made a part of the budget.

Mr. YATES. \$10 billion is expected to be guaranteed, Mr. Chairman, for fiscal year 1977 according to the budget.

Mr. MAHON. But it is an off-budget item and it ought to be a budgeted item.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Lynn wants to answer that.

Mr. LYNN. It is not true that it is off budget. This raises a very interesting point between these two gentlemen, because Secretary Simon wants and is willing to take a look at a separate display of accrual accounting and to do it the way businesses would account for profit and loss. Then my very good friend Dr. Burns wants to include all of the outlays on the budget for the initial loans, and I suppose 5 or 8 years later, when all the money is pouring back in the other way, go the opposite direction.

Mr. BURNS. I don't know whether it will pour in the other way.

Mr. LYNN. What I am saying is every time a loan is made the estimated losses with regard to that particular project must go on the budget as an outlay. In other words, it is handled very much the way you would handle an outside private enterprise. One of the reasons is that it is intended to be a short-term body, and it automatically cancels after a reasonably short period of years, and it all comes back into the Treasury.

Now I agree, expected losses, risks, should appear on the budget, and under the proposal we have made to the Congress they do appear on the budget and they are in the 1977 budget.

Mr. MAHON. Dr. Burns, we seem to be adding credibility to this hearing by experiencing a little difference of opinion here between our witnesses or among our witnesses.

What is your reaction?

Mr. LYNN. I don't think there is disagreement, sir. It is a clarification of what is in the budget and what isn't.

Mr. BURNS. I cannot quarrel with the Budget Director on what is or is not included in the budget documents, but I do recall conversations, intimate, extensive, which led to a conclusion at that time that this financing activity was to be conducted off the budget. If that conclusion has been changed, I am delighted.

Mr. LYNN. No; the truth is, Dr. Burns, that we decided to do this on the same basis as an enterprise would be on in the private sector, along the lines that Bill Simon is talking about. We won't do budget accounting in the usual way that the budget is put together, cash-in/cash-out. What we will do is take the concept of losses and profits per year, and reflect them in the outlays or the receipts in the budget.

Mr. BURNS. Under the original proposal as I remember it, the Treasury was to supply something like \$10 billion of capital. Was that to be reckoned in the budget accounts as a budgetary item or as an off-budget outlay?

Mr. LYNN. Although that is subject to Appropriation Committee control, both as to the amount that is given and as to the ceiling on the activities that that may be generated in any given year, the only thing that is reflected in the budget is related to the profit and loss of the

enterprise. So you are absolutely right, the total amounts of the loans do not show up in the outlay section.

Mr. BURNS. I don't want to assume prerogatives of the members of the committee, but may I say you have not answered my question.

Mr. LYNN. I am sorry. The answer to your question is that the amounts of the moneys that are given to EIA for the stock are not included per se in the budget, but every time the EIA makes a loan or another transaction, it is reflected in the books of the United States as a profit or loss item. The reason for this is, one, the unique nature of the enterprise and, two, the fact that after a period of 10 years it comes back to the Federal Treasury.

Mr. MAHON. Let me interrupt at the moment.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, may I have my time back from Mr. Lynn?

Mr. MAHON. I am going to ask the chief clerk of the committee to make a brief comment.

Mr. MAINLAND. Mr. Lynn, it might be helpful for the record to explain why this is in the budget. We had assumed, and we have not examined this matter in detail yet, that it is off-budget since this new proposal is contained in the annexed budget which is described as detailed budget and explanatory statements of certain activities which are not a part of the budget totals but which are made available as auxiliary information. It is carried under that listing in the appendix of the budget as a new legislative proposal for the Energy Independence Authority. In addition, it is discussed on page 11 of the budget under the heading of off-budget agencies.

Mr. MAHON. Elaborate on that for the record because we want to move along.

[The additional information follows:]

The Energy Independence Authority will be a self-liquidating, temporary Government corporation. Financial assistance provided by EIA will be mainly loans and loan guarantees to private entities to assist the development of domestic energy projects. Revenues generated from these projects will be used to repay the loans made or guaranteed by EIA. Because of the expectation of repayment of the loans made or guaranteed and the temporary government corporation form of organization, the Federal budget totals will only include the annual operating results—profit or loss—as determined by GAO and outside public accounting firm audits. Ultimately, all gains or losses from EIA activities will be reflected in the budget totals using this approach.

Outlays of EIA resulting from loans and other forms of assistance will not be included in the budget totals since repayment is expected. These amounts, however, will be shown in the off-budget section of the President's budget request.

Mr. YATES. I was just going to say, Mr. Chairman, I haven't had an answer to my question. They and you took some of my time too by asking some questions, and I would like to have my full 5 minutes.

Mr. MAHON. You have had about 4½.

Mr. YATES. All right, I will ask another question.

Dr. Burns, we have been discussing the \$100 billion Energy Independence Authority. That Authority proposes to make loan guarantees and other subsidies to private enterprise.

Why wouldn't it be better for that Authority to be like the RFC was, and to provide not only for achieving goals through loans, grants and subsidies of private business, but if necessary the Government undertaking to construct plants on its own?

For example, the rubber plants during World War II were an outstanding success, and that was by Government investment and by Government operation.

Why wouldn't that be a superior approach to that which is proposed?

Mr. BURNS. If your question is whether the proposal should not encompass some governmental enterprises in the energy area, I would say in principle I have no objection to that. But I would express the hope that governmental enterprises would be kept down, and that we would work mainly through the private enterprise system.

Mr. YATES. Of course the energy bill does provide for that.

Now in my last 30 seconds may I ask you to complete your answer to my first question: namely, are you concerned with the prospect of the enormous expenses to the Government if OPEC meets our challenge in 1985, after the construction of hundreds of billions of dollars of energy facilities, by cutting the price of oil below what our domestic industry can sell it for.

Mr. MAHON. Expand that for the record, Dr. Burns.

[Dr. Burns subsequently submitted the following information for the record:]

As I stated in my testimony, I would hope that the role of Government enterprises in the energy program would be kept down and that we would work mainly through the private enterprise system.

It is helpful, it seems to me, to distinguish that part of our energy program aimed at developing new energy resources and processes from the ongoing investments required to expand our production from conventional existing resources. Where research and development expenditures for new energy sources and experimental techniques are required on a huge scale, and where the chance that the effort will fail is high, the Government clearly has a role that could justify large outlays. On the other hand, where private industry has appraised the risks of a fall in the price of imported oil and is proceeding at a reasonable rate to explore and exploit existing energy resources, we should proceed very carefully before shifting any of those risks to the Government.

A basic consideration is that we must not be subject to embargoes or arbitrary price manipulations by the OPEC countries. One safeguard against such threats would be a larger national stockpile of oil, and I would support expenditures necessary to build such a stockpile.

If the price of imported oil were to drop below present costs of production, we would want to avoid disruption of existing energy producing capability that threatened our long-run energy objectives. But we should proceed cautiously in making an advance commitment by the Government to support the industry, and we would want to be satisfied that the long-term national interest in energy supply required such support.

Mr. Burgener?

PUBLIC WORKS BILL

Mr. BURGNER. Dr. Burns, I have two questions and if I ask them briefly perhaps we can get the response in the record at this point. In a day or two we will be considering a local public works bill on the floor, the final conference report, and it has several billion dollars in it, and it has things like interest subsidies to business, job opportunities, and so forth. But then it goes on and it has urban redevelopment, and it has waste water treatment. Urban redevelopment and waste water treatment are certainly not without controversy.

Now my question. What hard guarantees can the members have that these can truly get started in 90 days and be finished in a year?

What is your response to that, because we all seem to believe in public works, if they really get in place?

Mr. BURNS. If Congress legislates that the public works that can go forward should be only such as can be started within 90 days, then I think our Government agencies will live within the law, and if they don't, the Congress will do its duty.

Mr. BURGNER. And finish?

Mr. BURNS. I don't know how your bill is written. If I were drafting legislation to expand employment through public works, I think I would place two restrictions in the bill, limiting projects to those which can be started rather promptly—say, within 90 days—and which also can be completed rather promptly—say, within a year after they have been started.

Mr. BURGNER. Thank you, Dr. Burns.

Aid to the Housing Industry

My second question in the remaining time has to do with housing, probably the most depressed industry we have. During the 1950's, some 20 or 25 years ago, we built millions of houses. They sold for \$10,000 to \$20,000, and the purchaser paid interest rates of 4, 5, and 6 percent. Today the same house, the same size, is \$30,000 to \$50,000, and the purchaser pays 8-, 9-, 10-percent interest, and that makes the monthly payment absolutely out of reach. That among other reasons, is why we have 25- or 30-percent unemployment in the construction trades.

My question: What single fiscal policy of the Federal Government in your judgment will aid most in the long range to bring health back to this sick industry?

Mr. BURNS. I think that a prudent fiscal policy which helps to keep the rate of inflation down is the single governmental policy that will contribute most to the objective that you seek.

Mr. BURGNER. Thank you, Dr. Burns.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman from Colorado.

Ability and Willingness to Finance Agriculture Costs

Mr. EVANS. Dr. Burns, I am hesitant to ask you this question, in view of the comments you have made to Dr. Long a few moments ago about relying too much upon our economic prognosticators. Yet you are here and I am here and I have got a question so I will ask it anyway.

American agriculture I think is one of the most important economic segments in this country. I don't think anybody could argue against that. Yet in the last couple of years, from what I have seen, I am very concerned about our future ability to finance American agriculture. Their margin of income, while better than a few years ago, is nothing to brag about. Everything they use is increasing in cost. Their return makes me wonder why people stay in American agriculture.

Under these circumstances their costs of business are rising every year. I would like your opinion about our ability and our willingness in the next couple of years to finance properly and adequately American agriculture.

Mr. BURNS. Our farmers have been subject, certainly during the past year, to a cost-price squeeze. Their prices have been moderate, and have tended to come down, whereas the prices that they have to pay in the market have been going up. If we can reestablish a noninflationary environment in our country, that would certainly be of great help to our farmers.

Mr. EVANS. That is an "if" answer, Dr. Burns. Let me ask you this. Let's say we are not able to do this lovely thing that we all would like to do. Are you concerned under those circumstances about our ability and our willingness to finance American agriculture in the next 2 or 3 years?

Mr. BURNS. Under those circumstances I would share your concern, yes.

Mr. EVANS. And what would you suggest we do to make sure we have adequate capital for American agriculture, under these assumed circumstances of our inability to bring inflation down to a point where you and I would be happy with it?

Mr. BURNS. I must say that if we are not going to bring the rate of inflation down, I doubt that there is a good answer. The Government can step in and once again try to subsidize our agriculture. That would expand our governmental spending once again and would tend to accentuate the rate of inflation, and while it would help in the short run, it might well intensify our difficulties over the longer run.

Mr. EVANS. Then under those circumstances, and with those unfortunate decisions you have to make if those were the conditions, what would you recommend we do? Not extend any aid to agriculture and let agricultural production become riskier?

Mr. BURNS. I think I would have an open mind, if I were in your position. I would certainly watch developments and be responsive to them. We often do extend aid to this or that sector of our economy in the short run, even though we know it may intensify our problems in the long run. We do it with a heart. We may have to do it again; but I think that we ought to be working on the fundamental answer, which is to get the rate of inflation down in our country. Fiscal policy can contribute and monetary policy can contribute and labor market policy can contribute. We have talked about the first and the second in this committee hearing today. We haven't talked about the third; as I move through the Halls of Congress I find that subject hardly ever discussed. It has become one of the subjects that the people just don't talk about.

Mr. EVANS. What is that?

Mr. BURNS. Wages, the power of our trade unions, and the excessive power of some of our business enterprises. We were talking before about the construction industry. That is an industry where unemployment has been running at something like 20 percent and wages keep on going up.

Mr. PATTEN. The time is up. The Chair recognizes Mr. Roush.

Mr. ROUSH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have just one simple question.

TOTAL VALUE OF ASSETS OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Secretary, you talked about the liabilities of the Government, the deficits and what-have-you for the last couple of years. I wonder

if you could tell me if we should prepare a financial statement of the United States of America of what our assets might be, what the total value of our assets might be? I have just never seen that.

Secretary SIMON. That of course is part of this suggestion of the add on of accrual accounting.

Mr. ROUSH. I gather that.

Secretary SIMON. But we have other assets that are not tangible assets as you well know, the underlying strength of the greatest economy in the world that produces about 28 percent of the world's goods and services.

Mr. ROUSH. If you take the value of our tangible assets, do we have a figure on that?

Secretary SIMON. Our total U.S. Government assets in the public sector are \$329 billion and change.

Mr. ROUSH. I don't want the acting chairman to call time on me.

I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, there are two members who are answering a quorum call and who are coming back, under the assumption they will be permitted to ask questions.

Mr. PATTEN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pittsfield, Mass.

Mr. CONTE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

ADEQUACY OF BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR VA

Mr. LYNN, a review of the budget request for the Veterans' Administration discloses an assumption there will be a reduction of approximately 540,000 recipients of educational benefits.

My question is: Does this crank in the expected discharge of veterans through the end of fiscal 1976 and the transition quarter?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir, it does. We estimate that, even with no change in current law, 563,000 fewer beneficiaries would be trained in 1977, reflecting the decline in active duty force levels as well as those current recipients whose 10-year eligibility period for use of benefits expires in May 1976. Training loads will be reduced by an additional 540,000 persons, the number to which you refer, by the enactment of legislation which the administration is proposing in the budget.

Mr. CONTE. It seems awfully high.

Mr. LYNN. It is continuing to decline though, Mr. Conte.

Mr. CONTE. I realize that but I didn't think it was that much. I was just wondering whether you were forecasting how many would be getting out in 1976.

Mr. LYNN. Again it is an estimate, taking into account those factors I stated earlier.

Mr. CONTE. The fiscal year.

Mr. LYNN. It is our best estimate. It will probably turn out not to be exactly correct. We would hope it will be very close.

INCREASE IN FOOD STAMPS

Mr. CONTE. I notice a \$600 million increase in food stamp assistance; is that right? Is this cut in contemplation of the pending legislation that would revamp the eligibility criteria or is it an across-the-board cut?

Mr. LYNN. No, sir, it reflects the changes that the President has proposed.

BUDGET REQUEST FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS

Mr. CONTE. It appears the President's budget proposal for funding for law enforcement and justice are essentially the same as fiscal year 1976. How can this be justified with the President's state of the Union emphasis of increasing, correcting the increasing caseloads, activation of three correctional institutions, and his extensive proposal for firearm controls?

Mr. LYNN. Every one of the proposals the President has made is fully funded in the budget. In fact, that information is detailed in the special analysis of Federal programs for the reduction of crime.

Now, a number of things are going up within the total, and some things are going down. Let me just mention a few examples. The LEAA amount is eased off to some extent, but on the other hand there is increased concentration on certain kinds of activities within LEAA. As you will note, additional personnel is included for the U.S. Marshals Service. We are asking for the new judges again. Additionally, the budget takes care of the President's commitment to establish a 500-person task force in the major cities in order to curtail commerce in firearms.

Mr. CONTE. You also touch on the judiciary. I notice \$390 million is provided for the judiciary.

Will this satisfy the needs of the courts with regard to additional facilities, supporting personnel, and judges as enunciated by Chief Justice Burger in his state of the judiciary address?

Mr. LYNN. It is their request.

Mr. CONTE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[Discussion off the record.]

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman from Missouri, Mr. Burlison.

Mr. BURLISON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MONEY SUPPLY PROCESSES

Secretary Simon, Dr. Burns, I have never understood very clearly the mechanics of our money supply processes. At last year's hearings, Secretary Simon quoted Mr. McCracken in this fashion:

If the financial community has been slow to perceive the role of fiscal policy in the management of the economy, economists in general have been slow to face fully the implications of the fact that Treasury financing and private borrowing do compete for funds in the same money and capital markets.

The Secretary has also alluded to that in today's hearings.

Is it true that this is the only means of Treasury financing; that is, competing in the money markets with private borrowers? That is, competing in the money markets with private borrowers? Isn't it true that our Federal system can add to the money supply merely by speeding up the printing presses? When our money supply is increased by accelerating the printing press activities, how does that additional money enter the economy?

For example, is the new money utilized directly to pay off existing Government debt? I would like to have the Secretary first respond

to that series of questions, or the thought embodied in them, and then next from Dr. Burns.

Secretary SIMON. Let me answer the first portion of that, and then go on and turn it over to Arthur on what I alluded to a little while ago about the monetization of debt, and what happens when the Fed creates the money to satisfy the deficits, the classic description of too much money chasing too few goods; that is, inflation.

I think what has been missed in the whole debate on crowding out, as I alluded to a few minutes ago, is the fact that we were not talking, nor did we imply, that the problem of crowding out was going to occur during a period of extreme slack in our economy, during the recession. The real problem exists when the private demands, when consumer borrowing, when business demand and activity begin to pick up. It is at that point that we have to look at what the Federal deficits are going to be.

The basic issue of repeated, massive Federal deficits is that they deprive the private sectors in the economy of needed funds for future growth. As the economy returns to full employment, private credit needs will expand. If there are huge Federal Government needs at the same time (because of large deficits), there will be competition for funds which the private area will lose. Such a development will adversely affect private capital formation, U.S. economic growth, and the availability of good jobs for our growing labor force. A further explanation follows:

JANUARY 16, 1976.

CROWDING OUT—SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT

There clearly exists some misunderstanding about the meaning and significance of the so-called phenomenon of crowding out. In essence, there is the idea that since financial collapse has not yet occurred, then the whole issue is misleading. This is wrong. What has occurred is a focusing of attention on shortrun improvements in financial markets (associated primarily with the worst recession since the 1930's) and an ignoring of what happens longer term as the economy moves back toward fuller capacity under conditions of repeated huge-sized Government budget deficits.

No matter how viewed, the inescapable fact is that with reasonably full use of capacity, more resources claimed by the Government must mean less for the private sector. Huge deficits which take the lion share of credit flows will eventually push out the weaker private areas—specifically potential homeowners, small businesses, and even larger companies who do not have a superior credit rating. This in turn will hurt real growth, deprive our workers of adequate productive tools, frustrate the achievement of our longer term economic needs, and further misallocate our scarce resources. (This was pointed out repeatedly in prior testimony; for example, January 25, 1975, before the House Ways and Means Committee.)

1. *Interest Rates.*—Interest rates have declined over the past year or so as would be expected during a recession. High-grade bond rates have fallen from a peak of about 10.5 percent in mid-1974 to around 8.5 percent today. Yet this drop cannot be taken as sufficient evidence that credit is ample and more importantly that credit will remain ample to support a lasting business recovery. This cost of long-term funds is still very high historically. (Such interest rates ranged between 2 percent and 6 percent from 1865–1965—a period containing serious wars, depressions, financial panics, business booms, and other assorted economic extremes.) The combination of sustained high Federal Government financing, of a growing demand for private financing as the expansion proceeds and of a Federal Reserve policy which must eventually moderate in generosity (to avoid rekindling inflation) points to a level of interest rates and availability of funds for private areas which are not consistent with our longrun

needs. Total Government borrowings this fiscal year will absorb a record 82 percent of funds available in the securities market; this percent eventually must be sharply reduced or else some private areas will have to go without.

2. *Availability of Credit.*—Funds are more readily available to more sectors of the economy today, but again this too reflects the cyclical slack in the economy and not the longer run secular forces at work here. In the first quarter of 1975, about 5 percent of all new bond issues were Baa rated or less. By the fourth, quarter, it was almost 10 percent. (This is still below rates close to 20 percent at times in 1971 and 1972, however.) More lesser rated companies are able to finance today. Unfortunately, a lot of these bonds are for shorter duration—5- to 7-year maturity as opposed to 20- to 30-year maturity which was the norm not too long ago. This will raise problems in the future since the companies will have to refinance more frequently (referred to as the “rollover” problem in point 4 below). The most important issue immediately ahead is whether such lesser rated companies will continue to find the necessary funds to sustain the economic advance. When credit markets eventually tighten (as is inevitable), problems of credit availability will occur, and their severity will be directly proportional to the relative borrowings of the Government.

3. *Financing of Deficit.*—The relative “ease” with which the Federal Government financed the deficit in 1975 should not be viewed as a normal state of affairs. The fact is that private needs for credit were low because of the recession, but as the recovery gains momentum this year, private credit needs will rise. For example, total shortrun business borrowing declined in 1975 by about \$14 billion; this year it is expected to rise by about \$20 billion, which is a swing of almost \$35 billion. What this means is that there will be a much higher need for total credit in 1976 than in 1975, and eventually some private areas will be squeezed. This is why it is imperative to take steps now to limit the rise in Federal Government spending (up almost 40 percent in just 2 years’ time.) Not only is future flexibility lost if this cannot be accomplished, but the deficit will remain huge and some private areas will not be financed.

4. *Financial Structure.*—Over the past decade, there has been a strong trend toward a much more leveraged and brittle structure of corporate balance sheets. Debt has roughly tripled, liquid assets have declined relative to liabilities, and the debt-equity ratio has about doubled. Sustained high Federal budget deficits will eventually create pressures in financial markets that will cause difficulties for lesser rated companies (in terms of debt rollover), let alone leave sufficient credit for expansion needs.

5. *Capital formation.*—Several studies clearly point to a much heavier need for investment over the next several years if there are to be enough jobs for a growing labor force, a healthier environment for our people and a higher degree of energy self-sufficiency in the United States. (The share of business investment in GNP much increase from an average of 10.4 percent over the past 10 years to 12 percent for the rest of this decade—an historically unprecedented change. Sustained high Federal budget deficits will automatically frustrate the fulfillment of those capital needs by depriving many, many private areas of needed financing to build the new factories and buy the advanced machinery. The real dimension of crowding out becomes much more persuasive and severe the further ahead we look.

Conclusion.—Crowding out is a genuine problem whose major economic impacts will occur ahead if something is not done about excessive Federal budget deficits caused by too rapid a rise in Government spending. The serious nature of this issue should not be masked because of the impacts of a recession. If steps are not taken to exercise better fiscal control, some areas in the private sector will go without needed financing; capital formation will be less than desired; and our serious unemployment and inflation problems will be that much further from a satisfactory resolution. The following excerpts from Professor Paul McCracken’s article on the January 8 editorial page of the Wall Street Journal is a well articulated discussion of budget deficits and the phenomenon of crowding out:

“There is here, however, a more substantive problem. It is the failure of conventional fiscal policy wisdom to face the full implications of the fact that an increase in the Federal deficit, from accelerated spending or more tax reduction, must be financed. And the added funds that the Treasury must then borrow are funds not then available to others in the market for financing. * * *

"Markets have, of course, substantial capacity for accommodating to changes in demand, and effects on other borrowers of swings in budget deficits of modest proportions will not be large. When, however, the U.S. Government had to raise funds at the rate of \$81 billion per year in the first half of 1975, after a \$5 billion pace a year earlier, the 22 percent decline in money for home and commercial mortgage during that period can hardly be assumed to have been an entirely unrelated development.

"The question was never whether a large deficit would cause a disintegration of financial markets, or a collapse of capitalism, or some other catastrophe of draconian proportions, though some have pointed to the absence of such cosmic disaster as evidence that the crowding out theory was wrong. The point is the quite common sense one that in financial markets where demands for funds are active, and this is apt to characterize 1976, other claimants for funds will get less than if the large Treasury requirements were not present in the market. The financing loop of fiscal policy must be closed.

"This all carries with it some implications for budget strategy in 1976. Within the limits of fiscal discipline that the political process can muster in a quadrennial year, the Congress and the President can continue efforts toward regaining better control of spending without having to worry about the net adverse effect of this fiscal restraint on the economy. Dollars not borrowed by the Treasury will be put to work by other claimants in the money and capital markets. And housing would be a major beneficiary of the easier financial markets that would result. The basic 1976 trend for interest rates, in fact, is more in the hands of those who manage the budget than of the Federal Reserve."

What Paul McCracken meant is that academic economists have, for many years, ignored the fact, the full implications of the fact that the deficits on a cumulative basis have to be financed, and that when we are in the marketplace, during periods of moderate or high economic activity, we are taking money from that marketplace that would ordinarily go to the private sector.

MAJOR FACTORS THAT CONTROL INTEREST RATE LEVELS

You say what effect does this have on inflation? We have talked about that at great length. What about inflationary expectations, that little known phenomenon? That is extremely important. I would say there are several major factors that control the level of interest rates.

One, obviously is the supply and demand for funds; two, the actual rate of inflation and, three, the expectations of what I, as a lender, am going to be repaid, what the dollar is going to be worth that is repaid to me when I lend my money. If I expect that the Government is not going to do a very good job, which we have not, as far as inflation is concerned, my inflationary expectation, if I am going to lend money for housing, in the long-term bond market, I am going to demand a premium over and above the interest rate. That exists in the market today.

That is why we have interest rates—one of the reasons—we have interest rates at these extraordinary levels. And if that continues, obviously we are going to take away from those in the private sector.

You know it is plain common sense that small business and medium-sized business cannot afford 10- or 11-percent interest rates when you have prime borrowers at 9½ or 9 or 8½; there is a spread between the lower rated and the higher rated, accentuated by New York City's problems and W. T. Grant and other bankruptcies.

Mr. BURLISON. All right, Mr. Secretary, let me suggest that you expand on that phase of the question for the record.

Secretary SIMON. I will, sir.
[The information follows:]

a. The mechanics of the money supply process and borrowing in financial markets by the Treasury are related but completely distinct activities. The Treasury largely relies on private financial markets to sell its securities, although of course savings bonds and other nonmarketable securities also provide funds. Thus, there can be no doubt that Treasury financing and private borrowing compete for funds in the same money and capital markets. Confusion often arises because the Federal Reserve, an independent part of the Federal system, very distinct from the Treasury, is involved in both purchasing and selling of Treasury securities with the market in the implementation of monetary policy. It is the Federal Reserve's activities with the market that directly affect the money supply process. When the Federal Reserve decides that market conditions warrant a specified increase in money supply, it buys Treasury and Federal agency securities from the market, supplying the purchaser and hence the economy with deposits at the Federal Reserve banks. These deposits are then utilized by the banking system to form other deposits and the money supply increases. Thus, the Federal System, through the Federal Reserve, adds to the money supply. But while this process is often referred to as speeding up the printing presses, it does not mean that there is literally more money, that is, currency, printed. It is important to stress in this money supply creation process the Treasury has played no role. Outstanding Treasury debt has not been increased or decreased; it has only changed hands from private holders to the Federal Reserve. I want to emphasize that this new money creation does not pay off existing Government debt.

Of course, during times of slow economic activity, which are also times of increased economic activity, which are also times of increased Treasury debt financing, the Federal Reserve may decide that greater money supply growth may be warranted to stimulate the economy. Thus, from outward appearances, it may appear that the Treasury is in fact responsible for the growth of money supply when in fact it is not.

Mr. BURLISON. Now I would like to hear Dr. Burns' response.

Mr. BURNS. It is certainly possible for the Government to try to finance itself not by borrowing but by printing money. The Government can do that directly.

Mr. BURLISON. To what extent, if any, is that done now?

Mr. BURNS. The Government does not print money directly in order to finance itself. To a degree, Government does print money indirectly through the banking system. Very little of that has taken place recently because of the moderate monetary policies that the Federal Reserve has pursued. Of course, it would be possible for the Federal Reserve to pump reserves into the commercial banks; the commercial banks, being flooded with the reserves, could then not only expand loans, but also buy a large volume of Treasury securities in the market or directly from the Treasury. This is something that our Government has done at times, and that other governments have done on a very large scale. We have accumulated over the centuries a great deal of experience with financial policies of this sort. These are policies that have brought one nation after another to economic ruin.

So we have to watch the printing press.

Mr. BURLISON. I understood you to say that our Government has not done that.

Mr. BURNS. Has not done what?

Mr. BURLISON. Has not followed the policy of speeding up, accelerating the printing presses to take care of the public debt.

Mr. BURNS. Not recently.

Mr. MAHON. Would you expand that for the record?

Mr. BURLISON. Please put in the record, give us a history of to what extent that has been done in the past.

Mr. BURNS. Yes, sir.

[Dr. Burns subsequently submitted the following information for the record:]

The institutional equivalent of "accelerating the printing presses" would involve, in the first instance, purchases of Treasury securities by the Federal Reserve System. The System has not, however, monetized the debt in this fashion. In 1975, for example, the Treasury raised \$85 billion in credit markets to finance the deficit in the Federal budget. Additions to System holdings of Treasury securities amounted to only \$7.4 billion, or 9 percent of that total. These purchases were the result of a need to supply additions to the outstanding volume of currency.

Purchases of Treasury securities by the Federal Reserve also serve to increase the reserves of our Nation's banks. These banks are then in a position to increase their loans and investments, including their holdings of Treasury obligations. It would therefore be possible for the Federal Reserve to accelerate the printing presses indirectly by providing for an inordinate expansion in bank reserves. Such an expansion would permit banks to lend large amounts to the Treasury through the purchase of its securities, and this would be associated with a parallel increase in the money supply. Any such course of action would, sooner or later, create a new wave of inflation.

It has been the policy of the Federal Reserve, as I have stated on numerous occasions, to foster only moderate growth in bank reserves, money, and bank credit. Last year, for example, the narrowly defined money supply increased only around 4½ percent. It is our intention to continue to pursue a monetary policy that will establish the financial basis for a good economic recovery, and to avoid a rekindling of inflationary fires.

Mr. BURLISON. I believe you are the man that makes the decision as to whether that is done; is that accurate? Or do you have that power?

Mr. BURNS. We at the Federal Reserve certainly have the power to expand or contract the reserves of commercial banks which is the base on which the banks, in turn, will add to or subtract from their loans and investments. Their investments, of course, include Treasury securities. So we have immense power in that area.

Mr. BURLISON. I have a series of other questions I will submit for the record.

Q. Unemployment is the tragic result of our recent economic woes and the extraordinarily high rate of unemployment has placed a great strain on our Federal-State unemployment compensation programs. Each year, billions of dollars are being collected and paid out in benefits, recently more paid out than collected. The State funds are strained, more than a few are exhausted and now borrowing from the Federal accounts.

As always, unemployment and unemployment compensation remain intense, emotional issues, very close to the daily experience of our citizens.

Employers, from the largest to the smallest, bemoan the high cost of unemployment taxes. From State to State, the wage base and tax rates are being raised; and legislation pending before this body would raise them even higher.

Above all else, however, I hear one complaint, common to worker and employer alike. In a word, it is "Fraud." A number of alarming stories have come to my attention recently, prompting me to request of the employers across my district to report to me their experiences with this problem. The responses were startling. Almost to a one, they had personal experience or knowledge of fraudulent practices, ranging from the obvious, the job seeker who has no intention of accepting employment, to the worker who insists that his salary be paid in cash and remain unreported so that he can work and draw benefits at the same time. The stories are legion of individuals who routinely work only to the point of regaining benefit eligibility, quit, wait out a brief penalty period, and draw benefits for

the next 6 months, year, year and a quarter, however long they can stretch it out.

And complaints do not come from just the employers. The average wage earner certainly has no appreciation of a neighbor living "off the dole." It makes him angry.

My question to you is this: What measures are being taken to curb or control these abuses. The States' policing efforts seems woefully inadequate. For calendar 1974, the Department of Labor reports that fraud was detected in less than 1 percent of unemployment cases, yet this alone involved over \$20 million dollars (less than half of which was ever recovered). Something must be done—something more than simply encouraging the States to do better.

It seems to me that the Federal Government has a real responsibility in this area—these are Federal moneys that are being stolen; the Federal Government is being defrauded out of its revenues.

I would like very much to have an accounting of what can be done on the Federal level, what plans are being made, to close this unfortunate spigot.

A. All State Employment Security Agencies (unemployment insurance) have a program to prevent and detect incidents of fraud and to recover any overpayments. The Department of Labor allocates dedicated funds to the States specifically for this purpose. For fiscal year 1976, the Department originally allocated 1,200 positions to the States for their benefit payment control program. However, in recognition of the increased claims workload, the Department is presently increasing the number of positions allocated by 30 percent to 1,569.

During calendar year 1974, the States detected a total of 75,095 fraud cases, an increase of 11 percent over 1973 and established approximately \$49.4 million in overpayments (both fraud and nonfraud). During the same period, the States recovered about \$26 million in overpayments, an increase of 29 percent over 1973. Based on incomplete data for 1975 the Department of Labor estimates the number of fraud cases detected during 1975 has increased to about 85,000. In addition, the Department estimates a total of about \$63 million in overpayments were established and about \$41 million in overpayments were recovered during the same period. The Department believes the increase in fraud and overpayments is primarily attributable to the increase in claims load.

The Department of Labor is continually working with the States to enhance their benefit payment control programs. For example, last year a new comprehensive model program for fraud detection and for the recovery of overpayments was developed and introduced to the States. The detection program includes a computerized system for post-auditing claims against wage records to detect incidents of concurrent working and claiming benefits. The Department also included recommendations for improving the organization and management of the program. In addition, the Department is providing individual States with technical assistance, wherever necessary, as part of its continuing program of on-site technical assistance and review.

Q. While trust funds are in surplus, the unified budget is most deceptive. That is, it understates the actual deficit. When trust funds are running in deficit will there be any significant difference between the Federal funds budget and unified budget with respect to our actual budget posture? Is the effect just the converse of the situation when trust funds are in surplus?

A. The Federal trust funds are an integral part of the unified budget and are treated in the budget like other Federal funds. Thus, as shown on page 21 of the 1977 Budget, when the trust funds are in deficit that deficit is added to the Federal funds deficit in arriving at the total unified budget deficit. Similarly, when the trust funds are in surplus that surplus adds to the surplus or reduces the deficit in the unified budget.

The "actual deficit" or "actual budget posture" is a matter of definition. Prior to 1968 the budget of the U.S. Government was the so-called administrative budget, which did not include the Federal trust funds. Yet, in keeping with the 1967 recommendations of the President's Commission on Budget Concepts, the trust funds were included in the new unified budget in 1968.

The Federal trust funds are also included in the receipts and expenditures of the Federal sector of the national income accounts, which constitute the most widely used measure of aggregate economic activity in the United States.

"I think we can agree that even under current foreign aid programs, most of our aid, because it is extended in the form of loans, is not really 'free.' Eventually, these loans must be repaid with interest, albeit over a number of years." However, I am in basic agreement with your suggestion that such a proposal would not likely find acceptance among foreign aid recipients. Moreover, there

are at least two other serious objections which touch even more directly on U.S. interests.

First, it would undoubtedly encourage other donor countries to negotiate bilateral aid, raw materials deals of their own with developing countries. Such a development would run counter to our current negotiating efforts in the multilateral trade negotiations which are aimed toward achieving freer trade in raw materials, and less, rather than more, governmental interference with the operations of the marketplace for these goods.

Secondly, a barter approach to foreign assistance, here understood as a requirement for full and immediate repayment in kind, would tend to alter the nature and purpose of the U.S. aid program. By our aid efforts, the United States seeks to provide a transfer of resources to selected countries so that they might employ these added resources to accelerate their own development and alleviate human suffering. We believe that this policy is in our own interest insofar as it tends to promote conditions abroad which favor peaceful change and greater cooperation among governments. To the extent that the United States were to begin requiring countries to immediately turn over a part of their own resources in exchange for the aid we give, the final size of the intended aid transfer would be reduced and the efficacy of our aid efforts almost certainly diminished.

However, despite our objections to this particular proposal, the United States continues to attach major importance to strengthening and improving international agreements governing access to suppliers of raw materials. Specifically, the United States now is studying the feasibility and utility of arriving at an international code of conduct on the use of export controls. We also favor the establishment of effective consultative procedures in producer-consumer forums on all key commodities. At the same time, the United States will be seeking significant reductions of tariff and non-tariff barriers within the framework of the multilateral trade negotiations. We believe that the successful completion of these various steps can most satisfactorily meet the needs of both the consumers and the producers of raw materials, while encouraging continued reliance on multilateral approaches for the solution of our most urgent international economic problems."

Questions. Mr. Simon, you stated last year that there are more positive than negative effects in having foreigners buy U.S. securities. Just what are the advantages and disadvantages to having portions of our national debt held by foreign creditors?

Answer. Foreign purchases of U.S. Government securities are beneficial to us in essentially the same way as foreign purchases of private U.S. securities. Foreign participation in U.S. financial markets helps to broaden these markets and make them more efficient, just as increased participation by domestic persons does. When foreigners buy U.S. Governments they help to relieve the impact on the market of our debt financing and free up U.S. funds for private investments.

The fact that these holdings give rise to interest payments to foreigners should not be considered a disadvantage any more than U.S. payments to foreigners for other kinds of services or imports.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Alexander?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I have two questions, one dealing with budget priorities which I would like to ask Director Lynn, and the other dealing with the impact of embargoes on the sales of American products in foreign trade, which I would like to ask Dr. Burns, if I have time.

DISTRIBUTION OF BUDGET BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL PROGRAMS

Mr. Lynn, I believe the 1970 census provided us with data wherein we determined that approximately 30 percent of our Nation's population lived in areas identified as nonmetropolitan at that time. We are now told that since 1970 population in those areas has been increasing at a faster rate of growth than there is in metropolitan areas.

In his budget the President has asked Congress to appropriate \$3.209 billion, an increase of \$448 million, for use in the Department

of Housing and Urban Development Community development block program. The 1974 act earmarks 80 percent of these grant funds for use in metropolitan areas and 20 percent for nonmetropolitan areas.

By way of comment, I offered the proposals to divide those funds differently, but I did not prevail.

At the same time, the President's budget requests no funds be appropriated for use by the Farmers Home Administration in carrying out the water and waste disposal, rural development, and rural community fire and protection grant programs authorized under the Rural Development Act of 1972.

In addition, there are other rural development programs that are not funded. The failure of the President to ask for funds under the RDA grant provisions constitutes a 100-percent reduction in Federal grant assistance to the countryside community under the Farmers Home Administration programs.

Now, even assuming that the administration intends the nonmetropolitan-metropolitan share of the increase in the HUD community development block grant funding to replace the cut in funding requested for the Farmers Home Administration rural development block grant programs, the President is still asking for a \$175.8 million reduction of aid for rural areas while asking for a \$358.4 million increase in assistance for metropolitan areas.

In addition, the President has asked for cuts in the budgets of Economic Development Administration, Regional Action Planning Commissions, both programs which have been of major assistance in non-metropolitan economic development.

Now I will agree with the proposition of Dr. Burns that we should proceed with a moderate money policy, and I am willing to do my share. But, as a representative from a nonmetropolitan area, I am unwilling to carry water on both shoulders; I am unwilling for me and my people to bear an unreasonable, or a disproportionate, share of the burden.

BUDGETARY DISCRIMINATION BETWEEN METROPOLITAN AND NONMETROPOLITAN COMMUNITIES

Now, would you please discuss the basis for the discrimination the budget practices between the metropolitan and the nonmetropolitan communities?

Mr. LYNN. I think, Mr. Alexander, that if we provide you the total facts with respect to public works, physical asset types of endeavors, rural and urban, we will find that indeed the rural areas, the non-SMS areas have not been discriminated against; I could be wrong in that but I do not think so.

Mr. ALEXANDER. I will give you that opportunity.

Mr. LYNN. I remember we presented such an analysis when we were doing the Community Development Act because you cannot look at that act alone. You have to look at things like EPA, where the water and sewer grants are going under those programs; you have to look at Appalachian Regional Economic Development Commissions, title V commissions, you have to look at a wide range of things, highways, where that money is going, on and on and on.

EDA, even though it is down, what proportion is rural and what is urban? I would like to suggest we all try to get our heads together to

try to get rid of some of the fractionation among these programs and try, somehow, some way, to pull all this together, because it is so fragmented everywhere.

I do not think that could be done without a good communication between the Congress, us, the groups that are interested, and so on. But I would urge, whether it take a year or 2 years or 3, we try to bring some rationality to this because, as I said many times, you have the same rural area competing with subsidy program for the Polaroid plant that some city that is in terrible trouble is also competing for, and I think we ought to see whether or not we are just canceling out subsidies.

Mr. ALEXANDER. All I want, Mr. Lynn, is a fair shake.

Then, as a basis for determining whether or not that exists within the budget items that you have submitted, would you then provide me with a budget analysis, breaking down the nonmetropolitan development programs as compared to the metropolitan programs as a basis for discussion?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

[The following material was subsequently provided by OMB in response to Mr. Alexander's question:]

The 1977 budget, as proposed by the President, is a budget of restraint. The proposals contained in the budget affect all areas of the budget and, therefore, all areas of the country. While it is true, as Congressman Alexander points out, that the 1977 budget proposes no further funding for the Farmers Home Administration housing programs, this does not signify an end to rural housing programs. The reductions are proposed in the Farmers Home Administration's housing programs in recognition of the fact that funds for the same purposes are available through the community development program administered by HUD. The proposals are motivated by a desire to consolidate programs or to eliminate duplication rather than any attempt to discriminate between metropolitan or nonmetropolitan areas.

A rough analysis of grants and shared revenues available to nonmetropolitan areas suggests that, in terms of outlays, more funds will be spent in 1977 in nonmetropolitan areas than in 1976. The estimated distribution of funds between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas is based on a rough calculation achieved by applying to the 1977 estimates for grants and shared revenues a factor provided by the agencies in April 1975 giving a percentage split of metropolitan (SMSA's) versus nonmetropolitan funding for their programs. The split was requested from the agencies subsequent to transmittal of the 1976 budget in order to respond to congressional inquiries as to the urban share of Federal grants and revenues. There should be no significant changes for 1977 estimates. The following table illustrates the results of the calculations by function:

GRANTS AND SHARED REVENUES TO NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS

[Outlays in millions of dollars]

Function	1976	1977	Change
050 National defense.....	50	44	-6
300 Natural resources, environment, and energy.....	965	1,309	+344
350 Agriculture.....	264	287	+23
400 Commerce and transportation.....	2,812	3,058	+246
450 Community and regional development.....	1,041	1,026	-15
500 Education, employment, training, and social services.....	3,327	2,909	-418
550 Health.....	3,599	3,498	-101
600 Income security.....	3,662	3,683	+21
700 Veterans benefits and services.....	53	57	+4
750 Law enforcement and justice.....	119	113	-6
800 General government.....	118	110	-8
850 Revenue sharing and general purpose fiscal assistance.....	2,276	2,277	+1
Total.....	18,286	18,371	+85

On the basis of the figures noted above, the nonmetropolitan share of all grants and shared revenues is virtually the same in 1976 and 1977.

The aggregated information in the table above is the sum of many changes in individual programs. For example, in the area of transportation, nonmetropolitan spending from the highway trust fund increases \$168 million in 1977 from 1976 using an April 1975 factor of 43 percent nonmetropolitan. A check with the agency reveals that, in fact, spending for the first half of 1976 actually seems to be exceeding this rate for nonmetropolitan areas, possibly by as much as 14 percent.

In the area of EPA construction grants, 1977 spending increases \$356 million over 1976 based upon the percentage factor supplied by the agency last April of 25 percent nonmetropolitan. A more precise estimate might be to use as a basis an average of historical actuals derived from programs displayed in the "Annual Report of the President to the Congress on Government Services to Rural America." The result would be an increase of 17 percent or \$242 million.

The 1977 budget contains a block grant proposal for the Food and Nutrition Service child nutrition programs which would consolidate or replace existing categorical programs with programs that would provide more assistance to the truly needy. This restructuring of the child nutrition program would not significantly alter the current distribution of funding between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas for food and nutrition programs.

All funds and shared revenues are distributed through established formulas or criteria prescribed by law. There is no way to determine in advance with certainty for most grant programs just how the funds will ultimately be utilized in terms of metropolitan/nonmetropolitan areas. With this in mind, the results of these calculations suggest that there is no attempt by the administration to reduce funds available to or to discriminate against nonmetropolitan areas.

MR. ALEXANDER'S COMMENT FOR THE OVERVIEW HEARING RECORD ON THE MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY OMB IN RESPONSE TO MR. ALEXANDER'S QUESTIONS ON THE DIVISION OF FEDERAL FUNDS BETWEEN METROPOLITAN AND NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS

Mr. ALEXANDER. To put this material supplied by OMB into perspective it should be kept in mind that I asked for information on discrimination which I believe exists within the President's proposed budget for fiscal year 1977 between funding proposals for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. Mr. Lynn said that he would supply material for the record which would break down the funding between nonmetropolitan and metropolitan programs. In fact, the data supplied for the hearing record does not provide such a breakdown and fails to comply with the agreement between Mr. Lynn and me.

While the chart supplied shows an increase in the dollars which would go to nonmetropolitan areas the increase is less than one-half of 1 percent and I have been advised informally that the nonmetropolitan area share of the budget, on a percentage basis, is less than that estimated for fiscal year 1976.

The narrative accompanying the chart is somewhat confusing. For instance, the third sentence of the first paragraph of the narrative justifies the reduction of funding for housing programs operated by the Farmers Home Administration by saying that "funds for the same purposes are available through the community development program administered by HUD." It is not clear whether the term "community development program" as used by OMB refers to the HUD statutory community development block grant program classification or is intended to cover this program plus the HUD housing programs. In either case, the Rural Development Act of 1972 programs and the housing programs operated by Farmers Home Administration and the HUD community development block grant and housing programs are neither interchangeable nor largely substitutable and are, therefore, not comparable in the manner employed by OMB.

In addition, I would emphasize that the concern I expressed was for all rural development programs, not just housing programs.

Further, the second paragraph of the narrative which generally describes the manner in which the calculations for the chart were made there appears to be an indication that OMB used a formula basis which had an urban-rural dichotomy. Such a dichotomy is not directly comparable to a metropolitan-nonmetropolitan dichotomy.

I will be pursuing this subject with Mr. Lynn.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Thank you, very much.

Do I have time to ask Dr. Burns one question, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. MAHON. Why do you not ask him and let him comment for the record?

Mr. ALEXANDER. All right, sir.

EMBARGO OF AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

Dr. Burns, last year the President embargoed farm exports that were in the process of being sold in foreign trade, which is a very important part of our economy, as we all know.

Earlier Mr. Evans of Colorado talked about the difficulty that farmers have in adjusting to an inflationary economy. Would you comment, Dr. Burns, on the desirability of embargoes on farm products in a situation, as we have in this country, where we have asked our farmers to produce fully for export into world commerce on a competitive basis?

Is it not so that inordinate obstructions in the free flow of commerce such as embargoes impose undue hardships on farmers who have grown their products for sale in world trade?

Mr. BURNS. I would agree with your position, Mr. Alexander. I would say that interference with agricultural exports can be justified only at a time when our own stockpile is insufficient to take care of the needs of the American people.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Thank you, Dr. Burns.

Mr. MAHON. Dr. Burns, I notice in a different context the Director said that rural areas had not been discriminated against. If one should make that statement out in the rural areas, the statement would be hotly contested because of what Mr. Alexander has just pointed out.

Mr. LYNN. I left myself a little opening because I want to see the figures myself, but I would be surprised if, when you take the totality of physical asset programs and so on, that they are discriminated against.

Mr. MAHON. I am not referring in this context to what you said about something else.

Mr. LYNN. I see, I understand.

Mr. MAHON. I am talking now about the fact that the farmers had been told, produce, produce, produce, and you will have free access to world markets, and that commitment was not carried out and it has brought about a great deal of unhappiness among producers, of course.

Dr. Burns, would you comment further for the record?

[Dr. Burns subsequently submitted the following information for the record:]

As mentioned earlier, I believe that interference in agricultural export markets is inappropriate except when international demands endanger adequate provisions of foodstuffs for domestic needs. We have witnessed highly variable conditions in world agriculture in recent years. Last year these conditions affected our agricultural export markets severely.

The circumstances leading to this situation were as follows: The Soviet Union, experiencing a large shortfall in agricultural production in 1973 managed to enter international markets and buy large quantities of grain without greatly bidding up prices. These purchases were made quietly and before information about their own production setback was widely known. As a result, U.S. farmers realized little economic benefit and U.S. consumers were subsequently faced

with sharply increased food prices. Had there been an adequate flow of information in the marketplace, farmers would have earned more for their exported grain and the impact on the consumer would have been less concentrated.

The stage was set for a repetition of this situation last year. Stocks of grain that had been run down in 1973 were not restored in 1974. Thus the impact of another round of large Soviet purchases in 1975 had the potential of driving domestic food prices still higher. In order to avoid domestic supply disruptions and the inflationary impact that erratic trading conditions may engender the Administration negotiated a grain agreement with the Soviets which will serve to stabilize the Soviet demand for our agricultural output in the future. To achieve this agreement the administration evidently felt it necessary to embargo farm exports temporarily. On balance, I feel that both overall market conditions and the situation of American farmers will be improved by virtue of this agreement.

MR. ALEXANDER. Mr. Chairman, may I submit a budget—a comparison that my staff has done for the record at the conclusion of Mr. Lynn's remarks?

MR. MAHON. Insert it at this point.

MR. ALEXANDER. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

[The information follows:]

[Federal outlays given in billions of dollars]

Federal function	Outlay estimates proposed in the President's fiscal year 1976 budget	Fiscal year 1976 estimated outlays following congressional action on budget	Percent change in fiscal year 1976 estimates	Outlay estimates as presented in the President's fiscal year 1977 budget	Percent change between fiscal year 1976 postcongressional action estimates and President's fiscal year 1977 budget
Agriculture.....	\$1.8	\$2.9	+37.9	\$1.7	-4.4
Commerce and transportation.....	13.7	17.8	+23.0	16.5	-7.3
Community development.....	5.9	5.8	-1.7	5.5	-5.4
Education, training, employment and social services.....	14.6	18.9	+22.7	16.6	-12.2
General government.....	3.2	3.5	+8.6	3.4	-2.9
General science, space and technology...	4.6	4.3	-6.5	3.5	+4.4
Health.....	28.0	32.1	+12.7	34.4	+6.7
Income security.....	118.7	128.5	+7.6	137.1	+6.3
International affairs.....	6.3	5.7	-9.5	6.8	+16.1
Law enforcement and justice.....	3.3	3.4	+2.9	3.4	0
National defense.....	94.0	92.8	-1.7	101.1	+8.2
Natural resources, environment and energy.....	10.0	11.8	+15.2	13.8	+14.5
Revenue sharing and general purpose fiscal assistance.....	7.2	7.2	0	7.4	+2.7
Veterans benefits and services.....	15.6	19.0	+17.9	17.2	-9.5

MR. MAHON. Mr. Myers?

MR. MYERS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

This morning I waived my time in the interest of allowing those who did not have the opportunity yesterday to get their questions in first. Now that we have just a little bit of time, I will expand.

SLACKENED DEMAND FROM PRIVATE SECTOR IN CAPITAL MARKET

This morning Dr. Burns, in a colloquy with Mr. Whitten when we were discussing what causes inflation and so forth, it seemed to me that you sloughed over rather casually that there had been a lesser demand from the private sector last year for borrowing for investment capital.

I hope that you will explain why there was that decline last year in demand for investment borrowing.

It seems to me that inflation may have contributed to that because I hear many of my industrialists—particularly in heavy industry out home who have kept that particular inventory they were carrying out supply the needs—say that when they are building that inventory on borrowed money and money is going to cost 9 or 10 percent, that is more than their margin of profit. If they had to keep that inventory for more than 6 months, then they had no profit.

Consequently, they laid off people, did not build the inventory. Today they are operating from an order basis, once the order is placed, then they go ahead and build that heavy equipment.

I think this has been severely damaging to our employment picture and to our economy. I hope you will expand upon why there was the decline in demand.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON BUDGET PROPOSALS

Mr. MYERS. Secondly, we hear so much and hear we operate from a number of different budgets, particularly we are interested in the budget that the administration has presented, the executive budget, and of course we will come up with our own congressional budget later on.

Last year we constantly heard from the floor of the House and elsewhere that Congress has cut the President's budget. I think this committee here, in fact I know this committee has done a good job, as you indicated this morning, in cutting that. But we failed to respond to the fact that this committee gets literally rolled when we go to the floor sometimes. It is increased by the Congress.

Then the so-called backdoor spending. As I read this, what Secretary Simon and Mr. Lynn presented yesterday, it appears that the actual outlays last year were greater than the budget. So it seems to me that we are playing with words here when we talk about cutting the budget by this committee but by actual actions of Congress exceeding the budget. We spent considerably more than a prudent control of the economy would have required or even asked for.

So I hope someone will expand upon this, that there is a play of words here, where actually this Congress has caused some of the inflation by its extra spending. At least that is my judgment. If that is not true, I wish you would correct the record.

Thank you.

[This point is addressed on page 56.]

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. COUGHLIN. I have had my time, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MAHON. Do you have anything to say?

Mr. COUGHLIN. Yes. I just want to thank the witnesses again for their appearance and their very helpful testimony.

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Chairman?

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Patten.

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Burns, \$15 billion less in inventory, what happens?

Where are they putting their money? This goes for building and loans too, I happen to know. The banks' investment patterns have changed considerably.

My local businessmen do not get the services from the local bank that they used to, by any means.

All of you have to admit you are not going to get off dead center until consumer buying increases. That is the name of the game. You know that as well as I do. So there is a change in the banking rules, and it is harder, harder for the little fellow to borrow. That goes for the farmer or anybody else. I know where they are going with their money, with their investments. There is a nine times increase in individual bankruptcies. I happen to know the merchants who have closed their doors; it is no guesswork, Mr. Burns.

So there are some changes going on, and they are detrimental to the economy.

Mr. MAHON. We have come now to the conclusion of our annual review. I think it has been good, it has been very helpful. We are very grateful to all of you for your participation in these discussions.

This record will be printed, and it will be available to us as we work through the year.

Before we conclude the hearing, I want to thank you, as I say, for your utter cooperation and helpfulness.

Mr. Secretary, Dr. Burns, Mr. Director, is there anything you would like to say at this point before I rap the gavel?

Secretary Simon. No. sir. Just thank you for all your courtesies, you and this outstanding committee, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BURNS. I want to share Mr. Simon's remarks. Not only have you always been courteous, you have conducted these meetings in an exemplary way. I am glad to have had the opportunity to say this word.

Mr. LYNN. I will second both remarks, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MAHON. Thank you very much, gentlemen. Thank you very, very much.

INVENTORY OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

The following is in response to Congressman Whitten's request on page 67 for a list of Defense installations.

The June 1975 inventory of Defense installations and properties indicated there are 4,208 within the United States and 1,733 overseas, including U.S. possessions. Attached is a list by Service and by State or country of these installations and properties. The list indicates whether the installations and properties are active, inactive, or excess.

ARMY
SECTION I

c. Alphabetical Industrial Index, by Status and Operator

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
 ALPHABETICAL INDUSTRIAL INDEX BY STATUS BY OPERATOR

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
GOVERNMENT OPERATED						
DETROIT ARSENAL	MICHIGAN	DETROIT	MACOMB	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1425
DETROIT ARSENAL TANK PLANT	MICHIGAN	DETROIT	MACOMB	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1427
DUWAGE PA	UTAH	SALT LAKE	TOOELE	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1789
FRANKFORD ARSENAL	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA	PHILADELPHIA	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1496
HARRY DIAMOND LABORATORIES	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	WASHINGTON	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1183
HARRY DIAMOND LABS TEST AREA	MARYLAND	WASHINGTON D C	SHARLES	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1377
JEFFERSON P B	INDIANA	MADISON	JEFF RIPLEY JENNINGS	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1305
PICATINNY ARSENAL	NEW JERSEY	DOVER	MORRIS	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1922
PINE BLUFF ARSENAL IND	ARKANSAS	PINE BLUFF	JEFFERSON	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1086
REDSBONE ARSENAL	ALABAMA	HUNTSVILLE	MADISON	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1813
ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL	COLORADO	DENVER	ADAMS	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1105
US ARMY NAT MCHC MCHC CGH	MASSACHUSETTS	WATERLOO	MIDDLESEX	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1412
WATERLIFT ARSENAL	NEW YORK	WATERLIET	ALBANY	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1977
CONTRACTOR OPERATED						
ARC FIRING RANGE UNDERHILL	VERMONT	BURLINGTON	SWITTIENDUN	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1798
BADGER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	WISCONSIN	BARABO	SAAK	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1874
BURLINGTON ARMY AMMUNITION PLT	NEW JERSEY	BURLINGTON	BURLINGTON	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1409
CORNHUSKER ARMY AMMUNITION PLT	NEBRASKA	GRAND ISLAND	HALL	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1487
DFP ISD PLT EQUIP FAC	KANSAS	ATCHISON	ATCHISON	ACTIVE	QSA	C-1329
HELBORN ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	TENNESSEE	KINGSPORT	BULLIVAN - HAWKES	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1734
INDIANA ARMY AMMO PLANT	INDIANA	CHARLESTON	BLAIR	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1303
IOWA ARMY AMMO PLT	IOWA	BURLINGTON	BOS HOINBS	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1319
JOLIET ARMY AMMO PLANT	ILLINOIS	JOLIET	WILL	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1470
JOLIET ARMY AMMO PLANT ELWOOD	ILLINOIS	JOLIET	WILL	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1271
KANSAS ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	KANSAS	PARSONS	LABETTE	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1329
LAKE CITY ARMY AMMO PLANT	MISSOURI	INDEPENDENCE	JACKSON	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1465
LAWDALE ARMY MISSILE PLANT	CALIFORNIA	LAWDALE	LOS ANGELES	ACTIVE	QE	C-1106
LORE STAR ARMY AMMUNITION PLT	TEXAS	TEXARKANA	HOWE	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1755
LONGHORN ARMY AMMO PLANT	TEXAS	MARSHALL	MARRISON	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1757
LOUISIANA ARMY AMMO PLANT	LOUISIANA	SHREVEPORT	WEBSTER-ROSSIER	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1354
RICHMOND ARMY MSL PLANT	MICHIGAN	STERLING HOTS	MACOMB	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1429
MILAN ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	TENNESSEE	JACKSON	CARMOLL RIBSON	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1735
NEWPORT ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	INDIANA	TERRE HAUTE	VERMILLION	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1307
RAFORD ARMY AMMO PLT	VIRGINIA	RAFORD	MONTGOMERY PULASKI	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1830
RIVERBANK ARMY AMMO PLANT	CALIFORNIA	RIVERBANK	STANISLAUS	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1131
SAGINAW ARMY AIRCRAFT PLANT	TEXAS	FORT WORTH	TARRANT	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1763
SURANTON ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	PENNSYLVANIA	SCRANTON	LACKAWANNA	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1677
THIN BUTTE ARMY AMMO PLT	MINNESOTA	NEW BRINGTON	RAMSEY	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1444
US ARMY FUELS LUB RESERV LAB	TEXAS	SAN ANTONIO	BEXAR	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1766
VOLUNTEER ARMY AMMUNITION PLT	TENNESSEE	CHATTANOOGA	HAMILTON	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1744
GOVERNMENT OPERATED						
HAYS ARMY AMMUNITION PLT	PENNSYLVANIA	PITTSBURGH	W MONMETHRAD	INACTIVE	AMC	C-1696
LIMA ARMY MOD CGH	OHIO	LIMA	ALLEN	INACTIVE	AMC	C-1806
PHOSPHATE DEVELOPMENT WORKS	ALABAMA	SHEFFIELD	GOLBERT	INACTIVE	AMC	C-1912
CONTRACTOR OPERATED						
ALABAMA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	ALABAMA	CHILDERSBURG	TALLADEGA	INACTIVE	AMC	C-1802

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
 ALPHABETICAL - INDUSTRIAL INDEX BY STATUS BY OPERATOR

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
CONTRACTOR OPERATED						
STANLEY ARMY ARMO PLANT	MISSOURI	ST LOUIS	ST LOUIS CITY	INACTIVE	AMC	C-1464
RADFORD ARMY ARMO PY NEW RIVER	VIRGINIA	RADFORD	WHLAKI	INACTIVE	AMC	C-1632
RAVENNA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	OHIO	RAVENNA	PORTAGE AND TRUMBULL	INACTIVE	AMC	C-1612
ST LOUIS ARMY ARMO FLT	MISSOURI	ST LOUIS	ST LOUIS CITY	INACTIVE	AMC	C-1470
SUNFLOWER ARMY ARMO PLANT	KANSAS	LAWRENCE	JOHNSON	INACTIVE	AMC	C-1235
CONTRACTOR OPERATED						
CLEVELAND ARMY TR ADTHS FLT	OHIO	CLEVELAND	MEDINA-SUMMIT-CUZIANO	EXCESS	AMC	C-1603

SECTION I

b. Alphabetical Geographic Index

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	CGM&D	PAGE NUMBER
ALABAMA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	ALABAMA	CHILDERSBURG	TALLADEGA	INACTIVE	AMC	C-1002
ALLEN FIELD	ALABAMA	DOTMAN	HOUSTON	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1003
ANNISTON ARMY DEP	ALABAMA	ANNISTON	BALMORON	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1003
BENNETT FORT	ALABAMA	COLUMBUS GA	RUSSELL	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1005
CHENE AAF	ALABAMA	DALEVILLE	DALE	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1005
COBBE RIV STONAGE ANNEX	ALABAMA	TALLADEGA	TALLADEGA	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1006
EXCHANGE SVC WARE MONTGOMERY	ALABAMA	MONTGOMERY	MONTGOMERY	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1007
GOLDEN FELD	ALABAMA	MIDLAND CITY	DALE	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1008
GRIM BLUFF	ALABAMA	HARTFORD	BENEVA	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1008
GRIM BALLS	ALABAMA	GENEVA	BENEVA	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1009
HUNT FIELD	ALABAMA	OZARK	DALE	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1009
LOUISVILLE RB STAGEFIELD	ALABAMA	BRUNNIDE	PIKE	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1010
MCCLELLAN FORT	ALABAMA	ANNISTON	BALMORON	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1010
PHOSPHATE DEVELOPMENT WORKS	ALABAMA	SHEFFIELD	BOLBERT	INACTIVE	AMC	C-1012
HURSTONE ARSENAL	ALABAMA	HUNTSVILLE	HADJISON	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1013
HUCKER FORT	ALABAMA	DALEVILLE	DALE & COFFEE	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1015
HUNKLE ROBERT LESLIE TAC SITE	ALABAMA	ELBA	COFFEE	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1016
HUNKLE ARMY HELIPORT	ALABAMA	ENTERPRISE	COFFEE	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1016
HUMBLE FIELD	ALABAMA	ELBA	COFFEE	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1019
TRD X	ALABAMA	SAWSON	BENEVA	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1020
TOYM FIELD	ALABAMA	DOTMAN	HOUSTON	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1020
UNARC ALABAMA ORG	ALABAMA	SYLACAUGA	TALLADEGA	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1021
UNARC ANNISTON	ALABAMA	ANNISTON	BALMORON	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1021
UNARC BIRMINGHAM 01	ALABAMA	BIRMINGHAM	JEFFERSON	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1021
UNARC BIRMINGHAM 02	ALABAMA	BIRMINGHAM	JEFFERSON	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1022
UNARC DOTMAN	ALABAMA	DOTMAN	HOUSTON	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1023
UNARC ENTERPRISE	ALABAMA	MONTGOMERY	COFFEE	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1023
UNARC GADSDEN PARKING LOT	ALABAMA	GADSDEN	ETOWAH	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1024
UNARC HUNTSVILLE 02	ALABAMA	HUNTSVILLE	HADJISON	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1024
UNARC HUNTSVILLE 01	ALABAMA	HUNTSVILLE	HADJISON	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1024
UNARC LIVINGSTON	ALABAMA	LIVINGSTON	BUMPTER	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1025
UNARC MOBILE	ALABAMA	MOBILE	MOBILE	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1026
UNARC MONTGOMERY	ALABAMA	MONTGOMERY	MONTGOMERY	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1026
UNARC OPELIKA	ALABAMA	OPELIKA	LEE	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1027
UNARC OPP	ALABAMA	OPP	COVINGTON	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1027
UNARC SHEFFIELD	ALABAMA	SHEFFIELD	COLBERT	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1028
UNARC TROY	ALABAMA	TROY	PIKE	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1028
UNARC TUSCALOOSA	ALABAMA	TUSCALOOSA	TUSCALOOSA	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1029
UNARC TUSKEGEE	ALABAMA	TUSKEGEE	MACON	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1029
BLACK RAPIDS TNS SITE	ALASKA	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL DIST	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1030
CLEARWATER L&E TNS SITE	ALASKA	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL DIV	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1030
DIKE HANSE	ALASKA	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL DIV	EXCESS	FCOM	C-1031
EKLUETA ARMY SITE	ALASKA	ANCHORAGE	3RD JUDICIAL DIV	EXCESS	FCOM	C-1031
EKLUETA DISPOSAL SITE	ALASKA	ANCHORAGE	3RD JUDICIAL DIV	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1032
EKLUETA MTN GLACIER SITE	ALASKA	ANCHORAGE	3RD JUDICIAL DIV	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1032
FAIRBANKS EISEN PIPELINE	ALASKA	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL DIST	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1032
FAIRBANKS RESEARCH STATION	ALASKA	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL DIV	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1033
FAIRBANKS REGN CEN	ALASKA	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL DIV	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1034
FAIRBANKS BRU 04	ALASKA	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL DIV	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1034
SHASTLE RIVER ARCTIC TEST SITE	ALASKA	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL DIST	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1034
SMELLY FORT	ALASKA	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL DIST	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1035

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	COMMAND	NUMBER
BULKABA ARMY SITE	ALASKA	ANCHORAGE	3RD JUDICIAL DIV	EXCESS	FCOM	C-1037
HARDING LAKE RECREATION SITE	ALASKA	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL DIV	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1037
LAKE COURSE TNS SITE	ALASKA	ANCHORAGE	3RD JUDICIAL DIV	EXCESS	FCOM	C-1038
NEGLAND LAKE SIGNAL SITE	ALASKA	PALMER	3RD JUDICIAL DIV	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1038
NO AKJACHAK	ALASKA	BETHEL		ACTIVE	NO	C-1039
NO AKJAK	ALASKA	BETHEL		ACTIVE	NO	C-1039
NO ALKANUK	ALASKA	BETHEL		ACTIVE	NO	C-1039
NO AMBLER	ALASKA	NOME		ACTIVE	NO	C-1040
NO ARBYE VILLAGE	ALASKA	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL DIST	ACTIVE	NO	C-1040
NO AVIATION COMPLEX	ALASKA	ANCHORAGE	SAAB	ACTIVE	NO	C-1040
NO BETHEL	ALASKA	ANCHORAGE	4TH JUDICIAL DIV	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1041
NO BREYER MISSION	ALASKA	NOME		ACTIVE	NO	C-1041
NO CAMP CARROLL	ALASKA	ANCHORAGE	GREATER ANCH BUSH	ACTIVE	NO	C-1041
NO CAMPBELL CREEK MVR AREA	ALASKA	ANCHORAGE	GREATER ANCH BUSH	ACTIVE	NO	C-1042
NO CHEFORNAK	ALASKA	BETHEL		ACTIVE	NO	C-1043
NO CHEVAR	ALASKA	BETHEL		ACTIVE	NO	C-1043
NO DEERING	ALASKA	NOME		ACTIVE	NO	C-1043
NO DICLINGMAN	ALASKA	BETHEL		ACTIVE	NO	C-1044
NO EEE	ALASKA	BETHEL		ACTIVE	NO	C-1044
NO ELEM	ALASKA	NOME		ACTIVE	NO	C-1044
NO ENHODNAK	ALASKA	BETHEL		ACTIVE	NO	C-1045
NO FOBY YUKON	ALASKA	FAIRBANKS		ACTIVE	NO	C-1045
NO GAMBELL	ALASKA	NOME		ACTIVE	NO	C-1045
NO GOODNEWS BAY	ALASKA	BETHEL		ACTIVE	NO	C-1046
NO HOSPER BAY	ALASKA	BETHEL		ACTIVE	NO	C-1046
NO KARTOVIK	ALASKA	FAIRBANKS		ACTIVE	NO	C-1046
NO KARTOLUK	ALASKA	BETHEL		ACTIVE	NO	C-1047
NO KIARA	ALASKA	NOME		ACTIVE	NO	C-1047
NO KIBNUK	ALASKA	BETHEL		ACTIVE	NO	C-1047
NO KIVALINA	ALASKA	NOME		ACTIVE	NO	C-1048
NO KOTLIK	ALASKA	BETHEL		ACTIVE	NO	C-1048
NO KOTZENUE	ALASKA	NOME		ACTIVE	NO	C-1048
NO KOTOK	ALASKA	NOME		ACTIVE	NO	C-1049
NO KMBTLUK	ALASKA	BETHEL		ACTIVE	NO	C-1049
NO KWSJILLINOK	ALASKA	BETHEL		ACTIVE	NO	C-1049
NO LITTLE DIOMEDE	ALASKA	NOME		ACTIVE	NO	C-1050
NO MEKORTUR	ALASKA	BETHEL		ACTIVE	NO	C-1050
NO MOUNTAIN VILLAGE	ALASKA	BETHEL		ACTIVE	NO	C-1050
NO NABAKIAR	ALASKA	BETHEL		ACTIVE	NO	C-1051
NO NABAKIAK	ALASKA	BETHEL		ACTIVE	NO	C-1051
NO NENYOK	ALASKA	BETHEL		ACTIVE	NO	C-1051
NO NOSTAR	ALASKA	NOME		ACTIVE	NO	C-1052
NO NOBRYK	ALASKA	NOME		ACTIVE	NO	C-1052
NO NULATO	ALASKA	NOME		ACTIVE	NO	C-1052
NO NUSAPCHOK	ALASKA	BETHEL	4TH JUDICIAL DIST	ACTIVE	NO	C-1053
NO POINT BARRON	ALASKA	BARRON		ACTIVE	NO	C-1053
NO POINT HOPE	ALASKA	NOME		ACTIVE	NO	C-1053
NO SUINWAGAK	ALASKA	BETHEL		ACTIVE	NO	C-1054
NO SAVODGA	ALASKA	NOME		ACTIVE	NO	C-1054
NO SCAMMON BAY	ALASKA	BETHEL		ACTIVE	NO	C-1054
NO BECAVIK	ALASKA	NOME		ACTIVE	NO	C-1055

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
 ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	CGHQUA	PAGE NUMBER
NG SHAKTODLIK	ALASKA	NOME		ACTIVE	NG	C-1055
NG SHUSHMAREP	ALASKA	NOME		ACTIVE	NG	C-1055
NG SHUNGAR	ALASKA	NOME		ACTIVE	NG	C-1056
NG ST MARYS	ALASKA	BETHEL		ACTIVE	NG	C-1056
NG ST MICHAEL	ALASKA	NOME		ACTIVE	NG	C-1056
NG STRIBBINS	ALASKA	NOME		ACTIVE	NG	C-1057
NG TABANA	ALASKA	FAIRBANKS		ACTIVE	NG	C-1057
NG TELLER	ALASKA	NOME		ACTIVE	NG	C-1057
NG TOBIAS	ALASKA	BETHEL		ACTIVE	NG	C-1058
NG TOBESOOK BAY	ALASKA	BETHEL		ACTIVE	NG	C-1058
NG TUUKSAR	ALASKA	BETHEL		ACTIVE	NG	C-1058
NG TUSTUTULIAK	ALASKA	BETHEL		ACTIVE	NG	C-1059
NG TUGUNAK	ALASKA	BETHEL		ACTIVE	NG	C-1059
NG UNALAKLEET	ALASKA	NOME		ACTIVE	NG	C-1059
NG VEGETIE	ALASKA	FAIRBANKS		ACTIVE	NG	C-1060
NG WAINWRIGHT	ALASKA	BARRON		ACTIVE	NG	C-1060
NG WALES	ALASKA	NOME		ACTIVE	NG	C-1060
NISE ALASKA BAY	ALASKA	ANCHORAGE	3RD JUDICIAL DIV	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1061
NISE ALASKA JID	ALASKA	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL DIV	EXCESS	FCOM	C-1062
NISE ALASKA LOVE	ALASKA	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL DIV	EXCESS	FCOM	C-1062
NISE ALASKA MIKE	ALASKA	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL DIV	EXCESS	FCOM	C-1063
NISE ALASKA PETER	ALASKA	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL DIV	EXCESS	FCOM	C-1064
NISE ALASKA POINT	ALASKA	ANCHORAGE	3RD JUDICIAL DIV	EXCESS	FCOM	C-1065
NISE ALASKA TARG	ALASKA	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL DIV	EXCESS	FCOM	C-1066
NOME ARMY SITE	ALASKA	NOME	2ND JUDICIAL DIV	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1066
POKER FLATS BOCKET RANGE	ALASKA	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL DIST	ACTIVE	DNA	C-1067
PORT OF MATINES DRY DOG BICK	ALASKA	JUNEAU		EXCESS	FCOM	C-1067
RICHARDSON FORT	ALASKA	ANCHORAGE	3RD JUDICIAL DIV	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1068
SEWARD RECR AREA	ALASKA	SEWARD	3RD JUDICIAL DIV	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1070
TANANA BOAT LANDING	ALASKA	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUD DIST	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1071
USARAC PDD MAINES TO FAIRBANKS	ALASKA	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL DIST	EXCESS	FCOM	C-1071
USARAC PDD TOK JUNCT TO TANANA	ALASKA	FAIRBANKS		INACTIVE	FCOM	C-1072
WAINWRIGHT FORT	ALASKA	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL DIV	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1073
WAINWRIGHT FT FAN HSD ANIES	ALASKA	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL DIV	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1075
WHITTIER ANCHORAGE PIPELINE	ALASKA	ANCHORAGE	3RD JUDICIAL DIST	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1075
YUKON COMD TBQ SITE	ALASKA	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL DIV	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1076
BUACHUCA FORT	ARIZONA	SIERRA VISTA	COCHISE	ACTIVE	ACC	C-1077
BUACHUCA FT GILA BEND AREA	ARIZONA	GILA BEND	MARICOPA/YUMA	ACTIVE	ACC	C-1079
BUACHUCA FT WILCOX AREA	ARIZONA	TUCSON	GRANAH/NAVAJO	ACTIVE	ACC	C-1080
NAVAJO DBPOT ACTIVITY	ARIZONA	FLAGSTAFF	COCONINO	ACTIVE	ACC	C-1080
NG FLORENCE	ARIZONA	PHOENIX	PINAL	ACTIVE	NG	C-1082
SP JOHNS RADAR SITE WBR	ARIZONA	ST JOHNS	APACHE	ACTIVE	ACC	C-1082
USAMC DOUGLAS	ARIZONA	DOUGLAS	COCHISE	ACTIVE	ACC	C-1082
USAMC PHOENIX	ARIZONA	PHOENIX	MARICOPA	ACTIVE	ACC	C-1083
USAMC TUCSON	ARIZONA	TUCSON	PIMA	ACTIVE	ACC	C-1084
YUMA PROVING GROUND	ARIZONA	YUMA	YUMA	ACTIVE	ACC	C-1084
CHAFFEE FORT	ARKANSAS	FT SMITH	SEBASTIAN/FRANKLIN	INACTIVE	TDOC	C-1086
PINE BLUFF ARSENAL IND	ARKANSAS	PINE BLUFF	JEFFERSON	ACTIVE	ACC	C-1088
PINE BLUFF ARSENAL NSH IND	ARKANSAS	PINE BLUFF	JEFFERSON	ACTIVE	ACC	C-1090
USAMC CONWAY	ARKANSAS	LITTLE ROCK	FAULKNER	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1090
USAMC EL DORADO	ARKANSAS	EL DORADO	UNION	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1091

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	COMMA#	PAGE NUMBER
USARC FAYETTEVILLE	ARKANSAS	FAYETTEVILLE	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1092
USARC FORT SMITH	ARKANSAS	FORT SMITH	SEBASTIAN	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1092
USARC HARRISON	ARKANSAS	HARRISON	BOONE	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1093
USARC HOT SPRINGS	ARKANSAS	HOT SPRINGS	BARLAND	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1093
USARC JONESBORO	ARKANSAS	JONESBORO	ORAJAHEAD	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1094
USARC L ROCK FINKBEIMER	ARKANSAS	LITTLE ROCK	PULASKI	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1094
USARC L ROCK J T ROBINSON	ARKANSAS	LITTLE ROCK	PULASKI	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1095
USARC L ROCK S TERRY	ARKANSAS	LITTLE ROCK	PULASKI	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1095
USARC PINE BLUFF	ARKANSAS	PINE BLUFF	JEFFERSON	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1096
ARRC SANTA ANA	CALIFORNIA	SANTA ANA	ORANGE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1096
BURICIA ARMY CEMETERY	CALIFORNIA	BURICIA	SOLANO	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1097
BRANCH USDB LOWPOD	CALIFORNIA	SANTA MARIA	SANTA BARBARA	INACTIVE	TDOC	C-1097
BERENSE DEPOT TRACY	CALIFORNIA	TRACY	SAN JOAQUIN	ACTIVE	OSA	C-1098
EAST CORT BAKER	CALIFORNIA	SAUSALITO	MARIN	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1099
FUNSTON FORT	CALIFORNIA	SAN FRANCISCO	SAN FRANCISCO	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1101
MP RAB SANTA ROSA	CALIFORNIA	SANTA ROSA	SONOMA	ACTIVE	ACC	C-1102
MUNTER LIGHTETT MIL REG	CALIFORNIA	KING CITY	MONTEREY	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1102
IRWIN FORT	CALIFORNIA	BARSTON	SAN BERNARDINO	INACTIVE	NR	C-1104
IRWIN FORT ANNEX	CALIFORNIA	BARSTON	SAN BERNARDINO	INACTIVE	FCOM	C-1106
LAWDALE ARMY MISSILE PLANT	CALIFORNIA	LAWDALE	LOS ANGELES	ACTIVE	CE	C-1106
LOCKWOOD ARMY COMM FACILITY	CALIFORNIA	KING CITY	MONTEREY	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1107
LONG BEACH ARMY FACILITY	CALIFORNIA	LONG BEACH	LOS ANGELES	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1107
MADARTHUR FORT	CALIFORNIA	LOS ANGELES	LOS ANGELES	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1108
MUNTESEY PRESIDIO OF	CALIFORNIA	MONTEREY	MONTEREY	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1110
MUNTESEY REGD SITE	CALIFORNIA	MONTEREY	MONTEREY	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1111
NQ CAMP POWERTS	CALIFORNIA	SAN LUIS OBISPO	MONTEREY SAN LUIS OB	ACTIVE	NR	C-1111
NQ HANNER FIELD	CALIFORNIA	FRESNO	FRESNO	ACTIVE	NR	C-1113
NQ AT CAMPHELL	CALIFORNIA	FRESNO	FRESNO	ACTIVE	NR	C-1114
NQ OAKDALE	CALIFORNIA	OAKDALE	TWOLVUNE	ACTIVE	NR	C-1114
NIKE RCFT MAINT	CALIFORNIA	LONG BEACH	LOS ANGELES	EXCESS	CE	C-1114
NIKE 80TH HB	CALIFORNIA	LOS ANGELES	LOS ANGELES	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1115
NIKE LOS ANGELES 04	CALIFORNIA	PALMDALE	LOS ANGELES	EXCESS	CE	C-1116
NIKE LOS ANGELES 32	CALIFORNIA	SANTA ANA	ORANGE	EXCESS	CE	C-1117
NIKE LOS ANGELES 59	CALIFORNIA	LOS ANGELES	LOS ANGELES	EXCESS	CE	C-1118
NIKE LOS ANGELES 79	CALIFORNIA	SANTA MONICA	LOS ANGELES	EXCESS	CE	C-1118
NIKE LOS ANGELES 8H	CALIFORNIA	LOS ANGELES	LOS ANGELES	EXCESS	CE	C-1119
NIKE LOS ANGELES 94 H3G	CALIFORNIA	SAN FERNANDO	LOS ANGELES	EXCESS	CE	C-1120
NIKE LOS ANGELES 96	CALIFORNIA	LOS ANGELES	LOS ANGELES	INACTIVE	CE	C-1121
NIKE LOS ANGELES 9H	CALIFORNIA	SAN FERNANDO	LOS ANGELES	INACTIVE	CE	C-1121
NIKE SAN FRAN 08 07	CALIFORNIA	BERKELEY	CONTRA COSTA	EXCESS	FCOM	C-1122
NIKE SAN FRAN 51	CALIFORNIA	SAN FRANCISCO	SAN MATEO	EXCESS	FCOM	C-1123
NIKE TRAVIS AFB 10	CALIFORNIA	FAIRFIELD	SOLANO	EXCESS	FCOM	C-1124
NIKE TRAVIS AFB 86	CALIFORNIA	FAIRFIELD	SOLANO	EXCESS	FCOM	C-1125
WIRAD GEN LOS ANGELES	CALIFORNIA	LOS ANGELES	LOS ANGELES	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1126
OAKLAND ARMY WARE	CALIFORNIA	OAKLAND	ALAMEDA	ACTIVE	HHC	C-1126
OND FORT	CALIFORNIA	SEASIDE	MONTEREY	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1128
PARAS CAMP	CALIFORNIA	LIVERMORE	ALAMEDA - CONTRA COS	INACTIVE	FCOM	C-1130
RID VISTA STOR AREA DECKHR IS	CALIFORNIA	RID VISTA	SOLANO	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1131
RIVERBANK ARMY AMMO PLANT	CALIFORNIA	RIVERBANK	STANISLAUS	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1131
ROBERTS CAMP ANNEX	CALIFORNIA	PASO ROBLES	SAN LUIS OBISPO	ACTIVE	ACC	C-1133
SACRAMENTO ARMY DEP	CALIFORNIA	SACRAMENTO	SACRAMENTO	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1133

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	COMAND	PAGE NUMBER
SAN PABLO PRES DP	CALIFORNIA	SAN FRANCISCO	SAN FRANCISCO	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1135
SAN LUIS OBISPO CAMP	CALIFORNIA	SAN LUIS OBISPO	SAN LUIS OBISPO	EXCESS	DE	C-1137
SHARPE ARMY DEPOT	CALIFORNIA	STOCKTON	SAN JOAQUIN	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1138
SHARPE ARMY DEP	CALIFORNIA	PERO NEVADA	LASSEN	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1139
USARC 850 VISTA PAC	CALIFORNIA	RIO VISTA	SOLANO	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1141
USARC BAKERSFIELD	CALIFORNIA	BAKERSFIELD	KERN	ACTIVE	TDCC	C-1142
USARC BELL	CALIFORNIA	BELL	LOS ANGELES	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1143
USARC CAMP PENDELTON	CALIFORNIA	OCEANSIDE	SAN DIEGO	ACTIVE	TDCC	C-1144
USARC CHICO	CALIFORNIA	CHICO	BUTTE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1144
USARC CONCORD	CALIFORNIA	CONCORD	DONTRA COSTA	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1145
USARC EL MONTE	CALIFORNIA	MONTESSELLO	LOS ANGELES	ACTIVE	TDCC	C-1145
USARC FRESNO	CALIFORNIA	FRESNO	FRESNO	ACTIVE	TDCC	C-1146
USARC LOMPOC	CALIFORNIA	LOMPOC	SANTA BARBARA	EXCESS	DE	C-1147
USARC LONG BEACH	CALIFORNIA	LONG BEACH	LOS ANGELES	ACTIVE	TDCC	C-1147
USARC LOS ANGELES 01	CALIFORNIA	LOS ANGELES	LOS ANGELES	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1148
USARC LOS ANGELES 02	CALIFORNIA	LOS ANGELES	LOS ANGELES	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1148
USARC MODESTO	CALIFORNIA	MODESTO	STANISLAUS	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1149
USARC MOUNTAIN VIEW	CALIFORNIA	MTN VIEW	SANTA CLARA	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1149
USARC OAKLAND	CALIFORNIA	OAKLAND	ALAMEDA	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1150
USARC PARADENA	CALIFORNIA	PARADENA	LOS ANGELES	ACTIVE	TDCC	C-1150
USARC SAN BERNARDINO	CALIFORNIA	SAN BERNARDINO	SAN BERNARDINO	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1151
USARC SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	SAN DIEGO	SAN DIEGO	ACTIVE	TDCC	C-1151
USARC SAN JOSE	CALIFORNIA	SAN JOSE	SANTA CLARA	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1152
USARC SAN PABLO	CALIFORNIA	SAN PABLO	DONTRA COSTA	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1153
USARC SANTA BARBARA	CALIFORNIA	SANTA BARBARA	SANTA BARBARA	ACTIVE	TDCC	C-1153
USARC SANTA CRUZ	CALIFORNIA	SANTA CRUZ	SANTA CRUZ	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1154
USARC SANTA MARIA	CALIFORNIA	SANTA MARIA	SANTA MARIA	ACTIVE	TDCC	C-1154
USARC SANTA MONICA	CALIFORNIA	SANTA MONICA	LOS ANGELES	INACTIVE	FCOM	C-1155
USARC SANTA ROSA	CALIFORNIA	SANTA ROSA	SONOMA	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1155
USARC UPLAND	CALIFORNIA	UPLAND	SAN BERNARDINO	INACTIVE	TDCC	C-1156
USARC VALLEJO	CALIFORNIA	VALLEJO	SOLANO	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1156
USARC VAN SUYS	CALIFORNIA	LOS ANGELES	LOS ANGELES	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1157
WEST COAST RAD RCVR	CALIFORNIA	MIDDLETOWN	LAKE	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1157
WESTERN AREA OFFICE	CALIFORNIA	SANTA BARBARA	SANTA BARBARA	ACTIVE	DE	C-1157
YUMA TEST STATION	CALIFORNIA	YUMA ARIZONA	IMPERIAL	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1158
ARRC BOULDER	COLORADO	DENVER	BOULDER	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1158
CARBON FORT	COLORADO	COLORADO SPRING	EL PASO	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1159
FITZSIMONS ARMY MEDICAL CENTER	COLORADO	AURORA	ADAMS	ACTIVE	HSCOM	C-1161
MUNEFEE PEAK SITE WSMH	COLORADO	CORTEZ	MONTZUMA	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1162
WA BURLINGTON	COLORADO	BURLINGTON	KIT CARSON	ACTIVE	NG	C-1163
PUEBLO ARMY DEP	COLORADO	PUEBLO	PUEBLO	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1163
ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL	COLORADO	DENVER	ADAMS	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1165
USARC DENVER	COLORADO	DENVER	JEFFERSON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1166
MIDDLETOWN FAMILY HOUSING	CONNECTICUT	MIDDLETOWN	MIDDLESEX	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1167
NIKE BRIDGEPORT 04 HSG	CONNECTICUT	ANDSONIA	NEW HAVEN	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1167
NIKE BRIDGEPORT 15 HSG	CONNECTICUT	ORANGE	NEW HAVEN	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1168
NIKE BRIDGEPORT 17 HSG	CONNECTICUT	MILFORD	NEW HAVEN	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1168
NIKE BRIDGEPORT 65 HSG	CONNECTICUT	FAIRFIELD	FAIRFIELD	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1169
NIKE BRIDGEPORT 73 HSG	CONNECTICUT	WESTPORT	FAIRFIELD	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1169
NIKE BRIDGEPORT 94 HSG	CONNECTICUT	SHELTON	FAIRFIELD	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1170
NIKE HARTFORD 98 HSG	CONNECTICUT	E WINDSOR	HARTFORD	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1170

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
NISE BARTFORD 29 HSG	CONNECTICUT	MANCHESTER	HARTFORD	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1171
NISE BARTFORD 36 HSG	CONNECTICUT	PORTLAND	MIDDLESEX	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1171
NISE BARTFORD 57 HSG	CONNECTICUT	NEW BRITAIN	HARTFORD	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1172
NISE BARTFORD 67 HSG	CONNECTICUT	PLAINVILLE	HARTFORD	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1172
USARC ANSONIA	CONNECTICUT	ANSONIA	NEW HAVEN	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1173
USARC CROMWELL	CONNECTICUT	CROMWELL	MIDDLESEX	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1174
USARC E HIBBORD	CONNECTICUT	E WINDSOR	HARTFORD	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1174
USARC FAIRFIELD	CONNECTICUT	FAIRFIELD	FAIRFIELD	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1175
USARC HARTFORD	CONNECTICUT	WEST HARTFORD	HARTFORD	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1176
USARC MIDDLETOWN	CONNECTICUT	MIDDLETOWN	MIDDLESEX	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1177
USARC MILFORD	CONNECTICUT	MILFORD	NEW HAVEN	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1177
USARC NEW HAVEN	CONNECTICUT	NEW HAVEN	NEW HAVEN	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1178
USARC WATERBURY	CONNECTICUT	WATERBURY	NEW HAVEN	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1178
WINDSOR LOCKS SPT FAC	CONNECTICUT	WINDSOR LOCKS	HARTFORD	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1179
FIRST ARMY RECREATION AREA	DELAWARE	LEVES	SUSSEX	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1180
NO NEW CASTLE	DELAWARE	WILMINGTON	NEW CASTLE	ACTIVE	NG	C-1180
USARC DOVER	DELAWARE	WILMINGTON	KENT	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1181
USARC LEVES	DELAWARE	SALISBURY RD	SUSSEX	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1182
USARC SEAFORD	DELAWARE	WILMINGTON	SUSSEX	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1182
USARC WILMINGTON	DELAWARE	WILMINGTON	NEW CASTLE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1183
HARRY DIAMOND LABORATORIES	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	WASHINGTON	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1183
MONIE FORT LESLEY J	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	WASHINGTON	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	ACTIVE	MDW	C-1184
NO CAMP SIMMS	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	WASHINGTON	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	ACTIVE	NG	C-1185
ROED WALTER AMC	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	WASHINGTON	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	ACTIVE	NSCOM	C-1186
SOLDIERS HOME NATL CEN	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	WASHINGTON	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	ACTIVE	SPTS	C-1187
USARC WASHINGTON	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	WASHINGTON	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	INACTIVE	TODC	C-1187
AD SUP FACILITY	FLORIDA	KEY WEST	MONRDE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1188
ARGSP FACILITY MH 01	FLORIDA	PERRINE	DADE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1188
BURNING POINT MORENO POINT	FLORIDA	FORT WALTON	OKALDOSA	ACTIVE	TODC	C-1189
CAPE ST GEORGE	FLORIDA	APALACHICOLA	FRANKLIN COUNTY	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1189
HAWK MH 12	FLORIDA	PEBRINE	DADE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1190
HAWK MH 39	FLORIDA	FLORIDA CITY	DADE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1191
HAWK MH 39	FLORIDA	FLORIDA CITY	DADE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1191
HAWK MH 84	FLORIDA	HOMESTEAD	DADE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1192
HAWK MH 10	FLORIDA	KEY WEST	MONRDE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1193
HAWK MH 24	FLORIDA	KEY WEST	MONRDE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1194
HAWK MH 83	FLORIDA	KEY WEST	MONRDE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1194
HAWK MH 80	FLORIDA	KEYWEST	MONRDE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1195
NO CAMP BLANDING	FLORIDA	JACKSONVILLE	CLAY	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1196
NISE BERC MH 03	FLORIDA	MIAMI	DADE+BROWARD	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1197
NISE BERC MH 46	FLORIDA	KEY LARGO	MONRDE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1198
NISE BERC MH 89	FLORIDA	FLORIDA CITY	DADE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1199
NISE BERC MH 95	FLORIDA	MIAMI	DADE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1199
ORLANDO BRANCH OFFICE	FLORIDA	ORLANDO	BROWARD	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1200
USAR SEMINOLE	FLORIDA	ORLANDO	SEMINOLE	EXCESS	FCOM	C-1201
USARC CORAL GABLES	FLORIDA	CORAL GABLES	DADE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1201
USARC FT LAUDERDALE	FLORIDA	FT LAUDERDALE	BROWARD	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1201
USARC GAINESVILLE	FLORIDA	GAINESVILLE	ALACHUA	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1202
USARC JACKSONVILLE 02	FLORIDA	JACKSONVILLE	DUVAL	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1202
USARC JACKSONVILLE 03	FLORIDA	JACKSONVILLE	DUVAL	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1203
USARC LAKELAND	FLORIDA	LAKELAND	POLK	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1203

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
USARC MELBOURNE 01	FL	MELBOURNE	BREVARD	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1204
USARC MIAMI MASTERS FLB	FLORIDA	MIAMI	DADE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1205
USARC OCALA	FLORIDA	OCALA	MARION	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1205
USARC ORLANDO 01	FLORIDA	ORLANDO	ORANGE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1206
USARC ORLANDO 02	FLORIDA	ORLANDO	BREVARD	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1206
USARC PALATKA	FLORIDA	ST AUGUSTINE	PUTNAM	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1207
USARC PANAMA CITY	FLORIDA	PANAMA CITY	WAY	ACTIVE	TDCC	C-1207
USARC PENSACOLA	FLORIDA	PENSACOLA	ESCAMBIA	ACTIVE	TDCC	C-1208
USARC RICHMOND NAS	FLORIDA	MIAMI	DADE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1208
USARC ST PETERSBURG	FLORIDA	ST PETERSBURG	PINELLAS	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1209
USARC TALLAHASSEE	FLORIDA	TALLAHASSEE	LEON	ACTIVE	TDCC	C-1209
USARC TAMPA	FLORIDA	TAMPA	HILLSBOROUGH	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1210
USARC WEST PALM BEACH 01	FLORIDA	WEST PALM BEACH	PALM BEACH	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1210
USARC WEST PALM BEACH 02	FLORIDA	WEST PALM BEACH	PALM BEACH	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1211
USARC WEST PALM BEACH 03	FLORIDA	WEST PALM BEACH	PALM BEACH	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1211
BUNNING FORT	GEORGIA	COLUMBUS	CHATTANOOCHEE	ACTIVE	TDCC	C-1212
BUNNING FORT TNG AREA	GEORGIA	GAINESVILLE	LOWMYER	ACTIVE	TDCC	C-1214
CHI CHI STAGERFIELD 02	GEORGIA	SAVANNAH	SWATWAIN	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1215
DAU TIEN STAGERFIELD 04	GEORGIA	FEMSBROKE	BRYAN	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1216
GILLEN FORT	GEORGIA	FOREST PARK	CLAYTON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1216
GORDON FT	GEORGIA	AUGUSTA	COLUMBIA	ACTIVE	TDCC	C-1218
GORDON FT OLIVER AREA	GEORGIA	AUGUSTA	RICHMOND	ACTIVE	TDCC	C-1220
GORDON FT REAR AREA	GEORGIA	AUGUSTA	COLUMBIA	ACTIVE	TDCC	C-1220
HP RAD FT BEGINS	GEORGIA	THOMASVILLE	THOMAS	ACTIVE	TDCC	C-1221
HUNTER ARMY AIRFIELD	GEORGIA	SAVANNAH	SWATWAIN	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1221
HUNTER ILS MIDDLE MARKER	GEORGIA	SAVANNAH	SWATWAIN	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1223
HUNTER ILS OUTER MARKER	GEORGIA	SAVANNAH	SWATWAIN	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1224
LAWSON OUTER MARKER	GEORGIA	LOUVALE	STEWART	ACTIVE	TDCC	C-1224
LIO MINN STAGERFIELD 03	GEORGIA	EDEN	EFFINGHAM	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1225
MCPHERSON FT	GEORGIA	ATLANTA	FULTON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1225
MCPHERSON FT REAR AREA	GEORGIA	MARIETTA	BARTOW	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1227
MILITARY OCEAN TPL KINGS BAY	GEORGIA	JACKSONVILLE FL	CAMDEN	INACTIVE	HTHC	C-1227
MG CATOOSA RIFLE RANGE	GEORGIA	CHATTANOOGA TEN	CATOOSA	ACTIVE	NG	C-1228
STEWART FORT	GEORGIA	WINESVILLE	LIBERTY	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1229
USARC ATHENS	GA	ATHENS	CLARKE	ACTIVE	TDCC	C-1231
USARC ATLANTA	GEORGIA	ATLANTA	FULTON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1232
USARC AUGUSTA	GA	AUGUSTA	RICHMOND	ACTIVE	TDCC	C-1233
USARC CHAMBLEE	HP	ATLANTA	DE KALB	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1233
USARC COLUMBUS	BN	COLUMBUS	MUSCOGEE	ACTIVE	TDCC	C-1234
USARC EAST POINT ATLANTA	HP	ATLANTA	FULTON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1234
USARC FOREST PARK	GEORGIA	FOREST PARK	CLAYTON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1235
USARC FORT VALLEY	BN	FORT VALLEY	PEACH	ACTIVE	TDCC	C-1235
USARC GAINESVILLE	HP	GAINESVILLE	HALL	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1236
USARC MACON	BR	MACON	BIBB	ACTIVE	TDCC	C-1236
USARC ROME	HP	ROME	FLOYD	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1237
USARC SAVANNAH SOUTHSIDE	ST	SAVANNAH	SWATWAIN	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1237
USARC TIFTON	BR	TIFTON	TIFT	ACTIVE	TDCC	C-1238
USARC WAYCROSS	BN	WAYCROSS	WARE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1238
ALTAMARU MIL MES	HAWAII	HONOLULU	HONOLULU	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1239
ARMY AFLD WHEELER AFB	HAWAII	WAIHANA	HONOLULU	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1240
ARMY RECRUITING STATION SITE	HAWAII	HONOLULU	HONOLULU	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1240

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
 ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
DE RUSSY FORT	HAWAII	HONOLULU	HONOLULU	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1241
DILLISHAM MIL RES	HAWAII	WAIANA	HONOLULU	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1241
HELEMANO RAD RECSTA	HAWAII	WAIANA	HONOLULU	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1243
HONOLULU MIL RES	HAWAII	HONOLULU	HONOLULU	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1244
KAPANA POINT MIL RES	HAWAII	WAIANA	HONOLULU	EXCESS	FCOM	C-1244
KARUKU TNG AREA	HAWAII	WAIANA	HONOLULU	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1244
KANEHEHEHA FORT	HAWAII	HONOLULU	HONOLULU	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1245
KAPALAMA MIL RES	HAWAII	HONOLULU	HONOLULU	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1245
KAMAIIAE MIL RES	HAWAII	HILO	HAWAII	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1247
KILAUEA MIL RES	HAWAII	HILO	HAWAII	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1247
KIPAPA AMMO STOR SITE	HAWAII	WAIANA	HONOLULU	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1248
KOEA MIL RES	HAWAII	WAIANA	HONOLULU	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1249
KAUNA KAPU COMM SITE	HAWAII	WAIANA	HONOLULU	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1249
KOKULEIA ARMY BEACH	HAWAII	WAIANA	HONOLULU	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1250
NO WAIANA BUCHN STOR AREA	HAWAII	PEARL CITY	HONOLULU	ACTIVE	NG	C-1250
MIGR SITE 1	HAWAII	WAIANA	HONOLULU	EXCESS	FCOM	C-1251
MIGR SITE 2	HAWAII	WAIANA	HONOLULU	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1251
MIGR SITES 3 4	HAWAII	HONOLULU	HONOLULU	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1252
MIGR SITES 5 6	HAWAII	WAIANA	HONOLULU	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1253
NORTH SECTOR COND POST	HAWAII	WAIANA	HONOLULU	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1253
POMAKULOA TNG AREA	HAWAII	HILO	HAWAII	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1254
PUPUKA PAALAA UKA MIL ROAD	HAWAII	WAIANA	HONOLULU	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1255
RUGER FORT	HAWAII	HONOLULU	HONOLULU	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1256
SANDFIELD BKS MIL RES	HAWAII	HONOLULU	HONOLULU	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1256
SHAFTER FORT	HAWAII	HONOLULU	HONOLULU	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1258
SIGNAL CABLE TRUNKING SYSTEM	HAWAII	HONOLULU	HONOLULU	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1260
TRIPLER ARMY MEDICAL CENTER	HAWAII	HONOLULU	HONOLULU	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1261
USARC HILO	HAWAII	HILO	HAWAII	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1262
USARC HAILOKO	HAWAII	KAPULAI	MAUI	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1262
WAIANAE KAI MIL RES	HAWAII	WAIANA	HONOLULU	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1263
WAIANA MILITARY RESERVATION	HAWAII	WAIANA	HONOLULU	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1263
WAIKALAEUA AMMO STOR TUNNELS	HAWAII	WAIANA	HONOLULU	EXCESS	FCOM	C-1264
ARRC IDAHO FALLS	IDAHO	IDAHO FALLS	BONNEVILLE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1265
ARRC POCATELLO	IDAHO	POCATELLO	BANNOCK	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1265
NO BLAINE COUNTY	IDAHO	TWIN FALLS	BLAINE	ACTIVE	NG	C-1266
NO BURL	IDAHO	TWIN FALLS	TWIN FALLS	ACTIVE	NG	C-1266
NO IDAHO FALLS	IDAHO	IDAHO FALLS	BONNEVILLE	ACTIVE	NG	C-1266
NO LINCOLN COUNTY	IDAHO	TWIN FALLS	LINCOLN	ACTIVE	NG	C-1267
NO POCATELLO	IDAHO	POCATELLO	BANNOCK	ACTIVE	NG	C-1267
NO TWIN FALLS	IDAHO	TWIN FALLS	TWIN FALLS	ACTIVE	NG	C-1267
NO WEISSER	IDAHO	CALDWELL	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE	NG	C-1268
USARC BOISE	IDAHO	BOISE	ADA	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1268
USARC COBUR D ALENE	IDAHO	MAYDEN LAKE	KOOTENAI	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1269
USARC REFBURG	IDAHO	REXBURG	MADISON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1269
JOLIET ARMY AMMO PLANT	ILLINOIS	JOLIET	WILL	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1270
JOLIET ARMY AMMO PLANT EUMBOS	ILLINOIS	JOLIET	WILL	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1271
NO LINCOLN ORD DEPOT	ILLINOIS	SPRINGFIELD	SANGAMON	ACTIVE	NG	C-1273
NO MAINTENANCE CENTER	ILLINOIS	NORTH RIVERSIDE	COOK	ACTIVE	NG	C-1274
MIGR CHI MILR 54	ILLINOIS	CHICAGO	COOK	EXCESS	CE	C-1274
ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL	ILLINOIS	ROCK ISLAND	ROCK ISLAND	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1275
SAVANNA ARMY DEP	ILLINOIS	CLINTON IOWA	CARRIJO DAV	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1276

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
 ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	ZOOHYF	STATUS	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
BERNIBAN FORT	ILLINOIS	HIGHLAND PARK	LAKE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1276
OS ARMY SUPPORT CENTER	ILLINOIS	CHICAGO	BOOK	INACTIVE	FCOM	C-1279
OSR ST LOUIS AREA SUPPORT STM	ILLINOIS	GRANITE CITY	MADISON	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1280
OSAR BLAND PARK AOH	ILLINOIS	ORLAND PARK	BOOK	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1281
OSARC ADDISON	ILLINOIS	ADDISON	DUPAGE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1282
OSARC ARLINGTON HEIGHTS	ILLINOIS	ARLINGTON HEIGHTS	BOOK	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1283
OSARC AUBORA 92	ILLINOIS	AUBORA	KANE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1284
OSARC AUBORA	ILLINOIS	AUBORA	KANE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1284
OSARC BELLEVILLE	ILLINOIS	EAST ST LOUIS	ST CLAIR	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1285
OSARC BLOOMINGTON	ILLINOIS	BLOOMINGTON	HGLESH	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1285
OSARC CENTRALIA	ILLINOIS	CENTRALIA	MARION	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1286
OSARC CHANPAIGN	ILLINOIS	CHICAGO	SHANKRAIGH	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1286
OSARC CHICAGO 06	ILLINOIS	CHICAGO	BOOK	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1287
OSARC CHICAGO 71ST ST	ILLINOIS	CHICAGO	BOOK	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1287
OSARC CHICAGO BRYN MAWR AVE	ILLINOIS	CHICAGO	BOOK	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1288
OSARC CHICAGO CORKHAK RD	ILLINOIS	CHICAGO	BOOK	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1288
OSARC CHICAGO CORNELL AVE	ILLINOIS	CHICAGO	BOOK	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1289
OSARC CHICAGO N KEDZIE AVE	ILLINOIS	CHICAGO	BOOK	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1289
OSARC CHICAGO OHARE FLD	ILLINOIS	CHICAGO	BOOK	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1290
OSARC DANVILLE	ILLINOIS	DANVILLE	VERMILION	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1290
OSARC DECATUR	ILLINOIS	DECATUR	MACOM	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1291
OSARC EAST ST LOUIS	ILLINOIS	E ST LOUIS	ST CLAIR	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1291
OSARC FAIRFIELD	ILLINOIS	MT VERNON	WAYNE	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1292
OSARC FREEPORT	ILLINOIS	FREEPORT	STEPHENSON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1292
OSARC GALESBURG	ILLINOIS	GALESBURG	KNOX	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1293
OSARC HARVEY	ILLINOIS	HARVEY	BOOK	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1293
OSARC HOMEWOOD	ILLINOIS	HOMERWOOD	BOOK	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1294
OSARC JOLIET	ILLINOIS	JOLIET	WILL	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1294
OSARC JOLIET OUTDOOR	ILLINOIS	JOLIET	WILL	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1295
OSARC KANKAKEE	ILLINOIS	KANKAKEE	KANKAKEE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1296
OSARC MARION	ILLINOIS	HARRISBURG	WILLIAMSON	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1296
OSARC PEORIA	ILLINOIS	PEORIA	PEORIA	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1297
OSARC PERU	ILLINOIS	PERU	LASALLE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1297
OSARC QUINCY	ILLINOIS	QUINCY	ADAMS	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1298
OSARC ROCKFORD	ILLINOIS	ROCKFORD	WINNEBAGO	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1298
OSARC SPRINGFIELD	ILLINOIS	LINCOLN	SANGAMON	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1299
OSARC WAUKESHA	ILLINOIS	WAUKEGAN	LAKE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1299
OSARC WOOD RIVER	ILLINOIS	WOOD RIVER	MADISON	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1300
WORTH FAMILY HOUSING	ILLINOIS	WORTH	BOOK	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1300
ATYBURY REG FORCES THQ AREA	INDIANA	EDINBURG	JOHNSON/BARTON/BOON	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1301
HARRISON FORT BENJAMIN	INDIANA	INDIANAPOLIS	MARION	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1302
INDIANA ARMY ARMOR PLANT	INDIANA	CHARLESTON	CLARR	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1303
JEFFERSON # 8	INDIANA	MADISON	JEFF RIPLEY JOHNSONS	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1305
NEWPORT ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	INDIANA	TERRE HAUTE	VERMILLION	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1307
NICH CHI MILE 32	INDIANA	PORTER	PORTER	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1308
OSAR LA PORTE OUTDOOR THQ	INDIANA	LA PORTE	LA PORTE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1309
OSARC ANDERSON	INDIANA	ANDERSON	MADISON	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1310
OSARC BLOOMINGTON	INDIANA	BLOOMINGTON	MONROE	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1310
OSARC EAST CHICAGO	INDIANA	EAST CHICAGO	LAKE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1311
OSARC EVANSVILLE	INDIANA	EVANSVILLE	VANDEBURGH	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1311
OSARC FORT WAYNE	INDIANA	FORT WAYNE	ALLEN	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1312

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REEL PROPERTY
 ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
OSARC GARY	INDIANA	GARY	LAKE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1312
OSARC GRAYSON AFB	INDIANA	PERU	MIAMI	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1313
OSARC JEFFERSONVILLE	INDIANA	JEFFERSONVILLE	CLARK	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1313
OSARC LA PORTE HONG STA THQ	INDIANA	LA PORTE	LA PORTE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1314
OSARC LAFAYETTE	INDIANA	LAFAYETTE	TIPPECANOE	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1314
OSARC MUNCIE	INDIANA	MUNCIE	DELAWARE	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1315
OSARC NORTH JUBSON	INDIANA	NORTH JUBSON	STARKE	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1315
OSARC RUSHVILLE	INDIANA	RUSHVILLE	RUSH	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1316
OSARC SCOTTSBURG	INDIANA	SCOTTSBURG	SCOTT	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1316
OSARC SOUTH BEND OL	INDIANA	SOUTH BEND	ST JOSEPH	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1317
OSARC TERRE HAUTE	INDIANA	TERRE HAUTE	VIGO	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1317
OSARC WEST INDIANAPOLIS	INDIANA	INDIANAPOLIS	MARION	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1318
COLLOCATED RNS FT DES MOINES	IOWA	DES MOINES	POLK	ACTIVE	EE	C-1318
DES MOINES FORT	IOWA	DES MOINES	POLK	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1319
IOWA ARMY ARMO PLY	IOWA	BURLINGTON	DES MOINES	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1319
OSARC MOTOR REPAIR SHOP	IOWA	OTTUMWA	WAPELLO	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1321
OSARC BURLINGTON	IOWA	BURLINGTON	DES MOINES	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1321
OSARC CEDAR RAPIDS	IOWA	CEDAR RAPIDS	LINN	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1322
OSARC COUNCIL BLOFFS	IOWA	COUNCIL BLOFFS	POTTAWATTAMIE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1322
OSARC CRESTON	IOWA	DES MOINES	UNION	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1323
OSARC DAVENPORT	IOWA	DAVENPORT	SCOTT	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1324
OSARC GARNER	IOWA	MARION CITY	HANCOCK	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1324
OSARC IOWA CITY	IOWA	IOWA CITY	JOHNSON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1325
OSARC MT PLEASANT	IOWA	MT PLEASANT	HENRY	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1325
OSARC SIOUX CITY	IOWA	SIOUX CITY	WOODBURY	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1326
OSARC WASHINGTON	IOWA	IOWA CITY	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1326
OSARC WATERLOO	IOWA	WATERLOO	BLACK HAWK	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1327
AFRC MANHATTAN	KANSAS	TOPEKA	RILEY	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1327
AFRC TOPEKA	KANSAS	TOPEKA	SWANWEE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1328
AFRC WICHITA	KANSAS	WICHITA	SEDGWICK	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1328
DEF 100 PLY EQUIP PAC	KANSAS	ATCHISON	ATCHISON	ACTIVE	DSA	C-1329
KANSAS ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	KANSAS	PARSONS	LABETTE	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1329
LEAVENWORTH FORT	KANSAS	LEAVENWORTH	LEAVENWORTH	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1331
RILEY FORT	KANSAS	JUNCTION CITY	OSAGE + RILEY	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1333
SOMERSET MAJOR	KANSAS	SALINA	SALINA	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1335
SUNFLOWER ARMY ARMO PLANT	KANSAS	LAWRENCE	JOHNSON	INACTIVE	AMC	C-1335
OSARC EAC OLATHE	KANSAS	OLATHE	JOHNSON	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1337
OSARC SUNFLOWER OUTDOOR THQ	KANSAS	PARSONS	JOHNSON	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1337
OSARC EMPORIA	KANSAS	EMPORIA	LYON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1337
OSARC GREAT BEND	KANSAS	GREAT BEND	BARTON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1338
OSARC HAYS	KANSAS	HAYS	ELLIS	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1339
OSARC INDEPENDENCE	KANSAS	INDEPENDENCE	MONTGOMERY	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1339
OSARC KANSAS CITY 78TH ST	KANSAS	KANSAS CITY	WYANDOTT	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1340
OSARC LAWRENCE	KANSAS	LAWRENCE	OSAGE	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1340
OSARC OSAGE CITY	KANSAS	OSAGE CITY	OSAGE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1341
OSARC PARSONS	KANSAS	PARSONS	LABETTE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1341
OSARC PITTSBURG	KANSAS	PITTSBURG	GRAVWORTH	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1342
OSARC SALINA	KANSAS	SALINA	SALINA	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1342
BLUE GRASS DEPOT ACTIVBTH	KENTUCKY	RICHHMOND	MADISON	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1343
CAMPBELL FT	KENTUCKY	CLARKSVILLE TEN	DURSTIAN + TRIGB	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1344
KNOX FORT	KENTUCKY	LOUISVILLE	MADISON + WABEY + BULLITT	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1346

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
LEXINGTON BLUE GRAYS ARMY DEP	KENTUCKY	LEXINGTON	FAYETTE = BOONBROOK	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1348
HQ ASBLAND	KENTUCKY	ASHLAND	BOYD	ACTIVE	NO	C-1350
USARC BARDBTOWN	KENTUCKY	HARDSTOWN	NELSON	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1350
USARC FORT THOMAS	KENTUCKY	NEWPORT	GAMPBELL	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1351
USARC LEXINGTON 81	KENTUCKY	LEXINGTON	FAYETTE	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1351
USARC LOUISVILLE	KENTUCKY	LOUISVILLE	JEFFERSON	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1352
USARC MADISONVILLE	KENTUCKY	MADISONVILLE	HOPKINS	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1352
USARC OWENSBORO	KENTUCKY	OWENSBORO	DAVIESS	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1353
USARC PADUCAH	KENTUCKY	PADUCAH	MECRACKEN	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1353
LOUISIANA ARMY ARMO PLANT	LOUISIANA	SHREVEPORT	WEBSTER=BOSSIER	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1354
NEW ORLEANS ARMY BASE	LOUISIANA	NEW ORLEANS	ORLEANS HARRIS	ACTIVE	HTAC	C-1355
NO CAMP LIVINGSTON	LOUISIANA	ALEXANDRIA	RAPIDES PARAGRANT	ACTIVE	NO	C-1356
POLK RDRT	LOUISIANA	LEESVILLE	VERNON=SRBINE=NATCHI	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1356
USARC ALEXANDRIA	LOUISIANA	ALEXANDRIA	RAPIDES	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1356
USARC BATON ROUGE 01	LOUISIANA	BATON ROUGE	EAST BATON ROUGE	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1359
USARC BOGALUSA	LOUISIANA	BOGALUSA	WASHINGTON PARISH	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1359
USARC CAMP LEROY JOHNSON	LOUISIANA	NEW ORLEANS	ORLEANS	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1360
USARC HAMMOND	LOUISIANA	BATON ROUGE	TANGIPAHOLA	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1360
USARC MOUHA	LOUISIANA	MOUHA	TERRIBONNE	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1361
USARC LAFAYETTE	LOUISIANA	LAFAYETTE	LAFAYETTE	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1362
USARC LAKE CHARLES	LOUISIANA	LAKE CHARLES	CALCASIEU	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1362
USARC NEW ORLEANS	LOUISIANA	NEW ORLEANS	ORLEANS	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1363
USARC SELMAH FIELD	LOUISIANA	MONROE	OUACHITA	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1363
USARC SHREVEPORT	LOUISIANA	SHREVEPORT	CADDO	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1363
USARC SHREVEPORT BOSSIER CITY	LOUISIANA	SHREVEPORT	BOSSIER PARISH	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1364
HQ AUBURN	MAINE	AUBURN	ANDROSCOGGIN	ACTIVE	NO	C-1364
NR CARBELL	MAINE	CARIBOU	ARROSTOOK	ACTIVE	NO	C-1365
USARC AUBURN	MAINE	AUBURN	ANDROSCOGGIN	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1365
USARC BANGOR	MAINE	BANGOR	PENOBSCOT	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1365
USARC BRIDGTON	MAINE	BRIDGTON	CUMBERLAND	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1366
USARC DEXTER	MAINE	DEXTER	PENOBSCOT	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1367
USARC SAGO	MAINE	SAGO	YORK	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1367
ABERDEEN PG BA	MARYLAND	BALTIMORE	HARFORD=BALTIMORE	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1368
ABERDEEN PRODIG GROUP	MARYLAND	BALTIMORE	HARFORD	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1370
DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY	MARYLAND	WASHINGTON D C	MONTGOMERY	ACTIVE	NDW	C-1372
DRYICK FORT	MARYLAND	FREDERICK	FREDERICK	ACTIVE	NSCOM	C-1373
EAST COAST RD REC STA	MARYLAND	WASHINGTON D C	CHARLES	EXCESS	NDW	C-1375
FEDERAL REGIONAL CENTER OLNEY	MARYLAND	OLNEY	MONTGOMERY	ACTIVE	NDW	C-1375
HARRY DIAMOND LAB RADIAT FAC	MARYLAND	WASHINGTON D C	MONTGOMERY	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1376
HARRY DIAMOND LABORATORIES	MARYLAND	SILVER SPRING	MONT = P G	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1377
HARRY DIAMOND LABS TEST AREA	MARYLAND	WASHINGTON D C	CHARLES	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1377
HIL GAITHERSBURG RSH FAC	MARYLAND	GAITHERSBURG	MONTGOMERY	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1476
HOLABIRD FORT	MARYLAND	BALTIMORE	BALTHORB CITY	EXCESS	FCOM	C-1379
KENT ISLAND	MARYLAND	ANNAPOLIS	QUEEN ANNE	ACTIVE		C-1389
MADE FORT GEORGE G	MARYLAND	BALTIMORE	ANNE ARUNDEL	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1380
NICKONAVE STA DAMASCUS	MARYLAND	FREDERICK	HOWARD	ACTIVE	ACC	C-1482
NEADE FORT GEORGE AGENCY	MARYLAND	BALTIMORE	ANNE ARUNDEL	ACTIVE		C-1382
NIKE WASH BALTO 03	MARYLAND	BALTIMORE	BALTHORB	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1383
NIKE WASH BALTO 25	MARYLAND	ANNAPOLIS	ANNE ARUNDEL	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1384
NIKE WASH BALTO 30 31	MARYLAND	ANNAPOLIS	KENT	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1385
NIKE WASH BALTO 35 HSG	MARYLAND	WASHINGTON D C	PRINCE GEORGES	ACTIVE	NDW	C-1386
NIKE WASH BALTO 44	MARYLAND	WASHINGTON D C	OWAS = PRINCE DEO	EXCESS	NDW	C-1387

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
NIXE WASH BALTO 79	MARYLAND	BALTIMORE	BALTIMORE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1387
NIXE WASH BALTO 92	MARYLAND	SILVER SPRING	MONTGOMERY	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1388
REED WALTER BMC FOREST GLEN	MARYLAND	WASHINGTON D C	MONTGOMERY	ACTIVE	MSCOM	C-1390
REED WALTER BMC GLENHAVEN	MARYLAND	WASHINGTON D C	MONTGOMERY	ACTIVE	MSCOM	C-1391
RITCHIE FT	MARYLAND	WAYNESBORO PENN	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE	ACC	C-1391
RITCHIE FT GOIRPAUK STA A	MARYLAND	WAYNESBORO PENN	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE	ACC	C-1392
RITCHIE FT SWARPSBURG B1E B	MARYLAND	HAGERSTOWN	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE	ACC	C-1393
RITCHIE FT WOLFVILLE B1E X	MARYLAND	HAGERSTOWN	FREDERICK	ACTIVE	ACC	C-1394
SUITLAND ANNEX	MARYLAND	WASHINGTON D C	PRINCE GEORGES	ACTIVE	MDW	C-1394
SUITLAND MICROHAVE TOWER	MARYLAND	WASHINGTON D C	PRINCE GEORGE	ACTIVE	MDW	C-1395
USARC ANDREWS AFB	MARYLAND	WASHINGTON D C	PRINCE GEORGES	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1395
USARC ANNAPOLIS	MARYLAND	ANNAPOLIS	ANNE ARUNDEL	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1396
USARC BALTO SHERIDAN	MARYLAND	BALTIMORE	BALTIMORE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1396
USARC BALTO TURNER	MARYLAND	BALTIMORE	BALTIMORE CITY	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1397
USARC CUMBERLAND	MARYLAND	CUMBERLAND	ALLEGANY	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1397
USARC CURTIS WAY	MARYLAND	BALTIMORE	ANNE ARUNDEL	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1398
USARC GAITHERSBURG	MARYLAND	GAITHERSBURG	MONTGOMERY	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1399
USARC GREENSPRING	MARYLAND	BALTIMORE	BALTIMORE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1400
USARC HAGERSTOWN	MARYLAND	HAGERSTOWN	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1400
USARC JECLEIV	MARYLAND	BALTIMORE	BALTIMORE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1401
USARC RYTERDALE	MARYLAND	HYATTSVILLE	PRINCE GEORGES	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1401
USARC ROCKVILLE	MARYLAND	ROCKVILLE	MONTGOMERY	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1402
USARC WESTMINSTER	MARYLAND	WESTMINSTER	CARROLL	ACTIVE	ACC	C-1402
DEVENS FORT	MASSACHUSETTS	AYER	MIDDLESEX+WORCESTER	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1403
EDWARDS CAMP	MASSACHUSETTS	SANDWICH	BARNSTABLE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1405
NIXE BOSTON 83 HSG	MASSACHUSETTS	WAKEFIELD	MIDDLESEX	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1405
NIXE BOSTON 89	MASSACHUSETTS	DANVERS	ESSEX	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1406
NIXE BOSTON 13 HSG	MASSACHUSETTS	BEVERLY	ESSEX	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1406
NIXE BOSTON 17 HSG	MASSACHUSETTS	NAHAUNT	ESSEX	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1407
NIXE BOSTON 28	MASSACHUSETTS	WETHUOUTH	NORFOLK = PLYMOUTH	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1407
NIXE BOSTON 53 HSG	MASSACHUSETTS	RANDOLPH	NORFOLK	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1408
NIXE BOSTON 74	MASSACHUSETTS	LINCOLN	MIDDLESEX	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1409
NIXE BOSTON 84 HSG	MASSACHUSETTS	PURLINGTON	MIDDLESEX	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1410
NIXE BOSTON 89 HSG	MASSACHUSETTS	BEDFORD	MIDDLESEX	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1410
NIXE PROVIDENCE 19	MASSACHUSETTS	REHOTH	BRISTOL	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1411
WISE PROVIDENCE 29 HSG	MASSACHUSETTS	SWANSEA	BRISTOL	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1411
SOUTH BOSTON SUPPORT ART	MASSACHUSETTS	BOSTON	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1412
US ARMY MAT BECH ROCH CEH	MASSACHUSETTS	WATERTOWN	MIDDLESEX	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1412
USA NATICK DEV CEN	MASSACHUSETTS	NATICK	MIDDLESEX	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1413
USA NATICK DEV CEN ANX	MASSACHUSETTS	MARLBORO	MIDDLESEX	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1414
USA NATICK DEV CEN NEEBHAM HSG	MASSACHUSETTS	NEEDHAM	NORFOLK	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1415
USA NATICK DEV CEN WAYLAND HSG	MASSACHUSETTS	WAYLAND	MIDDLESEX	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1415A
USARC BROCKTON 02	MASSACHUSETTS	BROCKTON	PLYMOUTH	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1416
USARC ATTLEBORO	MASSACHUSETTS	ATTLEBORO	BRISTOL	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1416
USARC BROCKTON	MASSACHUSETTS	BROCKTON	PLYMOUTH	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1416
USARC FORT RODMAN	MASSACHUSETTS	NEW BEDFORD	BRISTOL	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1417
USARC GRANBY	MASSACHUSETTS	GRANBY	WAMPETER	INACTIVE	FCOM	C-1418
USARC HINGHAM COHASSET	MASSACHUSETTS	HINGHAM	PLYMOUTH	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1418
USARC LAWRENCE	MASSACHUSETTS	LAWRENCE	ESSEX	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1419
USARC LONELL	MASSACHUSETTS	LONELL	MIDDLESEX	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1420
USARC PITTSFIELD	MASSACHUSETTS	PITTSFIELD	WERRKENT	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1420

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
USARC QUINCY B&B	MASSACHUSETTS	QUINCY	NORFOLK	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1421
USARC ROBLENDALS	MASSACHUSETTS	BOSTON	BUFFOLK	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1421
USARC SPRINGFIELD	MASSACHUSETTS	SPRINGFIELD	HAMPDEN	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1422
USARC TAUNTON	MASSACHUSETTS	TAUNTON	BRISTOL	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1422
USARC WORCESTER	MASSACHUSETTS	WORCESTER	WORCESTER	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1423
USITSB FORT	MICHIGAN	BATTLE CREEK	GALHOUN+KALAMAZOO	ACTIVE	ACC	C-1424
CUSTER HQS FORCES TNG	MICHIGAN	BATTLE CREEK	GALHOUN KALAMAZOO	ACTIVE	ACC	C-1424
SURTER HQS FORCES TNG BRHA	MICHIGAN	BATTLE CREEK	GALHOUN + KALAMAZOO	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1425
DETROIT ARSENAL	MICHIGAN	DETROIT	MACOMB	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1425
DETROIT ARSENAL TANK PLANT	MICHIGAN	DETROIT	MACOMB	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1427
FWD AREA NIKE SPT FACILITIES	MICHIGAN	MT CLEMENS	MACOMB	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1428
KUMBERAW FIELD STAT USA ORREL	MICHIGAN	MARQUETTE	HOGWATON	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1429
MICHIGAN ARMY HQL PLANT	MICHIGAN	STERLING HHTS	MACOMB	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1429
WD CAMP LUGAS	MICHIGAN	SAULT STE MARIE	CHIPPewa	ACTIVE	NO	C-1430
WD BRAYLING BAF	MICHIGAN	TRAVERSE	GRANFORD	ACTIVE	NO	C-1431
NIKE DETROIT DE C L	MICHIGAN	CARLETON	MONROE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1432
PONTIAC STOR FAC	MICHIGAN	PONTIAC	OKLAND	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1433
US ARMY FORNARD SUPPORT CENTER	MICHIGAN	MT CLEMENS	MACOMB	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1433
USARC ANN ARBOR	MICHIGAN	ANN ARBOR	WASHTENAW	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1434
USARC BATTLE CREEK	MICHIGAN	BATTLE CREEK	GALHOUN	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1434
USARC BAY CITY	MICHIGAN	BAY CITY	BAY	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1435
USARC CURTIS	MICHIGAN	BATTLE CREEK	GALHOUN	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1435
USARC DETROIT 03	MICHIGAN	LIVONIA	WAYNE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1436
USARC DETROIT 04	MICHIGAN	FRASER	MACOMB	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1436
USARC DETROIT EAST	MICHIGAN	DETROIT	WAYNE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1437
USARC FLINT	MICHIGAN	FLINT	GENESSE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1437
USARC GRAND RAPIDS	MICHIGAN	GRAND RAPIDS	KENT	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1438
USARC INKSTER	MICHIGAN	INKSTER	WAYNE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1438
USARC JACKSON	MICHIGAN	JACKSON	JACKSON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1439
USARC KALAMAZOO	MICHIGAN	KALAMAZOO	KALAMAZOO	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1439
USARC LANSING	MICHIGAN	LANSING	INGHAM	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1440
USARC MARINE CITY	MICHIGAN	MARINE CITY	ST CLAIR	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1440
USARC MUSKOGON	MICHIGAN	MUSKOGON	MUSKOGON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1441
USARC PONTIAC	MICHIGAN	PONTIAC	OKLAND	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1442
USARC RIVERVIEW	MICHIGAN	RIVERVIEW	WAYNE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1442
USARC SAGINAW	MICHIGAN	SAGINAW	SAGINAW	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1442
USARC SOUTHFIELD	MICHIGAN	SOUTHFIELD	OKLAND	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1443
USARC TRAVERSE CITY	MICHIGAN	TRAVERSE CITY	GRAND TRAVERSE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1444
TWIN BITTES ARMY ARMED PLT	MINNESOTA	NEW BRIGHTON	RAMSEY	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1444
USAR MAINT CENTER DULUTH	MINNESOTA	DULUTH	ST LOUIS	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1445
USARC BRAINERD	MINNESOTA	BRAINERD	ERON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1446
USARC BUFFALO	MINNESOTA	MINNEAPOLIS	WRIGHT	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1447
USARC CAMBRIDGE	MINNESOTA	MINNEAPOLIS	ISANTI	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1447
USARC CANNON FALLS	MINNESOTA	RED WING	ROODWUE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1448
USARC DULUTH	MINNESOTA	SUPERIOR HHS	ST LOUIS	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1448
USARC FARIBAULT	MINNESOTA	FARIBAULT	RICE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1449
USARC FORT SNELLING	MINNESOTA	MINNEAPOLIS	MENNEPIN	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1449
USARC LE SUEUR	MINNESOTA	MANKATO	LE SUEUR	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1450
USARC MANKATO	MINNESOTA	MANKATO	BLUE EARTH	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1451
USARC NEW PRAIRIE	MINNESOTA	FARIBAULT	LE SUEUR	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1451
USARC PAYNESVILLE	MINNESOTA	ST CLOUD	STEARNS	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1452

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
 ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	COMMENTS	PAGE NUMBER
OSARC 80 INTERNATIONAL FALLS	MINNESOTA	S INTER FALLS	NOODWICHING	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1492
OSARC BARABAS	MINNESOTA	RED WING	WABASHA	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1493
OSARC WALKER	MINNESOTA	BENIDJI	WASS	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1493
OSARC BILLMAR	MINNESOTA	WILLMAR	KANDIYOH	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1494
OSARC WINDA	MINNESOTA	WINDA	WINDA	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1494
OSARC WINTHROP	MINNESOTA	HANKATO	SIBLEY	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1495
OSARC NORTHINGTON	MINNESOTA	SIJOU FALLS B B	NOBLES	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1495
HQ CAMP MC CREM	MISSISSIPPI	ORLEANS	ORLEANS	ACTIVE	NO	C-1496
HQ CAMP ONELEY	MISSISSIPPI	HATTIESBURG	FORREST AND PERRY	ACTIVE	NO	C-1496
HQ GULFPORT	MISSISSIPPI	GULFPORT	HARRISON	ACTIVE	NO	C-1498
HQ HARRIS AELD	MISSISSIPPI	JACKSON	WINDS	ACTIVE	NO	C-1498
OSARC CLARKSDALE	MISSISSIPPI	CLARKSDALE	BOAHONA	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1498
OSARC GULFPORT 02	MISSISSIPPI	GULFPORT	HARRISON	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1499
OSARC HATTIESBURG	MISSISSIPPI	HATTIESBURG	FORREST	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1460
OSARC JACKSON 02	MISSISSIPPI	JACKSON	WINDS	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1460
OSARC JACKSON 03	MISSISSIPPI	JACKSON	WINDS	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1461
OSARC MERIDIAN	MISSISSIPPI	MERIDIAN	LAUDERDALE	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1461
OSARC STARKVILLE	MISSISSIPPI	STARKVILLE	OKTIBBEHA	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1462
OSARC TUPELO	MISSISSIPPI	TUPELO	LEE	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1462
OSARC VICKSBURG 01	MISSISSIPPI	VICKSBURG	WARREN	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1463
OSARC VICKSBURG 02	MISSISSIPPI	VICKSBURG	WARREN	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1463
AR AF MOTION PICTURE SVC AB	MISSOURI	ST LOUIS		ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1464
BATSWAY ARMY ARMO PLANT	MISSOURI	ST LOUIS	ST LOUIS CITY	INACTIVE	AMC	C-1464
LACE CITY ARMY ARMO PLANT	MISSOURI	INDEPENDENCE	JACKSON	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1465
HQ CAMP CLARK	MISSOURI	NEVADA	VERNON	ACTIVE	NO	C-1466
NISE KANSAS CITY 30	MISSOURI	PLEASANT HILL	WASS	INACTIVE	TDOC	C-1467
NISE ST LOUIS 40	MISSOURI	PACIFIC	FRANKLIN + JEFFERSON	EXCESS	TDOC	C-1468
RES FORCE HQ FT CROWDER	MISSOURI	JOPLIN	NEWTON-WOODLAND	ACTIVE	NO	C-1468
ST LOUIS ANNEX PAN HSG	MISSOURI	ST LOUIS	ST LOUIS CITY	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1469
ST LOUIS ANNEX PAN HSG WHEAT	MISSOURI	ST LOUIS	ST LOUIS CITY	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1469
ST LOUIS ARMY ARMO PLT	MISSOURI	ST LOUIS	ST LOUIS CITY	INACTIVE	AMC	C-1470
OSARC BETHANY	MISSOURI	BETHANY	HARRISON	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1470
OSARC COLUMBIA	MISSOURI	COLUMBIA	BOONE	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1471
OSARC JEFFERSON CITY	MISSOURI	JEFFERSON CITY	COLE	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1472
OSARC JOPLIN	MISSOURI	JOPLIN	JASPER	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1472
OSARC KANSAS CITY	MISSOURI	KANSAS CITY	JACKSON	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1473
OSARC ROLLA	MISSOURI	JEFFERSON CITY	RUELS	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1473
OSARC SPRINGFIELD	MISSOURI	SPRINGFIELD	BRENE	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1474
OSARC ST JOSEPH	MISSOURI	ST JOSEPH	BUCHANAN	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1474
OSARC ST LOUIS 01	MISSOURI	ST LOUIS	ST LOUIS CITY	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1475
OSARC ST LOUIS 02	MISSOURI	ST LOUIS	ST LOUIS CITY	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1475
OSARC ST LOUIS 03A	MISSOURI	ST LOUIS	ST LOUIS CITY	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1476
OSARC ST LOUIS 03D RLT	MISSOURI	ST LOUIS		ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1476
OSARC WASHINGTON	MISSOURI	ST CHARLES	FRANKLIN	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1477
VELDON SPRING CHEMICAL PWT	MISSOURI	ST CHARLES	ST CHARLES	EXCESS	DE	C-1477
VELDON SPRING R65 FCS TNU ARBA	MISSOURI	ST CHARLES	ST CHARLES	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1478
WHD ST LEONARD	MISSOURI	JEFFERSON CITY	LACROIX RUELS POLAS	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1479
WOOD ST LEONARD REC AN OZARKS	MISSOURI	CANDENTON	RAMDEN	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1481
MISSOULA FORT	MONTANA	MISSOULA	MISSOULA	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1482
HQ FT RH HENRY HARRISON	MONTANA	HELENA	LEWIS AND CLARK	ACTIVE	NO	C-1483
OSARC BILLINGS	MONTANA	BILLINGS	YELLOWSTONE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1484

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
USARC BOZEMAN	MONTANA	BOZEMAN	GALLATIN	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1485
USARC GREAT FALLS	MONTANA	GREAT FALLS	BASCADE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1485
USARC HELENA	MONTANA	HELENA	LEWIS - CLARK	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1486
USARC KALISPELL	MONTANA	KALISPELL	FLATHEAD	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1486
CORNHUSKER ARMY AMMUNITION PLT	NEBRASKA	GRAND ISLAND	HALL	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1487
DEPENSE MAPPING SQ QUORITORY	NEBRASKA	OMAHA	DOUGLAS	ACTIVE	GE	C-1488
NG CAMP ASHLAND	NEBRASKA	LINCOLN	SAUNDERS	ACTIVE	NO	C-1488
NG HASTINGS	NEBRASKA	HASTINGS	ADAMS-CLAY	ACTIVE	NO	C-1489
NG NEAD	NEBRASKA	NEAD	SAUNDERS	ACTIVE	NO	C-1489
USAR NEBRASKA OUTDOOR TRNG	NEBRASKA	FREMONT	SAUNDERS	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1490
USARC FAC WOLWORTH ST OHAMA	NEBRASKA	OHAMA	DOUGLAS	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1490
USARC HASTINGS	NEBRASKA	HASTINGS	ADAMS	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1491
USARC LINCOLN	NEBRASKA	LINCOLN	LANCASTER	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1492
USARC OHAMA	NEBRASKA	OHAMA	DOUGLAS	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1492
LASER HEAD BASE	NEVADA	LAS VEGAS	CLARK	ACTIVE	CE	C-1493
NEVADA TEST SITE	NEVADA	LAS VEGAS	NVE	ACTIVE	ONA	C-1494
NG RENO	NEVADA	RENO	VASHOE	ACTIVE	NO	C-1494
USARC LAS VEGAS	NEVADA	LAS VEGAS	CLARK	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1495
USARC RENO	NEVADA	RENO	VASHOE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1495
COLD REGIONS ME LAB	NEW HAMPSHIRE	HANOVER	GRAFTON	ACTIVE	CE	C-1496
USARC GREENIE FIELD	NEW HAMPSHIRE	LONDONERRY	ROCKINGHAM	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1497
USARC MANCHESTER	NEW HAMPSHIRE	MANCHESTER	HILLSBORO	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1498
USARC PORTSMOUTH	NEW HAMPSHIRE	PORTSMOUTH	ROCKINGHAM	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1498
USARC ROCHESTER	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ROCHESTER	STRAFFORD	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1499
BURLINGTON ARMY AMMUNITION PLT	NEW JERSEY	BURLINGTON	BURLINGTON	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1499
DIK FORT	NEW JERSEY	TRENTON	BURLINGTON - DECBM	ACTIVE	TDCC	C-1500
WANGOOD FORT	NEW JERSEY	RED BANK	MONMOUTH	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1502
WINDLANDS ARMY AIR DEF SITE	NEW JERSEY	RED BANKS	MONMOUTH	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1504
MILITARY OCEAN TML BAYBRIE	NEW JERSEY	BAYTONE	HUDSON	ACTIVE	HTAC	C-1505
MONMOUTH FT	NEW JERSEY	RED BANK	MONMOUTH	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1507
MONMOUTH FT EMAS WOOD	NEW JERSEY	RED BANK	MONMOUTH	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1508
MONMOUTH FT EGLES	NEW JERSEY	RED BANK	MONMOUTH	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1510
MONMOUTH FT EVANS	NEW JERSEY	ASBURY PARK	MONMOUTH	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1510
MONMOUTH FT GAKWURST	NEW JERSEY	ASBURY PARK	MONMOUTH	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1511
NG MABRAM	NEW JERSEY	MAHWAH	BERGEN	ACTIVE	NO	C-1512
NG SOUTH PLAINFIELD	NEW JERSEY	NEW DURHAM	MIDDLESEX	ACTIVE	NO	C-1513
NISE B Y 54	NEW JERSEY	RED BANK	MONMOUTH	EXCESS	FCOM	C-1514
NISE B Y 54 HSC	NEW JERSEY	RED BANK	MONMOUTH	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1514
NISE B Y 60	NEW JERSEY	SOUTH AMBOY	MIDDLESEX	EXCESS	FCOM	C-1515
NISE B Y 60 HSC	NEW JERSEY	SOUTH AMBOY	MIDDLESEX	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1516
NISE B Y 79 80	NEW JERSEY	MORRISTOWN	ESSEX-MORRIS	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1516
NISE B Y V3 95	NEW JERSEY	RAMSEY	BERGEN	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1517
NISE EMILA 29	NEW JERSEY	MOUNT HOLLY	BURLINGTON	ACTIVE	TDCC	C-1518
NISE EMILA 41 43	NEW JERSEY	CAMDEN	CAMDEN	ACTIVE	TDCC	C-1518
NISE EMILA 58	NEW JERSEY	SWEDSBORO	GLOUCESTER	ACTIVE	TDCC	C-1519
PHOENIXTOWN SUPPORT FACILITY	NEW JERSEY	PEDRICKTOWN	SALEM	ACTIVE	TDCC	C-1520
PICATINNY ARSENAL	NEW JERSEY	DOVER	MORRIS	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1522
USARC AND CFMS KILMER	NEW JERSEY	NEW BRUNSWICK	MIDDLESEX	ACTIVE	TDCC	C-1523
USARC CAMDEN	NEW JERSEY	CAMDEN	CAMDEN	ACTIVE	TDCC	C-1524
USARC CAVED POINT	NEW JERSEY	JERSEY CITY	HUDSON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1525
USARC CFMS KEARNY	NEW JERSEY	NEWARK	HUDSON	EXCESS	FCOM	C-1525

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
 ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
DBARC HAKENBACK	NEW JERSEY	HAKENBACK	Bergen	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1926
DBARC MORRISTOWN	NEW JERSEY	MORRISTOWN	Morris	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1927
DBARC NEW BRUNSWICK	NEW JERSEY	NEW BRUNSWICK	MIDDLESEX	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1927
DBARC NEWARK	NEW JERSEY	NEWARK	ESSEX	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1928
DBARC NORTHFIELD	NEW JERSEY	ATLANTIC CITY	ATLANTIC	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1928
USARC TRENTON	NEW JERSEY	TRENTON	MERCER	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1929
BUILD FORT AAA RANGES	NEW MEXICO	EL PASO TEXAS	SOCORRO+TERO	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1929
FORT MINNATE DEPOT ACTIVITY	NEW MEXICO	GALLUP	MC KINLEY	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1931
MO CARLSBAD	NEW MEXICO	CARLSBAD	EDDY	ACTIVE	NO	C-1932
MO DENING	NEW MEXICO	DENING	LUNA	ACTIVE	NO	C-1933
MO TUCUMCARI	NEW MEXICO	TUCUMCARI	RUAY	ACTIVE	NO	C-1933
MO HACKER AFTAC ANNEX	NEW MEXICO	ROSWELL	QUAYE	ACTIVE	NO	C-1933
DBARC LAS CRUCES	NEW MEXICO	LAS CRUCES	BONA ANA	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1934
DBARC ALBUQUERQUE	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE	BERNILLILLO	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1935
DBARC ARTESIA	NEW MEXICO	ARTESIA	EDDY	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1935
DBARC SANTA FE	NEW MEXICO	SANTA FE	SANTA FE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1936
DBARC SILVER CITY	NEW MEXICO	SILVER CITY	BRANT	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1936
WHITE SANDS HSL HQ	NEW MEXICO	LAS CRUCES	LINGUOTERO+SIER+TDOC	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1937
ARRC NIAGARA FALLS	NEW YORK	NIAGARA FALLS	NIAGARA	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1939
ARMY BLDG REG	NEW YORK	NEW YORK	NEW YORK	EXCESS	FCOM	C-1940
BRUN BORT	NEW YORK	WATERTOWN	JEFFERSON+ST LAUREN	INACTIVE	FCOM	C-1940
BALEVILLE ARMY AIRPORT USMA	NEW YORK	NEWBURGH	ULSTER	ACTIVE	USMA	C-1942
HAMILTON FORT	NEW YORK	NEW YORK	WING	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1943
REGD CAMP	NEW YORK	NEW YORK CITY	SUFFOLK	EXCESS	FCOM	C-1944
MANHATTAN BEACH HQR	NEW YORK	NEW YORK CITY	KINGS	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1944
MILITARY OCEAN TML BRDKNLYN	NEW YORK	BROOKLYN	KINGS	ACTIVE	MTCM	C-1945
N Y REINT SHOP BELLNORR	NEW YORK	LONG ISLAND	NASSAU	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1946
MO OFE 1 A	NEW YORK	ROCHESTER	MONTGOMERY	ACTIVE	NO	C-1947
MO MADONE	NEW YORK	HASSENA	FRANKLIN	ACTIVE	NO	C-1947
RISE N Y 03 HOUSING	NEW YORK	ORANBURG	ROCKLAND	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1948
RISE N Y 04 8D	NEW YORK	NYACK	ROCKLAND	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1948
RISE N Y 28 LAUNCHER AREA	NEW YORK	NEWSTEAD	NASSAU	EXCESS	FCOM	C-1949
RISE N Y 24	NEW YORK	NEW YORK CITY	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1950
RISE N Y 28	NEW YORK	NEW YORK CITY	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1951
RISE N Y 99 HQ	NEW YORK	SPRING VALLEY	ROCKLAND	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1952
RISE NIAGARA FALLS 41	NEW YORK	BUFFALO	ERIE	EXCESS	FCOM	C-1952
SENESC AMP DEP	NEW YORK	GENEVA	SENECA	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1953
STEWART ANNEX	NEW YORK	NEWBURGH	ORANGE	ACTIVE	USMA	C-1955
TILDES FORT	NEW YORK	NEW YORK	QUEENS	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1956
TOTTEN FORT	NEW YORK	NEW YORK	QUEENS	INACTIVE	FCOM	C-1957
DBARC OF THE SCHEMECTADY	NEW YORK	SCHEMECTADY	SCHEMECTADY	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1958
USARC ALBANY	NEW YORK	ALBANY	ALBANY	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1959
USARC AMHERST	NEW YORK	BUFFALO	ERIE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1960
USARC BATAVIA	NEW YORK	BATAVIA	SENEBEE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1960
USARC BRONI	NEW YORK	MT VERNON	BRONX	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1961
USARC BRONI TONKERS	NEW YORK	NEW YORK	BRONX	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1961
USARC BULLVILLE	NEW YORK	NEWBURGH	ORANGE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1962
USARC CANASOTALEUA	NEW YORK	GENEVA	ONTARIO	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1962
USARC CANTON	NEW YORK	HASSENA	ST LAWRENCE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1963
USARC CORNING	NEW YORK	CORNING	STUREN	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1963
USARC ELIZABETHTOWN	NEW YORK	SARANAC LAKE	ESSEX	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1964

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
 ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
USARC ELMIRA	NEW YORK	ELMIRA	QUEENUNG	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1944
USARC HEMPSTEAD	NEW YORK	NEW YORK CITY	NASSAU	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1945
USARC ITHACA	NEW YORK	ITHACA	TOMPKINS	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1945
USARC KINGSTON	NEW YORK	KINGSTON	ULSTER	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1946
USARC MALDEN	NEW YORK	MALDEN	FRANKLIN	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1946
USARC MASSENA	NEW YORK	MASSENA	ST LAWRENCE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1947
USARC NEW YORK	NEW YORK	NEW YORK	NEW YORK	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1947
USARC OGDENSBURG	NEW YORK	OGDENSBURG	ST LAWRENCE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1947
USARC OLBAS	NEW YORK	JAMESTOWN	BATTARAUGUS	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1948
USARC OSWEGO	NEW YORK	SYRACUSE	OSWEGO	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1949
USARC PESN YAN	NEW YORK	SYRACUSE	YATES	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1949
USARC PLATTSBURGH	NEW YORK	PLATTSBURGH	CLINTON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1970
USARC POUCHKEEPSIE	NEW YORK	POUGHKEEPSIE	BUTCHESS	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1970
USARC QUESBES	NEW YORK	NEW YORK CITY	QUEENS	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1971
USARC ROCHESTER	NEW YORK	ROCHESTER	MONROE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1971
USARC SCHEENECTADY	NEW YORK	SCHEENECTADY	SCHEENECTADY	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1972
USARC SYRACUSE 01	NEW YORK	SYRACUSE	ONONDAGA	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1972
USARC SYRACUSE 02	NEW YORK	SYRACUSE	ONONDAGA	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1973
USARC TAPPAN	NEW YORK	ORANDEBURG	ROCKLAND	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1973
USARC TONAWANDA	NEW YORK	TONAWANDA	ERIE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1974
USARC UTICA	NEW YORK	UTICA	ONEIDA	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1975
USARC WATERTOWN	NEW YORK	WATERTOWN	JEFFERSON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1975
USARC WATLAND	NEW YORK	MORNELL	STEVENS	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1976
WADSWORTH FORT	NEW YORK	NEW YORK	RICHMOND	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1976
WATERVLIET AIRFIELD	NEW YORK	WATERVLIET	ALBANY	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1977
WATERVLIET FAN MSG CENTER	NEW YORK	SCHEENECTADY	SCHEENECTADY	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1979
WEST POINT MIL RES	NEW YORK	NEWBURGH	ORANGE	ACTIVE	USNA	C-1979
ACRES CONVENT SITE	JA	NORTH CAROLINA	CHARLOTTE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1981
BRAGG FT	NORTH CAROLINA	FAYETTEVILLE	SUMMERLAND+HOKE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1981
BRAGG FT RECS CEN 02	NORTH CAROLINA	FAYETTEVILLE	SUMMERLAND	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1984
ROCKWELL CAMP	NORTH CAROLINA	HOFFMAN	MOORE+TRIGG+SCOTLAND	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1984
MILITARY OCEAN TRL SUNNY POINT	NORTH CAROLINA	WILMINGTON	BRUNSWICK	ACTIVE	HTNC	C-1985
MC MURBERTHAL FIELD	NORTH CAROLINA	WILMINGTON	NEW HANOVER	ACTIVE	NG	C-1986
MC ELIZABETH CITY	NORTH CAROLINA	ELIZABETH CITY	PASQUOTANK	ACTIVE	NO	C-1987
RADIO BEACON SITE 55AF	NORTH CAROLINA	FAYETTEVILLE	CUMBERLAND	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1987
TARHEEL ARMY MISSILE PLANT	NORTH CAROLINA	BURLINGTON	ALAMANCE	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1987
USARC ALBEMARLE	JA	NORTH CAROLINA	ALBEMARLE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1988
USARC ASHEVILLE	GO	NORTH CAROLINA	ASHEVILLE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1989
USARC BREVARD	GO	NORTH CAROLINA	BREVARD	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1989
USARC CHARLOTTE	JA	NORTH CAROLINA	CHARLOTTE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1990
USARC DURHAM 02	BR	NORTH CAROLINA	DURHAM	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1990
USARC DURHAM	BB	NORTH CAROLINA	DURHAM	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1991
USARC GREENSBORO	BB	NORTH CAROLINA	GREENSBORO	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1991
USARC GREENVILLE	BB	NORTH CAROLINA	GREENVILLE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1992
USARC HICKORY	JA	NORTH CAROLINA	HICKORY	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1992
USARC HIGH POINT	BB	NORTH CAROLINA	HIGHPOINT	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1993
USARC LUMBERTON	BB	NORTH CAROLINA	LUMBERTON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1993
USARC RALEIGH	BB	NORTH CAROLINA	RALEIGH	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1994
USARC ROCKY MOUNT	BB	NORTH CAROLINA	ROCKY MOUNT	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1994
USARC SALISBURY	BR	NORTH CAROLINA	SALISBURY	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1995
USARC WILMINGTON	BR	NORTH CAROLINA	WILMINGTON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1995

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
USARC WINSTON SALEM	NC	WINSTON-SALEM	FORSYTH	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1996
RICKERSON STANLEY R 5FB HSL 1	NORTH DAKOTA	LANDOR	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1996
RICKERSON STANLEY R 5FB HSL 2	NORTH DAKOTA	LANDOR	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1997
DB ARMY WAFFEGUARD CMD MSR	NORTH DAKOTA	NEKOMA	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1997
DB ARMY WAFFEGUARD CMD RAR	NORTH DAKOTA	MOUNTAIN	PEMBINA	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1998
DB ARMY WAFFEGUARD CMD RSL 1	NORTH DAKOTA	MOUNTAIN	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1999
DB ARMY WAFFEGUARD CMD RSL 2	NORTH DAKOTA	FAIRDALE	WALSH	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1600
DB ARMY WAFFEGUARD CMD UTR	NORTH DAKOTA	FORDVILLE	WALSH	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1601
USARC BISHARR	NORTH DAKOTA	BISHARCK	BURLEIGH	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1601
USARC FARGO	NORTH DAKOTA	FARGO	BASS	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1602
CINCINNATI MAINT SHOP	OHIO	KINGS MILLS	HARREN	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1602
CLEVELAND ARMY TR AUTHV HLT	OHIO	CLEVELAND	MEDINA-SUMMIT-CUTANO	EXCESS	AMC	C-1603
COLUMBUS SUPPURT FACILTY	OHIO	COLUMBUS	FRANKLIN	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1603
BBP CONSTR SUP CTR	OHIO	COLUMBUS	FRANKLIN	ACTIVE	OSA	C-1604
LIMA ARMY MOD CGN	OHIO	LIMA	ALLEN	INACTIVE	AMC	C-1606
NO AKRON CANTON APT	OHIO	GREENSBURG	SUMMIT	ACTIVE	YG	C-1607
NO CAMP SHERMAN	OHIO	CHILLICOTHE	ROSS	ACTIVE	NG	C-1608
NICE GLEVE 78	OHIO	HAMILTON	BUTLER	EXCESS	TDDC	C-1608
NICE GLEVE 11	OHIO	PAINESVILLE	LAKE	EXCESS	TDDC	C-1609
NICE GLEVE 34	OHIO	CLEVELAND	CUYAHOGA	EXCESS	TDDC	C-1610
NICE GLEVE 89	OHIO	CLEVELAND	CUYAHOGA	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1610
PURRY CAMP EBLE ARMY DEPOT	OHIO	FREMONT	OTTAWA	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1611
RAVENNA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	OHIO	RAVENNA	PORTAGE AND TRUMBULL	INACTIVE	AMC	C-1612
USAR CLINTON COUNTY HLT SITE	OHIO	WILMINGTON	CLINTON	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1613
USAR BOSFORD TNS SITE	OHIO	TOLEDO	WOOD	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1614
USARC AKRON 83	OHIO	AKRON	SUMMIT	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1614
USARC AKRON 82	OHIO	AKRON	SUMMIT	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1615
USARC BELLAIRE	OHIO	BELLAIRE	BELMONT	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1615
USARC BRYAN	OHIO	BRYAN	WILLIAMS	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1616
USARC CADIZ	OHIO	CADIZ	HARRISON	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1616
USARC CANTON 02	OHIO	CANTON	STARR	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1617
USARC CANTON 01	OHIO	CANTON	STARR	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1617
USARC CHILLICOTHE	OHIO	CHILLICOTHE	ROSS	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1618
USARC CINCINNATI 02	OHIO	CINCINNATI	HAMILTON	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1618
USARC CINCINNATI	OHIO	CINCINNATI	HAMILTON	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1619
USARC CLEVELAND BARFIELD PARK	OHIO	CLEVELAND	CUYAHOGA	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1619
USARC CLEVELAND HARVARD RD	OHIO	CLEVELAND	CUYAHOGA	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1620
USARC COLUMBUS	OHIO	COLUMBUS	FRANKLIN	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1620
USARC DAYTON	OHIO	DAYTON	MONTGOMERY	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1621
USARC DELAWARE	OHIO	DELAWARE	DELAWARE	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1621
USARC FREMONT	OHIO	FREMONT	SANDOSKY	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1622
USARC KENTON	OHIO	BELLEFONTAINE	HARDIN	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1622
USARC MANSFIELD	OHIO	MANSFIELD	RICHLAND	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1623
USARC MARIETTA	OHIO	MARIETTA	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1623
USARC MARION	OHIO	MARION	MARION	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1624
USARC MARION OUTDOOR	OHIO	MARION	MARION	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1624
USARC MOUNT BERNON	OHIO	MOUNT BERNON	KNOW	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1624
USARC PARMA	OHIO	PARMA	CUYAHOGA	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1625
USARC PLTSMOUTH	OHIO	MANSFIELD	RICHMOND	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1626
USARC PORTSMOUTH	OHIO	PORTSMOUTH	SCIOTO	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1626
USARC SPRINGFIELD	OHIO	SPRINGFIELD	CLARK	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1627

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
USARC ST MARYS	OHIO	LIMA	AUGLITZ	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1627
USARC SUNDUSKY	OHIO	SUNDUSKY	WRIE	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1628
USARC TOLEDO	OHIO	TOLEDO	LUCAS	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1628
USARC TROY	OHIO	TROY	MIAMI	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1628
USARC WARREN	OHIO	WARREN	TRUMBULL	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1629
USARC WOODSTER	OHIO	WOODSTER	WAYNE	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1630
USARC YOUNGSTOWN	OHIO	YOUNGSTOWN	MAHONING	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1630
USARC ZANESVILLE	OHIO	ZANESVILLE	MUSKINGOH	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1631
BRUEBE CAMP	OKLAHOMA	MUSKOGEE	MUSKOGEE	EXCESS	TDOC	C-1631
LANTOS BRCC CAN 01	OKLAHOMA	LAWTON	ROMANACHE	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1632
MC CAMP BRDREN	OKLAHOMA	MUSKOGEE	MUSKOGEE	ACTIVE	NG	C-1632
BILL FORT	OKLAHOMA	LAWTON	ROMANACHE	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1633
USARC ADA	OKLAHOMA	ADA	PONTOTOC	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1635
USARC ANTLERS	OKLAHOMA	PARIS TEXAS	PUSHMATAHA	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1636
USARC ARDMORE	OKLAHOMA	ARDMORE	BARTER	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1636
USARC BARTLESVILLE	OKLAHOMA	BARTLESVILLE	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1637
USARC CHICKASHA	OKLAHOMA	CHICKASHA	BRADY	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1637
USARC CLINTON	OKLAHOMA	EL RENO	CUSTER	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1638
USARC DURANT	OKLAHOMA	DURANT	BRYAN	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1638
USARC ENID	OKLAHOMA	ENID	BARFIELD	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1639
USARC LAWTON	OKLAHOMA	LAWTON	ROMANACHE	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1639
USARC MCALISTER	OKLAHOMA	MCALISTER	PITTSBURGH	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1640
USARC MIAMI	OKLAHOMA	MIAMI	OTTAWA	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1640
USARC MUSKOGEE	OKLAHOMA	MUSKOGEE	MUSKOGEE	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1641
USARC NORMAN	OKLAHOMA	NORMAN	CLEVELAND	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1641
USARC OKLAHOMA CITY 01	OKLAHOMA	OKLAHOMA CITY	OKLAHOMA	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1642
USARC OKLAHOMA CITY 02	OKLAHOMA	OKLAHOMA CITY	OKLAHOMA	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1642
USARC OKLAHOMA CITY 03	OKLAHOMA	OKLAHOMA CITY	OKLAHOMA	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1643
USARC OKMULGEE	OKLAHOMA	OKMULGEE	OKMULGEE	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1643
USARC PONCA CITY	OKLAHOMA	PONCA CITY	KAY	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1644
USARC SHAWNEE	OKLAHOMA	SHAWNEE	POTTAWATOMIE	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1644
USARC STILLWATER	OKLAHOMA	STILLWATER	PAYNE	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1645
USARC TULSA	OKLAHOMA	TULSA	TULSA	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1645
AFRC CORVALLIS	OREGON	CORVALLIS	BENTON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1646
AFRC MEDFORD	OREGON	MEDFORD	JACKSON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1646
MC CAMP ADAIS	OREGON	ALBANY	BENTON & POLK	ACTIVE	NG	C-1647
MC ROSEBURG	OREGON	EUGENE	DOUGLAS	ACTIVE	NG	C-1647
STEVENS FORT MIL CM	OREGON	ASTORIA	CLATSOP	INACTIVE	FCOM	C-1647
UNATILLA DEP ACTV	OREGON	HERMISTON	UNATILLA AND HORROW	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1648
USARC ASTORIA	OREGON	ASTORIA	CLATSOP	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1649
USARC EUGENE	OREGON	EUGENE	LANE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1650
USARC PORTLAND SOUTH	OREGON	PORTLAND	MULTNOMAH	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1650
USARC PORTLAND WEST	OREGON	PORTLAND	MULTNOMAH	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1651
USARC ROSEBURY	OREGON	ROSEBURG	DOUGLAS	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1651
USARC SALEM	OREGON	SALEM	WARREN	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1652
AFRC HARRISBURG	PENNSYLVANIA	HARRISBURG	DAUPHIN	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1652
AFRC PHILA 08	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA	PHILADELPHIA	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1653
CARLISLE BARRACKS	PENNSYLVANIA	CARLISLE	CUMBERLAND	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1653
DEF PERS SUPPORT CTR	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA	PHILADELPHIA	ACTIVE	QSA	C-1655
FRANKFORD ARS TACOMY IWSR AND	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA	PHILADELPHIA	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1656
FRANKFORD ARSNAL	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA	PHILADELPHIA	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1656

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
 ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
WAB ARMY AMMUNITION PLT	PENNSYLVANIA	PITTSBURGH	W. MCHESSTAD	INACTIVE	AMC	C-1656
INDIASTOWN BRP PORT	PENNSYLVANIA	LEBANON	LEBANON AND DAUPHIN	INACTIVE	FCOM	C-1658
IRWIN SPT DEY AMHEX	PENNSYLVANIA	MCKEESPORT	WESTMORELAND	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1660
LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT	PENNSYLVANIA	CHAMBERSBURG	FRANKLIN	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1661
NEVILLE ISLAND HMT SGP FAC	PENNSYLVANIA	PITTSBURGH	ALLEGHENY	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1663
NEW CUMBERLAND ARMY DER	PENNSYLVANIA	HARRISBURG	YORK	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1663
NR BUBKA	PENNSYLVANIA	EUREKA	BUCKS	ACTIVE	NG	C-1665
NO LACKAWANNA COUNTY	PENNSYLVANIA	SCRANTON	LACKAWANNA	ACTIVE	NG	C-1665
NO LOCK HAVEN	PENNSYLVANIA	LOCK HAVEN	CLINTON	ACTIVE	NG	C-1666
NO PITT 82	PENNSYLVANIA	PITTSBURGH	ALLEGHENY	ACTIVE	DE	C-1666
NR TRGO AREA NO 93	PENNSYLVANIA	PITTSBURGH	ALLEGHENY	ACTIVE	NG	C-1667
NO YORK	PENNSYLVANIA	YORK	YORK	ACTIVE	NG	C-1667
NISE BITT 82 EAM HSG	PENNSYLVANIA	PITTSBURGH	ALLEGHENY	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1668
NISE BITT 03	PENNSYLVANIA	PITTSBURGH	ALLEGHENY - WESTHLND	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1668
NISE BITT 25 EAM HSG	PENNSYLVANIA	PITTSBURGH	ALLEGHENY	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1670
NISE BITT 37	PENNSYLVANIA	ELIZABETH	WESTMORELAND	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1670
NISE BITT 42 EAM HSG	PENNSYLVANIA	ELIZABETH	ALLEGHENY	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1671
NISE BITT 43	PENNSYLVANIA	CLAIRTON	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1672
NISE BITT 92 EAM HSG	PENNSYLVANIA	CLAIRTON	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1673
NISE BITT 71	PENNSYLVANIA	PITTSBURGH	ALLEGHENY	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1673
OSKDALE SPT FAC	PENNSYLVANIA	PITTSBURGH	ALLEGHENY	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1674
OSKDALE SPT FAC RMHEX	PENNSYLVANIA	PITTSBURGH	ALLEGHENY	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1675
RITCHIE FT RAYEN ROCK SITE	PENNSYLVANIA	WAYNESBORO	ADAMT	ACTIVE	ACC	C-1676
SCRANTON ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	PENNSYLVANIA	SCRANTON	LACKAWANNA	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1677
TORYMARNA ARMY DEPOT	PENNSYLVANIA	SCRANTON	MONROE	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1678
USAR CLINTON TRNG SITE	PENNSYLVANIA	CLINTON	ALLEGHENY	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1680
USAR KEYSSTONE ORD OUTDOOR TRNG	PENNSYLVANIA	HEADVILLE PENNS	GRANFORD	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1680
USARC ALTOONA	PENNSYLVANIA	ALTOONA	BLAIR	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1680
USARC BELLEFONTE	PENNSYLVANIA	BELLEFONTE	CENTRE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1681
USARC BETHLEHEM	PENNSYLVANIA	ALLENTOWN	LEHIGH	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1682
USARC BLOOMSBURG	PENNSYLVANIA	BLOOMSBURG	COLUMBIA	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1682
USARC BRISTOL	PENNSYLVANIA	LEVITTON	BUCKS	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1683
USARC BRISTOL NEWPORTVILLE	PENNSYLVANIA	LEVITTON	BUCKS	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1683
USARC BROOKVILLE	PENNSYLVANIA	DUBOIS	JEFFERSON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1684
USARC BROWNSVILLE	PENNSYLVANIA	UNIONTOWN	FAYETTE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1685
USARC BUTLER	PENNSYLVANIA	BUTLER	BUTLER	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1685
USARC CENTER SQUARE	PENNSYLVANIA	CENTER SQUARE	MONTGOMERY	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1686
USARC CHAMBERSBURG	PENNSYLVANIA	CHAMBERSBURG	FRANKLIN	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1686
USARC CHESTER	PENNSYLVANIA	CHESTER	DELAWARE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1687
USARC CLEARFIELD	PENNSYLVANIA	CLEARFIELD	CLEARFIELD	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1687
USARC DU BOIS	PENNSYLVANIA	DU BOIS	CLEARFIELD	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1688
USARC EDGEWOOD	PENNSYLVANIA	EDGEWORTH	CHESTER	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1689
USARC FARRELL	PENNSYLVANIA	FARRELL	MERCER	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1689
USARC FRANKLIN	PENNSYLVANIA	FRANKLIN	VENANGO	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1690
USARC GETTYSBURG	PENNSYLVANIA	GETTYSBURG	ADAMS	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1691
USARC GREENCASTLE	PENNSYLVANIA	GREENCASTLE	FRANKLIN	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1691
USARC GREENSBURG	PENNSYLVANIA	GREENSBURG	WESTMORELAND	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1692
USARC HAZLETON	PENNSYLVANIA	HAZLETON	LUZERNE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1693
USARC HORSWAIN	PENNSYLVANIA	HORSWAIN	MONTGOMERY	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1693
USARC IGWA	PENNSYLVANIA	LEBANON	LEBANON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1694
USARC INDIANA	PENNSYLVANIA	INDIANA	INDIANA	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1694

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	COMMO	PAGE NUMBER
USARC IRIS	PENNSYLVANIA	MC KEESPORT	WESTMORELAND	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1695
USARC JOHNSTOWN	PENNSYLVANIA	JOHNSTOWN	BANBURA	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1695
USARC LANCASTER	PENNSYLVANIA	LANCASTER	LANCASTER	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1696
USARC MEADVILLE	PENNSYLVANIA	MEADVILLE	GRANFORD	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1697
USARC NEW CASTLE	PENNSYLVANIA	NEW CASTLE	LANCASTER	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1697
USARC NEW KENSINGTON	PENNSYLVANIA	NEW KENSINGTON	WESTMORELAND	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1698
USARC NORRISTOWN	PENNSYLVANIA	NORRISTOWN	MONTGOMERY	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1698
USARC NORTH EARL	PENNSYLVANIA	PITTSBURGH	ALLEGHENY	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1699
USARC OIL CITY	PENNSYLVANIA	OIL CITY	VENANGO	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1699
USARC PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA	PHILADELPHIA	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1700
USARC PITT DE	PENNSYLVANIA	PITTSBURGH	ALLEGHENY	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1700
USARC PITT DE	PENNSYLVANIA	PITTSBURGH	ALLEGHENY	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1701
USARC PITT DE	PENNSYLVANIA	PITTSBURGH	ALLEGHENY	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1701
USARC PUNXSUTANNEY	PENNSYLVANIA	PUNXSUTANNEY	JEFFERSON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1702
USARC READING	PENNSYLVANIA	READING	BERKS	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1703
USARC SCHUYLKILL HAVEN	PENNSYLVANIA	SCHUYLKILL HAVEN	SCHUYLKILL	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1703
USARC SCRANTON	PENNSYLVANIA	SCRANTON	LACKAWANNA	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1704
USARC ST MARYS	PENNSYLVANIA	ST MARYS	ELK	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1704
USARC STATE COLLEGE	PENNSYLVANIA	STATE COLLEGE	SENTE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1705
USARC SUSQUEHANNA SUB BER	PENNSYLVANIA	WILLIAMSPORT	LYCOMING/UNIONMINTH	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1705
USARC UNIONTOWN	PENNSYLVANIA	UNIONTOWN	FAYETTE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1706
USARC WARRINGTON	PENNSYLVANIA	WARRINGTON	BUCKE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1706
USARC WASHINGTON	PENNSYLVANIA	WASHINGTON	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1707
USARC WEST VIEW	PENNSYLVANIA	PITTSBURGH	ALLEGHENY	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1708
USARC WILKES BARRE	PENNSYLVANIA	WILKESBARRE	LUTZERNE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1708
USARC WILLIAMSPORT	PENNSYLVANIA	WILLIAMSPORT	LYCOMING	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1709
USARC YORK	PENNSYLVANIA	YORK	YORK	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1710
VALLEY Forge GEN HOSP	PENNSYLVANIA	PHOENIXVILLE	QUESTER	ACTIVE	WSDON	C-1710
LINDSEY SPT PAC	RHODE ISLAND	SMITHFIELD	PROVIDENCE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1711
NO BAST GREENRICH	RHODE ISLAND	WARWICK	KENT	ACTIVE	NO	C-1712
NO FT ADAMS	RHODE ISLAND	NEWPORT	NEWPORT	ACTIVE	NO	C-1712
NISE BROY 36	RHODE ISLAND	BRISTOL	BRISTOL	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1713
NISE BROY 88 HSB	RHODE ISLAND	NORTH KINGSTOWN	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1714
NISE BROY 89	RHODE ISLAND	COVENTRY	KENT	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1714
NISE BROY 89 HSB	RHODE ISLAND	COVENTRY	KENT	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1715
NISE BROY 99	RHODE ISLAND	N SMITHFIELD	PROVIDENCE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1716
USARC BRISTOL	RHODE ISLAND	BRISTOL	BRISTOL	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1716
USARC FT NATHANIEL GREENH	RHODE ISLAND	PT JUDITH	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1717
USARC PROVIDENCE	RHODE ISLAND	PROVIDENCE	PROVIDENCE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1717
USARC WARWICK	RHODE ISLAND	WARWICK	KENT	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1718
CHARLESTON ARMY DEPOT	SOUTH CAROLINA	CHARLESTON	CHARLESTON/BERKELEY	INACTIVE	AMC	C-1718
JACKSON FORT	SOUTH CAROLINA	COLUMBIA	RICHLAND	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1720
USARC AIKEN	GO SOUTH CAROLINA	AIKEN	AIKEN	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1722
USARC ANDERSON	GO SOUTH CAROLINA	ANDERSON	ANDERSON	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1723
USARC CHARLESTON	JA SOUTH CAROLINA	CHARLESTON	CHARLESTON	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1723
USARC CLEMSON	JE SOUTH CAROLINA	CLEMSON	RICKENS	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1724
USARC FLORENCE	JE SOUTH CAROLINA	FLORENCE	FLORANCE	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1724
USARC GREENVILLE 82	SOUTH CAROLINA	GREENVILLE	GREENVILLE	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1725
USARC GREENVILLE	JE SOUTH CAROLINA	GREENVILLE	GREENVILLE	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1725
USARC GREENWOOD	GO SOUTH CAROLINA	GREENWOOD	GREENWOOD	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1726
USARC NORTH CHARLESTON	SOUTH CAROLINA	NO CHARLESTON	CHARLESTON	ACTIVE	TDDC	C-1726

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
 ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER	
USARC ORANBURG	JA	SOUTH CAROLINA	ORANBURG	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1727	
USARC ROCK HILL	JA	SOUTH CAROLINA	ROCK HILL	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1727	
USARC SPARTANBURG	JA	SOUTH CAROLINA	SPARTANBURG	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1728	
USARC YORK		SOUTH CAROLINA	YORK	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1728	
RD LEMMON		SOUTH DAKOTA	RAPID CITY	ACTIVE	NO	C-1729	
RISB ELLSWORTH AFB 70		SOUTH DAKOTA	RAPID CITY	HEADQ - BENNINGTON	EXREQ	CE	C-1729
USARC ABERDEEN		SOUTH DAKOTA	BROWN	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1730	
USARC SIOUX FALLS		SOUTH DAKOTA	SIOUX FALLS	MINNEHAHA	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1730
CAMPBELL FT		TENNESSEE	CLARKSVILLE	MONTGOMERY & STEWART	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1731
BERNHE DEPT MEMPHIS		TENNESSEE	MEMPHIS	SMELBY	ACTIVE	ORA	C-1733
WULSTEN ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT		TENNESSEE	KINGSPOET	SULLIVAN - HAWKINS	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1734
RIKAN ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT		TENNESSEE	JACKSON	BARROLL GIBSON	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1735
RIKAN DEP ACTV		TENNESSEE	JACKSON	BARROLL	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1736
NG FEG SHYRNA AIRPORT		TENNESSEE	SHYRNA	UTHEBFORD	ACTIVE	NO	C-1738
NG KNOX COUNTY		TENNESSEE	KNOXVILLE	KNOX	ACTIVE	NO	C-1738
USARC CHATTANOOGA 01		TENNESSEE	CHATTANOOGA	HAMILTON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1739
USARC CHATTANOOGA 02		TENNESSEE	CHATTANOOGA	HAMILTON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1739
USARC GREENEVILLE	MP	TENNESSEE	GREENEVILLE	BREENE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1740
USARC KNOXVILLE	MP	TENNESSEE	KNOXVILLE	KNOX	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1740
USARC MEMPHIS 01	CE	TENNESSEE	MEMPHIS	SMELBY	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1741
USARC MEMPHIS 02		TENNESSEE	MEMPHIS	SMELBY	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1741
USARC MOUNTAIN HOME	MP	TENNESSEE	JOHNSON CITY	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1742
USARC NASHVILLE 01	CE	TENNESSEE	NASHVILLE	DAVIDSON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1742
USARC NASHVILLE 02	CE	TENNESSEE	NASHVILLE	DAVIDSON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1743
USARC OAK RIDGE	MP	TENNESSEE	OAK RIDGE	ANDERSON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1743
VOLUNTEER ARMY AMMUNITION PLT		TENNESSEE	CHATTANOOGA	HAMILTON	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1744
BLISS FORT		TEXAS	EL PASO	EL PASO	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1745
BULLIS CAMP		TEXAS	SAN ANTONIO	BEXAR AND COMAL	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1748
CANYON LAKE RECREATION AREA		TEXAS	HEB BRAUNFELS	COMAL	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1749
EL PASO SITE NSNR		TEXAS	EL PASO	MUDSRETH	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1750
NG RAB DENTON		TEXAS	DENTON	DENTON	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1750
RODD FORT		TEXAS	KILLEEN	BELL & CORVELL	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1750
ROUSTON FORT SAN		TEXAS	SAN ANTONIO	BEXAR	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1753
LONG STAR ARMY AMMUNITION PLT		TEXAS	TEXARKANA	BOWIE	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1755
LONGHORN ARMY AMMO PLANT		TEXAS	MARSHALL	HARRITSON	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1757
NG AMARILLO TRNG SITE		TEXAS	AMARILLO	POTTER	ACTIVE	NO	C-1758
NG WEE CAVE		TEXAS	AUSTIN	TRAVIS	ACTIVE	NO	C-1758
NG CAMP ROWIE		TEXAS	BROWNWOOD	BROWN	ACTIVE	NO	C-1759
NG CAMP SHIFFT		TEXAS	AUSTIN	BASTROP	ACTIVE	NO	C-1760
NG ELBOY		TEXAS	AUSTIN	BASTROP	ACTIVE	NO	C-1760
NG GRAND PRAIRIE		TEXAS	DALLAS	DALLAS	ACTIVE	NO	C-1761
REB RIVER ARMY DEP		TEXAS	TEXARKANA	BOWIE	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1762
SAGINAW ARMY AIRCRAFT PLANT		TEXAS	FORT WORTH	TARRANT	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1763
STANLEY CAMP STOR ACTV		TEXAS	SAN ANTONIO	BEXAR	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1764
US ARMY FUELS LUB RESCUE LAB		TEXAS	SAN ANTONIO	BEXAR	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1766
USARC ABILENE		TEXAS	ABILENE	TAYLOR	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1766
USARC ALICE		TEXAS	ALICE	JIM WELLS	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1767
USARC AMARILLO		TEXAS	AMARILLO	POTTER	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1767
USARC AUSTIN CAMP HARRY		TEXAS	AUSTIN	TRAVIS	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1768
USARC BAY CITY		TEXAS	HOUSTON	HATASORDA	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1768
USARC BEAUMONT		TEXAS	BEAUMONT	JEFFERSON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1769

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
 ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
USARC BROWNSVILLE	TEXAS	SAN BENITO	DAMERON	ACTIVE	FCOM	Ce1769
USARC BRYAN	TEXAS	BRYAN	BRAZOS	ACTIVE	FCOM	Ce1770
USARC CORPUS CHRISTI	TEXAS	CORPUS CHRISTI	NUECES	ACTIVE	FCOM	Ce1770
USARC DALLAS DE MUEHRT	TEXAS	DALLAS	DALLAS	ACTIVE	FCOM	Ce1771
USARC DALLAS DE MEYER	TEXAS	DALLAS	DALLAS	ACTIVE	FCOM	Ce1771
USARC EL PASO	TEXAS	EL PASO	EL PASO	ACTIVE	TDOC	Ce1772
USARC FORT WORTH	TEXAS	FORT WORTH	TARRANT	ACTIVE	FCOM	Ce1772
USARC GALVESTON	TEXAS	GALVESTON	BALYBOSTON	ACTIVE	FCOM	Ce1773
USARC HARLINGEN	TEXAS	HARLINGEN	DAMERON	ACTIVE	FCOM	Ce1773
USARC HOUSTON	TEXAS	HOUSTON	HARRIS	ACTIVE	FCOM	Ce1774
USARC HUNTSVILLE	TEXAS	HUNTSVILLE	WALKER	ACTIVE	FCOM	Ce1774
USARC LAREDO	TEXAS	LAREDO	WEBB	ACTIVE	FCOM	Ce1775
USARC LUBBOCK	TEXAS	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK	ACTIVE	FCOM	Ce1775
USARC MARSHALL	TEXAS	MARSHALL	HARRISBURG	ACTIVE	FCOM	Ce1776
USARC MCALLEN	TEXAS	MCALLEN	MIDALGO	ACTIVE	FCOM	Ce1776
USARC MESQUITE	TEXAS	MESQUITE	DALLAS	ACTIVE	FCOM	Ce1777
USARC PARIS	TEXAS	PARIS	LEWIS	ACTIVE	FCOM	Ce1777
USARC PASADENA	TEXAS	PASADENA	HARRIS	ACTIVE	FCOM	Ce1778
USARC PORT ARTHUR	TEXAS	PORT ARTHUR	JEFFERSON	ACTIVE	FCOM	Ce1778
USARC RIO GRANDE CITY	TEXAS	MISSION	STARR	ACTIVE	FCOM	Ce1779
USARC SAN ANTONIO BOSWELL	TEXAS	SAN ANTONIO	BEZAR	ACTIVE	FCOM	Ce1779
USARC SAN ANTONIO CALLAGHAN	TEXAS	SAN ANTONIO	BEZAR	ACTIVE	FCOM	Ce1780
USARC SAN MARCOS	TEXAS	SAN MARCOS	HAYS	ACTIVE	FCOM	Ce1780
USARC SEAGOVILLE	TEXAS	SEAGOVILLE	DALLAS	ACTIVE	FCOM	Ce1781
USARC SINTON	TEXAS	CORPUS CHRISTI	SAN PATRICIO	ACTIVE	FCOM	Ce1781
USARC TEXARKANA	TEXAS	TEXARKANA	BOYD	ACTIVE	FCOM	Ce1781
USARC VICTORIA	TEXAS	VICTORIA	VICTORIA	ACTIVE	FCOM	Ce1782
USARC WAGO	TEXAS	WAGO	MC LEWIS	ACTIVE	FCOM	Ce1783
USARC WICHITA FALLS	TEXAS	WICHITA FALLS	WICHITA	ACTIVE	FCOM	Ce1783
USARC YOAKUM	TEXAS	VICTORIA	LAVACA	ACTIVE	FCOM	Ce1784
WHITES FORT	TEXAS	MINERAL WELLS	PARKER-PALO PINTO	ACTIVE	TDOC	Ce1784
DEFENSE DEPOT OGDEN	UTAH	ODDEN	WEBER	ACTIVE	DSA	Ce1786
BOUGLAS FORT	UTAH	SALT LAKE CITY	SALT LAKE	EMERGE	FCOM	Ce1788
BUGWAY PS	UTAH	SALT LAKE	TOWLE	ACTIVE	AMC	Ce1789
ORREN RIVER TEST COMPLEX	UTAH	PRICE	ORAND	ACTIVE	AMC	Ce1791
MC CAMP HILLMAN	UTAH	SALT LAKE CITY	SALT LAKE AND UTAH	ACTIVE	NG	Ce1792
TUBBLE ARMY DEPOT SOUTH AREA	UTAH	TOWLE	TOWLE	ACTIVE	AMC	Ce1793
TOWBLE ARMY DEP	UTAH	TOWLE	TOWLE	ACTIVE	AMC	Ce1794
TUBBLE ARMY DEPOT RR NAJHT DIV	UTAH	ODDEN	DAVIS	ACTIVE	AMC	Ce1795
USARC LOGAN	UTAH	LOGAN	CACHE	ACTIVE	FCOM	Ce1796
USARC OGDEN	UTAH	ODDEN	WEBER	ACTIVE	FCOM	Ce1796
USARC PLEASANT GROVE	UTAH	PLEASANT GROVE	UTAH	ACTIVE	FCOM	Ce1797
USARC PROVO	UTAH	PROVO	UTAH	ACTIVE	FCOM	Ce1797
USARC SALT LAKE CITY	UTAH	SALT LAKE CITY	SALT LAKE	ACTIVE	FCOM	Ce1798
AMC FIRING RANGE UNDERHILL	VERMONT	BURLINGTON	CHITTENDEN	ACTIVE	AMC	Ce1798
MC STRAN ALLYN AFB	VERMONT	BURLINGTON	CHITTENDEN	ACTIVE	NG	Ce1799
USARC CHESTER	VERMONT	CHESTER	WINDSOR	ACTIVE	FCOM	Ce1800
USARC MONTPELIER	VERMONT	MONTPELIER	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE	FCOM	Ce1800
USARC RUTLAND	VERMONT	RUTLAND	RUTLAND	ACTIVE	FCOM	Ce1801
USARC WINDSOR	VERMONT	BURLINGTON	CHITTENDEN	ACTIVE	FCOM	Ce1801

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	COMAND	PAGE NUMBER
ARLINGTON HALL STATION	VIRGINIA	ARLINGTON	ARLINGTON	ACTIVE	ASA	C-1002
ARLINGTON HALL BEM	VIRGINIA	WASHINGTON D C	ARLINGTON	ACTIVE	SPYS	C-1003
BELOYER FORT	VIRGINIA	ALEXANDRIA	FAIRFAX	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1004
CAMBERN STATION	VIRGINIA	ALEXANDRIA	ALEXANDRIA CITY	ACTIVE	NDW	C-1007
DEFENSE GENERAL SUPPLY CENTER	VIRGINIA	RICHMOND	EWESTFIELD	ACTIVE	DSA	C-1008
DEFENSE MAPPING SOCY HERIDON A	VIRGINIA	FALLS CHURCH	FAIRFAX	EXPRES	DE	C-1009
BURTIS FORT	VIRGINIA	NEWPORT NEWS	N/A	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1010
HILL FORT A B	VIRGINIA	FREDERICKSBURG	CAROLINE + ESSEX	INACTIVE	TDOC	C-1012
LOBE FORT	VIRGINIA	PETERSBURG	PRINCE GEORGE	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1014
MANASSAS FAN HQ	VIRGINIA	ALEXANDRIA	PRINCE WILLIAM	ACTIVE	ASA	C-1016
NIORONAVE STA QUANTICO	VIRGINIA	ALEXANDRIA	PRINCE WILLIAM	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1017
NIORONAVE STA TYSONS CARRIER	VIRGINIA	FALLS CHURCH	FAIRFAX	ACTIVE	NDW	C-1017
HORROE FORT	VIRGINIA	HAMPTON	HAMPTON CITY	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1017
HVER FORT	VIRGINIA	WASHINGTON	ARLINGTON	ACTIVE	NDW	C-1019
HQ BYRD FIELD 01	VIRGINIA	RICHMOND	NEWBICO	ACTIVE	YG	C-1021
HQ WASH BALTO 74	VIRGINIA	ALEXANDRIA	FAIRFAX	ACTIVE	NG	C-1021
RICE BOPFOLK 25	VIRGINIA	HORFOLK	HAMPTON CITY	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1022
RICE BOPFOLK 92	VIRGINIA	PORTSMOUTH		ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1022
RICE BOPFOLK 95M	VIRGINIA	HORFOLK		ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1023
RICE BOPFOLK 95	VIRGINIA	NEWPORT NEWS	NEWPORT NEWS CITY	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1024
RICE BOPFOLK 95 HQ	VIRGINIA	NEWPORT NEWS	NEWPORT NEWS CITY	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1024
RICE WASH BALTO 64 65	VIRGINIA	ALEXANDRIA	FAIRFAX	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1025
RICE WASH BALTO 74 LA	VIRGINIA	ALEXANDRIA	FAIRFAX	ACTIVE	NDW	C-1026
PERTABON BUILDING	VIRGINIA	WASHINGTON D C	ARLINGTON	ACTIVE	NDW	C-1027
PHOTO MAT STOR FAC	VIRGINIA	RICHMOND	RICHMOND CITY	ACTIVE	DSA	C-1027
PIGOREY FORT	VIRGINIA	PETERSBURG	BRUNSWICK+DILLWIG	INACTIVE	TDOC	C-1028
RADFORD ARMY ARMO PLY	VIRGINIA	RADFORD	MONTGOMERY PULASKI	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1030
RADFORD ARAY ARMO PT NEW RIVER	VIRGINIA	RADFORD	PULASKI	INACTIVE	AMC	C-1032
STORY FORT	VIRGINIA	HORFOLK		ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1032
USARC WOODBRIDGE RESEARCH CAB	VIRGINIA	ALEXANDRIA	PRINCE WILLIAM	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1034
USAR BMILPOTT	VIRGINIA	MARTINSVILLE	FRANKLIN	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1035
USARC ABINODON	VIRGINIA	BRISTOL	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1035
USARC ALEXANDRIA	VIRGINIA	ALEXANDRIA	FAIRFAX	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1036
USARC CHARLOTTESVILLE	VIRGINIA	CHARLOTTESVILLE	CHARLOTTESVILLE	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1037
USARC CHINCOTEAGUE	VIRGINIA	CHINCOTEAGUE	ACCOMACK	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1037
USARC COVINGTON	VIRGINIA	COVINGTON	ALLEBHEM	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1038
USARC GALAX	VIRGINIA	GALAX	BRAYSON	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1038
USARC HAMPTON	VIRGINIA	HAMPTON	HAMPTON CITY	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1039
USARC NEWPORT NEWS	VIRGINIA	NEWPORT NEWS	NEWPORT NEWS CITY	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1039
USARC NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	NORFOLK		ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1040
USARC RADFORD NEW RIVER	VIRGINIA	DUBLIN	PULASKI	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1040
USARC RICHMOND 01	VIRGINIA	RICHMOND	RICHMOND CITY	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1041
USARC RICHMOND 02	VIRGINIA	RICHMOND	EWESTFIELD	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1041
USARC ROANOKE	VIRGINIA	CHRISTIANBURG	ROANOKE	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1002
USARC SUFFOLK	VIRGINIA	PORTSMOUTH	HANSEBOND	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1042
USCOMBPC RADIO SITE	VIRGINIA	PORTSMOUTH	ISLE OF WIGHT	ACTIVE	TDOC	C-1042
VINT HILL FARMS STA	VIRGINIA	WARRENTON	FAUDDIER	ACTIVE	ASA	C-1043
WESTERN VIRGINIA AREA OFFICE	VIRGINIA	WINCHESTER	BLAKE+LOUDDON	ACTIVE	CF	C-1044
WOODBRIDGE HOUSING SITE	VIRGINIA	ALEXANDRIA	PRINCE WILLIAM	ACTIVE	TDC	C-1045
BONNEVILLE CAMP	WASHINGTON	VANCOUVER	CLARK	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1045
FEDERAL REGIONAL CTR BETHELL	WASHINGTON	BETHELL	SNOMONISH	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1046
LANTOS FORT	WASHINGTON	SEATTLE	KING	INACTIVE	FCOM	C-1047

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
 ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	CONRAD	PAGE NUMBER
LEWIS FORT	WASHINGTON	TACOMA	PIERRE AND THURSTON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1849
HQ CAMP HUBERT	WASHINGTON	TACOMA	PIERRE	ACTIVE	NG	C-1851
HQ GEORGE BRIGHT	WASHINGTON	SPOKANE	SPOKANE	ACTIVE	NG	C-1851
HQ MIDWAY	WASHINGTON	SEATTLE	KING	ACTIVE	NG	C-1851
MISG BRATTLE 33 KENMORE HSG	WASHINGTON	SEATTLE	KING-EDMONDISH	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1852
MISG BRATTLE 33 14	WASHINGTON	KIRKLAND	KING	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1853
MISG BRATTLE 20 ISHBAUGH HSG	WASHINGTON	RELEVUE	KING	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1854
MISG BRATTLE 32 33 HSG	WASHINGTON	RENTON	KING	EXCESS	FCOM	C-1854
MISG BRATTLE 53 MIDWAY HSG	WASHINGTON	SEATTLE	KING	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1855
MISG BRATTLE 81	WASHINGTON	SEATTLE	KING	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1855
MISG BRATTLE 82 WINGCOW HSG	WASHINGTON	SEATTLE	KITBP	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1856
MISG BRATTLE 72	WASHINGTON	EDMOND	KITBP	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1857
OBARC BELLINGHAM	WASHINGTON	BELLINGHAM	WHATCOM	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1858
OBARC EVERETT	WASHINGTON	EVERETT	SNODGRH	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1859
OBARC PARCO	WASHINGTON	PARCO	FRANLIN	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1859
OBARC RENTON	WASHINGTON	RENTON	KING	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1859
OBARC SPOKANE	WASHINGTON	SPOKANE	BROKENE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1860
OBARC SPOKANE TRENTWOOD	WASHINGTON	SPOKANE	BROKENE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1860
OBARC TACOMA 91	WASHINGTON	TACOMA	PIERRE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1861
OBARC TUMWATER	WASHINGTON	TUMWATER	THURSTON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1861
OBARC WENATCHEE	WASHINGTON	WENATCHEE	QUELEN	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1862
YANCOUVER BARBACKS	WASHINGTON	YANCOUVER	GLAR	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1862
WOODS FORT BEMETERY	WASHINGTON	FORT TOWNSEND	JEFFERSON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1863
YAKIMA FIRING CENTER	WASHINGTON	YAKIMA	YAKIMA & KITTTAB	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1864
YAKIMA RESEARCH STATION	WASHINGTON	YAKIMA	YAKIMA	ACTIVE		C-1865
JEFFERSON CO RCVA	WEST VIRGINIA	MARTINSBURG	JEFFERSON	ACTIVE	CE	C-1866
JEFFERSON SO INTR	WEST VIRGINIA	WINCHESTER	JEFFERSON	ACTIVE	CE	C-1866
NO PARKERSBURG	WEST VIRGINIA	PARKERSBURG	WOOD	ACTIVE	NG	C-1867
NO WEST VA OGD WORKS	WEST VIRGINIA	HUNTINGTON	MESON	ACTIVE	NG	C-1867
OBARC BLUEFIELD	WEST VIRGINIA	BLUEFIELD	MERCER	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1867
OBARC CLARKSBURG	WEST VIRGINIA	CLARKSBURG	HARRISON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1868
OBARC EAST RAINELLE	WEST VIRGINIA	BECKLEY	GREENBURGER	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1869
OBARC FAIRMONT	WEST VIRGINIA	FAIRMONT	MARION	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1869
OBARC HUNTINGTON	WEST VIRGINIA	HUNTINGTON	WAYNE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1870
OBARC MARTINSBURG	WEST VIRGINIA	MARTINSBURG	BERKELEY	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1870
OBARC NEW MARTINSVILLE	WEST VIRGINIA	WHEELING	WETZEL	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1871
OBARC PARKERSBURG	WEST VIRGINIA	PARKERSBURG	WOOD	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1871
OBARC RIPLEY	WEST VIRGINIA	CHARLESTON	JACKSON	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1872
OBARC ROMNEY	WEST VIRGINIA	ROMNEY	HANPBIHER	ACTIVE	ACC	C-1872
OBARC SOUTH CHARLESTON	WEST VIRGINIA	S CHARLESTON	KANANHA	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1873
OBARC WEIATON	WEST VIRGINIA	WEIATON	HANCOCK	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1873
OBARC WHEELING	WEST VIRGINIA	WHEELING	OHIO	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1874
BARBER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	WISCONSIN	BARABDO	SAUK	ACTIVE	AMC	C-1874
BRANCO USDB MILWAUKEE	WISCONSIN	MILWAUKEE	MILWAUKEE	EXCESS	FCOM	C-1876
MCCOY FORT	WISCONSIN	SPARTA	MORRIS	INACTIVE	FCOM	C-1876
NG COUNTY LINE	WISCONSIN	RACINE	RACINE	ACTIVE	NG	C-1878
SUN PRAIRIE FAMILY HOUSING	WISCONSIN	SUN PRAIRIE	DANE	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1878
OBARC APPLETON	WISCONSIN	APPLETON	OUTABAMJG	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1879
OBARC BEAVER DAM	WISCONSIN	WATERTOWN	DODDS	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1879
OBARC BELOIT	WISCONSIN	BELOIT	ROCK	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1880
OBARC DODGEVILLE	WISCONSIN	DODGEVILLE	IOWA	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1881

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
 ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
DBARC SAU CLAIRE	WISCONSIN	CHIPPEWA FALLS	SAU CLAIRE	ACTIVE	FCDN	C-1801
DBARC FOND DU LAC	WISCONSIN	FOND DU LAC	FOND DU LAC	ACTIVE	FCDN	C-1802
DBARC GREEN BAY	WISCONSIN	GREEN BAY	BROWN	ACTIVE	FCDN	C-1802
DBARC KENOSHA	WISCONSIN	GREEN BAY	KENOSHA	ACTIVE	FCDN	C-1803
DBARC MADISON 01	WISCONSIN	MADISON	DANE	ACTIVE	FCDN	C-1803
DBARC MADISON 02	WISCONSIN	MADISON	DANE	ACTIVE	FCDN	C-1804
DBARC MANITOWOC	WISCONSIN	MANITOWOC	MANITOWOC	ACTIVE	FCDN	C-1804
DBARC MENASHA	WISCONSIN	MENASHA	WINNEBAGO	ACTIVE	FCDN	C-1805
DBARC MILWAUKEE S SIDE	WISCONSIN	MILWAUKEE	MILWAUKEE	ACTIVE	FCDN	C-1805
DBARC OSMOSH	WISCONSIN	OSHKOSH	WINNEBAGO	ACTIVE	FCDN	C-1806
DBARC PENAQUE	WISCONSIN	WAUKESHA	WAUKESHA	ACTIVE	FCDN	C-1806
DBARC RACINE	WISCONSIN	RACINE	RACINE	ACTIVE	FCDN	C-1807
DBARC SHEBOYGAN	WISCONSIN	SHEBOYGAN	SHEBOYGAN	ACTIVE	FCDN	C-1807
DBARC WAUSAU	WISCONSIN	WAUSAU	MARATHON	ACTIVE	FCDN	C-1808
REGT SILVER SPR USAB COMR TNG	WISCONSIN	MILWAUKEE	MILWAUKEE	ACTIVE	FCDN	C-1808
RG LABDER	WYOMING	ROCK SPRINGS	PREMONT	ACTIVE	NO	C-1809
RG LOVELL	WYOMING	SHERIDAN	BIG BORN	ACTIVE	NO	C-1809
RG SHERIDAN	WYOMING	SHERIDAN	SHERIDAN	ACTIVE	NO	C-1890

Army

SECTION I

b. ALL INSTALLATIONS GEOGRAPHICALLY:

1. BY POSSESSION, TERRITORY &
COMMONWEALTH

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
 ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
KWAJALEIN TEST SITE US ARMY	MARSHALL ISLANDS	HONOLULU 2435NM		ACTIVE	8MDC	C-1002
CAMP TORTUGUERO	PUERTO RICO	VEGA BAJA 2 MI		INACTIVE	NG	C-1004
FORT BUCHANAN	PUERTO RICO	SAN JUAN		ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1005
PUERTO NUEVO SITE	PUERTO RICO	SAN JUAN	PUERTO NUEVO	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1006
RODRIGUEZ ARMY HOSPITAL	PUERTO RICO	SAN JUAN		INACTIVE	FCOM	C-1007
SALINAS TNG AMEA	PUERTO RICO	SALINAS		INACTIVE	NG	C-1008
USARC AGUADILLA	PUERTO RICO	AGUADILLA		ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1009
USARC BAYAMON	PUERTO RICO	BAYAMON		ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1010
USARC CAGUAS	PUERTO RICO	CAGUAS		ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1010
USARC PONCE	PUERTO RICO	PONCE		ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1011
USARC PUERTO NUEVO	PUERTO RICO	SAN JUAN	PUERTO NUEVO	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1011
USARC SALINAS	PUERTO RICO	GUAYAMA	PUERTO RICO	ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1012
USARC YAUCO	PUERTO RICO	YAUCO		ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1012
ARMY DEF POSITIONS ATLANTIC	CANAL ZONE	CRISTOBAL		ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1013
ARMY DEF POSITIONS PACIFIC	CANAL ZONE	BALBOA		ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1013
CERRO PELADO ARMY RES	CANAL ZONE	BALBOA		ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1014
CERRO TIJERE ARMY RES	CANAL ZONE	BALBOA		ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1014
FORT AMADOR PT GRANT ARMY RES	CANAL ZONE	BALBOA		ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1015
FORT AMADOR MISC INSTLS	CANAL ZONE	BALBOA		ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1017
FORT CLAYTON ARMY RES	CANAL ZONE	BALBOA		ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1017
FORT CLAYTON MISC INSTLS	CANAL ZONE	BALBOA		ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1019
FORT GULICK ARMY RES	CANAL ZONE	CRISTOBAL		ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1020
FORT KOBUE ARMY RES	CANAL ZONE	BALBOA		ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1022
FORT KOBUE MISC INSTLS	CANAL ZONE	BALBOA		ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1023
FORT RANDOLPH ARMY RES	CANAL ZONE	CRISTOBAL		ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1024
FORT SHERMAN ARMY RES	CANAL ZONE	CRISTOBAL		ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1025
FORT SHERMAN MISC INSTLS	CANAL ZONE	CRISTOBAL		ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1026
FORT WM D DAVIS ARMY RES	CANAL ZONE	CRISTOBAL		ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1027
QUARRY HEIGHTS ARMY RES	CANAL ZONE	BALBOA		ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1029
TROPICAL EXPOSURE STATION	CANAL ZONE	CRISTOBAL		ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1030
USARC ST THOMAS	VIRGIN ISLANDS	ST THOMAS		ACTIVE	FCOM	C-1030

SECTION I

b. ALL INSTALLATIONS GEOGRAPHICALLY:

2. BY FOREIGN COUNTRY

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
 ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
AIRBASE CHIEVRES	BELGIUM	MONS	HAINAUT	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2002
CHATEAU GENDEBIEN	BELGIUM	MONS	HAINAUT	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2003
COMM SITE KLEINE BROEDEL	BELGIUM	KLEINE BROEDEL		ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2003
DAUMERIC CASERNE	BELGIUM	CHIEVRES	HAINAUT	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2004
DEPENDENT SCHOOL STERREBEEK	BELGIUM	BRUSSELS	BRABANT	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2004
EVERBERG AFN FAC	BELGIUM	EVERBERG	BRABANT	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2005
AFN STATION	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2005
ALLIED CONTROL AUTHORITY	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2006
ALLIED KOMMANDATURA	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2007
ANMO STOR DACHSBERG	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2007
ANMO STOR JAGEN 92	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2008
ANMO STOR RULLEBEN	GERMANY	BERLIN+SPANDAU	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2008
ANDREWS BKS	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2009
ASA COMM SITE TEUFELSBERG	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2010
BERL+AMER HI SCH AM HEGEWINKEL	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2011
COMSY+INDR TENNIS CT+TV STUDIO	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2011
DBPN MSG AM DHEIPFUHL	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2012
DBPN MSG BERLIN+MILKERSDORF	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2013
DBPN MSG BERLIN+ZEHLENDORF	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2013
DBPN MSG SUNDGAUER STRASSE	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2014
DBPN SCHOOL ROBERTS	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2014
EES AUTOMOTIVE SVC	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2015
EES WMS BERLIN+ZEHLENDORF	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2015
EM REG CEN BERLIN+MANSEE	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2016
ENGR COAL YARD	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2016
ENGR = INSTL COMPOUND	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2017
FAN MSG DUEPPEL	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2017
GDLF = COUNTRY CLUB BERLIN	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2018
MDSP BERLIN+STEGELITZ	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2019
INF MTR POOL PDO = COMSY WMS	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2019
KERRANS RG	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2020
KONAIR BKS BERLIN	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2021
NCO CLUB 90	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2022
OUTPOST THEATER	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2023
PARKS RG	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2023
PROPERTIES HELMSTEDT	GERMANY	HELMSTEDT	LAND NIEDERSACHSEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2024
RESIDENTIAL = TRAN BIL BERLIN	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2024
ROOSEVELT BKS	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2025
ROSE FIRING RG - TNG	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2026
SHOPPING CEN BERLIN	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2027
SIGNAL INSTL JAGEN 87	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2027
SPORT CEN BERLIN	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2028
SWS DIV PERISHABLE SUBS WMS	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2028
SUP = SVC DIV COMPOUND	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2029
TURNER BKS	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2029
US HEADQUARTERS	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2030
US MIL LN TO SOV OCCUPIED ZONE	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2031
US MISSION BERLIN DOCU CENTER	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2032
LEASA FIELD STATION BERLIN	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2032
XMTA STA ZEHLENDORF	GERMANY	BERLIN	LAND BERLIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2033
USARAL PDO IN CANADA	CANADA	FAIRBANKS ALASKA	YUKON TERRITORY	EXCESS	FCOM	C-2033

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
PETRL DISTR COMD CHALONS	FRANCE	CHALONS	HARNE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2034
PETRL DISTR COMD DONGES	FRANCE	ST NAZAIRE	LOIRE ATLANTIQUE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2035
PETRL DISTR COMD MELUN	FRANCE	ETAMPES	SEINE ET MARNE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2036
PETRL DISTR COMD NETZ	FRANCE	PONT A MOUSSON	MEURTHE ET MOSELLE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2037
ACCOMMODATION BLDG B+GADEN	GERMANY	BERCHTESGADEN	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2038
ADMIN FAC ESCHWEGE	GERMANY	ESCHWEGE	HESSCH	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2039
ADMIN FAC FRANKFURT	GERMANY	FRANKFURT+MAIN	HESS	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2039
ADMIN FAC GRUENEBURG/PARK FRANK	GERMANY	FRANKFURT	HESS	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2040
ADMIN FAC HARLACHING	GERMANY	MUNICH	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2040
AFLD ASCHAFFENBURG	GERMANY	ASCHAFFENBURG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2041
AFLD BAMBERG	GERMANY	BAMBERG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2041
AFLD BAUMHOLDER	GERMANY	BAUMHOLDER	BIRKENFELD	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2042
AFLD BUEDINGEN	GERMANY	BUEDINGEN	HESS	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2043
AFLD FEUCHT	GERMANY	FEUCHT	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2044
AFLD FINTHEN	GERMANY	FINTHEN	HAINE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2044
AFLD GUELLING+TOLZ	GERMANY	BAD TOLZ	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2046
AFLD GRIESHEIM	GERMANY	BARMSTADT	HESS	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2047
AFLD HEIDELBERG	GERMANY	HEIDELBERG	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2048
AFLD HOPFSTAEDTEN	GERMANY	HOPFSTAEDTEN	BIRKENFELD	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2049
AFLD JOHANNISBERG	GERMANY	BAD HERSFELD	HESS	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2050
AFLD KARLSRUHE	GERMANY	KARLSRUHE	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2050
AFLD REITERSWIESEN	GERMANY	BAD KISSINGEN	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2051
AFLD + KASERNB GABLINGEN	GERMANY	GABLINGEN	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2052
AFLD SICKELS	GERMANY	FULDA	HESS	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2053
AFN RELAY STAT HEIDELBERG	GERMANY	HEIDELBERG	RADEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2054
AFN TRANSMITTER SITE WALDSTADT	GERMANY	KARLSRUHE	RADEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2055
AFN XTR STA SAMBACH	GERMANY	SAMBACH	PALATINATE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2055
AFN XTR STA WEISSKIRCHEN	GERMANY	FRANKFURT	HESS	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2056
AG PUB + TRG AID CENTER	GERMANY	FRANKFURT	HESS	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2056
AIRSTRIAP AMBERG	GERMANY	AMBERG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2057
AIRSTRIAP BAD KREUZNACH	GERMANY	BAD KREUZNACH	RHEINLAND+PFALZ	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2058
AIRSTRIAP NEU ULM	GERMANY	NEU ULM	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2058
AIRSTRIAP OCKSTADT	GERMANY	FRIEDBERG	FRIEDBERG	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2059
ALVIN YORK VILLAGE	GERMANY	BAD NAUHEIM	FRIEDBERG	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2060
AMMO AREA STEINBACHTAL	GERMANY	WURZBURG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2060
AMMO AREA VIELBRUNN	GERMANY	VIELBRUNN	ERBACH	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2061
AMMO DEPOT BOERSTADT	GERMANY	KIRCHHEIMBOLLND	PALATINATE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2062
AMMO DEPOT KRIEGSFELD	GERMANY	KIRCHHEIMBOLLND	PALATINATE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2062
AMMO DEPOT MIESAU	GERMANY	MIESAU	KAISERSLAUTERN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2064
AMMO DEPOT MÜNSTER	GERMANY	MÜNSTER	HESS	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2066
AMMO DUMP ESCHBORN	GERMANY	FRANKFORT	HESS	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2067
AMMO DUMP FEUCHT	GERMANY	FEUCHT	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2067
AMMO DUMP LANGLAU N+S+403	GERMANY	LANGLAU	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2068
AMMO DUMP LIMBACH	GERMANY	LIMBACH	UNTERTAUNUS	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2069
AMMO DUMP STETTENHOFEN	GERMANY	STETTENHOFEN	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2070
AMMO DUMP WALLDORF	GERMANY	WALLDORF	HESS	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2070
AMMO STOR BAD KISSINGEN	GERMANY	BAD KISSINGEN	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2071
AMMO STOR BUESCHFELD	GERMANY	BUESCHFELD	SAARLAND	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2071
AMMO STOR CLAUSEN	GERMANY	CLAUSEN	PIRMASENS	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2072
AMMO STOR DIFFERTEN	GERMANY	DIFFERTEN	SAARLAND	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2073
AMMO STOR HAUSTADT	GERMANY	HAUSTADT	SAARLAND	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2073

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
 ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
AMMO STOR HEPBERG H+TS+310	GERMANY	INDOLSTADT	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2074
AMMO STOR LEIMEN	GERMANY	LEIMEN	PIRMASENS	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2075
AMMO STOR LEMBERG	GERMANY	LEMBERG	PIRMASENS	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2075
AMMO STOR MERKLINGEN	GERMANY	ULM	BADEN WUERTTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2076
AMMO STOR NECKARSULM	GERMANY	NECKARSULM	BAD+WUERTTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2076
AMMO STOR PT HEUSSENDORF	GERMANY	WILDFLECKEY	KISSINGEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2077
AMMO STOR RUPPETSWEILER	GERMANY	RUPPETSWEILER	PIRMASENS	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2078
AMMO STOR UREXWEILER	GERMANY	UREXWEILER	SAARLAND	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2079
AMMO STOR WOERT	GERMANY	WOERT	AALEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2079
AMMO SUPPT ZENNWALD	GERMANY	BURGFARRNBACH	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2080
AMMO VEH PARKING AREA AUGSBURG	GERMANY	AUGSBURG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2080
ANDERSON BKS DEXHEIM	GERMANY	DEXHEIM	DIST MAINZ BINGEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2081
ARGUNNER KASERNE	GERMANY	GROSSAUHEIM	HANAU	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2082
ARMSTRONG BKS	GERMANY	BUEDINGEN	HESSE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2082
ARMY DEPOT GEMMERSHEIM	GERMANY	GERMERSHEIM	RHEINLAND+PFALZ	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2083
ARTILLERY KASERNE GARNISCH	GERMANY	GARNISCH	SOUTH BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2085
ARTILLERY KASERNE NECKARSULM	GERMANY	NECKARSULM	BAD WUERTTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2086
ATHLETIC FAC NURNBERG	GERMANY	NURNBERG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2087
ATHLETIC FIELD WORMS	GERMANY	WORMS	RHEINLAND+PFALZ	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2088
AUTOBAHN FACILITIES	GERMANY	MANNHEIM	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2088
AUTOBAHN SERVICE STA	GERMANY	FRANKFURT	HESSE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2089
AUTOBAHN SVC STA	GERMANY	GRUBINGEN	GOEPFINGEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2089
AUTOBAHN SVC STA HEILIGENRODE	GERMANY	HEILIGENRODE	KASSL	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2090
AYA CAMP DAHN	GERMANY	DAHN	PIRMASENS	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2090
AYA CAMP GIEBELSTADT	GERMANY	GIEBELSTADT	OSCHENFURT	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2091
AYERS KASERNE	GERMANY	KIRCHGOENS	METZLAR	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2091
AZBILL BARRACKS	GERMANY	RUESSELSHEIM	HESSE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2093
BAD AIBLING KASERNE	GERMANY	BAD AIBLING	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2093
BADENERHOF KASERNE	GERMANY	METLBRONN	BAD+WUERTTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2094
BANN COHM STA	GERMANY	BANN	KAISERSLAUTERN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2095
BARGE FAC SANDHOFEN	GERMANY	MANNHEIM	RHINELAND+PALATINATE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2096
BARGE FAC SONDERHEIM	GERMANY	SONDERHEIM	RHINELAND+PALATINATE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2097
BARNSTORF COHM FAC	GERMANY	DIEPHOLZ	NIEDERSACHSEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2097
BARTON BKS	GERMANY	ANSBACH	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2098
BATTALION OP CEN KITZINGEN	GERMANY	KITZINGEN	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2099
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN VILLAGE	GERMANY	MANNHEIM	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2099
BERCHTESGADENER HOF FACILITIES	GERMANY	BERCHTESGADEN	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2100
BILLETING AREA BREMERHAVEN	GERMANY	BREMERHAVEN	LAND BREMEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2101
BISMARCK KASEHNE	GERMANY	SCHMAEB GUNJEND	BADEN WUERTTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2102
BIV AREA ENDSEE N+HT+393	GERMANY	ENDSEE	ANSBACH	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2103
BIV AREA MEROLDSBERG N+HT+373	GERMANY	MEROLDSBERG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2103
BIV AREA WOERTM GER+RLT+R1	GERMANY	WOERTH	RHEINLAND+PFALZ	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2103
BLEIDORN KASEHNE ANSBACH	GERMANY	ANSBACH	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2104
BOCKSBURG COHM STA	GERMANY	BOCKSBURG	QOSLAR	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2104
BOD AREA SIEGL	GERMANY	FRANKFURT+MAIN	HESSE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2105
BORDER CAMP MAY	GERMANY	REGEN	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2106
BORDER CAMP ROETZ	GERMANY	ROETZ	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2106
BORDER CAMP WOLLBACH	GERMANY	WOLLBACH	BAD NUESTADT	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2107
BORDER OPSERV POINTS ROETZ	GERMANY	ROETZ	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2108
BOY SCOUT CAMP	GERMANY	DAUPHE	BIEBENKOPF	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2109
BREMERHAVEN BLINK FA+ HSG	GERMANY	BREMERHAVEN	LAND BREMEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2109

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
ALPHABETICAL-GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
BREMERHAVEN DOCK AREA	GERMANY	BREMERHAVEN	LAND BREMEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2110
BREMERHAVEN ENGINEER FAN HEG	GERMANY	BREMERHAVEN	LAND BREMEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2111
BRIDGE PRESTOCK PT BERG	GERMANY	BUECKELBERG	RHEINLAND PFALZ	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2112
BRIDGE PRESTOCK PT HOERSFELD	GERMANY	HOERSFELD	KIRCHHEIM-BOLANDEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2112
BRIDGE YNG FAC LEEHEIM	GERMANY	DARMSTADT	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2113
CALIBRATION LAB SCHWANHEIM	GERMANY	FRANKFURT	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2113
CAMRAI FRITSCH BKS	GERMANY	DARMSTADT	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2113
CAMP AREA STANDGASS	GERMANY	BERCHTESGADEN	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2115
CAMP ESCHBORN	GERMANY	ESCHBORN	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2115
CAMP GATES	GERMANY	HAINGROEN	WUNSTIEDEL	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2117
CAMP HONNERTSHAUSEN	GERMANY	HONNERTSHAUSEN	BIEDENHOFF	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2117
CAMP KING	GERMANY	OBERURSEL	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2118
CAMP PIETI FREUDENBERG	GERMANY	NIESRADEN	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2119
CAMP PITMAN	GERMANY	MEIDEN	NEUSTADTAM	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2120
CAMP SACKENBACH	GERMANY	LOHR	LOHR	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2121
CAMP WILDFLECKEN H&BTR-135	GERMANY	WILDFLECKEN	KISSINGEN-FULDA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2122
CAMPBELL BKS	GERMANY	HEIDELBERG	RADEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2123
CARL SCHURZ KASERNE	GERMANY	BREMERHAVEN	LAND BREMEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2124
CHIEFGAUSTR BILLETING AND ADM	GERMANY	MUNICH	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2126
CHRISTENSON BKS D	GERMANY	BINDLACH	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2127
CLASS 2+4 DEPOT	GERMANY	GIESSEN	GIESSEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2128
CLASS 3 DUMP	GERMANY	BAD HERSFELD	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2129
CLASS 3+5 PRESTOCK PT FUERFELD	GERMANY	FUERFELD	KREUZNACH	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2130
CLASS 3+5 STOR PT OBEROLMULD	GERMANY	OBEROLM	MAINZ/BINGEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2130
CLASS 5 DEPOT DAMN	GERMANY	DAMN	PIRNASSENS	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2131
CLASS 5 PT EPPELSHEIM	GERMANY	EPPELSHEIM	ALZEY	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2132
CLASS 5 STK PT GERHERSHEIM	GERMANY	GERHERSHEIM	RHEINLAND PFALZ	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2133
CLASS 5 STK PT KANDEL	GERMANY	KANDEL	RHEINLAND PFALZ	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2133
CLASS 5 STK PT SCHIFFERSTADT	GERMANY	LUDWIGSHAFEN	PALATINATE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2133
CLASS 5 STOR AREA BIMBACH	GERMANY	BIMBACH	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2134
CLASS 5 STOR AREA BUEDINGEN	GERMANY	BUEDINGEN	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2135
CLASS 5 STOR AREA GIESSEN	GERMANY	GIESSEN	GIESSEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2135
CLASS 5 STOR AREA HAILER	GERMANY	GELNHAUSEN	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2136
CLASS 5 STOR AREA HP+1-175	GERMANY	SCHWETZINGEN	RADEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2136
CLASS 5 STOR AREA LAMPERTHEIM	GERMANY	LAMPERTHEIM	HEESSEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2137
CLASS 5 STOR AREA VIERNHEIM	GERMANY	LORSCH	HEESSEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2137
CLASS 5 STOR AREA QV&ST-34	GERMANY	BERYBACH	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2138
COAL POINT 3+1	GERMANY	MANNHEIM	SADEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2139
COAL POINT 3+4	GERMANY	MANNHEIM	SADEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2139
COAL YARD NUERNBERG	GERMANY	MURNBERG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2140
COFFEY BKS	GERMANY	LUDWIGSBURG	RHEINLAUERTENBERG	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2140
COLEMAN BKS GELNHAUSEN	GERMANY	GELNHAUSEN	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2141
COLEMAN BKS MANNHEIM	GERMANY	MANNHEIM	RADEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2143
COMM FAC BREITSOEL	GERMANY	WEIBERSBRUNN	ASCHAFFENBURG	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2145
COMM FAC GARLSTEDT	GERMANY	BREMEN	LAND NIEDERSACHSEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2145
COMM FAC KILIANSTAEDTEN	GERMANY	SCHONECK	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2146
COMM FAC MANNHEIM	GERMANY	MANNHEIM	SADEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2146
COMM FAC MOENCHBERG	GERMANY	MOENCHBERG	OBERRHODEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2147
COMM FAC NADENBECK	GERMANY	GIFHORN	L.K. GIFHORN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2148
COMM FACILITY PFULLENDORF	GERMANY	PFULLENDORF	BADEN LAUERTENBERG	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2148
COMM STIC	GERMANY	HERBORNSELBACH	HERBORN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2149

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
COMM SITE BRUEGGEN	GERMANY	BRUEGGEN	NORDRHEIN+WESTFALEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2149
COMM SITE BUECHEL	GERMANY	BUECHEL	COCHENHEZEL	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2150
COMM SITE BUEREN	GERMANY	BUEREN	NORDRHEIN+WESTFALEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2150
COMM SITE DELLBRUECK	GERMANY	KOELN+DELLBRUCK	NORDRHEIN+WESTFALEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2151
COMM SITE DELMENHORST	GERMANY	DELMENHORST	LAND NIEDERSACHSEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2151
COMM SITE DOERVERDEN	GERMANY	VERDEN	LAND NIEDERSACHSEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2152
COMM SITE DUELLEN	GERMANY	DUELLEN	NORDRHEIN+WESTFALEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2152
COMM SITE DUEREN+DROVE	GERMANY	DUEREN	NORDRHEIN+WESTFALEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2153
COMM SITE ERBESKOPF	GERMANY	DEUSELBACH	BERNKASTEL+WITTLICH	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2153
COMM SITE FLENSBURG	GERMANY	FLENSBURG	ESWIG HOLSTEIN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2154
COMM SITE GIESSEN	GERMANY	GIESSEN	GIESSEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2154
COMM SITE GUENZBURG	GERMANY	GUENZBURG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2155
COMM SITE HAMMINKELN	GERMANY	HAMMINKELN	NORDRHEIN+WESTFALEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2155
COMM SITE HINSBECK	GERMANY	HINSBECK	NORDRHEIN+WESTFALEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2156
COMM SITE KELLINGHUSEN	GERMANY	KELLINGHUSEN	SCHLESWIG+HOLSTEIN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2156
COMM SITE LAANBRUCH	GERMANY	KEVELAER	NORDRHEIN+WESTFALEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2157
COMM SITE LAHN	GERMANY	SOEGEL	LAND NIEDERSACHSEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2157
COMM SITE LIPPER HOEHE	GERMANY	LIPPE	SIEGEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2158
COMM SITE MEMMINGEN	GERMANY	MEMMINGEN	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2158
COMM SITE MONTABAUR	GERMANY	MONTABAUR	RHEINLAND PFALZ	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2159
COMM SITE MÜNSTER	GERMANY	MÜNSTER	NORDRHEIN+WESTFALEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2159
COMM SITE NÖRVENICH	GERMANY	NÖRVENICH	NORDRHEIN+WESTFALEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2160
COMM SITE SCHOEPPINGER BERG	GERMANY	SCHOEPPINGEN	NORDRHEIN+WESTFALEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2160
COMM SITE SENNELAGER	GERMANY	SENNELAGER	PADERBORN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2161
COMM SITE SOEST+BUECKE	GERMANY	SOEST	NORDRHEIN+WESTFALEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2161
COMM SITE TREYSA	GERMANY	TREYSA	ZIEGHEHALEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2162
COMM SITE VILLINGEN	GERMANY	VILLINGEN	BADEN WÜRTTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2162
COMM SITE WERL	GERMANY	WERL	NORDRHEIN+WESTFALEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2163
COMM STA BAMBERGERHOF	GERMANY	BREITENBACH	PALATINATE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2163
COMM STA BOELLENBORN	GERMANY	BERGZABERN	BERGZABERN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2164
COMM STA BREHGARTEN	GERMANY	FREIBURG I BR	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2164
COMM STA DANNENFELS DOENRHEBG	GERMANY	DANNENFELS	KIRCHHEIMOLANDEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2164
COMM STA DUENSEN	GERMANY	DELMENHORST	LANDKR SKKE NIEDERSA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2165
COMM STA FELDBERG	GERMANY	FREIBURG I BR	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2166
COMM STA HILL 460 LEISTADT	GERMANY	BAD DUERKHEIM	PALATINATE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2166
COMM STA HILL 516 HADENBURG	GERMANY	BAD DUERKHEIM	PALATINATE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2167
COMM STA KERZENHEIM	GERMANY	KERZENHEIM	PALATINATE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2167
COMM STA LAHR	GERMANY	LAHR	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2168
COMM STA LANGENDAMM	GERMANY	NIENBURG	L K NIENBURG	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2168
COMM STA PHILIPPSBURG	GERMANY	PHILIPPSBURG	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2169
COMM STA HEISENBACH	GERMANY	REISENBACH	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2169
COMM STA SCHLESWIG	GERMANY	SCHLESWIG	SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2170
COMM STA SOELLINEN	GERMANY	BADEN+BADEN	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2170
COMMUNITY CENTER FACILITIES	GERMANY	BERCHTESGADEN	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2171
COMMUNITY CTR VOGELWEN	GERMANY	KAISERSLAUTERN	PALATINATE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2171
COMMUNITY FAC KAISERSLAUTERN E	GERMANY	KAISERSLAUTERN	PALATINATE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2171
COMMUNITY FACILITIES	GERMANY	BAD KREUZNACH	RHEINLAND PFALZ	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2173
COMMUNITY FACILITIES GIESSEN	GERMANY	GIESSEN	GIESSEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2174
COMMUNITY SUPPORT CENTER	GERMANY	MEIDELBERG	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2174
COMPOUND AREA PIRHASENS	GERMANY	PIRHASENS	RHEINLAND PFALZ	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2175
COMM BKS	GERMANY	SCHWEINFURT	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2177

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
CONSOLIDATED MOTOR POOL	GERMANY	FRANKFURT	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2179
COOKE BKS S-8-438	GERMANY	GOEPPINGEN	BADEN WUERTTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2180
DAERNER KASERNE KAISERSLAUTERN	GERMANY	KAISERSLAUTERN	PALATINATE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2181
DALEY BKS BAD KISSINGEN	GERMANY	BAD KISSINGEN	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2182
DARBY KASERNE	GERMANY	FURTH	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2183
DE LA HARNE KASERNE BINGEN	GERMANY	BINGEN	RHEINLAND-PFALZ	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2185
DE LA POLICE KASERNE	GERMANY	WORMS	RHEINLAND-PFALZ	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2186
DEFENSE AREA DALLAU	GERMANY	DALLAU	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2186
DEG WISE AREA KARLSRUHE FORCH	GERMANY	FORCHHEIM	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2187
DEPN SCHOOL STUTTGART	GERMANY	STUTTGART	BADEN+WUERTTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2188
DISP + GREEN ARRON JYN	GERMANY	GARMISCH	SOUTH BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2189
DOLAN BKS	GERMANY	HESSENTAL	SCHWABEISCH HALL	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2189
DONNERSBERG RAD RELAY STATION	GERMANY	DANNENFELS	KIRCHEIMBOLANDEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2191
DDMS BKS FULDA H+R+144	GERMANY	FULDA	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2191
DRAGONER KASERNE MAINZ	GERMANY	MAINZ	RHEINLAND PFALZ	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2193
DRAKE BKS	GERMANY	FRANKFURT	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2193
EAST CAMP GRAFENWOHR	GERMANY	GRAFENWOHR	ESCHENRACH+OFF	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2194
ECKSTEIN RADIO RELAY FAC	GERMANY	KOETZLING	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2197
EDWARDS BKS	GERMANY	FRANKFURT	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2197
EES BAKERY FRANKFURT	GERMANY	FRANKFURT	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2198
EES FACILITIES	GERMANY	GRUENSTADT	PALATINATE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2199
ELECT TEST SITE WOBECK	GERMANY	SCHOSNINGEN	HELMSTEDT	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2199
EMERY BKS	GERMANY	WURZBURG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2200
ENGR AREA BAD HERSFELD	GERMANY	HERSFELD	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2201
ENGR AREA FRANKFURT	GERMANY	FRANKFURT+MAIN	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2202
ENGR AREA FULDA	GERMANY	FULDA	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2203
ENGR R+U SHOP LUDWIGSBURG	GERMANY	LUDWIGSBURG	BADEN+WUERTTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2204
EQUIP MAINT CTR HAUSEN	GERMANY	FRANKFURT	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2205
EQUIP MAINT KAISERSLAUTERN	GERMANY	KAISERSLAUTERN	PALATINATE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2205
ERNST LUDWIG KASERNE	GERMANY	DARMSTADT	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2206
ERCM SERVICE STATION	GERMANY	HEIDELBERG	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2207
FAM HSG ALDINGERSTRASSE	GERMANY	LUDWIGSBURG	BADEN+WUERTTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2208
FAM HSG AM FISCHSTEIN	GERMANY	FRANKFURT+MAIN	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2209
FAM HSG ANSBACH	GERMANY	ANSBACH	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2209
FAM HSG AREA FURTH+KALB	GERMANY	FURTH	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2210
FAM HSG ASCHAFFENBURG ISLTD	GERMANY	ASCHAFFENBURG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2211
FAM HSG ATTERBERRY	GERMANY	FRANKFURT+MAIN	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2211
FAM HSG BADENHAUSEN	GERMANY	BADENHAUSEN	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2212
FAM HSG BAD HERSFELD	GERMANY	BAD HERSFELD	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2212
FAM HSG BAD VILBEL	GERMANY	BAD VILBEL	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2213
FAM HSG BOEHLINGEN	GERMANY	BOEHLINGEN	BADEN+WUERTTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2214
FAM HSG CRAIG + KEFURT	GERMANY	STUTTGART	BADEN+WUERTTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2214
FAM HSG EDWARDS	GERMANY	FRANKFURT+MAIN	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2215
FAM HSG ERLANGEN	GERMANY	ERLANGEN	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2216
FAM HSG FAC KAISERSLAUTERN EAS	GERMANY	KAISERSLAUTERN	PALATINATE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2217
FAM HSG FAC KAISERSLAUTERN NO1	GERMANY	KAISERSLAUTERN	PALATINATE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2217
FAM HSG FAC VOGELWEH	GERMANY	KAISERSLAUTERN	PALATINATE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2218
FAM HSG FRANKFURT	GERMANY	FRANKFURT+MAIN	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2219
FAM HSG FURTH	GERMANY	FURTH	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2219
FAM HSG FURTH+DAMBACH	GERMANY	FURTH	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2220
FAM HSG GIBBS	GERMANY	FRANKFURT+MAIN	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2220

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	CJMHAND	PAGE NUMBER
FAM HSG GREYADIER KASERNE	GERMANY	STUTTGART	BADEN+WUERTTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2221
FAM HSG MELBONN	GERMANY	MELBONN	BADEN+WUERTTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2221
FAM HSG HERZOGENAUERACH	GERMANY	HERZOGENAUERACH	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2222
FAM HSG MESSENTAL	GERMANY	MESSENTAL	SCHWAEBISCH HALL	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2223
FAM HSG HOECHST	GERMANY	FRANKFURT	HE SSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2224
FAM HSG HUEDELSTRASSE	GERMANY	FRANKFURT+MAIN	HE SSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2224
FAM HSG LINCOLN VILLAGE	GERMANY	DARMSTADT	HE SSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2225
FAM HSG HOERHINGEN	GERMANY	STUTTGART	BADEN+WUERTTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2225
FAM HSG NELLINGEN	GERMANY	NELLINGEN	ESSLINGEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2226
FAM HSG NEW ARGONNER	GERMANY	GROSSAUHEIM	HANAU	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2227
FAM HSG NURNBERG	GERMANY	NURNBERG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2227
FAM HSG OBERDACHSTETTEN	GERMANY	OBERDACHSTETTEN	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2228
FAM HSG PASTORIUSSTR	GERMANY	NURNBERG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2229
FAM HSG PATTONVILLE	GERMANY	LUDWIGSBURG	BADEN+WUERTTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2229
FAM HSG PLATENSTRASSE	GERMANY	FRANKFURT	HE SSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2230
FAM HSG ROBINSON BMS	GERMANY	STUTTGART	BADEN+WUERTTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2231
FAM HSG + ADMIN STUTTGART	GERMANY	STUTTGART	BADEN+WUERTTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2232
FAM HSG + TAG BAMBERG N+STADT	GERMANY	BAMBERG	BAMBERG	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2233
FAM HSG SCHWABACH	GERMANY	SCHWABACH	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2234
FAM HSG ST JAMBARA VILLAGE	GERMANY	DARMSTADT	HE SSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2235
FAM HSG STEUBEN-WEICHT	GERMANY	STUTTGART	BADEN+WUERTTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2235
FAM HSG STUTTGARTERSTRASSE	GERMANY	LUDWIGSBURG	BADEN+WUERTTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2236
FAM HSG VON STEUBEN ALT	GERMANY	FRANKFURT	HE SSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2236
FAM HSG FAC WAD KISSINGEN	GERMANY	BAD KISSINGEN	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2237
FAMILY HOUSING AMBERG	GERMANY	AMBERG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2238
FAMILY HOUSING ASCHAFFENBURG	GERMANY	ASCHAFFENBURG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2238
FAMILY HOUSING REGENSBURG	GERMANY	REGENSBURG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2239
FAMILY HOUSING+PFORZHEIM	GERMANY	PFORZHEIM	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2240
FAMILY HSG 3AD KREUZNACH	GERMANY	BAD KREUZNACH	RHEINLAND+PFALZ	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2240
FAMILY HSG 3AD TOLZ	GERMANY	BAD TOLZ	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2241
FAMILY HSG BAYREUTH	GERMANY	BAYREUTH	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2242
FAMILY HSG BAYREUTH+MERANIENR1	GERMANY	BAYREUTH	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2242
FAMILY HSG BEMCHTESGADEN	GERMANY	BEMCHTESGADEN	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2243
FAMILY HSG BUEDINGEN	GERMANY	BUEDINGEN	HE SSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2244
FAMILY HSG CENTERVILLE	GERMANY	AUGSBURG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2244
FAMILY HSG COBURG+KRONACH	GERMANY	COBURG	COBURG+KRONACH	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2245
FAMILY HSG CRAILSHEIM	GERMANY	CRAILSHEIM	BADEN+WUERTTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2246
FAMILY HSG CRAYERTON	GERMANY	AUGSBURG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2246
FAMILY HSG DEXHEIM	GERMANY	DEXHEIM	MAINZ+INGEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2247
FAMILY HSG FINTHEN	GERMANY	FINTHEN	MAINZ+INGEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2247
FAMILY HSG FOND BARRACKS	GERMANY	ULM	BADEN+WUERTTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2248
FAMILY HSG FRYAR CIRCLE	GERMANY	AUGSBURG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2248
FAMILY HSG GELNHAUSEN	GERMANY	GELNHAUSEN	HE SSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2249
FAMILY HSG GONSENHEIM	GERMANY	MAINZ	RHEINLAND PFALZ	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2249
FAMILY HSG GONSENHEIM NR#1	GERMANY	MAINZ	RHEINLAND PFALZ	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2250
FAMILY HSG GRUENTAL	GERMANY	MUNICH	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2251
FAMILY HSG KITZINGEN	GERMANY	KITZINGEN	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2251
FAMILY HSG MAINZ	GERMANY	MAINZ	RHEINLAND PFALZ	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2252
FAMILY HSG MAINZ ISLDT	GERMANY	MAINZ	RHEINLAND PFALZ	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2253
FAMILY HSG NEU ULM	GERMANY	NEU ULM	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2253
FAMILY HSG PFMLECHER FORST	GERMANY	MUNICH	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2254

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
FAMILY HSG + CLUB MANAU	GERMANY	MANAU	HESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2255
FAMILY HSG SULLIVAN HEIGHTS	GERMANY	AUGSBURG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2255
FAMILY HSG TOWN WURZBURG	GERMANY	WURZBURG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2256
FAMILY HSG WANNER BKS	GERMANY	BAMBERG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2256
FAMILY HSG WOLFGANG	GERMANY	MANAU	HESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2257
FAMILY HSG BAUMHOLDER	GERMANY	BAUMHOLDER	BIRKENFELD	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2257
FAMILY HSG GARMISCH	GERMANY	GARMISCH	SOUTH BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2258
FAMILY HSG GOEPPLINGEN	GERMANY	GOEPPLINGEN	BADEN WUERTTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2259
FAMILY HSG IDAR OBERSTEIN	GERMANY	IDAR OBERSTEIN	BIRKENFELD	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2259
FAMILY HSG PRUEH	GERMANY	PRUEH	BITBURG-PRUEH	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2260
FAMILY HSG SCHNAEB GRUEND	GERMANY	SCHNAEB GRUEND	BADEN WUERTTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2261
FAMILY HSG SCHWEINFURT	GERMANY	SCHWEINFURT	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2261
FAMILY HSG WETZEL KASERNE	GERMANY	BAUMHOLDER	BIRKENFELD	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2262
FAMILY HSG WILDFLECKEN	GERMANY	WILDFLECKEN	KISSINGEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2263
FAULENBERG KASERNE	GERMANY	WURZBURG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2264
FERRIS BKS	GERMANY	ERLANGEN	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2265
FIORI BKS	GERMANY	ASCHAFFENBURG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2266
FIRING RG BERNBACH N+R371	GERMANY	BURGARRNBACH	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2267
FIRING RG ERLANGEN N+R363	GERMANY	ERLANGEN	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2268
FIRING RG SCHWABACH N+R390	GERMANY	SCHWABACH	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2268
FLAK KASERNE AUGSBURG	GERMANY	AUGSBURG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2268
FLAK KASERNE LUDWIGSBURG	GERMANY	LUDWIGSBURG	BADEN WUERTTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2269
FLIEDERHOFST LANGENDIEBACH	GERMANY	ERLENSSEE	HESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2270
FLINT KASERNE	GERMANY	BAD TOLZ	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2272
FRANCIS KASERNE	GERMANY	MANAU	HESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2274
FUMARI BKS	GERMANY	MANNHEIM	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2274
FUNKER KASERNE	GERMANY	ESSLINGEN	BADEN WUERTTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2275
GEN HOSP LANDSTUHL	GERMANY	LANDSTUHL	PALATINATE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2276
GENDARMERIE KASERNE	GERMANY	MANNHEIM	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2278
GENERAL PATTON HOTEL	GERMANY	GARMISCH	SOUTH BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2279
GENERAL VON STEUBEN HOTEL	GERMANY	GARMISCH	SOUTH BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2279
GEORGE C MARSHALL VILLAGE	GERMANY	GIESSEN	GIESSEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2280
GEORGE GERSHWIN VILLAGE	GERMANY	WETZLAR	WETZLAR	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2281
GERZEMSKI BKS KAT 104	GERMANY	KARLSRUHE	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2281
GIBBS BKS	GERMANY	FRANKFURT+MAIN	HESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2282
GIESSEN CL 1 POINT	GERMANY	GIESSEN	GIESSEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2283
GIESSEN GENERAL DEPOT	GERMANY	GIESSEN	GIESSEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2284
GIESSEN TNG AREAS	GERMANY	GIESSEN	GIESSEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2286
GOLF COURSE GARMISCH	GERMANY	GARMISCH	SOUTH BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2287
GOLF COURSE KORNWESTHEIM	GERMANY	KORNWESTHEIM	LUDWIGSBURG	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2287
GOLF COURSE OFTERSHEIM	GERMANY	SCHWETZINGEN	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2288
GRAYES BKS	GERMANY	ASCHAFFENBURG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2288
GRANDIER KASERNE ZUFENHAUSEN	GERMANY	STUTTGART	BADEN WUERTTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2289
GROSSAUHEIM KASERNE	GERMANY	GROSSAUHEIM	MANAU	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2291
GRUENSTADT COMM STATION	GERMANY	GRUEVSTADT	PALATINATE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2292
GUNNERY RG SULZHEIM #T489	GERMANY	SULZHEIM	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2293
GULFUT BKS	GERMANY	FRANKFURT	HESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2294
HAIDF LABOR SERVICE CAMP	GERMANY	KIRCHHEIMBOLLND	PALATINATE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2294
HALE ENGR + OY AREA GARMSTADT	GERMANY	DARMSTADT	HESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2295
HAMMONDS BKS	GERMANY	MANNHEIM	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2296
HAUDT KASERNE	GERMANY	SCHNAEB GRUEND	BADEN WUERTTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2297

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	COMMAND	NUMBER
MARRIS BKS	GERMANY	COBURG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2298
MARVEY BKS	GERMANY	KITZINGEN	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2299
MELIPORT LANDSTUHL	GERMANY	LANDSTUHL	PALATINATE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2301
MERZO BASE MERZOENAUORACH	GERMANY	MERZOENAUORACH	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2302
MESSEN HOMBURG BKS	GERMANY	MANAJ	MESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2303
MINDENBURG BKS	GERMANY	MURZBURG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2304
MINDENBURG KASERNE ANSBACH	GERMANY	ANSBACH	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2305
MDF BORDER OPTS	GERMANY	HOF	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2306
MOSP BAD KREUZNACH	GERMANY	BAD KREUZNACH	RHEINLANDPFLAZ	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2306
MOSP BAUMHOLDER	GERMANY	BAUMHOLDER	BIRKENFELD	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2307
MOSP BREMERHAVEN	GERMANY	BREMERHAVEN	LAND BREMEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2308
MOSP FRANKFURT	GERMANY	FRANKFURT/MAIN	MESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2308
MOSP HEIDELBERG	GERMANY	HEIDELBERG	RADEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2309
MOSP MUENCHWEILER	GERMANY	MUENCHWEILER	PIHASEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2310
MOSP NEUPRUECKE	GERMANY	HOPPSTADTEN	BIRKENFELD	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2312
MOSP NUERNBERG	GERMANY	NUERNBERG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2313
MOSP STUTTGART-BAD CANNSTATT	GERMANY	STUTTGART	RADEN+WUERTT	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2314
MOSP WURZBURG+33D	GERMANY	WURZBURG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2315
MOTEL ALPINE INN BERCHTESGADEN	GERMANY	BERCHTESGADEN	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2316
MOTEL COLUMBIA MUNICH	GERMANY	MUNICH	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2317
MOTEL GENERAL WALKER FAC	GERMANY	BERCHTESGADEN	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2318
MO AREA FRANKFURT	GERMANY	FRANKFURT	MESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2318
MSG AREA FULDA	GERMANY	FULDA	MESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2320
MSG AREA KIEL KLAUSDORF	GERMANY	KIEL	MESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2320
MSG FAC BETTS	GERMANY	FRANKFURT/MAIN	MESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2321
MSG FAC FULDA ISLTD	GERMANY	FULDA	MESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2321
MSG FAC WANSAL ALLEE	GERMANY	FRANKFURT/MAIN	MESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2322
MSG FAC JEFFERSON VILLAGE	GERMANY	DARMSTADT	MESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2322
MUTIER BKS	GERMANY	HANAU	MESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2323
TBA BETZENSTEIN N+BT+302	GERMANY	BETZENSTEIN	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2324
TBA ROLLINGEN A+BT+11	GERMANY	ULM	BADEN WUERTTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2324
TBA DRESSENDORF N+BT+355	GERMANY	DRESSENDORF	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2324
TBA EUREN N+BT+358	GERMANY	EUREN	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2325
TBA GUENZBURG A+R+1	GERMANY	GUENZBURG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2325
TBA HIRSCHAU N+AT+17	GERMANY	HIRSCHAU	AMBERG	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2325
TBA LEIENFELS N+R+361	GERMANY	LEIENFELS	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2326
TBA HAERINGEN A+R+12	GERMANY	ULM	BADEN WUERTTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2326
TBA RAMSENTHAL N+BT+353	GERMANY	RAMSENTHAL	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2326
TBA REISENSBURG A+R+2	GERMANY	GUENZBURG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2327
JAEGER BKS	GERMANY	ASCHAFFENBURG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2327
JOHN F DULLES VILLAGE FAR MSG	GERMANY	GIESSEN	GIESSEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2328
JOHN W HINCK KASERNE	GERMANY	BAD KREUZNACH	RHEINLANDPFLAZ	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2329
JOHNSON BKS FURTH	GERMANY	FURTH	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2329
KAISERSLAUTERN ARMY DEPOT	GERMANY	KAISERSLAUTERN	PALATINATE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2331
KAPAUN BARRACKS	GERMANY	KAISERSLAUTERN	PALATINATE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2332
KARLS KASERNE	GERMANY	LUDWIGSBURG	HANEN WUERTT	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2333
KASERNE BAHENHAUSEN	GERMANY	BAHENHAUSEN	MESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2334
KATTENRACH KASERNE	GERMANY	ANSBACH	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2335
KELLEY BKS DARMSTADT	GERMANY	DARMSTADT	MESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2337
KELLEY BKS MOERINGEN	GERMANY	STUTTGART	BADEN+WUERTT	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2337
KILBOURNE KASERNE	GERMANY	SCHMETZINGEN	RADEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2339

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COUNTY	STATJS	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
KLEBER KASERNE	GERMANY	KAISERSLAUTERN	PALATINATE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2339
KRABBENLOCH KASERNE	GERMANY	LUDWIGSBURG	BADEN+WUERTT.	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2340
KREUZBERG KASERNE ZWIEBRUECKEN	GERMANY	ZWIEBRUECKEN	RHEINLAND PFALZ	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2341
LANDSMUT LA FAIR VITE PABILIT	GERMANY	LANDSMUT	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2343
LANGENBRAND CORN SITE	GERMANY	PFORZHEIM	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2343
LANGERKOPF COMMUNICATIONS STA	GERMANY	WILGARTSWIESEN	RHEINLAND PFALZ	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2344
LARSON BARRACKS KITZINGEN	GERMANY	KITZINGEN	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2344
LEONARD BKS	GERMANY	SCHWEINFURT	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2346
LEE BKS GONSENHEIM	GERMANY	MAINZ	RHEINLAND PFALZ	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2347
LEIGHTON BKS	GERMANY	WURZBURG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2348
LINDERHOFE CORN FAC	GERMANY	LINDERHOFE	LEHGO	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2349
L8 CARTONMENT KAEFERTAL	GERMANY	MANNHEIM	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2350
L8 CARTONMENT ULMENHEG	GERMANY	MANNHEIM	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2351
L8 KASERNE NEUREUT	GERMANY	NEUREUT	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2351
L8C RENSHEIM+AUERBACH	GERMANY	HEPPENHEIM	HESSEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2352
LUDENDORFF KASERNE	GERMANY	KORNWESTHEIM	LUDWIGSBURG	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2353
MACH GUN - PISTOL RG HEILBRONN	GERMANY	HEILBRONN	BAD WUERTTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2354
MAIN PX MUNICH	GERMANY	MUNICH	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2355
MAINTENANCE PLANT BOEBLINGEN	GERMANY	BOEBLINGEN	BADEN+WUERTTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2355
MAINTENANCE PLANT OBERRAMSTADT	GERMANY	OBER RAMSTADT	HESSE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2356
MARBURG GEN STOR FAC	GERMANY	MARBURG	MARBURG	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2357
MARK TWIN VILLAGE	GERMANY	HEIDELBERG	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2358
MAUNICE ROSE ARMY AIRFIELD	GERMANY	FRANKFURT	HESSE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2359
MC ARTHUR PLACE FAM HSG	GERMANY	FRIEDBERG	FRIEDBERG	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2360
MCCULLY BKS	GERMANY	MACKERNHEIM	MAINZ+INGEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2361
MCDONAM KASERNE	GERMANY	MUNICH	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2362
MCKEE BKS S-R-446	GERMANY	CRAILSHEIM	BADEN+WUERTTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2363
MENAIR BKS	GERMANY	FRANKFURT MAIN	HESSE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2364
MCPMETERS BKS	GERMANY	BAD HERSFELD	HESSE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2365
MEDICAL DEPOT EINSIEDLERHOF	GERMANY	KAISERSLAUTERN	PALATINATE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2366
MERRELL BKS	GERMANY	NURNBERG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2367
MICHAEL BKS	GERMANY	FRANKFURT MAIN	HESSE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2368
MISSILE SITE BAD AIRLING	GERMANY	BAD AIRLING	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2368
MONTEITH BKS	GERMANY	FURTH	FURTH	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2369
MOTION PICTURE SVC	GERMANY	ZIEGFENBERG	FRIEDBERG	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2370
MOTOR POOL 3 HEIDELBG	GERMANY	HEIDELBERG	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2371
MOTOR POOL BAD NAUHEIM	GERMANY	BAD NAUHEIM	FRIEDBERG	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2372
M80 SITE WURZBURG	GERMANY	WURZBURG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2372
MT WEISSNER RADIO RELAY STA	GERMANY	ESCHNEGE	HESSEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2373
MUNA KUPFER	GERMANY	KUPFER	SCHWABEN MALL	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2373
MUNICH AFN STATION	GERMANY	MUNICH	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2374
MUNICH AYA FACILITIES	GERMANY	MUNICH	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2375
MURPHY BKS	GERMANY	LUDWIGSBURG	BADEN+WUERTT	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2375
NAHWOLLENBACH ARMY DEPOT	GERMANY	IDAR OBERSTEIN	BIRKENFELD	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2376
NELLINGEN KASERNE	GERMANY	NELLINGEN	ESSLINGEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2377
NELSON BKS	GERMANY	NEU ULM	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2379
NEUREUT KASERNE	GERMANY	KARLSRUHE	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2379
NIKE 03 SCHOENBRUNN	GERMANY	SCHOENBRUNN	ROCKENHUSEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2381
NIKE 05 QUIRNHEIM	GERMANY	QUIRNHEIM	FRANKENTHAL	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2382
NIKE BALSFELD	GERMANY	NEUMIENBACH	BITBURG-PRUEM	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2383
NIKE BEIHEIM	GERMANY	DEIHEIM	DISTR MAINZ+INGEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2383

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
NIKE DICHELBACH	GERMANY	DICHELBACH	SIMMERN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2384
NIKE FINTHEN	GERMANY	FINTHEN	MAINZ	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2385
NIKE BRISHEIM	GERMANY	DARMSTADT	HESS	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2386
NIKE WARDHEIM	GERMANY	WARDHEIM	BUCHEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2386
NIKE NISEL	GERMANY	NISEL	RITZBURG-PRUEM	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2387
NIKE MONTHEIM	GERMANY	MONTHEIM	BERNKASTEL-WITTLICH	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2388
NIKE BLEINGARTACH	GERMANY	KLEINGARTACH	BADEN NUGRTENBERG	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2389
NIKE LANDAU	GERMANY	LANDAU	RHEINLAND+PFALZ	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2390
NIKE ECH AREA WACKERNHEIM	GERMANY	OBEROLM	MAINZ/BINGEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2391
NIKE MAINBULLAU	GERMANY	MAINBULLAU	MILTENBERG	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2392
NIKE OBERAUERBACH	GERMANY	OBERAUERBACH	RHEINLAND PFALZ	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2393
NIKE PFORZHEIM+WURMBERG	GERMANY	PFORZHEIM	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2394
NIKE REITSCHEID	GERMANY	REITSCHEID	ST-HENDEL	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2395
NIKE SACHSENHEIM	GERMANY	SACHSENHEIM	LUDWIGSBURG	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2395
NIKE SALZWOOG	GERMANY	SALZWOOG	PIRMASENS	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2396
NIKE WELSCHEWILLIG	GERMANY	BUTZWEILFR	TRIER	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2397
NIKE WUESCHHEIM	GERMANY	HASSELBACH	SIMMERN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2398
OBRIEN BKS SCHWABACH	GERMANY	SCHWABACH		ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2399
OFFENBACH BKS	GERMANY	OFFENBACH+MAIN	HESS	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2401
OFFICERS CLUB BOEBLINGEN	GERMANY	BOEBLINGEN	BADEN+WUERTT	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2401
OFFICERS CLUB NEU ULM	GERMANY	NEU ULM	PIVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2402
OFFERSHEIM SHALL ARMS RANGE	GERMANY	SCHWETZINGEN	BADEN WUERTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2402
OPERATION SITE DANHE	GERMANY	DLDENBURG	SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2403
OPERATIONAL PTS WAIIDHAUS	GERMANY	WAIIDHAUS	VOHENS TRAUSS	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2404
ORD AREA BRUCHSAL	GERMANY	BRUCHSAL	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2404
ORD AREA LINKENHEIM HOCHSTETTE	GERMANY	KARLSRUHE	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2405
ORD AREA SIEGELSBACH	GERMANY	SIEGELSBACH	SIMSHEIM	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2405
ORD DEPOT FISCHBACH	GERMANY	FISCHBACH	PIRMASENS	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2406
ORD DEPOT MAINZ+ROSENHEIM	GERMANY	MAINZ	RHEINLAND PFALZ	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2408
ORD FAC FRANKFURT	GERMANY	FRANKFURT	HESS	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2409
OSTERHOLZ STR FACILITY	GERMANY	LUDWIGSBURG	BADEN+WUERTT	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2409
PANZER KASERNE BOEBLINGEN	GERMANY	BOEBLINGEN	BADEN+WUERTT	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2410
PANZER KASERNE KAISERSLAUTERN	GERMANY	KAISERSLAUTERN	PALATINATE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2411
PANZERSTRASSE BOEBLINGEN	GERMANY	BOEBLINGEN	BADEN+WUERTT	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2412
PATCH BKS VAHNINGEN	GERMANY	STUTTGART	BADEN+WUERTT	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2413
PATRICK HENRY VILLAGE	GERMANY	HEIDELBERG	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2414
PATTON BKS	GERMANY	HEIDELBERG	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2415
PAUL REVERE VILLAGE	GERMANY	KARLSRUHE	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2416
PEDEB BKS	GERMANY	MERTHEIM	TAUBERBERG/SCHOFHEIM	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2416
PENDLETON BKS	GERMANY	GIESSEN	GIESSEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2418
PERS MSG HEIDELBERG	GERMANY	HEIDELBERG	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2419
PINDER BKS ZIRNDORF	GERMANY	ZIRNDORF	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2420
PIONEER KASERNE	GERMANY	HANAU	HESS	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2421
PIONEER KASERNE REGENSBURG	GERMANY	REGENSBURG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2422
POL PIPELINE FACILITIES	GERMANY	HUTTENWEIM	PALATINATE/BADEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2423
POL STORAGE FACILITY	GERMANY	FEUCHT	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2424
POND BKS AMBERG	GERMANY	AMBERG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2425
POST CHAPEL KAISERSLAUTERN	GERMANY	KAISERSLAUTERN	PALATINATE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2426
POST ENGR FAC E HOF	GERMANY	KAISERSLAUTERN	PALATINATE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2426
POST EXCHANGE FRANKFORT	GERMANY	FRANKFURT+MAIN	HESS	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2427
POST SUPPORT FACILITIES	GERMANY	OFFENBACH MAIN	HESS	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2427

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
POSTWEG RG KARLSRUHE	GERMANY	KARLSRUHE	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2428
PRESTECK STOR FAC SPABRUECKER	GERMANY	SPABRUECKEN	DISTR KRBUZACH	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2428
PULASEI BARRACKS EINSIEDLEBOND	GERMANY	KAISERSLAUTERN	PALATINATE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2429
ON ARBA BAUMHOLDER	GERMANY	BAUMHOLDER	BIRKENFELD	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2430
ON ARBA HORNS	GERMANY	VORHNS	RHEINLAND+PFALZ	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2431
ON CLASS 3 PT NECKARSULM	GERMANY	NECKARSULM	BAD+WUERTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2431
ON CLASS 3 SUPPLY POINT	GERMANY	MANNHEIM	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2432
ON FAC EDELSFURTH	GERMANY	KAISERSLAUTERN	PALATINATE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2432
ON FAC PIRNASENS	GERMANY	PIRNASENS	RHEINLAND+PFALZ	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2433
ON LAUNDRY FRANKFURT	GERMANY	FRANKFURT/MAIN	HESSE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2434
ON LAUNDRY STUTTGART	GERMANY	STUTTGART	BADEN+WUERTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2435
ON MORTUARY FRANKFURT/MAIN	GERMANY	FRANKFURT	HESSE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2435
ON SERVICE CEN	GERMANY	MANNHEIM	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2436
ON SUPPLY CENTER AUGSBURG	GERMANY	AUGSBURG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2436
ON SUPT WILDFLECKEN	GERMANY	WILDFLECKEN	BAD NEUSTADT	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2437
ON VHS HANAU	GERMANY	HANAU	HESSE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2438
ON VHS LUDWIGSBURG	GERMANY	LUDWIGSBURG	BADEN+WUERTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2439
RAD STA FRANKFURT	GERMANY	FRANKFURT	HESSE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2440
RAD STA HESSELBERG	GERMANY	EMINGEN	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2440
RAD STA OCHSENBACH	GERMANY	OCHSENBACH	HEILBRUNN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2441
RAD STA SCHNEEBERG	GERMANY	WEISSENSTADT	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2441
RAD STA USAREUR EDINGEN	GERMANY	EDINGEN	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2442
RADIO RELAY STA FRECHETSFELD	GERMANY	FRECHETSFELD	SULZBACH	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2442
RADREL BONSTETTEN	GERMANY	BONSTETTEN	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2443
RADREL BUETTELBERG	GERMANY	BUETTELBERG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2443
RADREL COLMBERG	GERMANY	COLMBERG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2444
RADREL HILL 305 KLTRY	GERMANY	KAISERSLAUTERN	PALATINATE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2444
RADREL HOMENWEISSENGS	GERMANY	WEILHEIM	SOUTH BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2445
RADREL HOMENSTADT	GERMANY	HOMENSTADT	GOEPPINGEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2445
RADREL LUDWIGSTUM	GERMANY	EDEKOBEN	RHEINLAND PFALZ	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2446
RADREL REINWARZHOFEN	GERMANY	REINWARZHOFEN	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2447
RADREL STA TEUFELSKOPF	GERMANY	REICHWEILER	MUSEL	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2447
RADREL STA USAREUR AUERBACH	GERMANY	HEPPENHEIM	HESSEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2448
RADREL STA USAREUR HEIDELBERG	GERMANY	HEIDELBERG	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2448
RAILHEAD HOEHNUELBACH	GERMANY	HOEHNUELBACH	PIRNASENS	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2449
RAY BARRACKS	GERMANY	FRIEDBERG	FRIEDBERG	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2450
READY BKS	GERMANY	ASCHAFFENBURG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2451
RECREATION ARBA EMIENSEE	GERMANY	BERNAU	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2452
RESSE BKS	GERMANY	AUGSBURG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2453
RHEINLAND KASERNE	GERMANY	ETTLINGEN	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2455
RHINE ORD BKS VOBELWEH	GERMANY	KAISERSLAUTERN	PALATINATE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2456
RIFLE RG BAD TOLZ M+TR7279	GERMANY	BAD TOLZ	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2457
RIFLE RG BAD VILBEL	GERMANY	FRANKFURT/MAIN	HESSE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2458
RIFLE RG BOEBLINGEN S+R+433	GERMANY	BOEBLINGEN	BADEN+WUERTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2459
RIFLE RG BUTZBACH F&Tc14	GERMANY	BUTZBACH	FRIEDBERG	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2459
RIFLE RG G1+R+5	GERMANY	GIESSEN	GIESSEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2460
RIFLE RG M+R+142	GERMANY	BAD MERSFELD	HESSE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2460
RIFLE RG ILLENHOLZ A+R+30 A+R+8	GERMANY	NEU ULM	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2461
RIFLE RG JAEGERHAUS S+R+437	GERMANY	BIRKENGREN	ESSELINGEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2461
RIFLE RG LEHNERZ M+R+143	GERMANY	FULDA	HESSE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2462
RIFLE RG MOERSCH KA+R+189	GERMANY	MOERSCH	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2462

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
 ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
STOR FAC SCHMALENBERG	GERMANY	SCHMALENBERG	PIRNASENS	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2500
STOR FAC SCHOPP	GERMANY	SCHOPP	PIRNASENS	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2500
STOR FAC SPIRKELBACH	GERMANY	SPIRKELBACH	PIRNASENS	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2501
STOR FAC WILGARTSWIESEN	GERMANY	WILGARTSWIESEN	PIRNASENS	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2501
STOR POINT 17 RUPPERTSWELDER	GERMANY	RUPPERTSWELDER	PIRNASENS	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2502
STOR PT UHLERBORN	GERMANY	UHLERBORN	MAINZ/BINGEM	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2502
STOR □ RE AREA NFR+414	GERMANY	BAMBERG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2503
STORC BKS ILLESHEIM	GERMANY	ILLESHEIM	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2504
STRASSBURG KASERNE	GERMANY	IDAR OBERSTEIN	BIRKENFELD	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2505
STRUB KASERNE	GERMANY	BERCHTESGADEN	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2506
SULLIVAN BKS	GERMANY	MANNHEIM	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2507
SUPPLY AREA	GERMANY	GARMISCH	SOUTH BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2508
SUPPLY CENTER NEU+ULM	GERMANY	NEU+ULM	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2509
SUPPT WURZBURG	GERMANY	WURZBURG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2510
SVO STA STUTTGART	GERMANY	STUTTGART	BADEN+WURTT	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2511
TAC DEF AREA BOETTINGEN	GERMANY	BOETTINGEN	BADEN+WURTTENBERG	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2512
TAC DEF AREA FINKENBERG	GERMANY	KLEINLUEDERS	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2513
TAC DEF AREA GIEBELSTADT	GERMANY	GIEBELSTADT	OCHSENFURT	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2513
TAC DEF AREA INNERINGEN	GERMANY	SIGMARINGEN	BADEN+WURTTENBERG	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2514
TAC DEF INST MAD KISSINGEN	GERMANY	BAD KISSINGEN	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2515
TAC DEF INST WILDFLECKEN	GERMANY	WILDFLECKEN	KISSINGEN+FULDA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2516
TAC DEF WURZBURG	GERMANY	WURZBURG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2517
TAC HSL FAC BAUNHOLDEN	GERMANY	BAUNHOLDEN	BIRKENFELD	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2517
TAC HSL FAC PHONN GELBSHEID	GERMANY	HASSLOCH	RHEINLAND PFALZ	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2518
TAC HSL FAC REGENSBURG	GERMANY	REGENSBURG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2519
TAC HSL FAC SEMMELBERG	GERMANY	REGENHAGEN	ZIEGENHAIN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2520
TAC OPERATION SITE	GERMANY	MUESCHHEIM	SIMMERN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2521
TANK FARM BEDESACH	GERMANY	BEDESACH	RHINELAND+PALATIMATE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2521
TANK FARM BELLHEIM	GERMANY	BELLHEIM	RHINELAND+PALATIMATE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2522
TANK FARM HINTERWEIDENHAIN	GERMANY	HINTERWEIDENHAIN	RHINELAND+PALATIMATE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2522
TANK FARM MUTTENHEIM	GERMANY	MUTTENHEIM	BADEN+WURTTENBERG	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2523
TANK TRAINING AREA M+T+134	GERMANY	FRIEDENWALD	MERSFELD	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2524
TAUFSTEIN RADIO RELAY SITE	GERMANY	BREUNGESHAEN	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2525
TAUKKUNEN BKS	GERMANY	WORMS	RHEINLAND+PFALZ	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2525
TAUNDS HAUS FRANKFURT	GERMANY	FRANKFURT	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2526
TAYLOR BKS	GERMANY	MANNHEIM	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2527
TECH OPER SITE GRIESHEIM	GERMANY	DARMSTADT	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2528
TENNIS CT+SPT CTR+MOVIE THE	GERMANY	GARMISCH	SOUTH BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2528
THOMAS JEFFERSON VILLAGE	GERMANY	WORMS	RHEINLAND+PFALZ	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2529
TNO A SCHWABE OPUEND S+T+489	GERMANY	MUTLANGEN	BADEN+WURTTENBERG	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2530
TNO A UNTERBETTRINGEN S+T+641	GERMANY	UNTERBETTRINGEN	SCHWABE+GIESSEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2531
TNO AREA A+R+Y A+T+21 A+B+92	GERMANY	GUENZBURG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2531
TNO AREA AMBERG M+T+163	GERMANY	AMBERG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2532
TNO AREA AUFHEIM A+T+9+30	GERMANY	NEU+ULM	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2532
TNO AREA BAD TOLZ M+T+303+806	GERMANY	BAD TOLZ	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2533
TNO AREA BENDIKTENHAIN M+T+281	GERMANY	BAD TOLZ	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2533
TNO AREA BOEGLINGEN BB+LT+121	GERMANY	BOEGLINGEN	BADEN+WURTTENBERG	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2533
TNO AREA BREITENWALD KL+T+488	GERMANY	LANDSTUHL	PALATIMATE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2534
TNO AREA BUESCHEIM A+D+B	GERMANY	GUENZBURG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2535
TNO AREA BURLAFINGEN A+B+66	GERMANY	NEU+ULM	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2535
TNO AREA DERCHING A+T+137	GERMANY	DERCHING	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2535

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
 ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEXTEST CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	CHAND	PAGE NUMBER
YNG AREA DEUBINGEN 4+T+18	GERMANY	DEUBINGEN	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2536
YNG AREA ECHING 4+T+240	GERMANY	MUNICH	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2536
YNG AREA EINHORN 5+T+442	GERMANY	HESSENTAL	SCHWABISCH HALL	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2537
YNG AREA EINSIEDLKPF KLIT70	GERMANY	KAISERSLAUTERN	PALATINATE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2537
YNG AREA FEUCHT 4+BT+307	GERMANY	FEUCHT	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2538
YNG AREA FEUCHTLACH 4+BT+404	GERMANY	ANSBACH	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2538
YNG AREA GELNHAUSEN 24+D+33	GERMANY	GELNHAUSEN	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2539
YNG AREA GRAFENWOHR	GERMANY	GRAFENWOHR	ESCHENBACH ODF	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2539
YNG AREA GROSSAUMEIN 00+T+29	GERMANY	GROSSAUMEIN	MANAU	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2541
YNG AREA HANAU 00+T+24 TO 28	GERMANY	HANAU	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2541
YNG AREA HAUNSTETTEN 4+T+803	GERMANY	HAUNSTETTEN	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2542
YNG AREA HEISELKOPF 4+T+208	GERMANY	BAD TOLZ	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2542
YNG AREA HOFENFELS	GERMANY	HOFENFELS	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2543
YNG AREA JACHENAU 4+T+205	GERMANY	BAD TOLZ	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2545
YNG AREA KANDEL 00T+50	GERMANY	KANDEL	RHEINLAND PFALZ	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2545
YNG AREA KESSELKOPF 4+T+002	GERMANY	LENGRIES	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2545
YNG AREA LAMPERTHEIM 04+YR+10L	GERMANY	VIERNHEIM	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2546
YNG AREA LECHFELD 4TR+20	GERMANY	LECHFELD	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2546
YNG AREA LEIDT 4+D+5	GERMANY	NEU ULM	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2547
YNG AREA LENBERG 05+9+75	GERMANY	PIRHAESN	PALATINATE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2547
YNG AREA ODACHSTETTEN 4+T+004	GERMANY	ODERJACHSTETTEN	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2548
YNG AREA PULVERDINGEN 5+D+429	GERMANY	PULVERDINGEN	WUERTTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2549
YNG AREA REITERSWIESEN 4+T+514	GERMANY	BAD KISSINGEN	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2549
YNG AREA + AMMO STORAGE	GERMANY	ASCHAFFENBURG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2549
YNG AREA + AIRFIELD 5+T+429	GERMANY	KORNWESTHEIM	LUDWIGSBURG	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2551
YNG AREA SCHWABACH 4+T+092	GERMANY	SCHWABACH	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2551
YNG AREA SCHWANBERG	GERMANY	IPHOEFN	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2552
YNG AREA SCHWEINFURT 4+T+400	GERMANY	SCHWEINFURT	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2552
YNG AREA 5+T+424+SR+426	GERMANY	HEILTRONN	BAD+WUERTTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2553
YNG AREA 5+RT+444 5+T+445	GERMANY	CRAILSHEIM	BADEN+WUERTTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2554
YNG AREA STETTENHOFFEN 4+T+116	GERMANY	GABLINGEN	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2555
YNG AREA STASS 4+T+20	GERMANY	NEU ULM	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2555
YNG AREA TENNENLOHE 4+BT+365	GERMANY	TENNENLOHE	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2556
YNG AREA THALFINDEN 4+T+4	GERMANY	NEU ULM	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2557
YNG AREA TIERGARTEN 4+T+130	GERMANY	BUEADINGEN	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2557
YNG AREA URAS 4+T+338	GERMANY	ANSBACH	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2558
YNG AREA WORMS 00+BT+166	GERMANY	WORMS	RHEINLAND+PFALZ	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2559
YNG CAMP OPPENHEIM 0+BT+139	GERMANY	GUNTERSBLUM	MAINZ+RHINGEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2559
YNG FAC BAD KISSINGEN	GERMANY	BAD KISSINGEN	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2560
YNG FAC KITZINGEN	GERMANY	KITZINGEN	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2560
YNG FAC OCHSENFURT 4+BT+497	GERMANY	OCHSENFURT	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2561
YNG FAC MURZBURG	GERMANY	MURZBURG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2561
YNG INTERN BIV 4+T+122	GERMANY	BATZENHOFFEN	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2562
YNG INTERN BIV 4+T+125	GERMANY	AYSTETTEN	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2562
YNG RANGE WILDFLECKEN	GERMANY	WILDFLECKEN	KISSINGEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2562
YNG + STORAGE AREA FRIEDBERG	GERMANY	FRIEDBERG	FRIEDBERG	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2563
YNG+STOR RHEINGRAFENST 0K+BT+5	GERMANY	BAD KREUZNACH	RHEINLAND+PFALZ	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2564
TOMPKINS BKS	GERMANY	SCHWETZINGEN	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2565
TRANS TERMINAL	GERMANY	MANNHEIM	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2567
TRANSIENT BILLETTS NURNBERG	GERMANY	NURNBERG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2567
TRNSQ + COMM PRUEH	GERMANY	ORNDT	BITBURG-PRUEH	ACTIVE	AREJR	C-2568

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
 ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
TROOP BILLETTS BAD Mergenheim	GERMANY	BAD Mergenheim	BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2569
TROOP HSB FRANKFURT	GERMANY	FRANKFURT MAIN	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2569
TURLEY BKS	GERMANY	MANNHEIM	BADEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2570
VALDES BKS LUDWIGSBURG	GERMANY	LUDWIGSBURG	BADEN WUERTTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2571
WFF STA FRANKENWARTER	GERMANY	WURZBURG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2572
WALLAGE + MCGEE BKS	GERMANY	STUTTGART	BADEN WUERTTEMBERG	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2572
WARNER BKS BAMBERG	GERMANY	BAMBERG	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2573
WARNER COMMISSARY NORTH	GERMANY	MUNICH	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2574
WATERWORK 2 VOGELWEH	GERMANY	KAISERSLAUTERN	PALATINATE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2575
WATERWORKS HOPPSTAEDTEN	GERMANY	HOPPSTAEDTEN	BIKKENFELD	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2575
WATERWORKS ODMONT	GERMANY	ODMOVT	BITBURG-PRUEM	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2576
WATERWORKS PFEFFELBACH	GERMANY	PFEFFELBACH	KUSEL	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2577
WEATHER STA PIRHASENS	GERMANY	ZWEIBRUECKEN	ZWEIBRUECKEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2577
WEIEROF AREA K1R163	GERMANY	KIRCHHEIMBOLAND	PALATINATE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2578
WETZEL KASERNE BAUMHOLDER	GERMANY	BAUMHOLDER	BIKKENFELD	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2579
WHARTON BKS HEILBRONN	GERMANY	HEILBRONN	BADEN WUERTTBG	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2580
WILKIN BKS	GERMANY	NEU ULM	BAVARIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2581
WILKIN BKS	GERMANY	KORNWESTHEIM	LUDWIGSBURG	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2582
WINTERMACH STORAGE AREA	GERMANY	IDAR OBERSTEIN	BIKKENFELD	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2583
WBLFGANG KASERNE	GERMANY	NANAU	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2583
WMTR + REV STA LOHNSFELD	GERMANY	LOHNSFELD	ROCKENHAUSEN	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2584
YORKHOF KASERNE	GERMANY	NANAU	HEESSE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2585
AMMO AREA	ITALY	PISA	TOSCANA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2586
AMMO STORAGE RIVERSIDE	ITALY	VICENZA	VENETO	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2586
BASIC LOAD STOR AREA	ITALY	VICENZA	VENETO	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2587
BOSCONANTICO SUB POST	ITALY	VEROVA	VENETO	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2587
CALABRONE HOSPITAL	ITALY	LIJORNNO	TOSCANA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2588
CAMP BARBY	ITALY	PISA	TOSCANA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2589
CAMP EDERLE	ITALY	VICENZA	VENETO	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2590
DEPH MSG VICENZA	ITALY	VICENZA	VENETO	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2592
NGO OPEN MESS TIRRENTIA	ITALY	PISA	TOSCANA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2592
RECREATIONAL AREA TIRRENTIA	ITALY	PISA	TOSCANA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2593
RIVERSIDE SCHOOL	ITALY	VEROVA	VENETO	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2593
SUPPLY MAINTENANCE AREA	ITALY	LIJORNNO	TOSCANA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2594
TROPOSCATTER SITE COLTANO	ITALY	PISA	TOSCANA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2595
TROPOSCATTER SITE FINALE	ITALY	FINALE LIGURE	LIGURIA	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2595
AGIZUKI AMMO COMPLEX	JAPAN	KURE SHI		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2596
BBLO TRAINING RANGE	JAPAN	ISHIKAWA CITY		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2598
CAMP KUMAE	JAPAN	KOZA		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2598
CAMP NERCY	JAPAN	NAMA		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2599
CAMP ZAMA	JAPAN	SAGAMIHARA CITY		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2600
CHIBANA AMMO DEPOT	JAPAN	KOZA		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2603
CHIBANA ARMY ANNEX	JAPAN	KOZA CITY		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2604
PUTENNA ARMY ANNEX	JAPAN	NAMA		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2605
WENOKO AMMO DEPOT	JAPAN	ISHIKAWA		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2605
JOINT ORD EXPLOSIVES DEM AREA	JAPAN	ISHIKAWA CITY		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2606
KACHIN WANTS AREA A	JAPAN	KOZA		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2607
KASHIJI ARMY ANNEX	JAPAN	KOZA		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2607
KURASAKI SCHOOL AREA	JAPAN	KOZA		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2608
MAKIMINATO MSG AREA	JAPAN	NAMA		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2608
MAKIMINATO SVC AREA	JAPAN	NAMA		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2609

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COOPY	STATUS	COMAND	PAGE NUMBER
BANA BORT	JAPAN	HAMA		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2611
BOUNA REST CEN	JAPAN	ISHIKAWA		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2612
PBL FACILITIES	JAPAN			ACTIVE	USDA	C-2612
SAGAMI ARMY DEPOT	JAPAN	SAGAMIHARA CITY		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2613
SITE NAKANO	JAPAN	KOZA		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2616
TENDAY COMM SITE	JAPAN	ISHIKAWA 4 MI		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2616
YOKYO ARMY COMPLEX	JAPAN	TOKYO		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2617
YBII STATION	JAPAN	KOZA		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2618
URASOE ARMY ANNEX	JAPAN	URASOE		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2619
YAFUSE COMM SITE	JAPAN	ISHIKAWA		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2619
YOKOHAMA ARMY COMPLEX	JAPAN	YOKOHAMA KAWASA		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2620
ZUMPERAN COMM SITE	JAPAN	KOZA		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2622
4 PAPA 1	KOREA	KUMCHON - RI	PAJU-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2623
8TH ARMY RETREAT CENTER	KOREA	SEOUL	SEOUL	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2623
AFKN TRANSMITTER HILL 343	KOREA	SEOUL	SEOUL	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2624
ALAMO ASA	KOREA	TONGCHON	TONGCHON-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2625
A-220 AIRFIELD	KOREA	TONGDUCHON-UP	TONGDUCHON-UP	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2625
BAYONET TRAINING AREA	KOREA	POCHON	POCHON-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2626
BAYONET SIGNAL SITE	KOREA	YONGIN	YONGIN-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2626
BEASON	KOREA	YANG PYONG-UP	YANGPYONG-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2626
BROOKLYN	KOREA	YANGSAN	YANGSAN-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2627
BULLS-EYE 01	KOREA	KUMCHON-NI	PAJU-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2628
BULLS-EYE 02	KOREA	KUMCHON-NI	CHANGDANGUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2628
BYOKJAE COMBAT TRAIL	KOREA	KUMCHON NI	PAJU-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2629
CAMP ANGE	KOREA	TAEJIN	DAEDOK-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2629
CAMP AQUARIUS	KOREA	KUMCHON-RI	PAJU-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2630
CAMP BAKER	KOREA	SEOUL	SEOUL	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2631
CAMP CARROLL	KOREA	HAEGWAN	CHILBO-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2631
CAMP CASEY	KOREA	TONGDUCHON-NI	YANGJU-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2633
CAMP CASTLE	KOREA	TONGDUCHON-NI	YANGJU-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2634
CAMP COINER	KOREA	SEOUL	SEOUL	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2635
CAMP COLBERY	KOREA	SEOUL	KWANJU-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2637
CAMP DODGE	KOREA	KUMCHON NI	CHANGDANGUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2638
CAMP EDWARDS	KOREA	KUMCHON-NI	PAJU-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2638
CAMP EDWARDS EAST	KOREA	KUMCHON NI	PAJU GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2639
CAMP EILBR	KOREA	KINPO	PUCHON-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2640
CAMP ESSAYONS	KOREA	UIJONGBU	UIJONGBU-CI	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2641
CAMP FALLING WATER	KOREA	UIJONG BU	UIJONGBU-CI	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2642
CAMP FLOWERS	KOREA	KUMCHON-RI	PAJU-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2643
CAMP GARRY OWEN	KOREA	KUMCHON-RI	PAJU-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2644
CAMP GIANT	KOREA	KUMCHON RI	PAJU-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2645
CAMP GONES	KOREA	BUPYONG	KINPO-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2646
CAMP GRAY ANNEX	KOREA	SEOUL	SEOUL	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2646
CAMP GREAVES	KOREA	KUMCHON NI	CHANGDAN-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2647
CAMP HANDRICH	KOREA	HASAN	KYONGSANGNAN-DO	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2648
CAMP HENRY	KOREA	TAEGU	TAEGU	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2649
CAMP HILL	KOREA	UIJONGBU	KOYANG-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2650
CAMP HOLBY	KOREA	TONGDUCHON-NI	YANGJU-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2651
CAMP HOWARD	KOREA	SONG HWAN HTON	CHONWON-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2652
CAMP HOWZE	KOREA	KUMCHON NI	PAJU-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2653
CAMP MUMPHREYS	KOREA	PYONG TAEK	PYONGTAEK-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2654

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
 ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
CAMP INDIAN	KOREA	UIJONGBU	YANGJU+GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2656
CAMP IRWIN	KOREA	KUMCHON RI	PAJU+GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2657
CAMP JACKSON	KOREA	UIJONG BU	UIJONGBU+CI	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2658
CAMP KIM	KOREA	SEOUL	SEOUL	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2659
CAMP KYLE	KOREA	UIJONG BU	UIJONGBU+CI	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2660
CAMP LAVERE	KOREA	KUMCHON+RI	PAJU-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2661
CAMP LIBBY PDL	KOREA	POHANG	POHANG	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2661
CAMP LONG	KOREA	WON JU CITY	WONJU+CI	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2662
CAMP MARKET	KOREA	BUPYONG	BUPYONG	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2663
CAMP MERCER	KOREA	KIMPO	PUCHON+GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2665
CAMP MORTER	KOREA	UIJONG BU	YANGJU+GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2666
CAMP NEPTUNE	KOREA	KUMCHON+RI	PAJU-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2667
CAMP NIMBLE	KOREA	TONGDUCHON+RI	YANGJU+GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2667
CAMP PAGE	KOREA	CHUN CHON	CHUN CHON+CI	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2668
CAMP PELHAM	KOREA	KUMCHON RI	PAJU+GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2669
CAMP POSSIDOR	KOREA	KUMCHON+RI	PAJU+GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2670
CAMP RED CLOUD	KOREA	UIJONG BU	UIJONGBU+CI	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2671
CAMP BEARS	KOREA	UIJONG+BU	UIJONGBU+CI	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2672
CAMP STANLEY	KOREA	UIJONG BU	YANGJU+GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2673
CAMP THOMPSON	KOREA	ANYANG+UP	SIHUNG+GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2674
CAMP WALKER	KOREA	TAEJU CITY	TAEJU	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2676
CHANG SAN	KOREA	PUSAN	PUSAN CITY	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2677
CHANJIE BLOCK	KOREA	KUMCHON IR	PAJU+GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2678
CHEJUDDO TRAINING CENTER	KOREA	MOSULPO	NAM C+EU+GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2679
CHINHAE AMMO PORT	KOREA	CHINHAE	CHANG+NON+GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2679
CONCORD	KOREA	UIJONGBU	UIJONGBU+CI	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2680
DART BOARD	KOREA	TAEJU CITY	DALSONG+CHUNGTO+GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2681
DIST ENGR COMPOUND	KOREA	SEOUL	SEOUL	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2681
FIRE STATION 17	KOREA	SEOUL	SEOUL	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2683
FREEDOM BRIDGE	KOREA	KUMCHON RI	CHANGDAN+GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2683
GIMBOLS	KOREA	TONGDUCHON	YANGJU+GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2684
GUN TRAINING AREA	KOREA	YONCHON	KYONGGI+DO	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2684
HIALEAH	KOREA	PUSAN	PUSAN CITY	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2684
HIGH POINT	KOREA	CHONAN CITY	CHONAN+GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2686
HWAAK SAN AFKN EVENREACH ATC	KOREA	KAPYONG	KAPYONG+GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2686
KAMAK SAN ASA	KOREA	SIMSANG+RI	YONCHON+GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2687
KIMPO	KOREA	KIMPO	KIMPO, SEOUL	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2688
KITTYHAWK	KOREA	KUMCHON RI	CHANGDAN+GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2689
K16 AIRFIELD	KOREA	SEOUL	SEOUL	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2690
K19 AIRFIELD	KOREA	PUSAN	PUSAN CITY	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2691
KORYOSAN ASA	KOREA	KANGWA CITY	KANG HWA+GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2691
KOVANG AMMO DEPOT	KOREA	UIJONG BU	KOYANG GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2692
LA GUARDIA	KOREA	UIJONG+BU	UIJONGBU+CI	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2693
LEWINGTON	KOREA	KUMCHON RI	PAJU GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2694
LIBERTY HELL	KOREA	KUMCHON - RI	CHANGDAN+GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2694
LITTLE INCH	KOREA	KUNSAN CITY	KUNSAN+CI	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2695
MADISON	KOREA	SUMON CITY	HWASONG+GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2696
M84V AMMUNITION DEPOT	KOREA	MASAN	CHANGSON+GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2697
M87LE	KOREA	UIJONG BU	YANGJU+GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2697
MORSE	KOREA	SEOUL	SEOUL	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2698
MALVA HOTEL	KOREA	SEOUL	SEOUL	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2698

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	COMAND	PAGE NUMBER
NIBLO BKS	KOREA	SEOUL	SEOUL	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2699
ORLEANS	KOREA	PUSAN	PUSAN CITY	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2700
P D S K	KOREA	POHANG	POHANG	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2701
PAPYONG SAN ATC	KOREA	KUMCHON-RI	NEPAJU-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2702
PULHOSAN	KOREA	KIMHAE	KIMHAE-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2702
PUSAN STORAGE FACILITY	KOREA	PUSAN	PUSAN CITY	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2702
PYONGTAEK CPK AREA	KOREA	PYONGTAEK+UP	PYONGTAEK-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2704
RICHMOND	KOREA	TAEJON	TAEDOK-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2705
SALEM	KOREA	WAEGWAN	SONSAN = CHILKOKI-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2705
SEA RANGE	KOREA	TAECHON RI	BORYONG-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2706
SEATTLE	KOREA	INCHON	INCHON	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2707
SEOUL POL SP DIA	KOREA	SEOUL	SEOUL	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2708
SHINBUK RELAY	KOREA	POCHON	POCHON-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2709
SITE 01	KOREA	INCHON	INCHON	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2709
SITE 02	KOREA	YDU+UP	YDU-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2710
SITE 03	KOREA	CHINCHON+UP	CHINCHON-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2711
SITE 04	KOREA	SOSAN+UP	SOSAN-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2712
SITE 05	KOREA	TAECHON UP	BORYONG-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2713
SITE 06	KOREA	KIMJAE+UP	KIMJAE-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2715
SITE 32	KOREA	TONGDUCHON	YANGJU-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2716
SITE 33	KOREA	SEOUL	SIHUNG-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2716
SITE 34	KOREA	UIJONGRU	YANGJU-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2717
SITE 36	KOREA	UIJONGRU	YANGJU-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2718
SITE 37	KOREA	SUMONGCITY	HMASONG-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2719
SITE 38	KOREA	PYONGTAEK+UP	PYONGTAEK-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2720
SITE 41	KOREA	ANYANG+UP	SIHUNG-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2721
SITE 42	KOREA	INCHON	KIMPO-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2722
SITE 43	KOREA	SUCHON+UP	SUCHON-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2723
SITE 44	KOREA	KUNSAN	OKKU-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2724
SITE 45	KOREA	ANSONG+UP	ANSONG-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2725
SITE 46	KOREA	TANGJU'N UP	TANGCHIN-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2727
SITE 74	KOREA	SEOUL	SEOUL	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2728
SITE 76	KOREA	HONG SONG	HONGSONG-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2729
SONG 50	KOREA	TAEJU CITY	TALSONG-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2730
SP 31	KOREA	SEOUL	SEOUL	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2730
SP 47	KOREA	TAEJU	TAEJU	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2731
SP 51B	KOREA	SEOUL	SEOUL	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2732
STANTON AFD	KOREA	KUMCHON RI	PAJU-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2732
TACOMA	KOREA	KUNSAN CITY	OKKU-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2733
TAEJON POL	KOREA	TAEJON+CITY	TAEJON+CITY	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2734
TANGO	KOREA	SEOUL	SEOUL	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2735
TORONGSAN AMMO CEN	KOREA	UIJONG BU	UIJONG BU+CI	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2735
UNITY TEMPLE	KOREA	KUMCHON RI	PAJU-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2736
WAEGWAN POL	KOREA	WAEGWAN	CHILKOKI-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2737
WATKINS RANGE	KOREA	UNCHON+NI	POCHON-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2738
YONG PYONG	KOREA	TONGDUCHON+NI	POCHON-GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2738
YONGSAN MAIN	KOREA	SEOUL	SEOUL	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2739
YONGSAN SOUTH	KOREA	SEOUL	SEOUL	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2740
ZOEHLER STATION	KOREA	PYONG TAEK	PYONGTAEK GUN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2742
COMM SITE HOEK VAN HOLLAND	NETHERLANDS	HOEK VAN HOLLAND		ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2743
COMM SITE STEENHIJERHOLD	NETHERLANDS	STEENHIJK		ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2744

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY
ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

INSTALLATION NAME	STATE	NEAREST CITY	COUNTY	STATUS	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
CDHM SITE THARDE	NETHERLANDS	ZWOLLE		ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2744
CDHM SITE VOLKEL	NETHERLANDS	VOLKEL		ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2745
ENNA NINE SCHINNEH	NETHERLANDS	BRUNSSUM	LIMBURG PROVINCE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2745
CASCAJAL COROTU MIL RES	PANAMA	BALBOA		INACTIVE	FCOM	C-2746
ESPIGANDA MIL RES	PANAMA	CRISTOBAL		INACTIVE	FCOM	C-2746
LAS MINAS MIL RES	PANAMA	CRISTOBAL		INACTIVE	FCOM	C-2746
BANG PLA SIGNAL SITE	THAILAND	BANGKOK		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2747
CAMP FRIENDSHIP KORAT	THAILAND	KORAT		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2748
CAMP SAMAE SAN	THAILAND	SATTAMIP		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2749
CAMP YAYAMA	THAILAND	SATTAMIP		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2751
CHIENGMAI RADIO RESEARCH SITE	THAILAND	CHIENGMAI		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2752
DOM HUANG ARMY AIR TERMINAL	THAILAND	BANGKOK		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2752
GREEN HILL SIGNAL SITE	THAILAND	PAK CHONG		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2753
IGS PHITSANULOK	THAILAND	NAKHON SAWAN		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2753
IGS SITE TAKHLI AIR BASE	THAILAND	NAKHON SAWAN		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2754
IGS SITE TAKHLI HILL	THAILAND	NAKHON SAWAN		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2754
KHON KAEN SIGNAL SITE	THAILAND	KHON KAEN		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2755
NAKHON PHANOM RTAFB SIGNAL SITE	THAILAND	NAKHON PHANOM		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2756
PEPPERGRINDER	THAILAND	UDORN		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2756
PHU HU SIGNAL SITE	THAILAND	MUKDAHAN		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2758
RAMASUN STATION	THAILAND	UDORN		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2758
SAKON NAKHON SIGNAL SITE	THAILAND	SAKON NAKHON		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2760
SATTAMIP SIGNAL SITE	THAILAND	SATTAMIP		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2760
SIRACHA POL SITE	THAILAND	SIRACHA		INACTIVE	USDA	C-2761
SIRACHA SIGNAL SITE	THAILAND	SIRACHA		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2762
TAKHLI ASP	THAILAND	NAKHON SWAN		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2762
TUNG MAHAHEK SIGNAL SITE	THAILAND	BANGKOK		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2763
UBON DF SITE	THAILAND	UBON		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2763
UBON RTAFB SIGNAL SITE	THAILAND	UBON		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2764
UDORN SIGNAL SITE	THAILAND	UDORN		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2765
U-TAPAO AFB SIGNAL SITE	THAILAND	SATTAMIP		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2765
WARIN SIGNAL SITE	THAILAND	WARIN		ACTIVE	USDA	C-2766
DIOGENES STA	TURKEY	SINOP		ACTIVE	ASA	C-2766
ADMIN AND SUP BLDG-TAIPEI	TAIWAN	TAIPEI	TAIPEI	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2768
CDHM CENTER GOLD MTN	TAIWAN	TAIPEI	YANG HING SHAN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2769
CDHM CENTER TAINAN	TAIWAN	TAINAN	TAINAN HSIEN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2769
GRASS MTN DCS RELAY TNL	TAIWAN	TAIPEI	YANG-HING-SHAN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2770
RADIO RELAY CHIAYI	TAIWAN	CHIAYI	CHIAYI HSIEN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2770
SCATTER STA 12 SEVEN STAR MT	TAIWAN	TAIPEI	YANG-HING-SHAN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2771
SCATTER STATION-13 JOZON MT	TAIWAN	KAOHSIUNG	KAOHSIUNG HSIEN	ACTIVE	USDA	C-2772
BURTONWOOD ARMY DEPOT	UNITED KINGDOM	WARRINGTON	LANCASHIRE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2772
CLS STOR CAERMENT	UNITED KINGDOM	CHEPSTON	MONMOUTHSHIRE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2774
FAMILY HSG AREA BURTONWOOD	UNITED KINGDOM	WARRINGTON	LANCASHIRE	ACTIVE	AREUR	C-2775
HENWITH HILL STA	UNITED KINGDOM	HARROGATE		ACTIVE		C-2775

ALPHABETICAL ACTIVITY INDEX WORLD-WIDE

ACTIVITY	CITY/COUNTY	STATE/COUNTRY	ACTIVITY CLASS	STATUS	MAJOR CLAIMANT	NAVAL UIC	PAGE	
PUBS & PRINTING SERVICE RADIO STATION	PEARL HARBOR	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEP	14 62707	3-010207	
	CULDER	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELCM	01 63038	3-010262	
RECRUITING DISTRICT REGIONAL DENTAL CENTER	SNODHOMISH	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELCM	13 70273	3-010546	
	NEW YORK NEW YORK	UNITED KINGDOM	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELCM	31 63395	3-030095	
	PEARL HARBOR	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUPERS	03 62445	3-010365	
	NEWPORT	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	14 62119	3-010206	
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	NORFOLK	RHODE ISLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	01 66023	3-010432	
	CAMP PENDLETON	GUAM	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	05 62753	3-010516	
	LONG BEACH	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	11 68094	3-010112	
	OAKLAND	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	11 68090	3-010111	
	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	12 68097	3-010113	
	JACKSONVILLE	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	11 68056	3-010110	
	GREAT LAKES	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	06 68085	3-010177	
	CAMP LEZUEME	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	09 68092	3-010227	
	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	05 68093	3-010384	
	NEWPORT	RHODE ISLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	04 68101	3-010422	
	CHARLESTON	SOUTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	06 68088	3-010450	
	PORTSMOUTH	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	05 68818	3-010521	
	BREHERTON	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	13 68095	3-010545	
	REGIONAL MEDICAL CLINIC	GUAM	GUAM	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	40 68096	3-020009
		PEARL HARBOR	JAPAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	40 68096	3-030037
	RESEARCH OFFICE	PORTSMOUTH	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	14 68098	3-010213
		STAMFORD	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	01 62119	3-010256
RESERVE CENTER	SIERRA	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	ONR	12 91734	3-010228	
	BIRMINGHAM	ALABAMA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61982	3-010004	
	GADSDEN	ALABAMA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61972	3-010004	
	HURTSVILLE	ALABAMA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 62247	3-010004	
	MOBILE	ALABAMA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61984	3-010004	
	MONTGOMERY	ALABAMA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61947	3-010003	
	TUSCALOOSA	ALABAMA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61952	3-010004	
	PHOENIX	ARIZONA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	11 62107	3-010015	
	TUCSON	ARIZONA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	11 62107	3-010015	
	FORT SMITH	ARKANSAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	08 61937	3-010019	
	LITTLE ROCK	ARKANSAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61937	3-010019	
	ALABAMA	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	12 62116	3-010079	
	BANKERSFIELD	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	11 62111	3-010078	
	ELCINO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	12 62121	3-010081	
	FRESNO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	12 62121	3-010081	
	LOS ANGELES	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	12 62121	3-010081	
	MONTBERRY	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	11 62103	3-010076	
	PASADENA	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	12 62121	3-010081	
	POHONA	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	11 62113	3-010078	
	SACRAMENTO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	11 62818	3-010095	
	SAN BERNARDINO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61911	3-010160	
	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	11 62114	3-010079	
	SAN JOSE	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	11 62106	3-010077	
	SAN MATEO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	12 62128	3-010081	
	SANTA BARBARA	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	12 62805	3-010095	
	STOCKTON	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	11 62105	3-010077	
	COLORADO SPRINGS	COLORADO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62130	3-010125	
	DENVER	COLORADO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62123	3-010124	
	PUEBLO	COLORADO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62130	3-010125	
	BRIDGEFORD	CONNECTICUT	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62125	3-010124	
	HARTFORD	CONNECTICUT	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61865	3-010128	
	NEW HAVEN	CONNECTICUT	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61835	3-010128	
	STAMFORD	CONNECTICUT	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61866	3-010129	
	WATERBURY	CONNECTICUT	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 62252	3-010129	
	WILMINGTON	DELAWARE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61857	3-010128	
	DAYTONA BEACH	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	04 61876	3-010134	
	GAINESVILLE	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 62391	3-010166	
	JACKSONVILLE	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61926	3-010162	
	MIAMI	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61927	3-010163	
	ORLANDO	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61929	3-010163	
	RIVIERA BEACH	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61929	3-010164	
	ST PETERSBURG	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61931	3-010165	
	TAMPA	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61930	3-010164	
	ATLANTA	GEORGIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61915	3-010184	
	AUGUSTA	GEORGIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61910	3-010183	
	COLUMBUS	GEORGIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61933	3-010165	
	MACON	GEORGIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61913	3-010184	
SAVANNAH	GEORGIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61919	3-010184		
HONOLULU	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 62154	3-010185		
BOISE	IDAHO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	13 62139	3-010216		
VERMILION	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62066	3-010223		
CHICAGO	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62062	3-010223		
DECATUR	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62037	3-010222		
EAST PEORIA	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62062	3-010223		
FOREST PARK	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62037	3-010222		
GREAT LAKES	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62037	3-010222		
JOLIET	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 66231	3-010226		
ROCKFORD	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 61997	3-010222		
SPRINGFIELD	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62071	3-010224		
ANDERSON	INDIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62056	3-010222		
EVANSVILLE	INDIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62072	3-010233		
FORT WAYNE	INDIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 61984	3-010231		
GARY	INDIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62073	3-010233		
INDIANAPOLIS	INDIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62046	3-010232		
TERRA HAUTE	INDIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62076	3-010234		
BURLINGTON	IOWA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62031	3-010232		
CFDAR RAPIDS	IOWA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 61986	3-010236		
FAVINGFORD	IOWA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 61987	3-010236		
BUS ROGINES	IOWA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 61996	3-010236		
BURBURG	IOWA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62044	3-010237		
WATERLOO	IOWA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62047	3-010237		
HUTCHINSON	KANSAS	EXCESS NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62042	3-010237		
TOPEKA	KANSAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62042	3-010237		
WICHITA	KANSAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62041	3-010240		
LEXINGTON	KENTUCKY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62040	3-010240		
			TEMP	CNAVRES	05 62077	3-010244		

ALPHABETICAL ACTIVITY INDEX WORLD-WIDE

ACTIVITY	CITY/COUNTY	STATE/COUNTRY	ACTIVITY CLASS	STATUS	MAJOR CLAIMANT	NAVAL UIC DIST	PAGE
RESERVE CENTER	LOUISVILLE	KENTUCKY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	05 62078	3-010245
	OWENSBORO	KENTUCKY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	05 62021	3-010245
	ALEXANDRIA	LOUISIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	08 61973	3-010252
	BATON ROUGE	LOUISIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	08 61940	3-010252
	LAFAYETTE	LOUISIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	08 61967	3-010252
	LAKE CHARLES	LOUISIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	08 61978	3-010252
	NEW ORLEANS	LOUISIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	08 61954	3-010252
	SHREVEPORT	LOUISIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	08 61948	3-010252
	AUGUSTA	MAINE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	01 62368	3-010261
	BANGOR	MAINE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	01 61405	3-010261
	KITTERY	MAINE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	01 61814	3-010261
	PORTLAND	MAINE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	01 61404	3-010260
	ADELPHI	MARYLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	21 63039	3-010267
	BALTIMORE	MARYLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	05 61897	3-010265
	CUMBERLAND	MARYLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	05 61902	3-010264
	BROCKTON	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	01 61806	3-010272
	FALL RIVER	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	01 61817	3-010264
	LAWRENCE	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	01 61801	3-010267
	NEW BEDFORD	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	01 61808	3-010263
	PITTSFIELD	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	01 61818	3-010262
	QUINCY	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	01 61803	3-010272
	SPRINGFIELD	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	01 61707	3-010273
	WORCESTER	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	01 61815	3-010273
	BATTLE CREEK	MICHIGAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62088	3-010310
	BENTON HARBOR	MICHIGAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62030	3-010309
	CADILLAC	MICHIGAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62053	3-010308
	DETOIT	MICHIGAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62034	3-010308
	FLINT	MICHIGAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62011	3-010310
	GRAND RAPIDS	MICHIGAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62082	3-010310
	HANCOCK	MICHIGAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62021	3-010309
	LANSING	MICHIGAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62010	3-010309
	MUSKOGON	MICHIGAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62056	3-010311
	PORT HURON	MICHIGAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62220	3-010312
	SAGINAW	MICHIGAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62018	3-010312
	SOUTHFIELD	MICHIGAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62046	3-010319
	DULUTH	MINNESOTA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62057	3-010316
	PORT SNELLING	MINNESOTA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62058	3-010316
	JACKSON	MISSISSIPPI	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61955	3-010311
	JOE GARLAND	MISSISSIPPI	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 61808	3-010322
	HANNIBAL	MISSOURI	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62251	3-010325
	JOPLIN	MISSOURI	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62049	3-010324
	KANSAS CITY	MISSOURI	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62025	3-010325
	ST JOSEPH	MISSOURI	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62090	3-010325
	ST LOUIS	MISSOURI	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 61932	3-010324
	BILLINGS	MONTANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	13 62128	3-010327
	BUTTE	MONTANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	13 62143	3-010327
	LINCOLN	NEBRASKA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62069	3-010349
	LAS VEGAS	NEVADA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	11 62128	3-010352
	RENO	NEVADA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	12 62127	3-010352
	HANCHEDSTER	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	01 61809	3-010352
	ATLANTIC CITY	NEW JERSEY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	04 61682	3-010352
	CAMDEN	NEW JERSEY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	04 61988	3-010352
	CLIFTON	NEW JERSEY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61860	3-010341
	ELIZABETH	NEW JERSEY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61849	3-010341
	JERSEY CITY	NEW JERSEY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61959	3-010340
	PERTH AMBOY	NEW JERSEY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61623	3-010340
	TRENTON	NEW JERSEY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	04 62028	3-010342
	ALBUQUERQUE	NEW MEXICO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	08 62108	3-010358
	ALBANY	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61861	3-010352
	BINGHAMTON	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61833	3-010357
	BROOKLYN	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61028	3-010356
	BUFFALO	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61882	3-010352
	FRESHOPT	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61868	3-010364
	GLENS FALLS	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 62268	3-010386
	HORSEHEADS	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61834	3-010357
	HUNTINGTON	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61869	3-010368
	JAMESTOWN	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61837	3-010358
	LIVERPOOL	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61803	3-010362
	NEW ROCHELLE	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61886	3-010360
	NEW WINDSOR	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61854	3-010361
	NEW YORK -BRONX	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61843	3-010359
	OSNEGO	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61862	3-010362
	POUGHKEEPSIE	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61888	3-010361
	ROCHESTER	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	13 61839	3-010362
	SCOTIA	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61025	3-010356
	TROY	NEW YORK	EXCESS NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61830	3-010357
	UTICA	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	11 61864	3-010352
	WATERBURY	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61851	3-010351
	WHITESTONE	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61844	3-010360
	YONKERS	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61867	3-010363
	YOUNGSTOWN	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61829	3-010358
	ASHEVILLE	NORTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61920	3-010379
	CHARLOTTE	NORTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61917	3-010379
	GREENSBORO	NORTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61921	3-010379
	RALEIGH	NORTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61923	3-010379
	WILMINGTON	NORTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61916	3-010378
	WISCONSIN SALEM	NORTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61924	3-010379
	FARGO	NORTH DAKOTA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62091	3-010377
	AKRON	OHIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	04 62092	3-010391
	CINCINNATI	OHIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	04 62094	3-010391
	CLEVELAND	OHIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	04 62378	3-010393
	COLUMBUS	OHIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	04 62095	3-010392
	DAYTON	OHIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	04 62055	3-010389
	LIMA	OHIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	04 62050	3-010390
	LOHAS	OHIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	04 62076	3-010392
	MANSFIELD	OHIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	04 62063	3-010389
	TOLUIDO	OHIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	04 61974	3-010389
	YOUNGSTOWN	OHIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	04 62081	3-010391
	MCALISTER	OKLAHOMA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	08 62197	3-010401
	STILLWATER	OKLAHOMA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	08 61959	3-010401
	TULSA	OKLAHOMA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	08 61938	3-010401
	EUGENE	OREGON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	13 62298	3-010402

ALPHABETICAL ACTIVITY INDEX WORLD-WIDE

ACTIVITY	CITY/COUNTY	STATE/COUNTRY	ACTIVITY CLASS	STATUS	MAJOR CLAIMANT	NAVAL UIC	PAGE
RESERVE CENTER	PORTLAND	OREGON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	13 62146	3-010400
	SEASIDE	OREGON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	13 62250	3-010411
	ALLENTOWN	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	04 61080	3-010414
	ALTOONA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	04 61883	3-010415
	AVOCA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	04 62355	3-010421
	ERIE	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	04 61078	3-010474
	FOLFON	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	04 61884	3-010415
	HARRISBURG	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	04 61897	3-010413
	HAZLETON	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	04 61885	3-010416
	JOHNSTON	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	04 61886	3-010416
	LANCASTER	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	04 61893	3-010417
	MCKESPORT	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	04 61889	3-010417
	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	04 61874	3-010413
	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	04 61870	3-010413
	PITTSBURGH	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	04 62952	3-010419
	READING	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	04 61881	3-010414
	WILLIAMSPORT	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	04 61893	3-010417
	PROVIDENCE	RHODE ISLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	01 61821	3-010428
	CHARLESTON	SOUTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61911	3-010486
	COLUMBIA	SOUTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61912	3-010486
	GREENVILLE	SOUTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 62375	3-010457
	SPARTANBURG	SOUTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 62249	3-010487
	STONY FALLS	SOUTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62068	3-010451
	HAWKINS	TENNESSEE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61956	3-010555
	CHATTANOOGA	TENNESSEE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61954	3-010454
	KNOXVILLE	TENNESSEE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61958	3-010455
	MEMPHIS	TENNESSEE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61962	3-010456
	NASHVILLE	TENNESSEE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61961	3-010456
	ABILENE	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	08 62257	3-010474
	ARAHILLO	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	08 61959	3-010470
	AUSTIN	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	08 61966	3-010471
	BEAUMONT	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	08 61966	3-010471
	DALLAS	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	08 61979	3-010472
	EL PASO	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	08 61980	3-010472
	FORT WORTH	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	08 61964	3-010471
	GALVESTON	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	08 61939	3-010469
	HOUSTON	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	08 61982	3-010473
	SAN ANTONIO	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	08 61982	3-010473
	WACO	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	08 62748	3-010474
	WICHITA FALLS	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	08 61983	3-010473
	ODDEN	UTAH	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	12 62124	3-010481
	SALT LAKE CITY	UTAH	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	12 62126	3-010481
	BURLINGTON	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	05 61906	3-010513
	ALEXANDRIA	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	21 62820	3-010416
	LYNCHBURG	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	05 61906	3-010513
	MEMPHOT NEWS	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	05 61906	3-010512
	RICHMOND	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	05 61900	3-010512
ROANOKE	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	05 61905	3-010512	
FAUNTON	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	05 62276	3-010513	
VIRGINIA BEACH	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	05 63438	3-010519	
EVERETT	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	13 62144	3-010542	
SEATTLE	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	13 62138	3-010542	
SPOKANE	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	13 62146	3-010542	
TACOMA	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	13 62135	3-010540	
HOUSTON	WEST VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	05 61903	3-010548	
PARRERSBURG	WEST VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	TEMP	CNAVRES	05 63465	3-010550	
SOUTH CHARLESTON	WEST VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	05 61901	3-010548	
WHEELING	WEST VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	05 61904	3-010549	
GREEN BAY	WISCONSIN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 61989	3-010553	
LA CROSSE	WISCONSIN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62066	3-010554	
MILWAUKEE	WISCONSIN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62035	3-010553	
OSHKOSH	WISCONSIN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62033	3-010553	
RACINE	WISCONSIN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62101	3-010555	
SHEBOGAN	WISCONSIN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62052	3-010554	
CHEYENNE	WYOMING	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62142	3-010557	
SHEFFIELD	ALABAMA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 62258	3-010005	
FAYETTEVILLE	ARKANSAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	08 63248	3-010020	
HOT SPRINGS	ARKANSAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	08 63251	3-010020	
CHICO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	12 63514	3-010101	
EUREKA	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	12 63517	3-010101	
HAYWARD	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	12 63518	3-010102	
REDDING	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	12 63524	3-010102	
SAN LUIS OBISPO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	12 63527	3-010103	
SANTA ROSA	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	12 63528	3-010103	
BRADENTON	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 63478	3-010171	
MELBOURNE	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 65220	3-010173	
WINTER HAVEN	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 63484	3-010172	
BANNOCK	IDaho	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	13 63550	3-010217	
GALESBURG	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 63495	3-010225	
BLOOMINGTON	INDIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 63490	3-010234	
ARKANSAS CITY	KANSAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 63489	3-010240	
EMPIRIA	KANSAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 63493	3-010241	
MANHATTAN	KANSAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 63499	3-010241	
PARSONS	KANSAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 63502	3-010241	
PADUCAH	KENTUCKY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	05 63464	3-010246	
MONROE	LOUISIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	08 63257	3-010253	
ANN ARBOR	MICHIGAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 66353	3-010313	
ST CLOUD	MINNESOTA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 63505	3-010316	
HATTIESBURG	MISSISSIPPI	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 63472	3-010323	
TANBY	MISSOURI	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 63503	3-010326	
CASCADE	MONTANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	13 63538	3-010328	
MISSOULA	MONTANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	13 63545	3-010328	
HELENA	MONTANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	13 63539	3-010328	
FREMONT	NEBRASKA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 63494	3-010330	
STIRLING	NEW JERSEY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	08 63243	3-010331	
CARLESSAD	NEW MEXICO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	08 63243	3-010349	
LAS CRUCES	NEW MEXICO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	08 63241	3-010350	
SANTA FE	NEW MEXICO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	08 63245	3-010350	
DENRIK	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61840	3-010359	
ITHACA	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 62353	3-010365	
MIDDLETON	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 62356	3-010366	
WASHINGTON	NORTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	05 63466	3-010381	

ALPHABETICAL ACTIVITY INDEX WORLD-WIDE

ACTIVITY	CITY/COUNTY	STATE/COUNTRY	ACTIVITY CLASS	STATUS	MAJOR CLAIMANT	NAVAL UIC	PAGE		
RESERVE FACILITY	PORTSMOUTH	OHIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	04 62088	3-6-0339		
	FAMESVILLE	OHIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	TEMP	NAVRES	04 62085	3-03379		
	COOS BAY	OREGON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	13 63546	3-01003		
	GRANTS PASS	OREGON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	13 63541	3-01002		
	CUMMINGSVILLE	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	04 63457	3-01020		
	LOWER BURELL	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	04 63458	3-01021		
	FLORENCE	SOUTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	06 63469	3-01028		
	ANDERSON	SOUTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	06 63318	3-01028		
	GEORGETOWN	SOUTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	06 61925	3-01045		
	HARLINGEN	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	08 63249	3-01075		
	HIGHLAND	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	08 63485	3-01176		
	PARIS	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	08 63261	3-01075		
	SAN ANGELO	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	08 61957	3-01059		
	ENERHAM	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	08 63266	3-01075		
	TYLER	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	08 63267	3-01176		
	VICTORIA	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	08 63268	3-01075		
	PRYOVO	UTAH	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	12 63522	3-01076		
	ABERDEEN	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	13 62140	3-01020		
	BELLINGHAM	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	13 62141	3-01020		
	CLARKSTON	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	13 63335	3-01074		
	LONGVIEW	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	13 62371	3-01073		
	PASCO	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	13 63548	3-01073		
	PORT ANGELES	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	13 63551	3-01073		
	TUMWATER	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	13 63587	3-01073		
	EAU CLAIRE	WISCONSIN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	09 63492	3-01053		
	STEVENS POINT	WISCONSIN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	09 63900	3-01053		
	RETRAINING COMMAND	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	TEMP	BUFPERS	11 60419	3-01176	
SANTA BARBARA RESEARCH CE		CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE IND COHTP	PERM	CNET	11 63879	3-01072		
SCOL/ACADEMY		MARYLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	21 02161	3-01285		
SCOL/BOILER TECHNICIAN		PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	04 0513A	3-01176		
SCOL/PCSTRADUATE		CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	12 62212	3-01176		
SCOL/SUPPLY CORPS		GEORGIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	05 62741	3-01135		
SCOL/MAR COLLEGE		RHODE ISLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	01 00124	3-01076		
SECURITY GROUP ACT		FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	08 63540	3-01076		
SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY		BONONA	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	10 60754	3-01024	
		WINTER HARBOR	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	31 63073	3-01022	
		SECURITY STATION	WASHINGTON D C	DIST OF COLUMBIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	21 70092	3-01074
			SHIP ENGINEERING CTR	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	04 62586	3-02077
		SHIP REPAIR FAC	GUAM	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	04 62586	3-02077	
	SHIP RESEARCH & DEVM CTR	BETHESDA	MARYLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	04 62758	3-01076	
		BETHESDA	MARYLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	21 00167	3-01135	
	SHIP WEAPON SYS ENGR STA	CAHILL	MAINE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	01 00184	3-01135	
	SHIPS ENGINEERING CTR DIV	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	05 64231	3-01020	
	SHIPS PARTS CONTROL CTR	MECHANICSBURG	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	04 05104	3-01074	
	SHIPYARD	LONG BEACH	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	12 00221	3-01077	
	SOUTHWEST RESEARCH INSTIT	PEARL HARBOR	HAWAII	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	01 00112	3-01024	
		BOSTON	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	01 00102	3-01024	
FORTSMOUTH		NEW HAMPSHIRE	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	04 00151	3-01076		
PHILADELPHIA		PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	04 00151	3-01076		
PHILADELPHIA		PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	04 00151	3-01076		
NORTH CHARLESTON		SOUTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	05 00181	3-01024		
PORTSMOUTH		VIRGINIA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	13 00245	3-01028		
BREMERSTON		WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	13 00245	3-01028		
SPACE SURVEILLANCE FLD OF		SAN ANTONIO	TEXAS	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	ONR	06 93158	3-01077	
		SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	ARIZONA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	CNO	CNO	11 22216	3-01021	
		PINAL	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	CNO	CNO	11 22217	3-01021	
		DANLIGREN	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	21 63138	3-01076	
		DANLIGREN	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	21 63138	3-01076	
	DANLIGREN	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	21 63138	3-01076		
	DANLIGREN	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	21 63138	3-01076		
	DANLIGREN	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	21 63138	3-01076		
	STATION	ADAK	ALASKA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	13 60462	3-01079	
		SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	11 00245	3-01021	
		SAN FRANCISCO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	12 60428	3-01054	
		MAYPORT	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	06 62021	3-01055	
		PEARL HARBOR	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	14 62813	3-01029	
ANNAPOLIS		MARYLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CVSFA	21 62246	3-01074		
NORTH CHARLESTON		SOUTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	06 61165	3-01083		
NORFOLK		VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	05 62688	3-01074		
SUBMARINE BASE		GUAM	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	40 61150	3-01073		
		MIDWAY ISLANDS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	18 62944	3-02021		
		PUERTO RICO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	30 00389	3-01078		
		PUERTO RICO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	30 00389	3-01078		
		VIRGIN ISLANDS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	30 22144	3-01078		
	ICELAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	10 65176	3-01078			
	PHILIPPINES	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	30 63032	3-01029			
	PUERTO RICO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	04 61552	3-03073			
	SPAIN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	TEMP	NAVRES	31 62893	3-03061			
	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	INACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	30 62193	3-03061			
	CONNETTICUT	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	03 00129	3-01076			
	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	14 00314	3-01073			
	SUBMARINE SUPPORT PAC	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	11 63406	3-01076	
YORK		VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	05 65138	3-01073		
OAKLAND		CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	12 00228	3-01133		
SAN DIEGO		CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	11 00244	3-01076		
PEARL HARBOR		HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	14 00044	3-01076		
NORTH CHARLESTON		SOUTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	06 00512	3-01076		
NORFOLK		VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	05 00189	3-01076		
BREMERSTON		WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	13 00245	3-01076		
SCOTIA		NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	03 22223	3-01052		

ALPHABETICAL ACTIVITY INDEX WORLD-WIDE

ACTIVITY	CITY/COUNTY	STATE/COUNTRY	ACTIVITY CLASS	STATUS	MAJOR CLAIMANT	NAVAL UTC DIST	PAGE
SUPPLY DEPOT		GUAM	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	40 61119	3-02002
		JAPAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	40 62649	3-03052
		PHILIPPINES	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	40 00651	3-03071
		CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	12 66890	3-01017
SUPPORT ACT	VALLIJO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	08 00205	3-01047
	NEW ORLEANS	LOUISIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	01 61175	3-01030
	BOSTON	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	09 62587	3-01039
	OMAHA	NEBRASKA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61174	3-01035
	BROOKLYN	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	08 61189	3-01042
	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	13 00255	3-01052
	SEATTLE	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	15 66833	3-02019
		CANAL ZONE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	40 63044	3-03087
		ITALY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVBR	31 62588	3-03033
SUPPORT ACTIVITY	LONG BEACH	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	11 68311	3-01015
SUPVR SHIELDS CONV/REPR	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	11 62791	3-01093
	SAN FRANCISCO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	12 62798	3-01093
	PASCAGOULA	MISSISSIPPI	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	06 62795	3-01030
	NEWPORT NEWS	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	05 62793	3-01016
	SEATTLE	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	13 62799	3-01040
	STURGEON BAY	WISCONSIN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	09 62990	3-01055
		CANAL ZONE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	15 62663	3-02005
		PUERTO RICO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	30 62681	3-02023
SURFACE WEAPONS CENTER	WHITE OAK	MARYLAND	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVMAF	21 60921	3-01028
	DAHLGREN	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVMAF	21 00178	3-01048
SURFACE WEAPONS CTR	FT LAUDERDALE	FLORIDA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVMAF	06 62701	3-01016
SURFACE WEAPONS CTR FIELD	SELOMONS	MARYLAND	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVMAF	21 62339	3-01028
TECHNICAL TRNG CTR	ESCAMBIA	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	06 63082	3-01070
TEST FACILITY	HAMPSON	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVMAF	05 63238	3-01018
TORPEDO STATION	KEYPORT	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	13 00253	3-01051
TRAINING CENTER	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	11 00247	3-01036
	ORLANDO	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	06 65928	3-01074
	GREAT LAKES	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	09 00210	3-01018
	BAHNSFELDER	MARYLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	05 00693	3-01028
TRAINING CENTER/DANGE CTL	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	04 63159	3-01040
TRAINING COMMAND	THOKASTON	MAINE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELECH	31 61602	3-03006
TRIAL COURSE RANGE	FROYINGTOWN	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	01 62622	3-01029
UNDERSEA CENTER	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVMAF	11 66001	3-01010
	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVMAF	11 66001	3-01021
	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVMAF	11 66001	3-01012
UNDERWATER SYSTEMS CENTER	MIDDLETOWN	RHODE ISLAND	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVMAF	01 66608	3-01016
	MIDDLETOWN	RHODE ISLAND	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVMAF	01 66604	3-01013
	MIDDLETOWN	RHODE ISLAND	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVMAF	01 66604	3-01043
		PANAMA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LAB/CNH	10 63821	3-03012
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA	BERKELEY	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE IND CNTR	PERM	ONR	12 91723	3-010120
	LA JOLLA	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE IND CNTR	PERM	ONR	11 92625	3-010121
US STEEL, CHRISTY PARK MO	MCKEESPORT	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE IND CNTR	PERM	NAVMAF	08 95423	3-01024
WEAPONS CENTER	CHINA LAKE	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVMAF	11 60530	3-01066
	ROCK	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVMAF	11 62738	3-01091
	BRIDGEFIELD	CONNECTICUT	ACTIVE IND CNTR	PERM	NAVMAF	03 92782	3-01011
WEAPONS INDUST RES PLANT	BEDFORD	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE IND CNTR	PERM	NAVMAF	01 93880	3-010307
	BETHPAGE	NEW YORK	ACTIVE IND CNTR	PERM	NAVMAF	03 90845	3-010369
	BRISTOL	TENNESSEE	ACTIVE IND CNTR	PERM	NAVMAF	06 94307	3-010457
	MCGREGOR	TEXAS	ACTIVE IND CNTR	PERM	NAVMAF	08 95918	3-010479
WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL RES PL	DALLAS	TEXAS	ACTIVE IND CNTR	PERM	NAVMAF	08 91961	3-010478
WEAPONS STATION	CONCORD	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	12 60016	3-01053
	SEAL BEACH	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	11 60701	3-010608
	COLTS NECK	NEW JERSEY	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	03 60478	3-010338
	BERKELEY	SOUTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	06 00193	3-010436
	YORKTOWN	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	05 00109	3-010485
WEAPONS SUPPORT CENTER	CRANE	INDIANA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	09 00164	3-010229

ALPHABETICAL ACTIVITY INDEX BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

ACTIVITY	CITY/COUNTY	STATE/COUNTRY	ACTIVITY CLASS	STATUS	MAJOR CLAIMANT	NAVAL UIC DIST	PAGE
RESERVE CENTER	BIRMINGHAM	ALABAMA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61942 3-01002	
RESERVE CENTER	GADSDEN		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61972 3-01004	
RESERVE CENTER	HUNTSVILLE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 62247 3-01004	
RESERVE CENTER	MOBILE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61945 3-01003	
RESERVE CENTER	MONTCOMERY		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61947 3-01003	
RESERVE CENTER	TUSCALOOSA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61952 3-01004	
RESERVE FACILITY	SHEPHERD		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 62258 3-01005	
COMMUNICATION STATION	ADAK	ALASKA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELCM	13 00812 3-01007	
FACILITY	ADAK		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	13 57099 3-01008	
LABORATORY	BARROW		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	ONR	13 65226 3-01011	
PETROLEUM RESERVES	BARROW		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVPETR	13 68258 3-01012	
STATION	ADAK		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	13 60462 3-01009	
MANCORPS AIR STATION	YUMA	ARIZONA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	11 62974 3-01016	
OBSERVATORY FLAGSTAFF STA	FLAGSTAFF		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	11 05404 3-01014	
RESERVE CENTER	PHOENIX		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	11 62109 3-01016	
RESERVE CENTER	TUCSON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	11 62107 3-01015	
SPACE SURVEILLANCE PLD ST	FINAL		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	11 22216 3-01014	
RESERVE CENTER	PORT SMITH	ARKANSAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	08 61937 3-01019	
RESERVE CENTER	LITTLE ROCK		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	08 61970 3-01019	
RESERVE FACILITY	FAVETTVILLE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	08 62079 3-01019	
RESERVE FACILITY	HOT SPRINGS		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	08 63251 3-01020	
ABOJET-GENERAL CORP	SACRAMENTO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVSEA	12 95137 3-010123	
AIR FACILITY	IMPERIAL		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAVI	11 60042 3-01055	
AIR STATION	ALAMEDA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAVI	12 60036 3-01046	
AIR STATION	LEMOORE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAVI	12 63042 3-01056	
AIR STATION	MIRANAR		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	11 60259 3-01063	
AIR STATION	ROFFERTS FIELD		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	12 60296 3-01039	
AIR STATION	SAN DIEGO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	11 00286 3-01033	
AMBITIOUS BASE	CORONADO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	11 62021 3-01074	
ARMED FORCES RESERVE CTR	LOS ALAMITOS		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	11 02079 3-01037	
AUXILIARY LANDING FIELD	IMPERIAL BEACH		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	11 60205 3-01060	
CALIFORNIA INST OF TECH	PASADENA		ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	ONR	11 91711 3-01010	
COMMUNICATION STATION	SAN DIEGO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELCM	12 02840 3-01018	
COMMUNICATION STATION	STOCKTON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELCM	12 00886 3-01046	
CONSTRUCTION BATTALN CTR	PORT HUENEME		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAVI	11 62563 3-01048	
DEVELOPMENT & TRNG CTR	SAN DIEGO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	11 65918 3-01014	
DISTRICT COMMANDANT	SAN DIEGO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	11 00282 3-01039	
ELECTRONIC SIG RING CTR	MONTEREY		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVLELC	12 63562 3-01013	
ELECTRONICS LABORATORY CTR	SAN DIEGO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAVI	11 00953 3-01048	
ELECTRONICS LABORATORY CTR	SAN DIEGO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAVI	11 00953 3-01021	
ELECTRONICS LABORATORY CTR	SAN DIEGO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAVI	12 62114 3-01012	
FACENCOM DIV	SAN BRUNO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAVI	12 62474 3-01086	
FACILITY	FERRDALE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	12 70563 3-01069	
FACILITY	MONTEREY		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	12 57054 3-01055	
FLT JNT-SUB WARP TRN CTR	SAN DIEGO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	11 00948 3-01047	
FLT COMBT DIR SYS TRN CTR	SAN DIEGO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	11 61665 3-01071	
FLT NUM WEATHER CENTRAL	HUNTSVILLE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	WEASERV	12 63114 3-01008	
INDUSTRIAL RES ORD PLANT	POMONA		ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVSEA	11 93055 3-01021	
INDUSTRIAL RES ORD PLANT	SUNNYVALE		ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVSEA	12 91265 3-01019	
LABORATORY	OAKLAND		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	ONR	12 62759 3-01052	
MANCORPS AIR STATION	EL TOPO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	11 60050 3-01057	
MANCORPS AIR STATION/H/	SANTA ANA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	11 62535 3-01007	
MANCORPS BASE	CAMP PENDLETON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	11 00681 3-01082	
MANCORPS BASE	TWENTYNINE PALMS		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	11 67399 3-01019	
MANCORPS DIST HEADQTRS	SAN FRANCISCO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	12 67019 3-01018	
MANCORPS DIST HEADQTRS	SAN FRANCISCO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	12 67019 3-01082	
MANCORPS DIST HEADQTRS	SAN FRANCISCO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	12 67019 3-01045	
MANCORPS RECRUIT DEPOT	SAN DIEGO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	11 00243 3-01028	
MANCORPS SUPPLY CENTER	BARROW		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	11 62204 3-01082	
NAVAL HOUSING	HOFFETT FIELD		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAVI	12 22218 3-01021	
OFFICE NAVAL RESERV/R OF	PASADENA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	ONR	11 62867 3-01036	
PACIFIC MISSILE STATION	POINT MUGU		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAVI	11 61756 3-01071	
PETROLEUM RESERVES	TUPMAN		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAVI	11 00235 3-01025	
PUBLIC WORKS CENTER	SAN FRANCISCO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAVI	12 64399 3-01017	
PUBLIC WORKS CTR	SAN DIEGO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAVI	11 63187 3-01098	
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	CAMP PENDLETON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	11 68004 3-01012	
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	LONG BEACH		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	11 68004 3-01011	
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	OAKLAND		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	12 68007 3-01013	
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	SAN DIEGO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	11 68056 3-01010	
RESEARCH OFFICE	STANFORD		ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	ONR	12 91738 3-01021	
RESERVE CENTER	ALAMEDA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	12 62116 3-01073	
RESERVE CENTER	BAKERSFIELD		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	11 62111 3-01078	
RESERVE CENTER	ENCINO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	11 68174 3-01014	
RESERVE CENTER	FRESNO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	12 62121 3-01081	
RESERVE CENTER	LOS ANGELES		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	11 62103 3-01076	
RESERVE CENTER	MONTEREY		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	12 62267 3-01084	
RESERVE CENTER	PASADENA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	11 62113 3-01078	
RESERVE CENTER	POMONA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	11 62018 3-01095	
RESERVE CENTER	SACRAMENTO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	12 62119 3-01035	
RESERVE CENTER	SAN BERNARDINO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	11 62114 3-01079	
RESERVE CENTER	SAN DIEGO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	11 62106 3-01077	
RESERVE CENTER	SAN JOSE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	12 62126 3-01081	
RESERVE CENTER	SAN MATEO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	12 62805 3-01095	
RESERVE CENTER	SANTA BARBARA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	11 62105 3-01077	
RESERVE CENTER	STOCKTON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	12 62117 3-01080	
RESERVE FACILITY	CHICO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	12 63514 3-01011	
RESERVE FACILITY	EUREKA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	12 63517 3-01011	
RESERVE FACILITY	SAYRABO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	12 63518 3-01012	
RESERVE FACILITY	REDDING		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	12 63524 3-01012	
RESERVE FACILITY	SAN LOUIS OBISPO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	12 63527 3-01013	
RESERVE FACILITY	SANTA ROSA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	12 63528 3-01013	
RETRAINING COMMAND	SAN DIEGO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	TEMP	BUPEP	11 60419 3-01066	
SANTA BARBARA RESEARCH CE	GOLET		ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVSEA	11 93079 3-01022	
SCOL/POSTGRADUATE	MONTEREY		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	12 62217 3-01085	

ALPHABETICAL ACTIVITY INDEX BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

ACTIVITY	CITY/COUNTY	STATE/COUNTRY	ACTIVITY CLASS	STATUS	HAZARD CLAIMANT	HAVAL UIC DIST	PAGE
SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY	SONOMA	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSECRP	12 00849 3-010044	
SHIP WEAPON EYE ENGR STA	PORT HURVENE		ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	11 63394 3-010100	
SHIPYARD	LONG BEACH		ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	11 60258 3-010061	
SHIPYARD	VALLEJO		ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	12 00221 3-010021	
SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	SAN DIEGO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT		CNO	11 22217 3-010021	
STATION	SAN DIEGO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSECRP	11 00248 3-010031	
STATION	SAN DIEGO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSECRP	11 00245 3-010527	
STATION	SAN FRANCISCO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSECRP	12 00028 3-010051	
SUBMARINE SUPPORT PAC	SAN DIEGO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSECRP	11 00248 3-010100	
SUPPLY CENTER	OAKLAND		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSECRP	12 00228 3-010023	
SUPPLY CENTER	SAN DIEGO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSECRP	11 00248 3-010029	
SUPPORT ACT	VALLEJO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	12 64890 3-010107	
SUPPORT ACTIVITY	LONG BEACH		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	11 68311 3-010015	
SUPVY SHIPBLDG CCNV/REPR	SAN DIEGO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	11 62791 3-010093	
SUPVY SHIPBLDG CCNV/REPR	SAN FRANCISCO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	12 62758 3-010093	
TRAINING CENTER	SAN DIEGO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	11 00247 3-010036	
UNDERSHA CENTER	SAN DIEGO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVHAT	11 66001 3-010217	
UNDERSHA CENTER	SAN DIEGO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVHAT	11 66001 3-010104	
UNDERSHA CENTER	SAN DIEGO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVHAT	11 66001 3-010012	
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA	BERKELEY		ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	ONR	12 91723 3-010120	
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA	LA JOLLA		ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	ONR	11 62625 3-010121	
WEAPONS CENTER	CHINA LAKE		ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVHAT	11 60530 3-010066	
WEAPONS CENTER	MORCO		ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVHAT	11 62738 3-010091	
WEAPONS STATION	CONCORD		ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	12 60036 3-010053	
WEAPONS STATION	SEAL BEACH		ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	11 60701 3-010068	
RESERVE CENTER	COLORADO SPRINGS	COLORADO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62123 3-010124	
RESERVE CENTER	DENVER		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62133 3-010125	
RESERVE CENTER	PUEBLO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 6425 3-010124	
RESERVE CENTER	BRIDGEFORD	CONNECTICUT	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61865 3-010128	
RESERVE CENTER	HARTFORD		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61835 3-010128	
RESERVE CENTER	NEW HAVEN		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61866 3-010129	
RESERVE CENTER	STAFFORD		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 62522 3-010129	
RESERVE CENTER	WATERBURY		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61857 3-010128	
SUBMARINE BASE	GROTON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	03 00249 3-010126	
WEAPONS INDUST RES PLANT	BILCOLFIELD		ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVAVR	03 92782 3-010131	
FACILITY	LEWES	DELAWARE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	04 57040 3-010133	
RESERVE CENTER	WILMINGTON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	04 61876 3-010134	
COMMUNICATION UNIT	WASHINGTON D C	DIST OF COLUMBIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELCM	21 00788 3-010280	
DISTRICT COMMANDANT	WASHINGTON D C		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	21 00173 3-010135	
DISTRICT COMMANDANT	WASHINGTON D C		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	21 00171 3-010487	
DISTRICT COMMANDANT	WASHINGTON D C		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAVR	21 62017 3-010138	
FACEBOOK DIV	WASHINGTON D C		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAVR	21 62477 3-010287	
INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT CTR	WASHINGTON D C		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVINTCO	21 68166 3-010290	
LABORATORY	WASHINGTON D C		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	ONR	21 00173 3-010137	
LABORATORY	WASHINGTON D C		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	ONR	21 00173 3-010271	
LABORATORY	WASHINGTON D C		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	ONR	21 00173 3-010548	
MARCORPS BARRACKS SUPRTRG	WASHINGTON D C		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AVR	21 67029 3-010140	
OBSEVATORY	WASHINGTON D C		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	21 62285 3-010138	
SECURITY STATION	WASHINGTON D C		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSECRP	21 70092 3-010141	
AEROSPACE & REG MED CTR	PENSACOLA	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	06 00203 3-010142	
AIR STATION	CREIL FIELD		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	06 00200 3-010153	
AIR STATION	JACKSONVILLE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	06 00207 3-010146	
AIR STATION	KEY WEST		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	06 00213 3-010148	
AIR STATION	MILTON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	06 60508 3-010002	
AIR STATION	MILTON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	06 60508 3-010159	
AIR STATION	PENSACOLA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	06 60234 3-010157	
AIR STATION	PENSACOLA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	06 60234 3-010001	
AIR STATION	PENSACOLA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	06 00204 3-010001	
AIR STATION	PENSACOLA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	06 00204 3-010143	
AIR STATION	RICHMOND HEIGHTS		EXCESS NON-IND GOVT	TEMP	NAVAVR	06 60015 3-010152	
COASTAL SYSTEMS LAB	PANAMA CITY		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LAS/CNM	06 61331 3-010160	
COMMUNICATION UNIT	KEY WEST		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELCM	06 63425 3-010171	
EDUC & TRNG BRG DEV CTR	ESCAMBIA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	06 68322 3-010178	
FUEL DEPOT NAVSUP	JACKSONVILLE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSUP	06 62566 3-010167	
HOSPITAL	KEY WEST		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	06 00267 3-010171	
HOSPITAL	ORLANDO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	06 65492 3-010174	
LABORATORY	ORLANDO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	ONR	06 22258 3-010142	
MARCORPS BARRACKS	KEY WEST		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AVR	06 67027 3-010177	
OBSEVATORY TIME SERV STA	RICHMOND HEIGHTS		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	06 60514 3-010151	
PLANT REP OFFICE	WEST PALM BEACH		ACTIVE IND CONTR	NAVAVR	06 94450 3-010179		
PUBLIC WORKS CTR	PENSACOLA		ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAVR	06 65114 3-010172	
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	JACKSONVILLE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	06 60805 3-010177	
RESERVE CENTER	DAYTONA BEACH		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 62391 3-010166	
RESERVE CENTER	GAINESVILLE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 62391 3-010166	
RESERVE CENTER	JACKSONVILLE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61926 3-010162	
RESERVE CENTER	MIAMI		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61927 3-010163	
RESERVE CENTER	ORLANDO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61929 3-010164	
RESERVE CENTER	RIVIERA BEACH		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61931 3-010165	
RESERVE CENTER	ST PETERSBURG		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61930 3-010164	
RESERVE CENTER	TAMPA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61933 3-010165	
RESERVE FACILITY	BRADENTON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 63478 3-010171	
RESERVE FACILITY	HELDBOURN		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 65220 3-010173	
RESERVE FACILITY	WINTER HAVEN		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 63484 3-010172	
SECURITY GROUP ACT	HOMESTEAD		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSECRP	06 62892 3-010169	
STATION	MYRTLE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	06 60201 3-010155	
SURFACE WEAPONS CTR	FT LAUDERDALE		ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAVR	06 62701 3-010168	
TECHNICAL TRNG CTR	ESCAMBIA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	06 63082 3-010170	
TRAINING CENTER	ORLANDO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	06 65928 3-010174	
AIR STATION	GLYNN	GEORGIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	06 60103 3-010181	

ALPHABETICAL ACTIVITY INDEX BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

ACTIVITY	CITY/COUNTY	STATE/COUNTRY	ACTIVITY CLASS	STATUS	MAJOR CLAIMANT	NAVAL UIC DIST	PAGE
AIR STATION	ALBANY	GEORGIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	06 65371	3-012187
AIR STATION	MARIETTA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 00196	3-012190
MARCORPS DIST HEADQTRS	ATLANTA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	06 67015	3-012176
MARCORPS DIST HEADQTRS	ATLANTA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	06 67015	3-012180
MARCORPS DIST HEADQTRS	ATLANTA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	06 67015	3-012186
MARCORPS DIST HEADQTRS	ATLANTA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	06 67015	3-012192
MARCORPS SUPPLY CENTER	ALBANY		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	06 67008	3-012189
RESERVE CENTER	ATLANTA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61910	3-012193
RESERVE CENTER	AUGUSTA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61913	3-012184
RESERVE CENTER	COLUMBUS		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61919	3-012184
RESERVE CENTER	MACON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61913	3-012184
RESERVE CENTER	SAVANNAH		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 62154	3-012185
SCOL/SUPPLY CORPS	ATHENS		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	06 62741	3-012185
AIR STATION	BARBERS POINT	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PAFCFLT	14 00334	3-012196
COMMUNICATION STATION	WAIHANA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PAFCFLT	14 00950	3-012203
CONSTRUCTION O IN C FACILITY	PEARL HARBOR		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAFAC	14 62471	3-012207
FACILITY	ENA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PAFCFLT	14 66150	3-012211
FIT OPS CTR	PEARL HARBOR		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PAFCFLT	14 57186	3-012208
FIT OPS CTR	KUNIA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PAFCFLT	14 57086	3-012208
FIT WEATHER CENTRAL	PEARL HARBOR		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	WEASERV	14 62363	3-012207
INACTIVE SHIP MAINT FAC	PEARL HARBOR		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAFAC	14 57026	3-012203
KAGAZINE	OHAI ISLAND		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PAFCFLT	14 68297	3-012213
MARCORPS AIR STATION	KANEONE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	14 00318	3-012198
MARCORPS SUPPLY CENTER	PEARL HARBOR		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAFAC	14 62755	3-012205
MARCORPS CAMP LET	HONOLULU		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	14 67385	3-012212
MISSILE FACILITY	KAUAI		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAFAC	14 05364	3-012208
PUBLIC WORKS CTR	PEARL HARBOR		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAFAC	14 62755	3-012205
PUBS & PKNG SERVICE	PEARL HARBOR		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAFAC	14 62755	3-012205
REGIONAL DENTAL CENTER	PEARL HARBOR		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUNED	14 62707	3-012207
REGIONAL MEDICAL CLINIC	PEARL HARBOR		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUNED	14 62313	3-012206
RESERVE CENTER	HONOLULU		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	14 61845	3-012205
SHIPYARD	PEARL HARBOR		ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	14 00311	3-012192
STATION	PEARL HARBOR		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PAFCFLT	14 62813	3-012193
SUBMARINE BASE	PEARL HARBOR		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PAFCFLT	14 00314	3-012193
SUPPLY CENTER	PEARL HARBOR		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAFAC	14 00604	3-012193
RESERVE CENTER	BOISE	IDAHO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	13 62139	3-012216
RESERVE FACILITY	BARROCK		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	13 63550	3-012217
AIR STATION	GLENVIEW	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 00275	3-012219
DISTRICT COMMANDANT	GREAT LAKES		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	09 00248	3-012219
ELECTRONIC SYS ENG CTR	GREAT LAKES		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELE	09 65582	3-012226
ELECTRONIC SYS ENG CTR	GREAT LAKES		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELE	09 65582	3-012226
OFFICE NAVAL RESCH/BR OF	CHICAGO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELE	09 65582	3-012226
PUBLIC WORKS CTR	GREAT LAKES		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELE	09 65582	3-012226
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	GREAT LAKES		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUNED	09 68092	3-012227
RESEARCH OFFICE	URBANA		ACTIVE IND CONFR	PERM	DNE	09 91743	3-012228
RESERVE CENTER	CHICAGO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 61983	3-012221
RESERVE CENTER	CHICAGO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 61983	3-012221
RESERVE CENTER	DECATUR		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62062	3-012223
RESERVE CENTER	27 th ST PEORIA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62037	3-012223
RESERVE CENTER	FOREST PARK		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62357	3-012224
RESERVE CENTER	GREAT LAKES		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62357	3-012224
RESERVE CENTER	JOLIE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 61987	3-012222
RESERVE CENTER	ROCKFORD		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62071	3-012224
RESERVE CENTER	GREAT LAKES		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62056	3-012222
RESERVE FACILITY	SPRINGFIELD		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 63495	3-012225
TRAINING CENTER	GREAT LAKES		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	09 00210	3-012218
AVIONICS FACILITY	INDIANAPOLIS	INDIANA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAFAC	09 00163	3-012229
INDUSTRIAL RES ORD PLANT	KISHAWAKA		ACTIVE IND CONFR	PERM	NAVSEA	09 92205	3-012235
RESERVE CENTER	ANDERSON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62072	3-012233
RESERVE CENTER	EVANSVILLE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 61984	3-012231
RESERVE CENTER	FORT WAYNE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62046	3-012232
RESERVE CENTER	GARY		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62046	3-012232
RESERVE CENTER	INDIANAPOLIS		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62031	3-012232
RESERVE CENTER	TERRE HAUTE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62076	3-012234
RESERVE FACILITY	BLOOMINGTON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 63495	3-012225
WEAPONS SUPPORT CENTER	CRANE		ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	09 00164	3-012229
COLLINS RADIO COMPANY	CEDAR RAPIDS	IOWA	EXCESS IND CONFR	PERM	NAVSEA	09 90857	3-012238
RESERVE CENTER	HULLINGTON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 61986	3-012236
RESERVE CENTER	CEDAR RAPIDS		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 61987	3-012236
RESERVE CENTER	DAVENPORT		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 61996	3-012236
RESERVE CENTER	DES MOINES		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62044	3-012237
RESERVE CENTER	DUBUQUE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62047	3-012237
RESERVE CENTER	WATERLOO		EXCESS NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62042	3-012237
AIR STATION	OLATHE	KANSAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 00278	3-012239
MARCORPS DIST HEADQTRS	OVERLAND PARK		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	09 67017	3-012240
MARCORPS DIST HEADQTRS	OVERLAND PARK		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	09 67017	3-012240
MARCORPS DIST HEADQTRS	OVERLAND PARK		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	09 67017	3-012240
MARCORPS DIST HEADQTRS	OVERLAND PARK		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	09 67017	3-012240
RESERVE CENTER	HUTCHINSON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62032	3-012240
RESERVE CENTER	TOPEKA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62040	3-012240
RESERVE CENTER	WICHITA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62040	3-012240
RESERVE FACILITY	ARKANSAS CITY		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 63489	3-012240
RESERVE FACILITY	EMPORIA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 63493	3-012241
RESERVE FACILITY	MANHATTAN		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 63499	3-012241
RESERVE FACILITY	PAIDSON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 63502	3-012241
ORDNANCE STATION	LOUISVILLE	KENTUCKY	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	05 00197	3-012263
RESERVE CENTER	LEXINGTON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	05 62077	3-012245
RESERVE CENTER	LOUISVILLE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	05 62078	3-012245

ALPHABETICAL ACTIVITY INDEX BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

ACTIVITY	CITY/COUNTY	STATE/COUNTRY	ACTIVITY CLASS	STATUS	MAJOR CLAIMANT	NAVAL UIC DIST	PAGE
RESERVE CENTER	OWENSBORO	KENTUCKY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	05 62321	3-010245
RESERVE FACILITY	PADUCAH		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	05 63464	3-010246
AIR STATION	BELLE CHASSE	LOUISIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	08 00206	3-010248
AIR STATION	BELLE CHASSE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	08 00206	3-010459
HARDCORPS DIST HEADQTRS	NEW ORLEANS		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	08 67016	3-010477
RESERVE CENTER	ALEXANDRIA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	08 61971	3-010525
RESERVE CENTER	BATON ROUGE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	08 61940	3-010250
RESERVE CENTER	LAFAYETTE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	08 61967	3-010251
RESERVE CENTER	LAME CHARLES		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	08 61974	3-010252
RESERVE CENTER	NEW ORLEANS		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	08 61954	3-010251
RESERVE CENTER	SHREVEPORT		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	08 61944	3-010250
RESERVE FACILITY	MONROE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	08 63257	3-010253
SUPPORT ACT	NEW ORLEANS		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	08 00205	3-010247
AIR STATION	BRUNSWICK	MAINE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LAMPFIT	01 60087	3-010258
ASTRONAUTICS GROUP DET	PROSPECT HARBOR		EXCESS NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	01 30316	3-010257
HARBOR DEFENSE UNIT	KITTERY		EXCESS NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	01 62720	3-010336
PLANT REP OFFICE	BRISTOL		ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVVAIR	01 94671	3-010264
RADIO STATION	CUTLER		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVVELCOM	01 63038	3-010262
RESERVE CENTER	AUGUSTA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	01 62364	3-010261
RESERVE CENTER	BANGOR		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	01 61805	3-010261
RESERVE CENTER	KITTERY		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	01 61814	3-010261
RESERVE CENTER	PORTLAND		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	01 61814	3-010261
SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY	WINTER HARBOR		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSECRCP	01 00702	3-010266
TRIAL COURSE RANGE	THOMASTON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	01 82821	3-010254
AIR FACILITY	ANDREWS AFB	MARYLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	21 00166	3-010267
AIR TEST CENTER	PATUXENT RIVER		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVVAIR	21 00421	3-010275
ALLEGANY BALLISTICS LAB	CUMBERLAND		ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVSEA	05 91571	3-010251
ELECTRONIC SYS T & E DET	PACUMENT RIVER		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRELC	01 62720	3-010268
HOSPITAL	BALTIMORE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	21 00162	3-010266
JOHN HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	SILVER SPRING		ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVSEA	21 91982	3-010291
MEDICAL CENTER	REHNSDA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	21 00167	3-010269
ORGANICE STATION	INDIAN HEAD		ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	21 00174	3-010273
RESERVE CENTER	ADELPHI		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	21 63039	3-010278
RESERVE CENTER	BALTIMORE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	05 61997	3-010281
RESERVE CENTER	CUMBERLAND		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	05 61902	3-010284
SCOL/ACADMY	ANNAPOLIS		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	21 00161	3-010265
SHP RESEARCH & DEVMT CTR	BETHESDA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVMAV	21 60921	3-010276
SHP RESEARCH & DEVMT CTR	BETHESDA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVMAV	21 00167	3-010268
STATION	ANNAPOLIS		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	21 62226	3-010284
SURFACE WEAPONS CENTER	WHITE OAK		ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVMAV	21 60921	3-010281
SURFACE WEAPONS CTR FIELD	SOLOMONS		ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVMAV	21 62339	3-010286
TRAINING CENTER	BAINBRIDGE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	05 00693	3-010278
AIR STATION	SOUTH WYBROUTH	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	01 60101	3-010293
AMMUNITION DEPOT	ANDAM		EXCESS IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	01 91113	3-010292
FACILITY	NAUSETT		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LAMPFIT	01 57039	3-010299
HOSPITAL	CULBERTA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	01 00112	3-010296
INDUSTRIAL RES ORD PLANT	PITTSFIELD		ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVSEA	01 61081	3-010302
INDUSTRIAL RESERVE PLANT	NORTHAMPTON		ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVSEA	01 93032	3-010306
HARDCORPS BARACKS	BOSTON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	01 62222	3-010305
MASS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOG	CAMBRIDGE		ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVSEA	01 91464	3-010306
RESERVE CENTER	BROCKTON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	01 61806	3-010302
RESERVE CENTER	PALL RIVER		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	01 61817	3-010304
RESERVE CENTER	LANGRICE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	01 61801	3-010301
RESERVE CENTER	NEW BEDFORD		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	01 61808	3-010303
RESERVE CENTER	PITTSFIELD		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	01 61818	3-010304
RESERVE CENTER	QUINCY		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	01 61803	3-010302
RESERVE CENTER	SPRINGFIELD		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	01 61807	3-010303
RESERVE CENTER	WORCESTER		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	01 61815	3-010303
SHIPYARD	BOSTON		ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	01 00111	3-010295
SUPPORT ACT	BOSTON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	01 61173	3-010301
TRIAL COURSE RANGE	PROVINCETOWN		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	01 82822	3-010266
WEAPONS INDENT RES PLANT	REDFORD		ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVVAIR	01 93880	3-010307
RESERVE CENTER	BATTLE CREEK	MICHIGAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	09 62084	3-010310
RESERVE CENTER	BENTON HARBOR		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	09 62030	3-010308
RESERVE CENTER	CADILLAC		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	09 62053	3-010308
RESERVE CENTER	DETROIT		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	09 62034	3-010303
RESERVE CENTER	FLINT		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	09 62081	3-010310
RESERVE CENTER	HUNTERDON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	09 62082	3-010310
RESERVE CENTER	MANCOCK		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	09 62061	3-010309
RESERVE CENTER	LANSING		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	09 62085	3-010311
RESERVE CENTER	MUSKOGON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	09 62086	3-010311
RESERVE CENTER	PORT HURON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	09 62320	3-010312
RESERVE CENTER	SACINAW		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	09 62088	3-010312
RESERVE CENTER	SOUTHFIELD		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	09 62080	3-010309
RESERVE FACILITY	ANN ARBOR		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	09 66313	3-010313
AIR STATION	MINNEAPOLIS	MINNESOTA	INACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	TEMP	NAVRES	09 00276	3-010314
ASTRONAUTICS GROUP DET	ROSEMOUNT		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	09 30315	3-010314
INDUSTRIAL RES ORD PLANT	FRIDLEY		ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVSEA	09 91192	3-010316
INDUSTRIAL RESERVE PLANT	ST PAUL		ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVSEA	09 91741	3-010317
RESERVE CENTER	DULUTH		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	09 62057	3-010315
RESERVE CENTER	PORT SMELLING		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	09 62058	3-010315
RESERVE FACILITY	ST CLOUD		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	09 63505	3-010316
AIR STATION	HEPIDIAN	MISSISSIPPI	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	06 63043	3-010321
CONSTRUCTION BATTALN CTR	GULFPORT		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVFAV	06 62604	3-010319
RESERVE CENTER	JACKSON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	06 61955	3-010318
RESERVE FACILITY	HATTIESBURG		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	06 63472	3-010323
SUPV SHIPFLDNG CONW/REPR	PASCAGOULA		ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVSEA	05 62795	3-010320

ALPHABETICAL ACTIVITY INDEX BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

ACTIVITY	CITY/COUNTY	STATE/COUNTRY	ACTIVITY CLASS	STATUS	MAJOR CLAIMANT	NAVAL UTC DIST	PAGE
RESERVE CENTER	CAPE GIRARDEAU	MISSOURI	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 61968	3-013224
RESERVE CENTER	HANNIBAL		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62251	3-013226
RESERVE CENTER	JOPLIN		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62039	3-013224
RESERVE CENTER	FARLAND CITY		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 61948	3-013225
RESERVE CENTER	ST JOSEPH		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62090	3-013225
RESERVE CENTER	ST LOUIS		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 61992	3-013228
RESERVE FACILITY	TANAY		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 63503	3-013226
RESERVE CENTER	BILLINGS	MONTANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	13 62138	3-013227
RESERVE CENTER	BUTTE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	13 62143	3-013227
RESERVE FACILITY	CASCADE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	13 63536	3-013228
RESERVE FACILITY	MISSOULA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	13 63545	3-013228
RESERVE FACILITY	HELENA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	13 63539	3-013228
RESERVE CENTER	LINCOLN	NEBRASKA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62069	3-013229
RESERVE FACILITY	PREMONT		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 63176	3-013230
SUPPORT ACT	OMAHA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62587	3-013229
AIR STATION	FALLON	NEVADA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PAFLPT	12 60495	3-013232
AMMUNITION DEPOT	HAMBOURNE		ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	12 00238	3-013231
AMMUNITION DEPOT	HAMBOURNE		ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	12 00238	3-013228
RESERVE CENTER	LAS VEGAS		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	11 62241	3-013235
RESERVE CENTER	RENO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	12 62127	3-013235
REGIONAL MEDICAL CLINIC	PORTSMOUTH	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	01 00105	3-013256
RESERVE CENTER	PORTSMOUTH		ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	01 00102	3-013236
SHIPYARD	PORTSMOUTH		ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	01 00102	3-013236
SHIPYARD	PORTSMOUTH		ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	01 00102	3-013254
AIR ENGINEERING CENTER	LAKEHURST	NEW JERSEY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	04 68335	3-013245
AIR POPULIST DIST CTR	TRENTON		ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	01 61807	3-013237
HARBOR DEFENSE UNIT	HIGHLANDS		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	03 62712	3-013266
HARBOR DEFENSE UNIT	HIGHLANDS		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	03 62712	3-013243
RESERVE CENTER	NEW YORK CITY		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	04 61882	3-013265
RESERVE CENTER	CAMDEN		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	04 61888	3-013242
RESERVE CENTER	CLIFTON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61860	3-013241
RESERVE CENTER	ELIZABETH		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61852	3-013241
RESERVE CENTER	JERSEY CITY		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61859	3-013240
RESERVE CENTER	PERTH AMBOY		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61823	3-013240
RESERVE CENTER	TRENTON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	04 62028	3-013242
RESERVE FACILITY	STIRLING		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 65219	3-013244
WEAPONS STATION	COLTS NECK		ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	03 60478	3-013238
INER MINING & TECHNOLOGY	COGOSOBO	NEW MEXICO	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVSEA	08 61947	3-013250
ORDNANCE MISSILE TEST PAC	WHITE SANDS MSL RGE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	08 61762	3-013248
RESERVE CENTER	ALBUQUERQUE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	08 62108	3-013248
RESERVE FACILITY	ARIZONA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	08 63243	3-013249
RESERVE FACILITY	LAS CRUCES		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	08 63421	3-013250
RESERVE FACILITY	SANTA FE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	08 63264	3-013250
AIR STATION	BROOKLYN	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 00148	3-013253
COGNITIVE GLASS WORKS	CORNING		ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVSEA	03 91397	3-013270
DISTRICT COMMANDANT	NEW YORK NEW YORK		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	03 00159	3-013253
GRUMMAN AIRCRAFT ENG CORP	CALVERTON		ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVSEA	03 96095	3-013270
HOSPITAL	NEW YORK - QUEENS		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	03 60008	3-013254
INDUSTRIAL RES ORD PLANT	ROCHESTER		ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVSEA	03 90691	3-013268
KNOLLS ATOMIC POWER LAB	SCHENECTADY		ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVSEA	03 94151	3-013270
MARCORPS DIST HEADQTRS	GARDEN CITY		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	03 67011	3-013268
MARCORPS DIST HEADQTRS	GARDEN CITY		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	03 67011	3-013263
RECRUITING DISTRICT	NEW YORK NEW YORK		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	03 62445	3-013265
RESERVE CENTER	ALBANY		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61861	3-013262
RESERVE CENTER	BINGHAMTON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61833	3-013257
RESERVE CENTER	BROOKLYN		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61828	3-013256
RESERVE CENTER	BUFFALO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61842	3-013259
RESERVE CENTER	FRESFORD		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61868	3-013264
RESERVE CENTER	GLOES FALLS		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 62028	3-013264
RESERVE CENTER	HORSEHEADS		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61834	3-013257
RESERVE CENTER	HUNTINGTON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61869	3-013264
RESERVE CENTER	JANESTOWN		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61837	3-013258
RESERVE CENTER	LIVERPOOL		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61863	3-013262
RESERVE CENTER	NEW ROCHELLE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61846	3-013260
RESERVE CENTER	NEW MINDSOR		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61854	3-013261
RESERVE CENTER	NEW YORK - BROXN		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61843	3-013259
RESERVE CENTER	OSWEGO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61862	3-013262
RESERVE CENTER	POUGHKEEPSIE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61848	3-013261
RESERVE CENTER	ROCHESTER		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61839	3-013258
RESERVE CENTER	SCOTIA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61825	3-013256
RESERVE CENTER	TROY		EXCESS NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61819	3-013257
RESERVE CENTER	UTICA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61864	3-013263
RESERVE CENTER	WATERLOO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61853	3-013261
RESERVE CENTER	WHITESTONE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61844	3-013260
RESERVE CENTER	YONKERS		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61867	3-013263
RESERVE CENTER	YOUNGSPON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61829	3-013256
RESERVE FACILITY	DUNKIRK		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61840	3-013259
RESERVE FACILITY	ITHACA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 62353	3-013265
RESERVE FACILITY	WATERLOO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 63452	3-013266
SUPPLY DEPOT	SCOTIA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSP	03 22223	3-013252
SUPPORT ACT	BROOKLYN		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	03 61174	3-013255
WEAPONS INDUST RES PLANT	BETHPAGE		STANDBY IND CONTR	PERM	NAVSEA	03 90445	3-013269
FACILITY	BUXTON	NORTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	05 57041	3-013276
MARCORPS AIR STATION	NEW MANOVER		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	06 22223	3-013272
MARCORPS AIR STATION	CHEERY POINT		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	05 00146	3-013272

ALPHABETICAL ACTIVITY INDEX BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

ACTIVITY	CITY/COUNTY	STATE/COUNTRY	ACTIVITY CLASS	STATUS	MAJOR CLAIMANT	NAVAL UIC DIST	PAGE
MARCORPS BASE	CAMP LEJEUNE	NORTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	05 67001	3-010381
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	CAMP LEJEUNE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	05 68021	3-010382
RESERVE CENTER	ASHEVILLE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	06 61920	3-010379
RESERVE CENTER	CHARLOTTE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	06 61917	3-010379
RESERVE CENTER	GREENSBORO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	06 61921	3-010378
RESERVE CENTER	RALEIGH		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	06 61923	3-010380
RESERVE CENTER	WILMINGTON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	06 66196	3-010378
RESERVE CENTER	WINSTON SALEM		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	06 61924	3-010382
RESERVE FACILITY	WASHINGTON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	05 63466	3-010381
RESERVE CENTER	FARGO	NORTH DAKOTA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	09 62091	3-010387
FINANCE CENTER	CLEVELAND	OHIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVCOMPT	04 00034	3-010388
PLANT REP OFFICE	COLUMBUS		ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVAIR	04 92014	3-010394
RESERVE CENTER	AKRON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	04 62092	3-010391
RESERVE CENTER	CINCINNATI		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	04 62098	3-010391
RESERVE CENTER	CLEVELAND		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	04 62378	3-010393
RESERVE CENTER	COLUMBUS		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	04 62095	3-010392
RESERVE CENTER	DAYTON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	04 62055	3-010389
RESERVE CENTER	LIMA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	04 62050	3-010389
RESERVE CENTER	LORAIN		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	04 62096	3-010392
RESERVE CENTER	HANSFIELD		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	04 62063	3-010390
RESERVE CENTER	TOLDO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	04 61999	3-010388
RESERVE CENTER	YOUNGSTOWN		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	04 62098	3-010393
RESERVE FACILITY	PORTSMOUTH		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	04 62048	3-010389
RESERVE FACILITY	SAVESVILLE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	TEMP	CHAVRES	04 62065	3-010390
AMMUNITION DEPOT	PITTSBURG	OKLAHOMA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	08 60162	3-010396
RESERVE CENTER	MCALESTER		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	08 62197	3-010398
RESERVE CENTER	STILLWATER		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	08 61958	3-010398
RESERVE CENTER	TULSA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	08 61938	3-010397
FACILITY	COOS	OREGON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	FACFLT	13 57055	3-010399
RESERVE CENTER	EUGENE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	13 62298	3-010402
RESERVE CENTER	PORTLAND		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	13 62145	3-010400
RESERVE CENTER	SALMON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	13 62250	3-010401
RESERVE FACILITY	COOS BAY		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	13 63546	3-010403
RESERVE FACILITY	GRANTS PASS		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	13 63541	3-010402
AIR DEVELOPMENT CTR	HANNSBERG	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVATR	04 62249	3-010418
AIR STATION	HORSHAK		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	04 00158	3-010408
AVIATION SUPPLY OFFICE	PHILADELPHIA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSUP	04 00383	3-010410
ELECTRIC COMMANDANT	PHILADELPHIA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	04 00175	3-010133
FACCONCON DIV	PHILADELPHIA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAC	04 62013	3-010406
HOSE	PHILADELPHIA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUPERS	04 00153	3-010408
HOSE	PHILADELPHIA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUPERS	04 00153	3-010318
MARCORPS DIST HEADQTRS	PHILADELPHIA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	04 67013	3-010422
MARCORPS DIST HEADQTRS	PHILADELPHIA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	04 67013	3-010289
MARCORPS DIST HEADQTRS	PHILADELPHIA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	04 67013	3-010522
MARCORPS DIST HEADQTRS	PHILADELPHIA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	04 67013	3-010550
MARCORPS SUPPLY ACTIVITY	PHILADELPHIA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	04 00150	3-010405
ORDNANCE INS LAB	STATE COLLEGE		ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVSEA	04 91760	3-010423
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	PHILADELPHIA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	04 68101	3-010422
RESERVE CENTER	ALLENSTOWN		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	04 61880	3-010414
RESERVE CENTER	ALTOONA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	04 61883	3-010415
RESERVE CENTER	AVOCA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	04 66315	3-010421
RESERVE CENTER	BRIS		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	04 61878	3-010414
RESERVE CENTER	FOLSON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	04 61884	3-010415
RESERVE CENTER	HARRISBURG		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	04 61877	3-010413
RESERVE CENTER	HARTFORD		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	04 61885	3-010416
RESERVE CENTER	JONESTOWN		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	04 61886	3-010416
RESERVE CENTER	LANCASTER		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	04 61892	3-010417
RESERVE CENTER	MCKEESPORT		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	04 61889	3-010417
RESERVE CENTER	PHILADELPHIA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	04 61870	3-010413
RESERVE CENTER	PHILADELPHIA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	04 61874	3-010413
RESERVE CENTER	PITTSBURGH		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	04 62952	3-010419
RESERVE CENTER	READING		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	04 61881	3-010414
RESERVE CENTER	WILLIAMSPORT		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	04 61893	3-010417
RESERVE FACILITY	CUMMINGSVILLE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	04 63457	3-010420
RESERVE FACILITY	LOWER MERHELL		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	04 63458	3-010421
SCUL/BOILER TECHNICIAN	PHILADELPHIA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	04 0613A	3-010411
SHIP ENGINEERING CTR	PHILADELPHIA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	04 65540	3-010421
SHIPS PARKS CONTROL CTR	MICHAELSBURG		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSUP	04 00104	3-010404
SHIPYARD	PHILADELPHIA		ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	04 00151	3-010406
SUPPORT ACT	PHILADELPHIA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	04 61189	3-010412
TRAINING CENTER/DANCE CTL	PHILADELPHIA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	04 63159	3-010420
UF STEEL, CHRISTY PARK W	MCKEESPORT		ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVAIR	04 95423	3-010424
AIR STATION	QUONSET POINT	RHODE ISLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	01 00127	3-010425
AIR STATION	QUONSET POINT		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	01 00127	3-010299
COMMUNICATION STATION	NEWPORT		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELCM	01 00710	3-010427
CONSTRUCTION BATTALN CTR	NORTH KINGSTOWN		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAC	01 62578	3-010428
EDUCATION & TRAINING CTR	NEWPORT		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	01 62661	3-010430
REGIONAL DENTAL CENTER	NEWPORT		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	01 66023	3-010432
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	NEWPORT		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	01 66036	3-010434
RESERVE CENTER	PROVIDENCE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	01 61821	3-010428
SCUL/WRK COLLEGE	NEWPORT		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAT	01 00124	3-010425
UNDERWATER SYSTEMS CENTER	NEWPORT		ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAT	01 66647	3-010433
UNDERWATER SYSTEMS CENTER	MIDDLETOWN		ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAT	01 66604	3-010130
UNDERWATER SYSTEMS CENTER	MIDDLETOWN		ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAT	01 66604	3-010366
FLT BAL MES SUB TRNG CTR	NORTH CHARLESTON	SOUTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	06 63322	3-010449
FLT BAL MARFARE TRNG CTR	NORTH CHARLESTON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	06 63322	3-010448
HOSPITAL	BEAUFORT		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	06 61037	3-010445

ALPHABETICAL ACTIVITY INDEX BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

ACTIVITY	CITY/COUNTY	STATE/COUNTRY	ACTIVITY CLASS	STATUS	MAJOR CLAIMANT	NAVAL UIC DIST	PAGE	
MARCORPS AIR STATION	BEAUFORT	SOUTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	06 60169	3-010481	
MARCORPS RECRUIT DEPOT	FARRIS ISLAND		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	06 00263	3-010432	
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	CHARLESTON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	06 68084	3-010450	
RESERVE CENTER	CHARLESTON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61911	3-010446	
RESERVE CENTER	COLUMBIA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61912	3-010456	
RESERVE CENTER	GREENVILLE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 62375	3-010447	
RESERVE CENTER	SPARTANBURG		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 62249	3-010447	
RESERVE FACILITY	FLORENCE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 63469	3-010489	
RESERVE FACILITY	ANDERSON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 63338	3-010448	
RESERVE FACILITY	GEORGETOWN		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61925	3-010446	
SHIPYARD	NORTH CHARLESTON		ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	06 00191	3-010435	
STATION	NORTH CHARLESTON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	06 61165	3-010443	
SUPPLY CENTER	NORTH CHARLESTON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSUP	06 00612	3-010440	
WEAPONS STATION	BERKELEY		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	06 00193	3-010436	
RESERVE CENTER	SIOUX FALLS	SOUTH DAKOTA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62068	3-010451	
AIR STATION	MILLINGTON	TENNESSEE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	06 00639	3-010452	
HOSPITAL	MILLINGTON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	06 60002	3-010451	
RESERVE CENTER	HAWKINS		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61956	3-010455	
RESERVE CENTER	CHATTAHOOGA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61934	3-010458	
RESERVE CENTER	KNOXVILLE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61948	3-010455	
RESERVE CENTER	MEMPHIS		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61962	3-010456	
RESERVE CENTER	NASHVILLE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	06 61971	3-010456	
WEAPONS INDUST RES PLANT	BRISTOL		ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVIR	06 94307	3-010457	
AIR STATION	KLEBERG		TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	08 60241	3-010465
AIR STATION	CHASE FIELD			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	08 60376	3-010467
AIR STATION	CORPUS CHRISTI	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT		PERM	CNET	08 00216	3-010461	
AIR STATION	DALLAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT		PERM	CNAVRES	08 00215	3-010459	
APPLIED RESEARCH LAB	AUSTIN	ACTIVE IND CONTR		PERM	NAVRES	08 91662	3-010474	
HOSPITAL	CORPUS CHRISTI	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT		PERM	BUMED	08 00285	3-010463	
INACTIVE SHIP STORAGE FAC	ORANGE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT		PERM	NAVSEA	08 57077	3-010464	
RESERVE CENTER	ARILENE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT		PERM	CNAVRES	08 62257	3-010474	
RESERVE CENTER	AMARILLO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT		PERM	CNAVRES	08 61959	3-010470	
RESERVE CENTER	AUSTIN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT		PERM	CNAVRES	08 61963	3-010470	
RESERVE CENTER	BEAUMONT	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT		PERM	CNAVRES	08 61966	3-010471	
RESERVE CENTER	DALLAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT		PERM	CNAVRES	08 61979	3-010472	
RESERVE CENTER	EL PASO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT		PERM	CNAVRES	08 61980	3-010472	
RESERVE CENTER	FORT NORTH	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT		PERM	CNAVRES	08 61964	3-010471	
RESERVE CENTER	GALVESTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT		PERM	CNAVRES	08 61939	3-010469	
RESERVE CENTER	LUBBOCK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT		PERM	CNAVRES	08 62246	3-010473	
RESERVE CENTER	SAN ANTONIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT		PERM	CNAVRES	08 61982	3-010473	
RESERVE CENTER	WACO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT		PERM	CNAVRES	08 62748	3-010474	
RESERVE CENTER	WICHITA FALLS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT		PERM	CNAVRES	06 61951	3-010439	
RESERVE FACILITY	HARLINGEN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT		PERM	CNAVRES	08 63249	3-010475	
RESERVE FACILITY	MIDLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT		PERM	CNAVRES	08 63385	3-010476	
RESERVE FACILITY	STRIKER	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT		PERM	CNAVRES	08 63266	3-010473	
RESERVE FACILITY	SAN ANGELO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT		PERM	CNAVRES	08 61957	3-010469	
RESERVE FACILITY	JETSMAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT		PERM	CNAVRES	08 63266	3-010475	
RESERVE FACILITY	TEJER	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT		PERM	CNAVRES	08 63267	3-010475	
RESERVE FACILITY	VICTORIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT		PERM	CNAVRES	08 63268	3-010476	
SOUTHWEST RESEARCH INST	SAN ANTONIO	ACTIVE IND CONTR		PERM	ONR	08 93158	3-010479	
WEAPONS INDUST RES PLANT	WACO	ACTIVE IND CONTR		PERM	NAVIR	08 95918	3-010479	
WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL RES PL	DALLAS	ACTIVE IND CONTR		PERM	NAVIR	08 91961	3-010478	
HERCULES POWDER CO	MAGNA	UTAH	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVMAF	12 94750	3-010482	
PETROLEUM RESERVES	CARBON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVPETR	12 82219	3-010481	
RESERVE CENTER	GORDEN		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	12 62124	3-010481	
RESERVE CENTER	SALT LAKE CITY		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	12 62126	3-010481	
RESERVE FACILITY	PROVO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	12 63522	3-010482		
RESERVE CENTER	BURLINGTON	VERMONT	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	01 61822	3-010484	
ADMINISTRATIVE COMMAND	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	05 64356	3-010520	
AIR STATION	NORFOLK		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	05 00188	3-010509	
AIR STATION	VIRGINIA BEACH		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	05 00188	3-010375	
AIR STATION	VIRGINIA BEACH		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	05 60191	3-010506	
AMPHIBIOUS BASE	NORFOLK		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	05 61414	3-010508	
AMPHIBIOUS BASE	NORFOLK		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	05 61414	3-010508	
AMPHIBIOUS BASE	NORFOLK		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	05 61414	3-010508	
ARMED FORCES EXP TRNG ACT	WILLIAMSBURG		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	05 63063	3-010517	
COMMUNICATION STATION	NORFOLK		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELCH	05 70272	3-010520	
COMMUNICATION STATION	NORFOLK		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELCH	05 70272	3-010525	
COMMUNICATION STATION	NORFOLK		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELCH	05 70272	3-010525	
COMMUNICATION STATION	NORFOLK		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELCH	05 70272	3-010525	
ENVIRON-PREVENT MED UNIT	NORFOLK		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	05 63117	3-010517	
FACINCOB D17	NORFOLK		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVFAFC	05 62470	3-010514	
FAU CINCANTFLT	NORFOLK		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	05 57095	3-010508	
FLT ASM TRNG CENTER	NORFOLK		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	05 63401	3-010518	
FLT COMBT DIR SYS TRN CTR	VIRGINIA BEACH		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	05 00281	3-010502	
FLT TRAINING CENTER	NORFOLK		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	05 61797	3-010511	
HOSPITAL	QUANTICO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	21 00231	3-010497	
MAN & MAT ANALYSIS CTR	NORFOLK		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	05 63410	3-010519	
MARCORPS AIR STATION	QUANTICO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	21 00262	3-010498	
MARCORPS CAMP DET	NORFOLK		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	05 67391	3-010524	
MARCORPS DEV & EDUCN CMD	QUANTICO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	21 00268	3-010499	
MARCORPS HQTRS BATTLN	NORFOLK		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	21 67353	3-010523	
OPERATIONAL TEST - EVAL P	NORFOLK		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	05 57073	3-010509	
PUBLIC WORKS CTR	NORFOLK		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	05 00187	3-010496	
REGIONAL CENTRAL CENTER	NORFOLK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	05 62753	3-010516		
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	PORTSMOUTH	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	05 66818	3-010421		
RESERVE CENTER	ALEXANDRIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	21 62820	3-010496		
RESERVE CENTER	LYNCHBURG	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	05 61906	3-010513		
RESERVE CENTER	NEWPORT NEWS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	05 61896	3-010511		

ALPHABETICAL ACTIVITY INDEX BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

ACTIVITY	CITY/COUNTY	STATE/COUNTRY	ACTIVITY CLASS	STATUS	MAJOR	NAVAL	PAGE	
					CLAIMANT	DIST		
RESERVE CENTER	RICHMOND	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	05 61900	3-010512	
RESERVE CENTER	ROANOKE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	05 61905	3-010512	
RESERVE CENTER	STAUNTON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	05 62276	3-010513	
RESERVE CENTER	VIRGINIA BEACH		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	05 63438	3-010519	
SHIPS ENGINEERING CTR DIV	NORFOLK		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	05 64281	3-010520	
SHIPYARD	PORTSMOUTH		ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	05 00181	3-010490	
SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	DANLIGREN		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	21 63138	3-010349	
SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	DANLIGREN		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	21 63138	3-010474	
SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	DANLIGREN		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	21 63138	3-010019	
SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	DANLIGREN		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	21 63138	3-010186	
SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	DANLIGREN		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	21 63138	3-010205	
SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	DANLIGREN		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	21 63138	3-010322	
SUPPLY ANNEX	YORK		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANFLTL	05 62688	3-010514	
SUPPLY CENTER	NORFOLK		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEP	05 60138	3-010504	
SUPV SHIPBLDG CONV/REFR	HEMPHREY NEWS		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEP	05 00189	3-010496	
SURFACE WEAPONS CENTER	DANLIGREN		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	05 62793	3-010516	
TEST FACILITY	HAMPTON		ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVMAT	21 00178	3-010488	
WEAPONS STATION	YORKTOWN	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	05 63238	3-010518		
						05 00109	3-010485	
AIR STATION	OAK HARBOR	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	13 00620	3-010555	
AIR STATION	OAK HARBOR		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	13 00620	3-010399	
APPLIED PHYSICS LAB	SEATTLE		ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	LAB/CNM	13 94166	3-010547	
FACILITY	PACIFIC BEACH		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	13 70756	3-010538	
FLT TRAINING CENTER	KITSAP		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	13 22220	3-010527	
HARBOR DEFENSE UNIT	JEFFERSON		INACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	13 62711	3-010543	
RADIO STATION	SMOOTHGLEN		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVZELCM	13 70273	3-010546	
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	BREHSTON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	13 68095	3-010545	
RESERVE CENTER	EVERETT		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	13 62144	3-010542	
RESERVE CENTER	SEATTLE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	13 62134	3-010542	
RESERVE CENTER	SPOKANE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	13 62146	3-010542	
RESERVE CENTER	TACOMA		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	13 62135	3-010540	
RESERVE FACILITY	ABERDEEN		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	13 62180	3-010540	
RESERVE FACILITY	BELLINGHAM		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	13 62141	3-010541	
RESERVE FACILITY	CLARKSTON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	13 63535	3-010544	
RESERVE FACILITY	LONGVIEW		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	13 62371	3-010543	
RESERVE FACILITY	PASCO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	13 63548	3-010544	
RESERVE FACILITY	PORT ANGELES	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	13 63551	3-010544		
RESERVE FACILITY	TUMWATER	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	13 63547	3-010544		
SHIPYARD	BREHSTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	13 00251	3-010528		
SUPPLY CENTER	BREHSTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	13 00406	3-010534		
SUPPORT ACT	SEATTLE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	13 00232	3-010532		
SUPV SHIPBLDG CONV/REFR	SEATTLE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	13 62739	3-010402		
TORPEDO STATION	KEYPORT	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	13 00253	3-010530		
NAV DATA SYSTEMS GROUP	HOBANSMON	WEST VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	05 61423	3-010550	
RESERVE CENTER	HUNTINGTON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	05 61903	3-010550	
RESERVE CENTER	PAKERSBURG		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	TEMP	CHAVRES	05 63465	3-010550	
RESERVE CENTER	SOUTH CHARLESTON		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	05 61901	3-010548	
RESERVE CENTER	WHEELING		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	05 61904	3-010548	
RESERVE CENTER	GREEN BAY		WISCONSIN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PFM	CHAVRES	09 61989	3-010553
RESERVE CENTER	LA CROSSE			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PFM	CHAVRES	09 62066	3-010554
RESERVE CENTER	MILWAUKEE			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	09 62035	3-010553
RESERVE CENTER	OSHKOSH			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	09 62031	3-010553
RESERVE CENTER	RACINE			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	09 62101	3-010555
RESERVE CENTER	SHEBOYGAN			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	09 62052	3-010554
RESERVE FACILITY	EAU CLAIRE			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	09 61982	3-010555
RESERVE FACILITY	STEVENS POINT			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	09 63500	3-010555
SUPV SHIPBLDG CONV/REFR	STURGEON BAY			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	09 62990	3-010555
PETROLEUM RESERVES	CASPER			WYOMING	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVPTTR	09 60234	3-010128
PETROLEUM RESERVES	CASPER		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT		PERM	NAVPTTR	09 00234	3-010557
RESERVE CENTER	CHEYENNE		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT		PERM	CHAVRES	09 62142	3-010557
COMMUNICATION STATION		CANAL ZONE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVZELCM	15 00867	3-020014	
SECURITY GROUP ACT			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVZELCM	15 70283	3-020013	
SUPPORT ACT			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	15 66833	3-020015	
SUPV SHIPBLDG CONV/REFR			STANDBY IND CONTR	PERM	NAVSEA	15 62663	3-020015	
AIR STATION		GUAM	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	40 61577	3-020002	
COMMUNICATION STATION			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVZELCM	40 70283	3-020010	
FACILITY			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	40 66125	3-020008	
MAGAZINE			ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	40 60872	3-020001	
PUBLIC WORKS CENTER			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAFAC	40 62395	3-020006	
REGIONAL DENTAL CENTER			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	40 62328	3-020006	
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	40 88096	3-020009	
SHIP REPAIR FAC			ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	40 62586	3-020007	
STATION			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	40 61755	3-020004	
SUPPLY DEPOT			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	40 61119	3-020002	
STATION		MIDWAY ISLANDS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	14 62494	3-020012	
COMMUNICATION STATION			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVZELCM	30 00743	3-020021	
FACILITY			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVZELCM	30 57028	3-020022	
HARDCORE TRNG FACILITY			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	30 67384	3-020025	
SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVZELCM	30 66754	3-020024	
STATION			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANFLTL	30 00189	3-020018	
STATION			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANFLTL	30 00389	3-020028	
SUPV SHIPBLDG CONV/REFR			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	30 62681	3-020023	
AIR STATION			TRUST TERR OF PAC ISL	INACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	TEMP	PACFLT	40 60864	3-020027

ALPHABETICAL ACTIVITY INDEX BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

ACTIVITY	CITY/COUNTY	STATE/COUNTRY	ACTIVITY CLASS	STATUS	MAJOR CLAIMANT	NAVAL UIC DIST	PAGE
MISSILE FACILITY PACENCOM DIV	KAUAI NORFOLK	UNITED STATES	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAVIR	14 05354	3-02029
			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAC	05 62470	3-02023
STATION		VIRGIN ISLANDS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	30 11114	3-02028
FACILITY		ANTIGUA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	30 57049	3-030001
MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT		ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	31 61751	3-030023
			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BURED	31 61751	3-030024
COMMUNICATION STATION		AUSTRALIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELCH	40 63427	3-030003
FACILITY UNDERWATER SYSTEMS CENTER		BAHAMAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	30 57051	3-030011
			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LAR/CNH	30 63821	3-030012
CONTROL OF SHIPPING OFF	BAHRAIN ISLAND	BAHRAIN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVEUR	31 63005	3-030005
FACILITY		BARBADOS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	30 57050	3-030006
AIR STATION		BERMUDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	30 62481	3-030007
FACILITY			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	30 57038	3-030007
COMMUNICATION STATION		BR INDIAN OCEAN TERR	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELCH	40 68073	3-030032
FACILITY		CANADA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	30 57075	3-030015
HOSPITAL MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT SUPPORT ACT		CHINA, REPUBLIC OF	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	40 66102	3-030089
			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	40 63044	3-030087
AIR STATION HOSPITAL STATION	GUANTANAMO BAY GUANTANAMO BAY GUANTANAMO BAY	CUBA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	30 03306	3-030018
			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BURED	30 61564	3-030021
			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	30 60514	3-030019
SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY		GERMANY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSECRP	31 63074	3-030025
COMMUNICATION STATION FLEET SUPPORT OFFICE		GREECE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELCH	31 70295	3-030026
			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVEUR	31 68137	3-030026
STATION		ICELAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	30 63032	3-030029
AIR FACILITY AIR FACILITY AIR FACILITY COMMUNICATION STATION REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER SUPPORT ACT		ITALY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVEUR	31 62995	3-030035
			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVEUR	31 62995	3-030028
			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVEUR	31 62833	3-030038
			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELCH	31 70294	3-030037
			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	31 66096	3-030037
			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVEUR	31 62588	3-030033
			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVEUR	31 62588	3-030033
AIR FACILITY COMMUNICATION STATION FLEET ACT-AIR PAC FLEET ACTIVITIES FLEET ACTIVITIES MARCORPS AIR STATION MARCORPS AIR STATION /H/ MARCORPS BASE ORINANCE FACILITY PUBLIC WORKS CTR REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY SHIP REPAIR PAC SUPPLY DEPOT		JAPAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	40 62507	3-030046
			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELCH	40 70278	3-030053
			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	40 62254	3-030044
			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	40 61581	3-030039
			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	40 61582	3-030041
			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	40 62613	3-030048
			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	40 63026	3-030057
			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	40 67409	3-030050
			ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	40 62735	3-030055
			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAC	40 65115	3-030058
			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	40 68292	3-030062
			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSECRP	40 70284	3-030055
			ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	40 62758	3-030056
			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	40 62649	3-030052
			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	40 62649	3-030052
COMMUNICATION STATION TRAINING COMMAND		MOROCCO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELCH	31 70235	3-030068
			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELCH	31 61602	3-030066
ANTARCTIA DETACHMENT SPRT		NEW ZEALAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	40 55418	3-030070
AIR STATION BASE COMMUNICATION STATION HOSPITAL MAGAZINE PUBLIC WORKS CTR SHIP REPAIR PAC STATION SUPPLY DEPOT		PHILIPPINES	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	40 62876	3-030078
			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	40 62769	3-030075
			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELCH	40 60927	3-030072
			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	40 55491	3-030080
			ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	40 62807	3-030076
			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAC	40 62808	3-030077
			ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	40 62770	3-030075
			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	40 61552	3-030073
			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	40 00651	3-030071
			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	40 00651	3-030071
STATION		PUERTO RICO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	30 00389	3-030001

ALPHABETICAL ACTIVITY INDEX BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

ACTIVITY	CITY/COUNTY	STATE/COUNTRY	ACTIVITY CLASS	STATUS	MAJOR CLAIMANT	NAVAL UIC DIST	PAGE
COMMUNICATION STATION		SPAIN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELCM	31 63182	3-030083
HOSPITAL			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BURED	31 66101	3-030084
STATION			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	TEMP	NAVEUR	31 62863	3-030081
STATION		TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	INACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	30 62193	3-030085
FACILITY		TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	30 57029	3-030086
ACTIVITIES		UNITED KINGDOM	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVEUR	31 62585	3-030091
AIR FACILITY			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVEUR	31 57032	3-030091
COMMUNICATION STATION			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELCM	31 63131	3-030094
FACILITY			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	31 68165	3-030096
RADIO STATION			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELCM	31 63395	3-030095
SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY			ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSECFY	31 63073	3-030092

ALPHABETICAL ACTIVITY INDEX BY INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY CLASS

ACTIVITY	CITY/COUNTY	STATE/COUNTRY	ACTIVITY CLASS	STATUS	MAJOR CLAIMANT	NAVAL UIC DIST	PAGE
AEROJET-GENERAL CORP	SACRAMENTO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVSEA	12 95137	3-01123
ALLEGANY BALLISTICS LAB	CUMBERLAND	MARYLAND		PERM	NAVSEA	05 91571	3-01051
APPLIED PHYSICS LAB	SEATTLE	WASHINGTON		PERM	LAB/CNH	13 94166	3-01047
APPLIED RESEARCH LAB	AUSTIN	TEXAS		PERM	NAVSEA	08 91662	3-010478
CALIFORNIA INST OF TECH	PASADENA	CALIFORNIA		PERM	ONR	11 91726	3-010120
CORNING GLASS WORKS	CORNING	NEW YORK		PERM	NAVSEA	03 91397	3-010370
GRUMMAN AIRCRAFT ENG CORP	CALVERSTON	NEW YORK		PERM	NAVAIR	03 96095	3-010370
HERCULES POWDER CO	MAGNA	UTAH		PERM	NAVMAT	12 94750	3-010482
INDUSTRIAL RES ORD PLANT	FOKONA	CALIFORNIA		PERM	NAVSEA	11 91055	3-010121
INDUSTRIAL RES ORD PLANT	SUNNYVALE	CALIFORNIA		PERM	NAVSEA	12 91285	3-010119
INDUSTRIAL RES ORD PLANT	MISHAWAKA	INDIANA		PERM	NAVSEA	09 93205	3-010215
INDUSTRIAL RES ORD PLANT	PITTSFIELD	MASSACHUSETTS		PERM	NAVSEA	01 91041	3-010105
INDUSTRIAL RES ORD PLANT	FRIDLEY	MINNESOTA		PERM	NAVSEA	09 91192	3-010316
INDUSTRIAL RES ORD PLANT	ROCHESTER	NEW YORK		PERM	NAVSEA	03 90691	3-010168
INDUSTRIAL RESERVE PLANT	NORHAMPTON	MASSACHUSETTS		PERM	NAVSEA	01 93032	3-010306
INDUSTRIAL RESERVE PLANT	ST PAUL	MINNESOTA		PERM	NAVSEA	09 91741	3-010317
INSR MINING & TECHNOLOGY	SOCOPO	NEW MEXICO		PERM	NAVSEA	08 91987	3-010350
JOHN HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	SILVER SPRING	MARYLAND		PERM	NAVSEA	21 91825	3-010291
KNOLES ATOMIC POWER LAB	SCHENECTADY	NEW YORK		PERM	NAVSEA	03 94151	3-010370
MASS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	CAMBRIDGE	MASSACHUSETTS		PERM	NAVSEA	01 91464	3-010396
ORDNANCE RES LAB	STATE COLLEGE	PENNSYLVANIA		PERM	NAVSEA	04 91760	3-010423
PLANT REP OFFICE	WEST PALM BEACH	FLORIDA		NAVAIR	NAVAIR	06 94850	3-010179
PLANT REP OFFICE	BRISTOL	MAINE		PERM	NAVAIR	01 94671	3-010266
PLANT REP OFFICE	COLUMBUS	OHIO		PERM	NAVAIR	04 91014	3-010394
RESEARCH OFFICE	STANFORD	CALIFORNIA		PERM	ONR	12 91734	3-010121
RESEARCH OFFICE	URBANA	ILLINOIS		PERM	ONR	09 91747	3-010128
SANTA BARBARA RESEARCH CE	GOLTA	CALIFORNIA		PERM	NAVSEA	11 93879	3-010182
SOUTHWEST RESEARCH INST	SAN ANTONIO	TEXAS		PERM	ONR	08 91358	3-010479
SUPV SHIPBLDG CONW/RRP	PASCAGOULA	MISSISSIPPI		PERM	NAVSEA	06 62795	3-010320
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA	LOS ANGELES	CALIFORNIA		PERM	ONR	12 91723	3-010120
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA	LA JOLLA	CALIFORNIA		PERM	ONR	11 92625	3-010121
US STEEL, CHRISY PARK W	MONKKEESPONT	PENNSYLVANIA		PERM	NAVAIR	04 91024	3-010128
WEAPONS INDUST RES PLANT	BEDFORD	CONNECTICUT		PERM	NAVAIR	03 92782	3-010131
WEAPONS INDUST RES PLANT	BEDFORD	MASSACHUSETTS		PERM	NAVAIR	01 93880	3-010307
WEAPONS INDUST RES PLANT	MCCREOG	TENNESSEE		PERM	NAVAIR	06 9107	3-010457
WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL RES PL	DALLAS	TEXAS		PERM	NAVAIR	08 91961	3-010478
AIR PROPULSION TEST CTR	TRENTON	NEW JERSEY	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAIR	04 62376	3-010342
AMMUNITION DEPOT	HAMPSHIRE	NEVADA		PERM	NAVSEA	12 00288	3-010311
AMMUNITION DEPOT	INDIANAPOLIS	INDIANA		PERM	NAVSEA	12 00238	3-010028
AMMUNITION DEPOT	PITTSBURG	OKLAHOMA		PERM	NAVSEA	08 60162	3-010396
AVIONICS FACILITY	INDIANAPOLIS	INDIANA		PERM	NAVAIR	09 00163	3-010229
MAGAZINE	INDIANAPOLIS	INDIANA		PERM	FACFLT	40 60872	3-020001
MAGAZINE	PHILIPPINES	PHILIPPINES		PERM	FACFLT	40 62807	3-030676
ORDNANCE FACILITY	JAPAN	JAPAN		PERM	FACFLT	40 62735	3-030255
ORDNANCE STATION	LOUISVILLE	KENTUCKY		PERM	NAVSEA	05 00197	3-010243
ORDNANCE STATION	INDIAN HEAD	MARYLAND		PERM	NAVSEA	21 00174	3-010273
PUBLIC WORKS CTR	PENSACOLA	FLORIDA		PERM	NAVSEA	06 65114	3-010172
SHIP REPAIR PAC	GUAM	GUAM		PERM	FACFLT	40 62586	3-020607
SHIP REPAIR PAC	JAPAN	JAPAN		PERM	FACFLT	40 62758	3-030656
SHIP REPAIR PAC	PHILIPPINES	PHILIPPINES		PERM	FACFLT	40 62770	3-030675
SHIP WEAPON SYS ENGR STA	PORT HUENEME	CALIFORNIA		PERM	NAVSEA	11 63394	3-010100
SHIPYARD	LONG BEACH	CALIFORNIA		PERM	NAVSEA	11 60258	3-010061
SHIPYARD	VALLEJO	CALIFORNIA		PERM	NAVSEA	12 00221	3-010021
SHIPYARD	PEARL HARBOR	HAWAII		PERM	NAVSEA	14 00311	3-010192
SHIPYARD	BOSTON	MASSACHUSETTS		PERM	NAVSEA	01 00102	3-010136
SHIPYARD	PORTSMOUTH	NEW HAMPSHIRE		PERM	NAVSEA	01 00102	3-010254
SHIPYARD	PORTSMOUTH	NEW HAMPSHIRE		PERM	NAVSEA	04 00151	3-010806
SHIPYARD	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA		PERM	NAVSEA	04 00151	3-010338
SHIPYARD	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA		PERM	NAVSEA	06 00191	3-010435
SHIPYARD	NORTH CHARLESTON	SOUTH CAROLINA		PERM	NAVSEA	05 00181	3-010450
SHIPYARD	PORTSMOUTH	VIRGINIA		PERM	NAVMAT	21 60921	3-010231
SURFACE WEAPONS CENTER	WHITE OAK	MARYLAND		PERM	NAVMAT	21 00178	3-010488
SURFACE WEAPONS CENTER	DARLGEN	VIRGINIA		PERM	NAVMAT	06 62701	3-010168
SURFACE WEAPONS CTR	FT LAUDERDALE	FLORIDA		PERM	NAVMAT	21 62339	3-010286
SURFACE WEAPONS CTR FIELD	SOLOMONS	MARYLAND		PERM	NAVSEA	05 62328	3-010518
TEST FACILITY	HAMPTON	VIRGINIA		PERM	NAVSEA	13 00283	3-010510
TORPEDO STATION	KEYPORT	WASHINGTON		PERM	NAVAT	01 56604	3-010166
UNDERWATER SYSTEMS CENTER	MIDDLETOWN	RHODE ISLAND		PERM	NAVAT	01 56604	3-010433
UNDERWATER SYSTEMS CENTER	MIDDLETOWN	RHODE ISLAND		PERM	NAVAT	01 56604	3-010130
UNDERWATER SYSTEMS CENTER	MIDDLETOWN	RHODE ISLAND		PERM	NAVAT	01 56604	3-010666
WEAPONS CENTER	CHINA LAKE	CALIFORNIA		PERM	NAVAT	11 62738	3-010091
WEAPONS CENTER	NORCO	CALIFORNIA		PERM	NAVSEA	12 60036	3-010053
WEAPONS STATION	CONCORD	CALIFORNIA		PERM	NAVSEA	11 60701	3-010063
WEAPONS STATION	SEAL BEACH	CALIFORNIA		PERM	NAVSEA	03 60478	3-010338
WEAPONS STATION	COLTS NECK	NEW JERSEY		PERM	NAVSEA	05 00109	3-010483
WEAPONS STATION	YORKTOWN	VIRGINIA		PERM	NAVSEA	09 00164	3-010229
WEAPONS SUPPORT CENTER	CRANE	INDIANA		PERM	NAVSEA		
COLLINS RADIO COMPANY	CEDAR RAPIDS	IOWA	EXCESS IND CONTR	PERM	NAVSEA	09 90857	3-010238
AMMUNITION DEPOT	HINGHAM	MASSACHUSETTS	EXCESS IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	01 00113	3-010298
SUPV SHIPBLDG CONW/RRP	BETHPAGE	CANAL ZONE	STANDBY IND CONTR	PERM	NAVSEA	15 62663	3-020015
WEAPONS INDUST RES PLANT	BETHPAGE	NEW YORK		PERM	NAVAIR	03 90845	3-010369

ALPHABETICAL ACTIVITY INDEX BY NAVAL DISTRICT

ACTIVITY	CITY/COUNTY	STATE/COUNTRY	ACTIVITY CLASS	STATUS	MAJOR CLAIMANT	NAVAL UIC DIST	PAGE
AIR STATION	BRUNSWICK	MAINE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	01 60087	3-012258
AIR STATION	SOUTH Weymouth	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	00101	3-010293
AIR STATION	QUONSET POINT	RHODE ISLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	00127	3-010239
AIR STATION	QUONSET POINT	RHODE ISLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	00127	3-010239
AMMUNITION DEPOT	HINGHAM	MASSACHUSETTS	EXCESS IND GOVT	PERM	NAVFAC	00113	3-010294
ANTICOMM GROUP DET	FROBESPT HARBOR	MAINE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	01416	3-010257
COMMUNICATION STATION	NEWPORT	RHODE ISLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELM	00710	3-016427
CONSTRUCTION BATTALN CTR	NORTH KINGSTOWN	RHODE ISLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVFAV	62578	3-010426
EDUCATION & TRAINING CTR	NEWPORT	RHODE ISLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	62661	3-010430
FACILITY	NANTUCKET	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	57039	3-010239
HARBOR DEFENSE UNIT	KITTERY	MAINE	EXCESS IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	62720	3-010336
HOSPITAL	CHILSEA	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	60112	3-010236
INDUSTRIAL RES ORD PLANT	PITTSFIELD	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVSEA	91041	3-010305
INDUSTRIAL RESERVE PLANT	NORTHAMPTON	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVSEA	93032	3-010306
MARCOFFS BARBARKS	BOSTON	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	62222	3-010355
MASS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOG	CAMBRIDGE	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVSEA	91464	3-010396
PLANT RES OFFICE	SPENCER	MAINE	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVSEA	94671	3-010264
RADIO STATION	CUTLER	MAINE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELM	63038	3-010492
REGIONAL DENTAL CENTER	NEWPORT	RHODE ISLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	66023	3-010432
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	HEMPHRT	RHODE ISLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	66086	3-010434
REGIONAL MEDICAL CLINIC	PORTSMOUTH	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	60105	3-010236
RESERVE CENTER	ANGUSTA	MAINE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62364	3-010261
RESERVE CENTER	BAUGUS	MAINE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61805	3-010261
RESERVE CENTER	KITTERY	MAINE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61814	3-010261
RESERVE CENTER	PORTLAND	MAINE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61804	3-010260
RESERVE CENTER	BROOKFIELD	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61806	3-010260
RESERVE CENTER	FALL RIVER	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61806	3-010260
RESERVE CENTER	LAWRENCE	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61801	3-010201
RESERVE CENTER	NEW BEDFORD	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61808	3-010260
RESERVE CENTER	PITTSFIELD	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61818	3-010333
RESERVE CENTER	QUINCY	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61803	3-010202
RESERVE CENTER	SPRINGFIELD	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61822	3-010260
RESERVE CENTER	WORCESTER	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61815	3-010333
RESERVE CENTER	HANOVER	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61809	3-010336
RESERVE CENTER	PROVIDENCE	RHODE ISLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61804	3-010260
RESERVE CENTER	BURLINGTON	VERMONT	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61822	3-010488
SECURITY COLLEGE	NEWPORT	RHODE ISLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CBET	00124	3-010425
SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY	WINTER HARBOR	MAINE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRECP	00118	3-010333
SHIPYARD	BOSTON	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	00111	3-010425
SHIPYARD	PORTSMOUTH	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	00102	3-010336
SHIPYARD	PORTSMOUTH	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	00102	3-010336
SUPPORT ACT	BOSTON	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	61173	3-010391
TRIAL COURSE RANGE	THOMASON	MAINE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	22221	3-010254
TRIAL COURSE RANGE	PROVINCETOWN	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	22222	3-010254
UNDERWATER SYSTEMS CENTER	MIDDLETOWN	RHODE ISLAND	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAT	66504	3-010366
UNDERWATER SYSTEMS CENTER	MIDDLETOWN	RHODE ISLAND	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAT	66508	3-010433
UNDERWATER SYSTEMS CENTER	MIDDLETOWN	RHODE ISLAND	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAT	66506	3-010370
WEAPONS INDUS RES PLANT	BELOFORD	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVAVR	93880	3-010307
AIR STATION	BROOKLYN	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 00148	3-010353
COMMING CLASS WORKS	CORNING	NEW YORK	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVSEA	91357	3-010270
DISTRICT COMMANDANT	NEW YORK	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	00139	3-010353
GRUHAM AIRCRAFT ENG COOP	CALVERTON	NEW YORK	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVAVR	96395	3-010370
HARBOR DEFENSE UNIT	HIGHLANDS	NEW JERSEY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	62712	3-010366
HARBOR DEFENSE UNIT	HIGHLANDS	NEW JERSEY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	62712	3-010366
HOSPITAL	NEW YORK - QUEENS	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	60008	3-010354
INDUSTRIAL RES ORD PLANT	ROCHESTER	NEW YORK	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVSEA	90681	3-010368
KNOLLS ATOMIC POWER LAB	SCHENECTADY	NEW YORK	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVSEA	94151	3-010370
MARCOFFS DIST HEADQTRS	GARDEN CITY	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AVR	67011	3-010366
MARCOFFS DIST HEADQTRS	GARDEN CITY	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AVR	67011	3-010366
MARCOFFS DIST HEADQTRS	GARDEN CITY	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AVR	67011	3-010366
RECRUITING DISTRICT	NEW YORK - NEW YORK	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUPERS	62445	3-010365
RESERVE CENTER	BRIDGEMONT	CONNECTICUT	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61865	3-010128
RESERVE CENTER	HARTFORD	CONNECTICUT	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61835	3-010128
RESERVE CENTER	STAMFORD	CONNECTICUT	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61866	3-010129
RESERVE CENTER	WATERBURY	CONNECTICUT	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62252	3-010129
RESERVE CENTER	CLINTON	NEW JERSEY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61857	3-010128
RESERVE CENTER	ELIZABETH	NEW JERSEY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61860	3-010341
RESERVE CENTER	JERSEY CITY	NEW JERSEY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61859	3-010340
RESERVE CENTER	PERTH AMBOY	NEW JERSEY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61823	3-010340
RESERVE CENTER	ALBANY	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61861	3-010362
RESERVE CENTER	BINGHAMTON	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61833	3-010357
RESERVE CENTER	BROOKLYN	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61828	3-010355
RESERVE CENTER	BUFFALO	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61882	3-010359
RESERVE CENTER	FREEPORT	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61868	3-010354
RESERVE CENTER	GLENS FALLS	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62268	3-010354
RESERVE CENTER	HORSEMEADE	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61834	3-010357
RESERVE CENTER	HUNTINGTON	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61869	3-010364
RESERVE CENTER	JAMESTOWN	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61837	3-010358
RESERVE CENTER	LIVERPOOL	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61863	3-010362
RESERVE CENTER	NEW ROCHELLE	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61846	3-010360
RESERVE CENTER	NEW YORK	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61854	3-010361
RESERVE CENTER	NEW YORK - BRONX	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61883	3-010359
RESERVE CENTER	OSWEGO	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61862	3-010362
RESERVE CENTER	ROCKY HILL	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61848	3-010351
RESERVE CENTER	ROCKY HILL	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61839	3-010356
RESERVE CENTER	SCOTIA	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61825	3-010356
RESERVE CENTER	TROY	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61830	3-010357
RESERVE CENTER	UTICA	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61854	3-010363
RESERVE CENTER	WATERSTOWN	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61851	3-010361
RESERVE CENTER	WHITESIDE	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61884	3-010360
RESERVE CENTER	YONKERS	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61867	3-010363
RESERVE FACILITY	YONKERS	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61829	3-010356
RESERVE FACILITY	YONKERS	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62129	3-010364
RESERVE FACILITY	DUNKIRK	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61840	3-010353
RESERVE FACILITY	ITHACA	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62353	3-010365
RESERVE FACILITY	MIDDLETOWN	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61855	3-010362
SUPPLY BASE	GROTON	CONNECTICUT	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	00129	3-010128
SUPPLY BASE	SCOTIA	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAVR	23223	3-010352
SUPPORT ACT	BROOKLYN	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	61174	3-010355

ALPHABETICAL ACTIVITY INDEX BY NAVAL DISTRICT

ACTIVITY	CITY/COUNTY	STATE/COUNTRY	ACTIVITY CLASS	STATUS	MAJOR CLAIMANT	NAVAL UIC DIST	PAGE
WEAPONS INDUST RES PLANT	BLOOMFIELD	CONNECTICUT	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVAIR	03 92782	3-010131
WEAPONS INDUST RES PLANT	BETHPAGE	NEW YORK	STANDBY IND CONTR	PERM	NAVAIR	90845	3-010369
WEAPONS STATION	COLTS NECK	NEW JERSEY	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	60478	3-010138
AIR ENGINEERING CTR	WARMINSTER	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVMAF	04 62269	3-010418
AIR ENGINEERING CENTER	LAKENURBT	NEW JERSEY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAIR	68335	3-010345
AIR PROPULSION TEST CTR	TRENTON	NEW JERSEY	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAIR	62376	3-010342
AIR STATION	ROBESON	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	0013	3-010408
AVIATION SUPPLY OFFICE	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSPUP	00383	3-010410
DISTRICT COMMANDANT	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	00175	3-010133
FACENCOM DIV	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVPCF	624	3-010166
FACILITY	LEWES	DELAWARE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	57040	3-010133
FINANCE CENTER	CLEVELAND	OHIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVCOMPT	00034	3-010388
HQNS	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUPERS	00153	3-010118
HQNS	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUPERS	00153	3-010408
MARCOPES DIST HEADQTRS	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AFR	67013	3-010289
MARCOPES DIST HEADQTRS	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AFR	67013	3-010422
MARCOPES DIST HEADQTRS	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AFR	67013	3-010522
MARCOPES SUPPLY ACTIVITY	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AFR	67013	3-010550
ORDNANCE RES LAB	STATE COLLEGE	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVSEA	00150	3-010405
PLANT REP OFFICE	COLUMBUS	OHIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	91780	3-010423
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BURMD	62014	3-010394
RESERVE CENTER	WILMINGTON	DELAWARE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	61876	3-010134
RESERVE CENTER	ATLANTIC CITY	NEW JERSEY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	61882	3-010461
RESERVE CENTER	CANDLER	NEW JERSEY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	61888	3-010342
RESERVE CENTER	TRENTON	NEW JERSEY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	62028	3-010342
RESERVE CENTER	AKRON	OHIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	62082	3-010391
RESERVE CENTER	CINCINNATI	OHIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	62094	3-010391
RESERVE CENTER	CLEVELAND	OHIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	62378	3-010393
RESERVE CENTER	COLUMBUS	OHIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	62082	3-010393
RESERVE CENTER	DAYTON	OHIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	62055	3-010389
RESERVE CENTER	LJMA	OHIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	62050	3-010389
RESERVE CENTER	LONDON	OHIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	62050	3-010392
RESERVE CENTER	MANFIELD	OHIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	62063	3-010390
RESERVE CENTER	TOLEDO	OHIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	61995	3-010388
RESERVE CENTER	WRIGHTSTOWN	OHIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	62098	3-010393
RESERVE CENTER	ALLENSTOWN	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	61880	3-010414
RESERVE CENTER	ALTOONA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	61883	3-010415
RESERVE CENTER	ARTISTOWN	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	61877	3-010421
RESERVE CENTER	BRIDGEBURG	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	61878	3-010414
RESERVE CENTER	FOLSOM	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	61884	3-010415
RESERVE CENTER	HARRISBURG	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	61883	3-010414
RESERVE CENTER	HAZLETON	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	61885	3-010413
RESERVE CENTER	JOHNSTOWN	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	61886	3-010416
RESERVE CENTER	LANCASTER	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	61887	3-010414
RESERVE CENTER	MCKEESPORT	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	61889	3-010417
RESERVE CENTER	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	61870	3-010413
RESERVE CENTER	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	61883	3-010419
RESERVE CENTER	PITTSBURGH	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	62952	3-010419
RESERVE CENTER	READING	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	61881	3-010414
RESERVE CENTER	WILLIAMSPORT	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	61893	3-010417
RESERVE FACILITY	FORTSMOUTH	OHIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	62048	3-010389
RESERVE FACILITY	ZANESVILLE	OHIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	TEMP	NAVRES	62065	3-010389
RESERVE FACILITY	CHURCHVILLE	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	62457	3-010420
RESERVE FACILITY	LOWER BURLBELL	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	63458	3-010421
SCOP/SOLIER TECHNICIAN	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	0013A	3-010411
SHIP ENGINEERING CTR	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	65540	3-010421
SHIPS PARTS CONTROL CTR	MCKEANSBURG	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSPUP	00104	3-010404
SHIPPARD	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	00151	3-010406
SUPPORT ACT	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	01189	3-010412
TRAINING CENTER/DANCE CTR	LANCASTER	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	63159	3-010420
US STEEL, CHRISTY PARK CO	MCKEESPORT	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVAIR	95423	3-010424
ADMINISTRATIVE COMMAND	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	05 64356	3-010520
AIR STATION	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	00188	3-010375
AIR STATION	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	00188	3-010494
AIR STATION	VIRGINIA BEACH	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	00191	3-010506
AIR STATION	VIRGINIA BEACH	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	00191	3-010377
ALLIGANY BALLISTICS LAB	MARYLAND	MARYLAND	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVSEA	91571	3-010551
AMPHIBIOUS BASE	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	61414	3-010508
AMPHIBIOUS BASE	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	61414	3-010378
AMPHIBIOUS BASE	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	61414	3-010283
ARMED FORCES EXP TRNG ACT	WILLIAMSBURG	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	30063	3-010517
COMMUNICATION STATION	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELCH	70272	3-010551
COMMUNICATION STATION	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELCH	70272	3-010525
COMMUNICATION STATION	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELCH	70272	3-010290
COMMUNICATION STATION	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELCH	70272	3-010385
ENVIRON-REVENUE MED UNIT	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BURMD	63117	3-010517
FACENCOM DIV	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVPCF	62470	3-010514
FACENCOM DIV	NORFOLK	UNITED STATES	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVPCF	62470	3-020023
FACILITY	SUXTON	NORTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	57081	3-010176
FLT ADM TRNG CENTER	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	63401	3-010518
FLT COMBAT DIR SYS TRN CTR	VIRGINIA BEACH	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	00281	3-010502
FLT TRAINING CENTER	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	61797	3-010511
MAN I RAT ANALYSIS CTR	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	63410	3-010519
MARCOPES AIR STATION	CHERRY POINT	NORTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AFR	00186	3-010372
MARCOPES BASE	CAMP LEJEUNE	NORTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AFR	67001	3-010381
MARCOPES CAMP DET	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AFR	67391	3-010524
MAT DATA SYSTEMS GROUP	MORGANTOWN	WEST VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	63423	3-010550
OPERATIONAL TEST - EVAL F	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	57023	3-010503
ORDNANCE STATION	LOUISVILLE	KENTUCKY	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	00197	3-010243
PUBLIC WORKS CTR	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	00187	3-010492
REGIONAL CENTRAL CENTER	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BURMD	62753	3-010516
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	CAMP LEJEUNE	NORTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BURMD	66818	3-010488
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	FORTSMOUTH	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BURMD	66818	3-010521
RESERVE CENTER	LEXINGTON	KENTUCKY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	TEMP	NAVRES	62077	3-010244
RESERVE CENTER	LOUISVILLE	KENTUCKY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVRES	62078	3-010245

ALPHABETICAL ACTIVITY INDEX BY NAVAL DISTRICT

ACTIVITY	CITY/COUNTRY	STATE/COUNTRY	ACTIVITY CLASS	STATUS	MAJOR CLAIMANT	NAVAL UIC	PAGE
RESERVE CENTER	OWENSBORO	KENTUCKY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	05 62321	3-010245
RESERVE CENTER	BALTIMORE	MARYLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61897	3-010243
RESERVE CENTER	CUMBERLAND	MARYLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61902	3-010244
RESERVE CENTER	LYNCHBURG	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61906	3-010513
RESERVE CENTER	NEWPORT NEWS	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61896	3-010511
RESERVE CENTER	RICHMOND	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61900	3-010512
RESERVE CENTER	ROANOKE	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61905	3-010512
RESERVE CENTER	STAUNTON	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62276	3-010513
RESERVE CENTER	VIRGINIA BEACH	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	63438	3-010519
RESERVE CENTER	WHEELING	WEST VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61903	3-010548
RESERVE CENTER	PARKERSBURG	WEST VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	TEMP	CNAVRES	63465	3-010550
RESERVE CENTER	SOUTH CHARLESTON	WEST VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61901	3-010548
RESERVE CENTER	WHEELING	WEST VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61904	3-010549
RESERVE FACILITY	PADUCAH	KENTUCKY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	63464	3-010246
RESERVE FACILITY	WASHINGTON	NORTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	63466	3-010341
SHIPS ENGINEERING CTR DIV	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	62281	3-010270
SHIPYARD	PORTSMOUTH	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	00181	3-010490
STATION	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	62688	3-010519
SUPPLY ANNEX	YORK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEUP	60136	3-010524
SUPPLY CENTER	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEUP	00189	3-010496
SUPVR SHIPBKG CONV/REPR	NEWPORT NEWS	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	62793	3-010516
TEST FACILITY	HAMPTON	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVWAT	62338	3-010518
TRAINING CENTER	BAINBRIDGE	MARYLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	00693	3-010278
WEAPONS STATION	YORKTOWN	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	00109	3-010485
AEROSPACE & REG MED CTR	PENSACOLA	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	06 60263	3-010182
AIR STATION	CECIL FIELD	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	60200	3-010153
AIR STATION	JACKSONVILLE	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	00207	3-010145
AIR STATION	KEY WEST	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	60271	3-010154
AIR STATION	MILTON	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	60508	3-010605
AIR STATION	MILTON	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	60508	3-010605
AIR STATION	PENSACOLA	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	60224	3-010001
AIR STATION	PENSACOLA	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	00204	3-010001
AIR STATION	PENSACOLA	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	60204	3-010153
AIR STATION	RICHMOND HEIGHTS	FLORIDA	EXCESS NON-IND GOVT	TEMP	NAVPAF	60015	3-010152
AIR STATION	GLYNN	GEORGIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	60103	3-010151
AIR STATION	GLYNN	GEORGIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	60103	3-010151
AIR STATION	MARIETTA	GEORGIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	00196	3-010190
AIR STATION	MERIDIAN	MISSISSIPPI	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	63043	3-010321
AIR STATION	WILLIAMSTON	MISSISSIPPI	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVPAF	60264	3-010152
AIK STATION	PANAMA CITY	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LAB/CNM	61331	3-010160
COASTAL SYSTEMS LAB	KEY WEST	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTECH	63425	3-010171
COMMUNICATION UNIT	KEY WEST	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTECH	62604	3-010171
CONSTRUCTION BATTALN CTR	KEY WEST	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	63322	3-010498
EDUC & TRNG PRO DEV CTR	ESCAMBIA	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	68322	3-010178
FLT BAL MTS SUB TRNG CTR	NORTH CHARLESTON	SOUTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	63322	3-010498
FLT MINE WARFARE TRNG CTR	NORTH CHARLESTON	SOUTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	62603	3-010154
FUEL DEPOT NAVSUP	JACKSONVILLE	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEUP	62566	3-010187
HOSPITAL	KEY WEST	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	00267	3-010151
HOSPITAL	KEY WEST	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	65492	3-010174
HOSPITAL	BEAUFORT	SOUTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	61337	3-010498
HOSPITAL	HILLINGTON	TENNESSEE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	60602	3-010484
HOSPITAL	ORLANDO	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	28288	3-010142
MARCORPS AIR STATION	NEW HANOVER	NORTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	28243	3-010372
MARCORPS AIR STATION	BEAUFORT	NORTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	60169	3-010441
MARCORPS BARACKS	KEY WEST	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	70207	3-010177
MARCORPS DIST HEADQTRS	ATLANTA	GEORGIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	67015	3-010176
MARCORPS DIST HEADQTRS	ATLANTA	GEORGIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	67015	3-010170
MARCORPS DIST HEADQTRS	ATLANTA	GEORGIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	67015	3-010176
MARCORPS DIST HEADQTRS	ATLANTA	GEORGIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	67015	3-010457
MARCORPS RECRUIT DEPOT	FARRIS ISLAND	SOUTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	67015	3-010457
MARCORPS SUPPLY CENTER	ALABAMA	ALABAMA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	67004	3-010129
OBSERVATORY TIME SERV STA	RICHMOND HEIGHTS	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	05414	3-010151
PLANT REP OFFICE	WEST PALM BEACH	FLORIDA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVPAF	94500	3-010179
PUBLIC WORKS CTR	PENSACOLA	FLORIDA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVPAF	65114	3-010172
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	JACKSONVILLE	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	68085	3-010177
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	CHARLESTON	SOUTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	68084	3-010850
RESERVE CENTER	BIRMINGHAM	ALABAMA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61942	3-010002
RESERVE CENTER	GADSDEN	ALABAMA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61972	3-010004
RESERVE CENTER	HUNTSVILLE	ALABAMA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62287	3-010078
RESERVE CENTER	MOBILE	ALABAMA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61945	3-010003
RESERVE CENTER	MONTGOMERY	ALABAMA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61947	3-010003
RESERVE CENTER	TUSCALOOSA	ALABAMA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61952	3-010028
RESERVE CENTER	DAYTONA BEACH	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62391	3-010186
RESERVE CENTER	GAINESVILLE	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62291	3-010186
RESERVE CENTER	JACKSONVILLE	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61926	3-010186
RESERVE CENTER	MIAMI	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61927	3-010163
RESERVE CENTER	ORLANDO	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61929	3-010166
RESERVE CENTER	RIVERIA BEACH	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61931	3-010165
RESERVE CENTER	ST PETERSBURG	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61930	3-010164
RESERVE CENTER	TAMPA	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61933	3-010165
RESERVE CENTER	ATLANTA	GEORGIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61915	3-010184
RESERVE CENTER	AGUSTA	GEORGIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61910	3-010183
RESERVE CENTER	COLUMBUS	GEORGIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61919	3-010184
RESERVE CENTER	Macon	GEORGIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61913	3-010184
RESERVE CENTER	SAVANNAH	GEORGIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62154	3-010195
RESERVE CENTER	JACKSON	MISSISSIPPI	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61955	3-010174
RESERVE CENTER	ASHEVILLE	NORTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61920	3-010379
RESERVE CENTER	CHARLOTTE	NORTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61917	3-010379
RESERVE CENTER	GREENSBORO	NORTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61921	3-010379
RESERVE CENTER	RALEIGH	NORTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61923	3-010380
RESERVE CENTER	WILMINGTON	NORTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61916	3-010378
RESERVE CENTER	WIKSTON SALEM	NORTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61924	3-010380
RESERVE CENTER	CHARLESTON	SOUTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61911	3-010446
RESERVE CENTER	COLUMBIA	SOUTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61912	3-010446
RESERVE CENTER	GREENVILLE	SOUTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62175	3-010447
RESERVE CENTER	SPARTANBURG	SOUTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62240	3-010447
RESERVE CENTER	HARRISBURG	TENNESSEE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61926	3-010455
RESERVE CENTER	MEMPHIS	TENNESSEE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61928	3-010455
RESERVE CENTER	KNOXVILLE	TENNESSEE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61948	3-010455
RESERVE CENTER	MEMPHIS	TENNESSEE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61962	3-010456

ALPHABETICAL ACTIVITY INDEX BY NAVAL DISTRICT

ACTIVITY	CITY/COUNTY	STATE/COUNTRY	ACTIVITY CLASS	STATUS	MAJOR CLAIMANT	NAVAL UIC DIST	PAGE
RESERVE CENTER	DENVPR	COLORADO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	09 62130	3-010125
RESERVE CENTER	PUEBLO	COLORADO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62125	3-010125
RESERVE CENTER	WHEELING	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62060	3-010223
RESERVE CENTER	CHICAGO	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61983	3-010221
RESERVE CENTER	DECATUR	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62062	3-010223
RESERVE CENTER	EAST PEORIA	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62037	3-010222
RESERVE CENTER	FOREST PARK	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62757	3-010224
RESERVE CENTER	GREAT LAKES	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62331	3-010222
RESERVE CENTER	JOLIET	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61997	3-010222
RESERVE CENTER	ROCKFORD	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62071	3-010224
RESERVE CENTER	SPRINGFIELD	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62056	3-010222
RESERVE CENTER	ANDERSON	INDIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62072	3-010233
RESERVE CENTER	EVANSVILLE	INDIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61984	3-010231
RESERVE CENTER	FORT WAYNE	INDIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62073	3-010233
RESERVE CENTER	GARY	INDIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62046	3-010232
RESERVE CENTER	INDIANAPOLIS	INDIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62031	3-010232
RESERVE CENTER	TERRE HAUTE	INDIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62076	3-010234
RESERVE CENTER	BURLINGTON	IOWA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61986	3-010236
RESERVE CENTER	CEDAR RAPIDS	IOWA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61987	3-010236
RESERVE CENTER	DAVENPORT	IOWA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61996	3-010236
RESERVE CENTER	DES MOINES	IOWA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62044	3-010237
RESERVE CENTER	DUBUQUE	IOWA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62047	3-010237
RESERVE CENTER	WATERLOO	IOWA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62042	3-010237
RESERVE CENTER	HUTCHINSON	KANSAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62032	3-010239
RESERVE CENTER	TOPEKA	KANSAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61987	3-010240
RESERVE CENTER	WICHITA	KANSAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62040	3-010240
RESERVE CENTER	BATTLE CREEK	MICHIGAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62004	3-010310
RESERVE CENTER	BENTON HARBOR	MICHIGAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62030	3-010310
RESERVE CENTER	CADILLAC	MICHIGAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62053	3-010308
RESERVE CENTER	DETROIT	MICHIGAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62034	3-010308
RESERVE CENTER	FLINT	MICHIGAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62043	3-010310
RESERVE CENTER	GRAND RAPIDS	MICHIGAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62082	3-010310
RESERVE CENTER	HANDOCK	MICHIGAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62061	3-010309
RESERVE CENTER	LANSING	MICHIGAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62062	3-010311
RESERVE CENTER	MUSKEGON	MICHIGAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62086	3-010311
RESERVE CENTER	PORT HURON	MICHIGAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62320	3-010312
RESERVE CENTER	WARREN	MICHIGAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62041	3-010312
RESERVE CENTER	SOUTHFIELD	MICHIGAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62080	3-010309
RESERVE CENTER	DULUTH	MINNESOTA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62057	3-010315
RESERVE CENTER	FORT SNELLING	MINNESOTA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62030	3-010309
RESERVE CENTER	CAPE GIRARDEAU	MISSOURI	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61988	3-010324
RESERVE CENTER	HANNIBAL	MISSOURI	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62251	3-010326
RESERVE CENTER	JACKSON	MISSOURI	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62038	3-010324
RESERVE CENTER	KANSAS CITY	MISSOURI	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62054	3-010325
RESERVE CENTER	ST JOSEPH	MISSOURI	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62090	3-010325
RESERVE CENTER	ST LOUIS	MISSOURI	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61992	3-010328
RESERVE CENTER	LINCOLN	NEBRASKA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62069	3-010329
RESERVE CENTER	FARGO	NORTH DAKOTA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62048	3-010330
RESERVE CENTER	SIOUX FALLS	SOUTH DAKOTA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62068	3-010451
RESERVE CENTER	GREEN BAY	WISCONSIN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61989	3-010553
RESERVE CENTER	LA CROIXE	WISCONSIN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62035	3-010553
RESERVE CENTER	MANITOWISH	WISCONSIN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62033	3-010553
RESERVE CENTER	OSHKOSH	WISCONSIN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62033	3-010553
RESERVE CENTER	RACINE	WISCONSIN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62052	3-010554
RESERVE CENTER	SHEBOYGAN	WISCONSIN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62142	3-010557
RESERVE CENTER	CHEYENNE	WYOMING	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61995	3-010225
RESERVE FACILITY	GALLSBURG	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	63495	3-010234
RESERVE FACILITY	BLOOMINGTON	INDIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	63499	3-010241
RESERVE FACILITY	ARKANSAS CITY	KANSAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	63499	3-010241
RESERVE FACILITY	EMORIA	KANSAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	63502	3-010241
RESERVE FACILITY	MANHATTAN	KANSAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	63505	3-010316
RESERVE FACILITY	PARSONS	KANSAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	63503	3-010326
RESERVE FACILITY	ANN ARBOR	MICHIGAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	63498	3-010310
RESERVE FACILITY	ST CLOUD	MINNESOTA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	63492	3-010555
RESERVE FACILITY	TANEY	MISSOURI	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	63500	3-010555
RESERVE FACILITY	FREMONT	NEBRASKA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62587	3-010329
RESERVE FACILITY	EAU CLAIRE	WISCONSIN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62990	3-010555
RESERVE FACILITY	STEVENS POINT	WISCONSIN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	00210	3-010218
SUPPORT ACT	OSAMA	NEBRASKA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	00210	3-010218
SUPVR SHIPBLDG CONV/REPR	STURGEON BAY	WISCONSIN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	62990	3-010555
TRAINING CENTER	GREAT LAKES	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CRST	00210	3-010218
WEAPONS SUPPORT CENTER	CRANE	INDIANA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAIA	00210	3-010223
AIR FACILITY	IMPERIAL	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAIR	11 60042	3-010055
AIR STATION	MIRAMAR	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	60029	3-010063
AIR STATION	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	60246	3-010033
AMPHIBIOUS BASE	CORONADO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	62021	3-010074
ARMED FORCES RESERVE CTR	LOS ALAMITOS	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	00279	3-010037
AUXILIARY LANDING FIELD	IMPERIAL BEACH	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	91726	3-010120
CALIFORNIA INST OF TECH	PASADENA	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVVELCHN	70240	3-010118
COMMUNICATION STATION	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62025	3-010060
CONSTRUCTION BATTALN CTR	PORT HUENEME	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	65918	3-010104
DEVELOPMENT & TRNG CTR	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	00282	3-010039
DISTRICT COMMANDANT	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVFLBC	65548	3-010133
ELECTRONIC SYS ENG CTR	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVMAF	00953	3-010201
ELECTRONICS LABORATORY CTR	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVMAF	00953	3-010201
ELECTRONICS LABORATORY CTR	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVMAF	00953	3-010201
ELECTRONICS LABORATORY CTR	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVMAF	00953	3-010201
FLT ANTI-SUB WAF TRN CTR	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	00948	3-010047
FLT COMBAT DIR SYS TRN CTR	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	61665	3-010071
INDUSTRIAL RES ORG PLANT	POHONA	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVSEA	93055	3-010121
MARCORPS AIR STATION	YUMA	ARIZONA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	62974	3-010016
MARCORPS AIR STATION	EL TORO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	60050	3-010057
MARCORPS AIR STATION/HQ	SANTA ANA	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	62935	3-010087
MARCORPS AIR STATION	CAMP PENDLETON	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	00681	3-010052
MARCORPS BASE	TWENTYNINE PALMS	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	67399	3-010109
MARCORPS RECRUIT DEPOT	CANTONIA	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	00243	3-010023
MARCORPS SUPPLY CENTER	BARSTON	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	62204	3-010082
OBSERVATORY FLAGSTAFF STA	FLAGSTAFF	ARIZONA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	05404	3-010104
OFFICE NAVAL RESERV/AB OF	PACIFIC BEACH	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAIR	62887	3-010096
PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE	POINT MUGU	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAIR	61756	3-010071

ALPHABETICAL ACTIVITY INDEX BY NAVAL DISTRICT

ACTIVITY	CITY/COUNTY	STATE/COUNTRY	ACTIVITY CLASS	STATUS	MAJOR CLAIMANT	NAVAL USE DIST	PAGE
PETROLEUM RESERVES	TUPMAN	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVPERF	11	00235 3-010025
PUBLIC WORKS CTR	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAFAC		63387 3-010058
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	CAMP PENDLETON	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED		68094 3-010112
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	LONG BEACH	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED		68090 3-010111
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED		68056 3-010110
RESERVE CENTER	PHOENIX	ARIZONA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES		62109 3-010016
RESERVE CENTER	TUCSON	ARIZONA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES		62107 3-010016
RESERVE CENTER	BAKERSFIELD	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES		62113 3-010078
RESERVE CENTER	ERCINO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES		68174 3-010114
RESERVE CENTER	LOS ANGELES	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES		62103 3-010074
RESERVE CENTER	PASADENA	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES		62113 3-010078
RESERVE CENTER	POHONA	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES		62818 3-010095
RESERVE CENTER	SAN BERNARDINO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES		62106 3-010077
RESERVE CENTER	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES		62106 3-010077
RESERVE CENTER	SANTA BARBARA	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES		62105 3-010077
RESERVE CENTER	LAS VEGAS	NEVADA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES		62241 3-010335
RETAINING COMMAND	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	TEMP	BUPERS		60419 3-010086
SANCA BARBARA RESEARCH CE	GOLSTA	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVSEA		93879 3-010122
SHIP WEAPON SYS ENGR STA	PORT HUENEME	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA		63394 3-010100
SHIYARD	LONG BEACH	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA		60258 3-010061
SPACE SURVEILLANCE FLD ST	PINAL	ARIZONA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	CHO			12216 3-010014
SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PAFCIT		00245 3-010031
STATION	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PAFCIT		00245 3-010527
SUBMARINE SUPPORT FAC	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSPU		00244 3-010029
SUPPLY CENTER	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSPU		00244 3-010029
SUPPORT ACTIVITY	LONG BEACH	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHO		88331 3-010015
SUPVR SHIPBLDG CONV/REPR	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET		00247 3-010036
TRAINING CENTER	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAFAC		66001 3-010104
UDSSEA CENTER	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAFAC		66001 3-010102
UNDERSEA CENTER	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAFAC		66001 3-010217
UNDERSEA CENTER	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAFAC		66001 3-010217
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA	LA JOLLA	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	ONR		92625 3-010121
WEAPNS CENTER	SAN JOSE LAKE	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAFAC		60748 3-010066
WEAPONS CENTER	MORCO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAFAC		62738 3-010091
WEAPONS STATION	SEAL BEACH	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA		60701 3-010068
AEROJET-GENERAL CORP	SACRAMENTO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVSEA	12	55137 3-010123
AIR STATION	ALABAMA	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PAFCIT		00236 3-010026
AIR STATION	LEMONS	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PAFCIT		63042 3-010096
AIR STATION	HOFFET FIELD	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PAFCIT		00296 3-010039
AIR STATION	HALLOW	NEVADA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PAFCIT		60845 3-010312
AMMUNITION DEPOT	HAMTHORNE	NEVADA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA		00238 3-010331
AMMUNITION DEPOT	HAMTHORNE	NEVADA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA		00238 3-010331
COMMUNICATION STATION	STOCKTON	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAFAC		00238 3-010086
FACENCON DIV	SAN BRUNO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAFAC		62474 3-010086
FACILITY	FERRDALE	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PAFCIT		57523 3-010049
FACILITY	MONTSEY	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PAFCIT		57054 3-010050
FLT NON WEATHER CENTRAL	MONTSEY	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	WEASERV		63134 3-010098
HERCULES POWDER CO	KINGIA	UTAH	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVSEA		94560 3-010462
INDUSTRIAL RES ORD PLANT	KING VALLE	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVSEA		91285 3-010119
LABORATORY	OAKLAND	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	ONR		62759 3-010092
MARCORPS DIST HEADQTRS	SAN FRANCISCO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR		67019 3-010482
MARCORPS DIST HEADQTRS	SAN FRANCISCO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR		67019 3-010482
MARCORPS DIST HEADQTRS	SAN FRANCISCO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR		67019 3-010595
NAVAL HOUSING	KOFFETT FIELD	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAFAC		22119 3-010481
PETROLEUM RESERVES	CARBON	UTAH	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVPERF		68378 3-010117
PUBLIC WORKS CENTER	SAN FRANCISCO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAFAC		68097 3-010113
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	OAKLAND	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED		91734 3-010121
RESEARCH OFFICE	STANFORD	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	ONR		62116 3-010079
RESERVE CENTER	ALAMEDA	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES		62121 3-010081
RESERVE CENTER	FRESNO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES		62267 3-010084
RESERVE CENTER	MONTSEY	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES		62119 3-010080
RESERVE CENTER	SACRAMENTO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES		62121 3-010081
RESERVE CENTER	SAN JOSE	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES		62805 3-010095
RESERVE CENTER	SAN MATEO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES		62117 3-010080
RESERVE CENTER	STOCKTON	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES		62127 3-010081
RESERVE CENTER	RENO	NEVADA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES		62124 3-010481
RESERVE CENTER	SALT LAKE CITY	UTAH	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES		62126 3-010481
RESERVE FACILITY	CHICO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES		63518 3-010101
RESERVE FACILITY	EUREKA	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES		63517 3-010101
RESERVE FACILITY	HAYWARD	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES		63518 3-010102
RESERVE FACILITY	HEDDING	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES		63524 3-010102
RESERVE FACILITY	SAN LUIS OBISPO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES		63527 3-010103
RESERVE FACILITY	SANTA ROSA	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES		63528 3-010103
RESERVE FACILITY	PROVO	UTAH	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES		63522 3-010482
SCOL/POSTGRADUATE	MONTSEY	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET		62271 3-010085
SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY	SONOMA	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSECSP		00849 3-010044
SHIYARD	VALLEJO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA		00221 3-010021
STATION	SAN FRANCISCO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PAFCIT		60028 3-010051
SUPPLY CENTER	OAKLAND	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSPU		00228 3-010023
SUPPLY ACT	VALLEJO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHO		68890 3-010107
SUPVR SHIPBLDG CONV/REPR	SAN FRANCISCO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA		62798 3-010093
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA	PERRISLEY	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	ONR		91223 3-010120
WEAPONS STATION	CONCORD	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA		60036 3-010053
AIR STATION	OAK HARBOR	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PAFCIT	13	00620 3-010399
AIR STATION	OAK HARBOR	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PAFCIT		00620 3-010535
APPLIED PHYSICS LAB	SEATTLE	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	LAB/CNV		94166 3-010547
COMMUNICATION STATION	ADAK	ALASKA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELCM		00812 3-010007
FACILITY	ADAK	ALASKA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PAFCIT		57099 3-010008
FACILITY	CODES	GREGGON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES		57095 3-010398
FACILITY	PACIFIC BEACH	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES		57056 3-010518
FLT TRAINING CENTER	KITSP	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET		22220 3-010527
NAVAL EXPENSE UNIT	JEFFERSON	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA		62711 3-010513
LABORATORY	BARROW	ALASKA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	ONR		65226 3-010011
PETROLEUM RESERVES	BARROW	ALASKA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVPERF		68258 3-010012
RADIO STATION	SIKOTMISH	ALASKA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELCM		60267 3-010516
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	BREMSTON	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED		68095 3-010545

ALPHABETICAL ACTIVITY INDEX BY NAVAL DISTRICT

ACTIVITY	CITY/COUNTRY	STATE/COUNTRY	ACTIVITY CLASS	STATUS	MAJOR CLAIMANT	NAVAL UIC	PAGE
RESERVE CENTER	BOISE	IDAHO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	13 62139	3-010216
RESERVE CENTER	BILLINGS	MONTANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62139	3-010227
RESERVE CENTER	BUTTE	MONTANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62143	3-010227
RESERVE CENTER	EUGENE	OREGON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62298	3-010402
RESERVE CENTER	FORKLAND	OREGON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62145	3-010400
RESERVE CENTER	SALEM	OREGON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62250	3-010401
RESERVE CENTER	EVERETT	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62144	3-010542
RESERVE CENTER	SEATTLE	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62134	3-010539
RESERVE CENTER	SPOKANE	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62146	3-010542
RESERVE CENTER	TACOMA	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62135	3-010540
RESERVE FACILITY	BANNOCK	IDAHO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	63550	3-010217
RESERVE FACILITY	CASCADE	MONTANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	63539	3-010328
RESERVE FACILITY	MISSOULA	MONTANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	63545	3-010328
RESERVE FACILITY	HELENA	MONTANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	63539	3-010328
RESERVE FACILITY	COOS BAY	OREGON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	63546	3-010403
RESERVE FACILITY	GRANTS PASS	OREGON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	63541	3-010402
RESERVE FACILITY	ANDREWS	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62140	3-010540
RESERVE FACILITY	BELLINGHAM	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62141	3-010541
RESERVE FACILITY	CLARKSTON	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	63535	3-010544
RESERVE FACILITY	LONGVIEW	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62171	3-010543
RESERVE FACILITY	PASCO	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	63548	3-010544
RESERVE FACILITY	PORT ANGELES	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	63551	3-010544
RESERVE FACILITY	SEASIDE	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	63587	3-010544
RESERVE FACILITY	BERMERTON	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	00251	3-010528
STATION	ADAK	ALASKA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	60462	3-010009
SUPPLY CENTER	BERMERTON	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSUP	62706	3-010534
SUPPORT ACT	SEATTLE	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	00255	3-01032
SUPVR SHIPBLG CONV/REPR	SEATTLE	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	62759	3-010502
TORPEDO STATION	KEYPORT	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	00253	3-010530
AIR STATION	BARBERS POINT	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	14 00334	3-010196
COMMUNICATION STATION	MAHIAHA	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELCM	00950	3-010200
CONSTRUCTION O IN C FACILITY	PEARL HARBOR	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAFAC	62471	3-010227
FLT INTELL CTR	PEARL HARBOR	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	61610	3-010211
FLT OPS CENTR CTR	PEARL HARBOR	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	63186	3-010217
FLT WEATHER CENTRAL	PEARL HARBOR	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	57076	3-01020A
INACTIVE SHIP MAINT FAC	HONOLULU	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	62263	3-010207
MAGAZINE	DANIELS	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	62163	3-010213
MARCORPS AIR STATION	KANEHOE	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	00318	3-010194
MARCORPS BARACKS	PEARL HARBOR	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	62211	3-010205
MARCORPS CAMP DE	HONOLULU	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	62705	3-010212
MISSILE FACILITY	KAUAI	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	05394	3-010262
MISSILE FACILITY	KAUAI	UNITED STATES	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	05394	3-020209
PUBLIC WORKS CTR	PEARL HARBOR	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	62705	3-010212
PUS & PRNGT SERVICE	PEARL HARBOR	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSUP	62707	3-010207
REGIONAL DENTAL CENTER	PEARL HARBOR	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	62313	3-010205
REGIONAL HOSPITAL CLINIC	PEARL HARBOR	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	62313	3-010205
RESERVE CENTER	HONOLULU	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	61845	3-010205
SHIPYARD	PEARL HARBOR	HAWAII	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	00311	3-010192
STATION	PEARL HARBOR	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	62494	3-010200
STATION	PEARL HARBOR	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	62494	3-020012
SUBMARINE BASE	PEARL HARBOR	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	00316	3-010193
SUPPLY CENTER	PEARL HARBOR	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSUP	00604	3-010199
COMMUNICATION STATION		CANAL ZONE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELCM	15 00867	3-020014
SECURITY GROUP ACT		CANAL ZONE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSECPR	70283	3-020017
SUPPORT ACT		CANAL ZONE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	66833	3-020015
SUPVR SHIPBLG CONV/REPR		CANAL ZONE	STANDBY IND CONTR	PERM	NAVSEA	62663	3-020015
AIR FACILITY	ANDREWS AFB	MARYLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	21 00166	3-010267
AIR TEST CENTER	PATUXENT RIVER	MARYLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	00421	3-010275
COMMUNICATION UNIT	WASHINGTON D C	DIST OF COLUMBIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELCM	00788	3-010280
DISTRICT COMMANDANT	WASHINGTON D C	DIST OF COLUMBIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	00771	3-010271
DISTRICT COMMANDANT	WASHINGTON D C	DIST OF COLUMBIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	00771	3-010135
DISTRICT COMMANDANT	WASHINGTON D C	DIST OF COLUMBIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	00771	3-010487
ELECTRONIC SYS T & E DET	PATUXENT RIVER	MARYLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELC	59890	3-010288
FACENCOM DIV	WASHINGTON D C	DIST OF COLUMBIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAFAC	62477	3-010339
HOSPITAL	ANNAPOLIS	MARYLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	62495	3-010287
HOSPITAL	QUANTICO	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	00162	3-010266
INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT CTR	WASHINGTON D C	DIST OF COLUMBIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVINTCO	00231	3-010497
JOHN HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	SILVER SPRING	MARYLAND	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVSEA	91982	3-010491
LABORATORY	WASHINGTON D C	DIST OF COLUMBIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	ONR	00173	3-010271
LABORATORY	WASHINGTON D C	DIST OF COLUMBIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	ONR	00173	3-010337
LABORATORY	WASHINGTON D C	DIST OF COLUMBIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	ONR	00173	3-010548
MARCORPS AIR STATION	QUANTICO	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	00262	3-010498
MARCORPS BARACKS SUPPRTG	WASHINGTON D C	DIST OF COLUMBIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	67029	3-010490
MARCORPS DEV & EDUCN CMD	QUANTICO	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	00264	3-010499
MARCORPS HQRS BATTLN	ARLINGTON	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	67353	3-010523
MEDICAL CENTER	BETHESDA	MARYLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	00168	3-010269
OBSERVATORY	WASHINGTON D C	DIST OF COLUMBIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	62285	3-010118
ORDNANCE STATION	INDIAN HEAD	MARYLAND	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	00174	3-010273
RESERVE CENTER	AFFLETH	MARYLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	63039	3-010547
RESERVE CENTER	ALXANDRIA	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	62820	3-010510
SCOL/ACADMY	ANNAPOLIS	MARYLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	00161	3-010265
SECURITY STATION	WASHINGTON D C	DIST OF COLUMBIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSECPR	70092	3-010181
SNIP RESEARCH & DEVMT CTR	BETHESDA	MARYLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVMAF	00167	3-010216
SHIP RESEARCH & DEVMT CTR	BETHESDA	MARYLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVMAF	00167	3-010268
SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	DAHLGREN	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	63138	3-010186
SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	DAHLGREN	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	63138	3-010419
SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	DAHLGREN	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	63138	3-010419
SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	DAHLGREN	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	63138	3-010419
SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	DAHLGREN	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	63138	3-010419
SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	DAHLGREN	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	63138	3-010419
STATION	ANNAPOLIS	MARYLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	62226	3-010204
SURFACE WEAPONS CENTER	WHITE OAK	MARYLAND	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVMAF	00921	3-010281
SURFACE WEAPONS CENTER	DAHLGREN	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVMAF	00918	3-010288
SURFACE WEAPONS CTR FIELD	SOLOMONS	MARYLAND	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVMAF	62339	3-010286

ALPHABETICAL ACTIVITY INDEX BY NAVAL DISTRICT

ACTIVITY	CITY/COUNTY	STATE/COUNTRY	ACTIVITY CLASS	STATUS	MAJOR CLAIMANT	NAVAL UTC DIST	PAGE
AIR STATION		BERMUDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	30 62881	3-030007
AIR STATION	GUANTANAMO BAY	CUBA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	00306	3-030018
COMMUNICATION STATION		PUEERTO RICO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELECOM	00743	3-020021
FACILITY		PUEERTO RICO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	57029	3-020022
FACILITY		ANTIGUA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	57049	3-030001
FACILITY		BAHAMAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	57051	3-030011
FACILITY		BARRADOS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	57058	3-030006
FACILITY		BERMUDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	57038	3-030007
FACILITY		CANADA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	57075	3-030015
FACILITY		TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	57089	3-030006
HOSPITAL	GUANTANAMO BAY	CUBA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUHED	61564	3-030021
MARCORPS TRNG FACILITY		PUEERTO RICO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	67384	3-020025
SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY		PUEERTO RICO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSECRP	66758	3-020024
STATION		PUEERTO RICO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	00389	3-020028
STATION		PUEERTO RICO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	00389	3-020018
STATION		VERGIN ISLANDS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	22124	3-020028
STATION	GUANTANAMO BAY	CUBA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	60514	3-030019
STATION		ICELAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	63032	3-030029
STATION		PUEERTO RICO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	00389	3-030001
STATION		TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	INACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	62193	3-030085
SUOVE SHIPBLDG CONV/REFR		PUEERTO RICO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSEA	62681	3-020023
UNDERWATER SYSTEMS CENTER		BAHAMAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LAB/CMH	63821	3-030012
ACTIVITIES		UNITED KINGDOM	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVUR	31 62585	3-030091
AIR FACILITY		ITALY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVUR	62833	3-030034
AIR FACILITY		ITALY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVUR	62955	3-030026
AIR FACILITY		ITALY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVUR	62995	3-030033
AIR FACILITY		UNITED KINGDOM	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVUR	57032	3-030091
COMMUNICATION STATION		GREECE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELECOM	70295	3-030026
COMMUNICATION STATION		ITALY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELECOM	70235	3-030033
COMMUNICATION STATION		MOROCCO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELECOM	70235	3-030068
COMMUNICATION STATION		SPAIN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELECOM	63182	3-030083
COMMUNICATION STATION		UNITED KINGDOM	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELECOM	63182	3-030099
CONTROL OF SHIPPING OFF	BAHRAIN ISLAND	BAHRAIN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVUR	63005	3-030005
FLEET SUPPORT OFFICE		UNITED KINGDOM	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	68165	3-030096
HOSPITAL		GREECE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUHED	61564	3-030084
HOSPITAL		SPAIN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUHED	61601	3-030084
MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT		ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUHED	61751	3-030023
RESEARCH UNIT		ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUHED	61751	3-030023
RADIO STATION		UNITED KINGDOM	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELECOM	63395	3-030095
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER		ITALY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUHED	66096	3-030037
SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY		GERMANY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSECRP	63074	3-030025
SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY		UNITED KINGDOM	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSECRP	63073	3-030092
STATION		SPAIN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	TEMP	NAVUR	62863	3-030081
SUPPORT ACT		ITALY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVUR	62588	3-030033
TRAINING COMMAND		MOROCCO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELECOM	61602	3-030066
AIR FACILITY		JAPAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	40 62507	3-030086
AIR FACILITY		GUAM	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	61577	3-020002
AIR STATION		TRUST TERR OF PAC ISL	INACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	TEMP	PACFLT	00884	3-020027
AIR STATION		PHILIPPINES	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	62876	3-030078
ANTARCTIA DETACHMENT SPRT		NEW ZEALAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	55418	3-030070
BASE		PHILIPPINES	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	62769	3-030075
COMMUNICATION STATION		GUAM	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELECOM	70243	3-020010
COMMUNICATION STATION		AUSTRALIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELECOM	63427	3-030003
COMMUNICATION STATION		INDIAN OCEAN TERR	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELECOM	68073	3-030032
COMMUNICATION STATION		JAPAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELECOM	70278	3-030063
COMMUNICATION STATION		PHILIPPINES	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELECOM	00927	3-030072
FACILITY		JAPAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	66125	3-020008
FLEET ACT-AIR FAC		JAPAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	62254	3-030044
FLEET ACTIVITIES		JAPAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	61582	3-030041
FLEET ACTIVITIES		JAPAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	61581	3-030039
HOSPITAL		CHINA, REPUBLIC OF	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUHED	66102	3-030089
HOSPITAL		PHILIPPINES	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUHED	65491	3-030060
MAGAZINE		GUAM	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	60872	3-020001
MAGAZINE		PHILIPPINES	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	62807	3-030076
MARCORPS AIR STATION		JAPAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	62613	3-030049
MARCORPS AIR STATION /H/		JAPAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	63026	3-030057
MARCORPS BASE		JAPAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	67400	3-030060
MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT		CHINA, REPUBLIC OF	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	TEMP	BUHED	62814	3-030087
ORDNANCE FACILITY		JAPAN	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	62735	3-030055
PUBLIC WORKS CENTER		GUAM	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVPAV	62395	3-020006
PUBLIC WORKS CTR		JAPAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVPAV	65115	3-030058
PUBLIC WORKS CTR		PHILIPPINES	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVPAV	62808	3-030077
REGIONAL DENTAL CENTER		GUAM	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUHED	62328	3-020006
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER		GUAM	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUHED	68096	3-020009
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER		JAPAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUHED	68292	3-030062
SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY		JAPAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSECRP	70284	3-030065
SHIP REPAIR FAC		GUAM	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	62566	3-020007
SHIP REPAIR FAC		JAPAN	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	62758	3-030056
SHIP REPAIR FAC		PHILIPPINES	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	62770	3-030075
STATION		GUAM	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	61765	3-020004
STATION		PHILIPPINES	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	61552	3-030073
SUPPLY DEPOT		GUAM	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	61119	3-020002
SUPPLY DEPOT		JAPAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	62649	3-030052
SUPPLY DEPOT		PHILIPPINES	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	00651	3-030071
SUPPORT ACT		CHINA, REPUBLIC OF	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	63044	3-030087

ALPHABETICAL ACTIVITY INDEX BY MAJOR CLAIMANT

ACTIVITY	CITY/COUNTY	STATE/COUNTRY	ACTIVITY CLASS	STATUS	MAJOR CLAIMANT	NAVAL UIC DIST	PAGE
AEROSPACE & REG MED CTR	PENSACOLA	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUMED	06 00203	3-013142
ENVIRONMENTAL PREVENT MED UNIT	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 63117	3-010117
HOSPITAL	REY WEST	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 00267	3-010151
HOSPITAL	ORLANDO	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 65492	3-010178
HOSPITAL	ANNAPOLIS	MARYLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		21 00162	3-010266
HOSPITAL	CHELSEA	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		01 00112	3-010296
HOSPITAL	NEW YORK - QUEENS	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 00008	3-010354
HOSPITAL	BEAUFORT	SOUTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		01 61337	3-010345
HOSPITAL	WILLINGTON	TENNESSEE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 60022	3-010454
HOSPITAL	CORPUS CHRISTI	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 00205	3-010463
HOSPITAL	QUANTICO	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		40 65491	3-010480
HOSPITAL	GUANTANAMO BAY	CUBA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		40 66102	3-030089
HOSPITAL		PHILIPPINES	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		31 66101	3-030084
MEDICAL CENTER	BETHESDA	MARYLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		21 00168	3-010269
MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT		ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		31 61751	3-030224
MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT		ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		31 61751	3-030203
MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT		CHINA, REPUBLIC OF	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	TEMP		40 62814	3-030087
REGIONAL DENTAL CENTER	PEARL HARBOR	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		14 62313	3-010216
REGIONAL DENTAL CENTER	NEWPORT	RHODE ISLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		01 66023	3-010432
REGIONAL DENTAL CENTER	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 62753	3-010516
REGIONAL DENTAL CENTER	DUKAK	GUAM	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		12 62008	3-020006
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	CAMP PENDLETON	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 68094	3-010112
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	LONG BEACH	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 68090	3-010111
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	NEWPORT	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		12 62008	3-010112
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 68056	3-010110
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	JACKSONVILLE	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 68085	3-010177
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	GREAT LAKES	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 68092	3-010227
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	CAMP LEJEUNE	NORTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 68093	3-010394
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 68101	3-010422
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	NEWPORT	RHODE ISLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		01 68095	3-010432
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	CHARLESTON	SOUTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 68084	3-010450
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	PORTSMOUTH	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 68818	3-010513
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	BREMENGM	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		12 68095	3-010545
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER		GUAM	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		40 68096	3-020009
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER		ITALY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		31 68098	3-030023
REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER		JAPAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 68292	3-030062
REGIONAL MEDICAL CLINIC	PEARL HARBOR	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		14 68098	3-010113
REGIONAL MEDICAL CLINIC	PORTSMOUTH	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		01 60105	3-010256
HOME	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	BUFRS	04 00153	3-010318
HOME	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 00153	3-010408
RECRUITING DISTRICT	NEW YORK NEW YORK	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 62445	3-010365
RETRAINING COMMAND	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	TEMP		11 60419	3-010666
AIR STATION	MARIETTA	GEORGIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	05 00196	3-010180
AIR STATION	GLENVIEW	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 00275	3-010219
AIR STATION	OLAHTE	KANSAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 00278	3-010235
AIR STATION	BELLE CHASSE	LOUISIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 00206	3-010248
AIR STATION	BELLE CHASSE	LOUISIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 00206	3-010259
AIR STATION	SOUTH WEYMOUTH	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		01 00101	3-010293
AIR STATION	MINNEAPOLIS	MINNESOTA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	TEMP		09 00276	3-010314
AIR STATION	BROOKLYN	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 00148	3-010353
AIR STATION	HORSNAM	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 00158	3-010408
AIR STATION	DALLAS	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 00215	3-010459
ARMED FORCES RESERVE CTR	LOS ALAMITOS	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 00279	3-010337
RESERVE CENTER	BIRMINGHAM	ALABAMA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 61942	3-010002
RESERVE CENTER	GADSDEN	ALABAMA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 61972	3-010036
RESERVE CENTER	HUNTSVILLE	ALABAMA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 62247	3-010004
RESERVE CENTER	MOBILE	ALABAMA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 61945	3-010033
RESERVE CENTER	MONTGOMERY	ALABAMA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 61987	3-010033
RESERVE CENTER	TUSCALOOSA	ALABAMA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 61952	3-010000
RESERVE CENTER	PHOENIX	ARIZONA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 62109	3-010016
RESERVE CENTER	TUCSON	ARIZONA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 62107	3-010015
RESERVE CENTER	FORT SMITH	ARKANSAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 61937	3-010019
RESERVE CENTER	LITTLE ROCK	ARKANSAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 61970	3-010019
RESERVE CENTER	ALABAMA	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		12 62116	3-010079
RESERVE CENTER	BAKERSFIELD	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 62111	3-010078
RESERVE CENTER	ENCINO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 62109	3-010078
RESERVE CENTER	PEESNO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		12 62121	3-010081
RESERVE CENTER	LOS ANGELES	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 62103	3-010076
RESERVE CENTER	PASADENA	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 62113	3-010078
RESERVE CENTER	POMONA	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 62818	3-010095
RESERVE CENTER	SACRAMENTO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		12 62119	3-010080
RESERVE CENTER	SAN BEANARDINO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 62114	3-010079
RESERVE CENTER	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 62106	3-010077
RESERVE CENTER	SAN JOSE	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		12 62120	3-010081
RESERVE CENTER	SAN MATEO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		12 62805	3-010095
RESERVE CENTER	SANTA BARBARA	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 62105	3-010077
RESERVE CENTER	STOCKTON	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		12 62117	3-010080
RESERVE CENTER	COLORADO SPRINGS	COLORADO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62123	3-010124
RESERVE CENTER	DENVER	COLORADO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62130	3-010125
RESERVE CENTER	PUEBLO	COLORADO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 61725	3-010124
RESERVE CENTER	BRIDGEPORT	CONNECTICUT	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 61865	3-010128
RESERVE CENTER	HARTFORD	CONNECTICUT	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 61835	3-010128
RESERVE CENTER	MILWINGTON	CONNECTICUT	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 61866	3-010129
RESERVE CENTER	STAMFORD	CONNECTICUT	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 62252	3-010129
RESERVE CENTER	WATERBURY	CONNECTICUT	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 61857	3-010128
RESERVE CENTER	NEW HAVEN	CONNECTICUT	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 61876	3-010138
RESERVE CENTER	DAYTONA BEACH	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 62391	3-010166
RESERVE CENTER	GAINESVILLE	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 62291	3-010166
RESERVE CENTER	JACKSONVILLE	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 61926	3-010162
RESERVE CENTER	MIAMI	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 61927	3-010163
RESERVE CENTER	ORLANDO	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 61929	3-010164
RESERVE CENTER	BRICKS BEACH	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 61926	3-010165
RESERVE CENTER	ST PETERSBURG	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 61930	3-010168
RESERVE CENTER	TALLAHASSEE	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 61933	3-010169
RESERVE CENTER	ATLANTA	GEORGIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 61915	3-010184

ALPHABETICAL ACTIVITY INDEX BY MAJOR CLAIMANT

ACTIVITY	CITY/COUNTY	STATE/COUNTRY	ACTIVITY CLASS	STATUS	MAJOR CLAIMANT	NAVAL UIC	PAGE
RESERVE CENTER	AUGUSTA	GEORGIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	06 61910	3-010183
RESERVE CENTER	COLUMBUS	GEORGIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 61919	3-010184
RESERVE CENTER	KACON	GEORGIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 61913	3-010184
RESERVE CENTER	SAVANNAH	GEORGIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 61914	3-010185
RESERVE CENTER	HONOLULU	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		14 18184	3-010205
RESERVE CENTER	BOISE	IDAHO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		13 82139	3-010216
RESERVE CENTER	VERMILION	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62050	3-010221
RESERVE CENTER	CHICAGO	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 61983	3-010221
RESERVE CENTER	DECATUR	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62062	3-010223
RESERVE CENTER	EAST PEORIA	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62033	3-010222
RESERVE CENTER	FOREST PARK	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62757	3-010224
RESERVE CENTER	GREAT LAKES	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 66231	3-010226
RESERVE CENTER	JOLIET	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 61997	3-010222
RESERVE CENTER	ROCKFORD	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62071	3-010224
RESERVE CENTER	SPRINGFIELD	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62056	3-010222
RESERVE CENTER	ANDREON	INDIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62072	3-010233
RESERVE CENTER	EVANSVILLE	INDIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 61984	3-010231
RESERVE CENTER	FORT WAYNE	INDIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62073	3-010233
RESERVE CENTER	GARY	INDIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62046	3-010232
RESERVE CENTER	INDIANAPOLIS	INDIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62031	3-010232
RESERVE CENTER	TERRE HAUTE	INDIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62076	3-010234
RESERVE CENTER	BURLINGTON	IOWA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 61986	3-010236
RESERVE CENTER	CEDAR RAPIDS	IOWA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 61987	3-010236
RESERVE CENTER	DAVENPORT	IOWA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 61996	3-010236
RESERVE CENTER	DES MOINES	IOWA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62044	3-010233
RESERVE CENTER	DUBUQUE	IOWA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62047	3-010237
RESERVE CENTER	MATLINO	IOWA	EXCESS NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62042	3-010237
RESERVE CENTER	HUTCHINSON	KANSAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62032	3-010240
RESERVE CENTER	TOPEKA	KANSAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62041	3-010240
RESERVE CENTER	WICHITA	KANSAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62040	3-010240
RESERVE CENTER	LEXINGTON	KENTUCKY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62077	3-010244
RESERVE CENTER	LOUISVILLE	KENTUCKY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 62078	3-010245
RESERVE CENTER	OWENSBORO	KENTUCKY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 62312	3-010245
RESERVE CENTER	ALEXANDRIA	LOUISIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 61973	3-010251
RESERVE CENTER	BATON ROUGE	LOUISIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 61940	3-010250
RESERVE CENTER	LAFAYETTE	LOUISIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 61967	3-010251
RESERVE CENTER	LAKE CHARLES	LOUISIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 61974	3-010252
RESERVE CENTER	NEW ORLEANS	LOUISIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 61954	3-010251
RESERVE CENTER	SHREVEPORT	LOUISIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 61984	3-010251
RESERVE CENTER	AUGUSTA	MAINE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		01 62364	3-010261
RESERVE CENTER	BANGOR	MAINE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		01 61805	3-010261
RESERVE CENTER	KENNEBETH	MAINE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		01 61814	3-010261
RESERVE CENTER	PORTLAND	MAINE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		01 61804	3-010261
RESERVE CENTER	ADELPHI	MARYLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		21 63039	3-010247
RESERVE CENTER	BALTIMORE	MARYLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 61984	3-010244
RESERVE CENTER	CHESAERLAND	MARYLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 61902	3-010214
RESERVE CENTER	BROCKTON	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		01 61806	3-010322
RESERVE CENTER	FALL RIVER	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		01 61817	3-010322
RESERVE CENTER	LAWRENCE	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		01 61801	3-010301
RESERVE CENTER	NEW BEDFORD	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		01 61808	3-010303
RESERVE CENTER	FITZSFIELD	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		01 61816	3-010303
RESERVE CENTER	QUINCY	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		01 61803	3-010302
RESERVE CENTER	SPRINGFIELD	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		01 61807	3-010303
RESERVE CENTER	WORCESTER	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		01 61807	3-010303
RESERVE CENTER	BATTLE CREEK	MICHIGAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62084	3-010310
RESERVE CENTER	BENSON HARBOR	MICHIGAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62030	3-010308
RESERVE CENTER	CADILLAC	MICHIGAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 62053	3-010318
RESERVE CENTER	DETROIT	MICHIGAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62034	3-010308
RESERVE CENTER	FLINT	MICHIGAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62081	3-010310
RESERVE CENTER	GRAND RAPIDS	MICHIGAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62062	3-010309
RESERVE CENTER	HANCOCK	MICHIGAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62061	3-010309
RESERVE CENTER	LANSING	MICHIGAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62085	3-010311
RESERVE CENTER	MUSKOGON	MICHIGAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62086	3-010311
RESERVE CENTER	POB HURON	MICHIGAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62320	3-010312
RESERVE CENTER	SAGINAW	MICHIGAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62088	3-010312
RESERVE CENTER	STURGEFIELD	MICHIGAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62040	3-010310
RESERVE CENTER	DULUTH	MINNESOTA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62057	3-010315
RESERVE CENTER	FORD SMELTING	MINNESOTA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62058	3-010315
RESERVE CENTER	JACKSON	MISSISSIPPI	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 61955	3-010318
RESERVE CENTER	CAMP GIRARDEAU	MISSOURI	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 61988	3-010324
RESERVE CENTER	HANNIBAL	MISSOURI	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62251	3-010326
RESERVE CENTER	JOPLIN	MISSOURI	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62039	3-010324
RESERVE CENTER	KANSAS CITY	MISSOURI	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62054	3-010325
RESERVE CENTER	ST JOSEPH	MISSOURI	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62090	3-010325
RESERVE CENTER	SPRINGFIELD	MISSOURI	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 61992	3-010324
RESERVE CENTER	BUTTE	MONTANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		13 62113	3-010327
RESERVE CENTER	BILLINGS	MONTANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		13 62138	3-010327
RESERVE CENTER	BOZEMAN	MONTANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		12 62129	3-010335
RESERVE CENTER	LINCOLN	NEBRASKA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62049	3-010329
RESERVE CENTER	LAS VEGAS	NEVADA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 62241	3-010335
RESERVE CENTER	CANYON	NEVADA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 62241	3-010335
RESERVE CENTER	MANCHESTER	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		01 61809	3-010336
RESERVE CENTER	ATLANTIC CITY	NEW JERSEY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 61892	3-010341
RESERVE CENTER	CANTON	NEW JERSEY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 61888	3-010342
RESERVE CENTER	CLIFTON	NEW JERSEY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 61860	3-010341
RESERVE CENTER	ELIZABETH	NEW JERSEY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 61849	3-010340
RESERVE CENTER	JERSEY CITY	NEW JERSEY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 61859	3-010340
RESERVE CENTER	PERCH AMBOY	NEW JERSEY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 61823	3-010340
RESERVE CENTER	TRENTON	NEW JERSEY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 62028	3-010342
RESERVE CENTER	ALBUQUERQUE	NEW MEXICO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 62108	3-010348
RESERVE CENTER	ALBANY	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 61861	3-010362
RESERVE CENTER	BINGHAMTON	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 61833	3-010357
RESERVE CENTER	BROOKLYN	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 61828	3-010356
RESERVE CENTER	BUFFALO	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 61842	3-010359
RESERVE CENTER	FRESFORD	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 61868	3-010364
RESERVE CENTER	GLENS FALLS	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 62266	3-010364
RESERVE CENTER	HUBERFORDS	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 61834	3-010357
RESERVE CENTER	HUNTINGTON	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 61869	3-010364
RESERVE CENTER	JACKSON	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 61837	3-010358
RESERVE CENTER	LIVERPOOL	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 61863	3-010362
RESERVE CENTER	NEW ROCHELLE	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 61846	3-010360
RESERVE CENTER	NEW WINDSOR	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 61854	3-010361
RESERVE CENTER	NEW YORK - BRONX	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 61843	3-010359

ALPHABETICAL ACTIVITY INDEX BY MAJOR CLAIMANT

ACTIVITY	CITY/COUNTY	STATE/COUNTRY	ACTIVITY CLASS	STATUS	MAJOR CLAIMANT	NAVAL UIC DIST	PAGE
RESERVE CENTER	OSWEGO	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNAVRES	03 61862	0-107362
RESERVE CENTER	POUGHKEEPSIE	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 61888	0-107361
RESERVE CENTER	ROCHESTER	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 61859	0-107358
RESERVE CENTER	SCOTIA	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 61825	0-107356
RESERVE CENTER	TRIOY	NEW YORK	EXCESS NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 61830	0-107357
RESERVE CENTER	UTICA	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 61864	0-107363
RESERVE CENTER	WATERTOWN	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 61851	0-107361
RESERVE CENTER	WHITESTONE	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 61864	0-107360
RESERVE CENTER	YONKERS	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 61867	0-107361
RESERVE CENTER	YOUNGSTOWN	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 61829	0-107356
RESERVE CENTER	ASHVILLE	NORTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 61920	0-107379
RESERVE CENTER	CHARLOTTE	NORTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 61917	0-107378
RESERVE CENTER	GREENSBORO	NORTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 61921	0-107375
RESERVE CENTER	RALEIGH	NORTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 61923	0-107380
RESERVE CENTER	WILMINGTON	NORTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 61916	0-107378
RESERVE CENTER	WINSTON SALEM	NORTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 61924	0-107380
RESERVE CENTER	FARGO	NORTH DAKOTA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62091	0-107387
RESERVE CENTER	ARGON	OHIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 62092	0-107391
RESERVE CENTER	CINCINNATI	OHIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 62094	0-107391
RESERVE CENTER	CLEVELAND	OHIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 62176	0-107393
RESERVE CENTER	COLUMBUS	OHIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 62095	0-107392
RESERVE CENTER	DAYTON	OHIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 62055	0-107389
RESERVE CENTER	LIMA	OHIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 62050	0-107385
RESERVE CENTER	LORAIN	OHIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 62096	0-107392
RESERVE CENTER	MANSFIELD	OHIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 62063	0-107390
RESERVE CENTER	TOLEDO	OHIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 62097	0-107393
RESERVE CENTER	YOUNGSTOWN	OHIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 62098	0-107393
RESERVE CENTER	MCLESTER	OKLAHOMA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 62197	0-107398
RESERVE CENTER	STILLWATER	OKLAHOMA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 61958	0-107399
RESERVE CENTER	TULSA	OKLAHOMA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 61938	0-107347
RESERVE CENTER	EUGENE	OREGON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		13 62298	0-107402
RESERVE CENTER	PORTLAND	OREGON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		13 62145	0-107400
RESERVE CENTER	SALEM	OREGON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		13 62250	0-107401
RESERVE CENTER	ALLENTOWN	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 61880	0-107414
RESERVE CENTER	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 61883	0-107414
RESERVE CENTER	AVOCA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 66315	0-107421
RESERVE CENTER	ERIE	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 61878	0-107414
RESERVE CENTER	FOLSON	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 61886	0-107414
RESERVE CENTER	HARRISBURG	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 61877	0-107413
RESERVE CENTER	HAZLETON	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 61885	0-107416
RESERVE CENTER	JOHNSTOWN	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 61884	0-107414
RESERVE CENTER	LANCASTER	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 61892	0-107417
RESERVE CENTER	MCKESPORT	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 61889	0-107417
RESERVE CENTER	JOHNSTOWN	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 61870	0-107413
RESERVE CENTER	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 61874	0-107413
RESERVE CENTER	PITTSBURGH	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 62052	0-107419
RESERVE CENTER	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 61880	0-107414
RESERVE CENTER	WILLIAMSPORT	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 61893	0-107417
RESERVE CENTER	PROVIDENCE	RHODE ISLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 61821	0-107409
RESERVE CENTER	CHARLESTON	SOUTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 61905	0-107446
RESERVE CENTER	COLUMBIA	SOUTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 61912	0-107446
RESERVE CENTER	GREENVILLE	SOUTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 61915	0-107446
RESERVE CENTER	SPARTANBURG	SOUTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 62249	0-107447
RESERVE CENTER	SIoux FALLS	SOUTH DAKOTA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62068	0-107451
RESERVE CENTER	HAMMERS	TENNESSEE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 61956	0-107450
RESERVE CENTER	CHATTANOOGA	TENNESSEE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 61934	0-107454
RESERVE CENTER	KNOXVILLE	TENNESSEE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 61948	0-107455
RESERVE CENTER	MEMPHIS	TENNESSEE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 61962	0-107455
RESERVE CENTER	NASHVILLE	TENNESSEE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 61971	0-107456
RESERVE CENTER	ABILENE	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 62257	0-107474
RESERVE CENTER	AMARILLO	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 61959	0-107470
RESERVE CENTER	AUSTIN	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 61963	0-107470
RESERVE CENTER	BEAUMONT	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 61966	0-107471
RESERVE CENTER	DALLAS	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 61979	0-107472
RESERVE CENTER	EL PASO	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 61980	0-107472
RESERVE CENTER	FORT WORTH	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 61964	0-107471
RESERVE CENTER	GALVESTON	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 61939	0-107469
RESERVE CENTER	LUBBOCK	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 62248	0-107473
RESERVE CENTER	SAN ANTONIO	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 61982	0-107473
RESERVE CENTER	WACO	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 62748	0-107474
RESERVE CENTER	WICHITA FALLS	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 61951	0-107469
RESERVE CENTER	OGDEN	UTAH	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		12 62124	0-107481
RESERVE CENTER	SALT LAKE CITY	UTAH	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		12 62126	0-107481
RESERVE CENTER	BURLINGTON	VERMONT	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		01 61822	0-107484
RESERVE CENTER	ALEXANDRIA	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		21 62620	0-107516
RESERVE CENTER	LYNCHBURG	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 61906	0-107511
RESERVE CENTER	NEWPORT NEWS	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 61896	0-107511
RESERVE CENTER	RICHMOND	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		01 61800	0-107512
RESERVE CENTER	ROANOKE	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 61905	0-107511
RESERVE CENTER	STAUNTON	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 62276	0-107513
RESERVE CENTER	VIRGINIA BEACH	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 63436	0-107519
RESERVE CENTER	EVERETT	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		13 62144	0-107542
RESERVE CENTER	SEATTLE	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		13 62134	0-107519
RESERVE CENTER	SPokane	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		13 62146	0-107542
RESERVE CENTER	TACOMA	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		13 62135	0-107540
RESERVE CENTER	HUNTINGTON	WEST VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 61903	0-107548
RESERVE CENTER	FARMERSBURG	WEST VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	TEMP		05 63465	0-107550
RESERVE CENTER	SOUTH CHARLESTON	WEST VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 61901	0-107546
RESERVE CENTER	WHEELING	WEST VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 61904	0-107549
RESERVE CENTER	GREEN BAY	WISCONSIN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 61989	0-107553
RESERVE CENTER	LA CROSSE	WISCONSIN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62066	0-107554
RESERVE CENTER	MILWAUKEE	WISCONSIN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62035	0-107551
RESERVE CENTER	OSHKOSH	WISCONSIN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62033	0-107553
RESERVE CENTER	BACINE	WISCONSIN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62101	0-107555
RESERVE CENTER	SHEBOYGAN	WISCONSIN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62052	0-107554
RESERVE CENTER	WAUKESHA	WISCONSIN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62162	0-107556
RESERVE FACILITY	SHEPHERD	ALABAMA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 62158	0-107605
RESERVE FACILITY	FAYZETTEVILLE	ARIZONA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 61248	0-107620
RESERVE FACILITY	HOT SPRINGS	ARKANSAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 63551	0-107629
RESERVE FACILITY	CHICO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		12 63144	0-107610
RESERVE FACILITY	BURBAK	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		12 63137	0-107610
RESERVE FACILITY	HAYWARD	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		12 63518	0-107612

ALPHABETICAL ACTIVITY INDEX BY MAJOR CLAIMANT

ACTIVITY	CITY/COUNTY	STATE/COUNTRY	ACTIVITY CLASS	STATUS	MAJOR CLAIMANT	NAVAL VIC DIST	PAGE
RESERVE FACILITY	REDDING	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CHAVRES	12 63524	3-010102
RESERVE FACILITY	SAN JUAN ISLE OBISPO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		12 63527	3-010101
RESERVE FACILITY	SANTA ROSA	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		12 63528	3-010103
RESERVE FACILITY	BRADENTON	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 63478	3-010171
RESERVE FACILITY	MELBOURNE	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 63502	3-010172
RESERVE FACILITY	WINTER HAVEN	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 63484	3-010172
RESERVE FACILITY	BANNOCK	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		13 63550	3-010217
RESERVE FACILITY	GALESBURG	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 63195	3-010225
RESERVE FACILITY	BLOOMINGTON	INDIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 63490	3-010234
RESERVE FACILITY	ARKANSAS CITY	KANSAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 63489	3-010240
RESERVE FACILITY	ENPORA	KANSAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 63493	3-010241
RESERVE FACILITY	MANHATTAN	KANSAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 63499	3-010241
RESERVE FACILITY	PARSONS	KANSAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 63502	3-010241
RESERVE FACILITY	PADUCAH	KENTUCKY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 63484	3-010246
RESERVE FACILITY	MONROE	LOUISIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 63257	3-010253
RESERVE FACILITY	ANN ARBOR	MICHIGAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 66313	3-010313
RESERVE FACILITY	ST CLOUD	MINNESOTA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 63503	3-010326
RESERVE FACILITY	WATTSBURG	MISSISSIPPI	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 63472	3-010323
RESERVE FACILITY	TAMMY	MISSOURI	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		13 63545	3-010328
RESERVE FACILITY	MISSOULA	MONTEANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		13 63538	3-010328
RESERVE FACILITY	CASCADE	MONTEANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		13 63536	3-010328
RESERVE FACILITY	HELENA	MONTEANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		13 63539	3-010328
RESERVE FACILITY	FREMONT	NEBRASKA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 63494	3-010330
RESERVE FACILITY	STIRLING	NEW JERSEY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 65219	3-010344
RESERVE FACILITY	CARLEBAD	NEW MEXICO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 63243	3-010349
RESERVE FACILITY	LAS CRUCES	NEW MEXICO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 63421	3-010350
RESERVE FACILITY	SANTA FE	NEW MEXICO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 63264	3-010350
RESERVE FACILITY	DUMKIR	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 61840	3-010359
RESERVE FACILITY	ITHACA	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 63253	3-010365
RESERVE FACILITY	MIDDLETOWN	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 63462	3-010368
RESERVE FACILITY	WASHINGTON	NORTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 63466	3-010381
RESERVE FACILITY	POWERSMOUTH	OHIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 62048	3-010389
RESERVE FACILITY	ZANESVILLE	OHIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	TEMP		04 62065	3-010390
RESERVE FACILITY	COOK'S BAY	OREGON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		13 63546	3-010403
RESERVE FACILITY	GRANTS PASS	OREGON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		13 63541	3-010402
RESERVE FACILITY	CUMBERSVILLE	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 63457	3-010420
RESERVE FACILITY	LOWER MERRELL	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 63458	3-010421
RESERVE FACILITY	FLORENCE	SOUTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 63469	3-010449
RESERVE FACILITY	ANDERSON	SOUTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 63318	3-010448
RESERVE FACILITY	GEORGETOWN	SOUTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 63425	3-010446
RESERVE FACILITY	HANLINGEN	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 63248	3-010475
RESERVE FACILITY	MIDLAND	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 63485	3-010476
RESERVE FACILITY	PARIS	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 63261	3-010475
RESERVE FACILITY	SAN ANGELO	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 61957	3-010469
RESERVE FACILITY	SHERMAN	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 63266	3-010475
RESERVE FACILITY	WYTHE	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 63267	3-010474
RESERVE FACILITY	VICTORIA	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 63268	3-010475
RESERVE FACILITY	PROVO	UTAH	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		12 63522	3-010482
RESERVE FACILITY	ASHBURN	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		12 62140	3-010540
RESERVE FACILITY	BELLINGHAM	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		13 62141	3-010541
RESERVE FACILITY	CLARKSTON	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		13 63535	3-010544
RESERVE FACILITY	LONGVIEW	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		13 62171	3-010543
RESERVE FACILITY	PARCO	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		13 63548	3-010544
RESERVE FACILITY	FORT ANGELES	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		13 63551	3-010544
RESERVE FACILITY	YUMBERT	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		13 63547	3-010544
RESERVE FACILITY	EAU CLAIRE	WISCONSIN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 63492	3-010555
RESERVE FACILITY	STEVENS POINT	WISCONSIN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 63500	3-010555
SUPPORT ACT	OMAHA	NEBRASKA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62587	3-010329
ADMINISTRATIVE COMMAND	NOPOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNET	05 64356	3-010520
AIR STATION	NILTON	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 60508	3-010002
AIR STATION	HILTON	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 60508	3-010002
AIR STATION	PENSACOLA	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 60234	3-010157
AIR STATION	PENSACOLA	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 60234	3-010001
AIR STATION	PENSACOLA	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 60204	3-010001
AIR STATION	GLYNN	GEORGIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 60204	3-010143
AIR STATION	MERIDIAN	MISSISSIPPI	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 60103	3-010183
AIR STATION	KILTINGTON	MISSISSIPPI	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 63043	3-010321
AIR STATION	KLBERG	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 60639	3-010452
AIR STATION	CHASE FIELD	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 60241	3-010465
AIR STATION	CORPUS CHRISTI	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 60216	3-010461
DDOC 4 TRNG PRO DEV CTR	ESCAMBIA	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 68222	3-010178
EDUCATION & TRAINING CTR	NEWPORT	RHODE ISLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		01 62661	3-010430
FLT ANTI-SUB WARP TRN CTR	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 60948	3-010047
FLT ASM TRNG CENTER	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 63401	3-010518
FLT BAL MIS SUB TRNG CTR	NORTH CHARLESTON	SOUTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 63322	3-010449
FLT COMBT DIR SYS TRN CTR	VIRGINIA BEACH	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 61665	3-010071
FLT NAME WARFARE TRNG CTR	NORTH CHARLESTON	SOUTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 60281	3-010502
FLT TRAINING CENTER	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 62603	3-010448
FLT TRAINING CENTER	KITSAP	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 61797	3-010551
SCOL/ACADMY	ANNAPOLIS	MARYLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		21 00161	3-010265
SCOL/BOILER TECHNICIAN	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 06134	3-010411
SCOL/POSTGRADUATE	HONOLULU	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		12 62271	3-010085
SCOL/SPCT COLLE	EL PASO	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 62741	3-010185
SCOL/WAR COLLEGE	NEWPORT	RHODE ISLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		01 00124	3-010425
STATION	ANNAPOLIS	MARYLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		21 62226	3-010284
TECHNICAL TRNG CTR	ESCAMBIA	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 63082	3-010170
TRAINING CENTER	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 00247	3-010036
TRAINING CENTER	ORLANDO	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 65928	3-010174
TRAINING CENTER	GREAT LAKES	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 00210	3-010218
TRAINING CENTER	BAINBRIDGE	MARYLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 00693	3-010278
TRAINING CENTER/DAMAGE CTL	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 63159	3-010420
AIR FACILITY	ANDREWS AFB	MARYLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	21 00166	3-010267
ARMED FORCES EXP TRNG ACT	WILKINSON	MARYLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 63063	3-010517
DISTRICT COMMANDANT	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 00282	3-010039
DISTRICT COMMANDANT	WASHINGTON D C	DIST OF COLUMBIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		21 00171	3-010217
DISTRICT COMMANDANT	WASHINGTON D C	DIST OF COLUMBIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		21 00171	3-010135

ALPHABETICAL ACTIVITY INDEX BY MAJOR CLAIMANT

ACTIVITY	CITY/COUNTY	STATE/COUNTRY	ACTIVITY CLASS	STATUS	MAJOR CLAIMANT	NAVAL UIC DIST	PAGE
DISTRICT COMMANDANT	WASHINGTON D C	DIST OF COLUMBIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	CNO	21 00171	3-010487
DISTRICT COMMANDANT	GREAT LAKES	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		39 00248	3-010419
DISTRICT COMMANDANT	NEW YORK NEW YORK	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 00159	3-010353
DISTRICT COMMANDANT	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 00175	3-010113
HAT & HAT ANALYSIS CTR	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 63138	3-010119
OBSERVATORY	WASHINGTON D C	DIST OF COLUMBIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		21 62285	3-010138
OBSERVATORY FLAGSTAFF STA	FLAGSTAFF	ARIZONA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 0540A	3-010014
OBSERVATORY TIME SERV STA	RICHMOND HEIGHTS	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 0541A	3-010151
OPERATIONAL TEST - EVAL P	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 57023	3-010503
SPACE SURVEILLANCE FLD ST	PINAL	ARIZONA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 22216	3-010014
SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 22217	3-010021
SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	DAHLGREN	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		21 63138	3-010019
SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	DAHLGREN	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		21 63138	3-010005
SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	DAHLGREN	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		21 63138	3-010186
SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	DAHLGREN	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		21 63138	3-010122
SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	DAHLGREN	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		21 63138	3-010349
SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	DAHLGREN	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		21 63138	3-010322
SUPPORT ACT	VALLEJO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		12 66890	3-010107
SUPPORT ACT	NEW ORLEANS	LOUISIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 00205	3-010227
SUPPORT ACT	BOSTON	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		01 61173	3-010101
SUPPORT ACT	BROOKLYN	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 61174	3-010355
SUPPORT ACT	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 61189	3-010412
SUPPORT ACT	SEATTLE	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		13 00255	3-010532
SUPPORT ACT	CANAL ZONE	PANAMA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		15 66803	3-020205
SUPPORT ACTIVITY	LONG BEACH	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 68311	3-010115
APPLIED PHYSICS LAB	SEATTLE	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE IND CNTR	PERM	LAB/CHN	13 94166	3-010587
COASTAL SYSTEMS LAB	PANAMA CITY	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 61331	3-010160
UNDERWATER SYSTEMS CENTER		BAHAMAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		30 63821	3-030012
AIR STATION	CECIL FIELD	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	LANTFLT	06 60280	3-010153
AIR STATION	JACKSONVILLE	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 02027	3-010146
AIR STATION	KEY WEST	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 00213	3-010148
AIR STATION	ALBANY	GEORGIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 65371	3-010187
AIR STATION	BRUNSMICK	MAINE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		01 60087	3-010234
AIR STATION	QUONSET POINT	RHODE ISLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		01 00127	3-010229
AIR STATION	QUONSET POINT	RHODE ISLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		01 00127	3-010425
AIR STATION	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 00188	3-010374
AIR STATION	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 00188	3-010375
AIR STATION	VIRGINIA BEACH	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 60191	3-010506
AIR STATION	VIRGINIA BEACH	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 60191	3-010372
AIR STATION	QUANTANAMO BAY	BERMUDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		30 62481	3-030007
AIR STATION	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		30 60306	3-030018
AMPHIBIOUS BASE	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 61414	3-010378
AMPHIBIOUS BASE	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 61414	3-010508
AMPHIBIOUS BASE	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 61414	3-010583
FACILITY	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 7080	3-010108
FACILITY	NANTUCKET	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		01 57019	3-010539
FACILITY	BUXTON	NORTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 57041	3-010576
FACILITY		PUERTO RICO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		30 57028	3-020022
FACILITY		ANTIGUA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		30 57049	3-030001
FACILITY		BAHAMAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		30 57051	3-030011
FACILITY		BARBADOS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		30 57050	3-030006
FACILITY		BERMUDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		30 57038	3-030007
FACILITY		CANADA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		30 57075	3-030015
FACILITY		TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		30 57029	3-030006
FACILITY		UNITED KINGDOM	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		21 68165	3-030096
FACILITY	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 57095	3-010594
PUBLIC WORKS CTR	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 00187	3-010492
STATION	NAVPORT	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 60201	3-010155
STATION	NORTH CHARLESTON	SOUTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 61165	3-010443
STATION	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 62688	3-010514
STATION		PUERTO RICO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		30 00389	3-020028
STATION		PUERTO RICO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		30 01889	3-020198
STATION		ICELAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		30 22214	3-020028
STATION	QUANTANAMO BAY	CUBA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		30 60514	3-030019
STATION		PUERTO RICO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		30 63032	3-030029
STATION		PUERTO RICO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		30 00389	3-030001
STATION		TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	INACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		30 62193	3-030065
SUBMARINE BASE	GROTON	CONNECTICUT	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 00129	3-010126
HARCORPS AIR STATION	YUMA	ARIZONA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	11 62974	3-010916
HARCORPS AIR STATION	EL TORO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 60050	3-010057
HARCORPS AIR STATION	KANEHOE	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		14 00318	3-010194
HARCORPS AIR STATION	NEW HANOVER	NORTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 22223	3-010172
HARCORPS AIR STATION	CHERRY POINT	NORTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 00146	3-010372
HARCORPS AIR STATION	BEAUFORT	NORTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 61069	3-030481
HARCORPS AIR STATION	QUANTICO	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		21 02062	3-010498
HARCORPS AIR STATION		JAPAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		40 62613	3-030049
HARCORPS AIR STATION /H/		JAPAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		40 63026	3-030057
HARCORPS AIR STATION/H/	SANTA ANA	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 62535	3-010097
HARCORPS AIR STATION/H/	KEY WEST	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 67627	3-010177
HARCORPS AIR STATION/H/	PEARL HARBOR	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		14 62211	3-010205
HARCORPS AIR STATION/H/	DDSTON	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		01 62222	3-010305
HARCORPS AIR STATION/H/	WASHINGTON D C	DIST OF COLUMBIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		21 67029	3-010440
HARCORPS BASE	QUANTICO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 00681	3-010092
HARCORPS BASE	TWENTYNINE PALMS	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 67399	3-010109
HARCORPS BASE	CAMP LEJEUNE	NORTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 67001	3-010381
HARCORPS BASE		JAPAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		40 67400	3-030060
HARCORPS CAMP DET	HONOLULU	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		14 67385	3-010212
HARCORPS CAMP DET	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 67391	3-010524
HARCORPS DEV & REBUTN CMD	QUANTICO	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		21 00264	3-010489
HARCORPS DIST HEADQTRS	SAN FRANCISCO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		12 67019	3-010545
HARCORPS DIST HEADQTRS	SAN FRANCISCO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		12 67019	3-010484
HARCORPS DIST HEADQTRS	SAN FRANCISCO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 67015	3-010157
HARCORPS DIST HEADQTRS	ATLANTA	GEORGIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 67015	3-010065
HARCORPS DIST HEADQTRS	ATLANTA	GEORGIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 67015	3-010174
HARCORPS DIST HEADQTRS	ATLANTA	GEORGIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 67015	3-010457

ALPHABETICAL ACTIVITY INDEX BY MAJOR CLAIMANT

ACTIVITY	CITY/COUNTY	STATE/COUNTRY	ACTIVITY CLASS	STATUS	MAJOR CLAIMANT	NAVAL UIC DIST	PAGE
MARCOPDS DIST HEADQTRS	OVERLAND PARK	KANSAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	MC/AIR	09 67017	3-010330
MARCOPDS DIST HEADQTRS	OVERLAND PARK	KANSAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 67017	3-010327
MARCOPDS DIST HEADQTRS	OVERLAND PARK	KANSAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 67017	3-010234
MARCOPDS DIST HEADQTRS	NEW ORLEANS	LOUISIANA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 67016	3-010477
MARCOPDS DIST HEADQTRS	GARDEN CITY	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 67011	3-010368
MARCOPDS DIST HEADQTRS	GARDEN CITY	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 67011	3-010344
MARCOPDS DIST HEADQTRS	GARDEN CITY	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 67011	3-010363
MARCOPDS DIST HEADQTRS	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 67013	3-010289
MARCOPDS DIST HEADQTRS	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 67013	3-010522
MARCOPDS DIST HEADQTRS	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 67013	3-010422
MARCOPDS DIST HEADQTRS	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 67013	3-010550
MARCOPDS DIST HEADQTRS	ARLINGTON	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		21 67353	3-010523
MARCOPDS DIST HEADQTRS	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 00243	3-010228
MARCOPDS RECRUIT DEPOT	PARRIS ISLAND	SOUTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 00263	3-010438
MARCOPDS SUPPLY ACTIVITY	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 00150	3-010405
MARCOPDS SUPPLY CENTER	BARTON	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 62208	3-010482
MARCOPDS SUPPLY CENTER	ALBANY	GEORGIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 67008	3-010189
MARCOPDS TRNG FACILITY	PURTO RICO		ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		30 67384	3-020225
AIR ENGINEERING CENTER	LAKEHURST	NEW JERSEY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVAIR	04 68335	3-010345
AIR FACILITY	INHERBAL	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 60042	3-010555
AIR PROPELLION TEST CTR	TRENTON	NEW JERSEY	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM		04 62376	3-010342
AIR TEST CENTER	PATUXENT RIVER	MARYLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		21 00423	3-010275
AVIONICS FACILITY	INDIANAPOLIS	INDIANA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM		09 00163	3-010229
GRUMMAN AIRCRAFT ENG CORP	KALVERTON	NEW YORK	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM		03 96055	3-010370
MISSILE FACILITY	KAUAI	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		14 0534A	3-010202
MISSILE FACILITY	KAUAI	UNITED STATES	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		14 0534A	3-020229
PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE	POINT MUGU	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 61756	3-010071
PLANT REP OFFICE	WEST PALM BEACH	FLORIDA	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM		06 94450	3-010179
PLANT REP OFFICE	BRISTOL	MAINE	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM		01 94671	3-010264
PLANT REP OFFICE	COLUMBUS	OHIO	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM		04 92014	3-010398
US STEEL, CHRISTY PARK WD	KCKEESPON	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM		08 95423	3-010429
WEAPONS INDUS RES PLANT	BIDDEFIELD	CONNECTICUT	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM		03 92782	3-010131
WEAPONS INDUS RES PLANT	BEFORD	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM		01 93880	3-010307
WEAPONS INDUS RES PLANT	BETHPAGE	NEW YORK	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM		01 90845	3-010369
WEAPONS INDUS RES PLANT	BRISTOL	TENNESSEE	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM		06 94307	3-010457
WEAPONS INDUS RES PLANT	MCGREGOR	TEXAS	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM		08 95918	3-010479
WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL RES PL	DALLAS	TEXAS	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM		08 91961	3-010474
FINANCE CENTER	CLEVELAND	OHIO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVCOMPT	04 00034	3-010388
ELECTRONIC SYS ENG CTR	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVELEC	11 65588	3-010103
ELECTRONIC SYS ENG CTR	GREAT LAKES	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 65582	3-010226
ELECTRONIC SYS ENG CTR	GREAT LAKES	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 65582	3-010556
ELECTRONIC SYS T & E DET	PATUXENT RIVER	MARYLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		21 65080	3-010281
ACTIVITIES		UNITED KINGDOM	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVEUR	31 62585	3-030091
AIR FACILITY		ITALY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		31 62995	3-030026
AIR FACILITY		ITALY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		31 62995	3-030035
AIR FACILITY		ITALY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		31 62833	3-030034
AIR FACILITY		UNITED KINGDOM	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		31 57032	3-030091
CONTROL OF SHIPPING OFF	BAHRAIN ISLAND	BAHRAIN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		31 63005	3-030005
FLEET SUPPORT OFFICE		GREECE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		31 68137	3-030026
STATION		SPAIN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	TEMP		31 62863	3-030081
SUPPORT ACT		ITALY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		31 62586	3-030033
AIR STATION	FLORIANOS HEIGHTS	FLORIDA	EXCESS NON-IND GOVT	TEMP	NAVFAC	06 80015	3-076152
CONSTRUCTION BATTALN CTR	PORT HUENEME	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 62583	3-010089
CONSTRUCTION BATTALN CTR	GULFPORT	MISSISSIPPI	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 62604	3-010319
CONSTRUCTION BATTALN CTR	NORTH KINGSTOWN	RHODE ISLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		01 62578	3-010428
CONSTRUCTION O IN C	PEARL HARBOR	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		14 62471	3-010207
FACENCOM DIV	SAN BRUNO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		12 62474	3-010086
FACENCOM DIV	WASHINGTON D C	DIST OF COLUMBIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		21 62477	3-010287
FACENCOM DIV	WASHINGTON D C	DIST OF COLUMBIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		21 62477	3-010139
FACENCOM DIV	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 62472	3-010366
FACENCOM DIV	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 62470	3-010514
FACENCOM DIV	NORFOLK	UNITED STATES	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 62470	3-020203
PUBLIC WORKS CENTER	SAN FRANCISCO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		12 68378	3-010117
PUBLIC WORKS CENTER	GUAN	GUAM	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		40 62395	3-020606
PUBLIC WORKS CTR	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 63387	3-010098
PUBLIC WORKS CTR	PENSACOLA	FLORIDA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM		06 65114	3-010172
PUBLIC WORKS CTR	PEARL HARBOR	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		14 62755	3-010208
PUBLIC WORKS CTR	GREAT LAKES	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 65113	3-010225
PUBLIC WORKS CTR		JAPAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		40 65115	3-030558
PUBLIC WORKS CTR		PHILIPPINES	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		40 62888	3-030077
INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT CTR	WASHINGTON D C	DIST OF COLUMBIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVINTCO	21 68166	3-010290
AIR DEVELOPMENT CTR	WARMINGSTER	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVMAF	04 62269	3-010418
ELECTRONICS LABORATORY CTR	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 00953	3-010348
ELECTRONICS LABORATORY CTR	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 00953	3-010201
ELECTRONICS LABORATORY CTR	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 00953	3-010014
HERCULES POWDER CO	MAGNA	UTAH	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM		12 94750	3-010482
NAVAL HOUSING	KOFFETT FIELD	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		12 82818	3-010621
SHIP RESEARCH & DEVMT CTR	BETHESDA	MARYLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		21 00167	3-010216
SHIP RESEARCH & DEVMT CTR	BETHESDA	MARYLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		21 00167	3-010268
SURFACE WEAPONS CENTER	WHITE OAK	MARYLAND	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM		21 60924	3-010281
SURFACE WEAPONS CENTER	DARLHORN	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM		21 00178	3-010480
SURFACE WEAPONS CTR	FT LAUDERDALE	FLORIDA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM		06 62701	3-010158
SURFACE WEAPONS CTR FIELD	SOLDONCHS	MARYLAND	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM		21 62338	3-010286
TEC FACILITY	HAUNTON	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM		05 63238	3-010518
UNDERSEA CENTER	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 66001	3-010100
UNDERSEA CENTER	HAUNTON	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 66001	3-010117
UNDERSEA CENTER	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 66001	3-010012

ALPHABETICAL ACTIVITY INDEX BY MAJOR CLAIMANT

ACTIVITY	CITY/COUNTY	STATE/COUNTRY	ACTIVITY CLASS	STATUS	MAJOR CLAIMANT	NAVAL UIC	PAGE
UNDERWATER SYSTEMS CENTER	MIDDLETOWN	RHODE ISLAND	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM	NAVHAT	01 86604	3-010130
UNDERWATER SYSTEMS CENTER	MIDDLETOWN	RHODE ISLAND	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM		01 86604	3-010130
UNDERWATER SYSTEMS CENTER	MIDDLETOWN	RHODE ISLAND	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM		01 86604	3-010166
WEAPONS CENTER	CHINA LAKE	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM		11 80530	3-010066
WEAPONS CENTER	NORCO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM		11 82738	3-010051
PETROLEUM RESERVES	BARBON	ALASKA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVPETR	13 88258	3-010012
PETROLEUM RESERVES	TUPMAN	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 00235	3-010025
PETROLEUM RESERVES	CARBON	UTAH	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		12 28219	3-010481
PETROLEUM RESERVES	CASPER	WYOMING	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 00234	3-010557
PETROLEUM RESERVES	CASPER	WYOMING	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 00234	3-010124
AEROSOL-GENERAL CORP	SACRAMENTO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM	NAVSEA	12 95137	3-010123
ALLEGANY BALLISTICS LAB	CUMBERLAND	MARYLAND	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM		05 91571	3-010551
AMMUNITION DEPOT	HINDIAN	MASSACHUSETTS	EXCESS IND GOVT	PERM		01 00113	3-010298
AMMUNITION DEPOT	HAMTHORNE	NEVADA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM		12 00238	3-010028
AMMUNITION DEPOT	HAMTHORNE	NEVADA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM		12 00238	3-010331
AMMUNITION DEPOT	PITTSBURGH	OKLAHOMA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM		08 06162	3-010396
APPLIED RESEARCH LAB	AUSTIN	TEXAS	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM		08 91662	3-010478
ASTRONAUTICS GROUP DET	PROSPECT HARBOR	MAINE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		01 30316	3-010257
ASTRONAUTICS GROUP DET	ROCKPORT	MAINE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 30315	3-010191
COLLINS RADIO COMPANY	CEDAR RAPIDS	IOWA	EXCESS IND CONTR	PERM		09 90857	3-010238
CORNING GLASS WORKS	CORNING	NEW YORK	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM		03 91397	3-010370
HARBOR DEFENSE UNIT	KITTNEY	MAINE	EXCESS NON-IND GOVT	PERM		01 62720	3-010336
HARBOR DEFENSE UNIT	HIGHLANDS	NEW JERSEY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 62712	3-010343
HARBOR DEFENSE UNIT	HIGHLANDS	NEW JERSEY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 62712	3-010366
HARBOR DEFENSE UNIT	JEFFERSON	WASHINGTON	INACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		13 62711	3-010543
INACTIVE SHIP MAINT PAC	HONOLULU	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		14 57026	3-010203
INACTIVE SHIP STORAGE PAC	ORANGE	TEXAS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		01 91464	3-010106
INDUSTRIAL RES ORD PLANT	FOURNA	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM		11 93055	3-010121
INDUSTRIAL RES ORD PLANT	SUNNYVALE	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM		12 91285	3-010119
INDUSTRIAL RES ORD PLANT	HISAKAWA	INDIANA	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM		09 83205	3-010220
INDUSTRIAL RES ORD PLANT	PITTSFIELD	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM		01 91041	3-010505
INDUSTRIAL RES ORD PLANT	FRIDLEY	MINNESOTA	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM		09 91192	3-010316
INDUSTRIAL RES ORD PLANT	ROCHESTER	NEW YORK	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM		06 90591	3-010350
INDUSTRIAL RESERVE PLANT	NORTHAMPTON	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM		01 93032	3-010106
INDUSTRIAL RESERVE PLANT	ST PAUL	MINNESOTA	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM		09 91741	3-010317
INST MINING & TECHNOLOGY	SOCORRO	NEW MEXICO	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM		09 91847	3-010359
JOHN HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	SILVER SPRING	MARYLAND	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM		21 91982	3-010291
KNOX ATOMIC POWER LAB	SCHENECTADY	NEW YORK	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM		03 94151	3-010370
NESS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOL	ROCKFORD	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM		01 91464	3-010106
HAT DATA SYSTEMS GROUP	MORGANTOWN	WEST VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 63423	3-010550
ORDNANCE MISSILE TEST FAC	WHITE SANDS HSL RGE	NEW MEXICO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		08 61762	3-010448
ORDNANCE RES LAB	WINDSOR COLLEGE	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM		09 93551	3-010423
ORDNANCE STATION	LOUISVILLE	KENTUCKY	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM		05 01917	3-010243
ORDNANCE STATION	INDIAN HEAD	MARYLAND	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM		21 00174	3-010273
SANTA BARBARA RESEARCH CE	CALIFORNIA	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM		13 81879	3-010124
SHIP ENGINEERING CTR	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 65540	3-010421
SHIP WEAPON SYS ENGR STA	PORT HUENEME	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM		11 63394	3-010100
SHIPS ENGINEERING CTR DIV	WRECKLE	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 65281	3-010529
SHIPPARD	LONG BEACH	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM		11 60258	3-010061
SHIPPARD	VALLEJO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM		12 00221	3-010514
SHIPPARD	PEARL HARBOR	HAWAII	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM		14 00311	3-010192
SHIPPARD	BOSTON	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM		01 00111	3-010295
SHIPPARD	PORTSMOUTH	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM		01 00102	3-010254
SHIPPARD	PORTSMOUTH	NEW HAMPSHIRE	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM		01 00102	3-010338
SHIPPARD	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM		04 00151	3-010338
SHIPPARD	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM		05 00191	3-010335
SHIPPARD	NORTH CHARLESTON	SOUTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM		05 00181	3-010490
SHIPPARD	PORTSMOUTH	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM		13 00251	3-010528
SHIPPARD	BREMERTON	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 62791	3-010693
SUPV SHIPBLDG CONV/REPR	SAN FRANCISCO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		12 62798	3-010693
SUPV SHIPBLDG CONV/REPR	PASCAGOULA	MISSISSIPPI	ACTIVE IND CONTR	PERM		06 62795	3-010320
SUPV SHIPBLDG CONV/REPR	NEWPORT NEWS	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 62793	3-010516
SUPV SHIPBLDG CONV/REPR	SEATTLE	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		13 62799	3-010602
SUPV SHIPBLDG CONV/REPR	STURGEON BAY	WISCONSIN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		09 62990	3-010555
SUPV SHIPBLDG CONV/REPR	TORRENO STATION	CANAL ZONE	STANDBY IND CONTR	PERM		15 62663	3-020015
SUPV SHIPBLDG CONV/REPR	KEYPORT	PURTO RICO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		30 62681	3-020023
TRIAL COURSE RANGE	THOMASTON	MAINE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		01 82221	3-010254
TRIAL COURSE RANGE	PROVINCETOWN	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		01 82222	3-010293
WEAPONS STATION	CONCORD	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM		12 60036	3-010553
WEAPONS STATION	SEAL BEACH	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM		11 60701	3-010068
WEAPONS STATION	COLTS NECK	NEW JERSEY	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM		03 60478	3-010338
WEAPONS STATION	BERKLEY	SOUTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 00193	3-010436
WEAPONS STATION	YORKTOWN	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM		05 00109	3-010485
WEAPONS SUPPORT CENTER	CRANE	INDIANA	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM		09 00164	3-010229
SECURITY GROUP ACT	HONESTAD	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSECRP	06 62892	3-010169
SECURITY GROUP ACT	SAN DIEGO	CANAL ZONE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		15 70283	3-020017
SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY	SONOMA	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		12 00849	3-010044
SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY	WINTER HARBOR	MAINE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		01 00702	3-010256
SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY	WINDSOR COLLEGE	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		30 84754	3-020254
SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY	NEWPORT NEWS	GERMANY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		31 63074	3-010225
SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY	SEATTLE	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		40 70284	3-030065
SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY	STURGEON BAY	JAPAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		31 63073	3-010092
SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY	WASHINGTON D C	UNITED KINGDOM	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		21 70092	3-010141
SECURITY STATION	WASHINGTON D C	DIST OF COLUMBIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		21 70092	3-010141
AVIATION SUPPLY OFFICE	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSPV	04 00383	3-010410
FUEL DEPOT NAVAL	JACKSONVILLE	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 61666	3-010167
PURS & PRNTG SERVICE	PEARL HARBOR	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		14 62707	3-010207
SHIPS PARTS CONTROL CTR	MECHANICSBURG	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		04 00104	3-010404
SUPPLY ANNEX	WINDSOR COLLEGE	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		12 00104	3-010404
SUPPLY CENTER	OAKLAND	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		12 00228	3-010023
SUPPLY CENTER	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 00284	3-010029
SUPPLY CENTER	PEARL HARBOR	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		14 00384	3-010199
SUPPLY CENTER	NORTH CHARLESTON	SOUTH CAROLINA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 00612	3-010440

ALPHABETICAL ACTIVITY INDEX BY MAJOR CLAIMANT

ACTIVITY	CITY/COUNTY	STATE/COUNTRY	ACTIVITY CLASS	STATUS	MAJOR CLAIMANT	NAVAL UIC	PAGE
SUPPLY CENTER	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVSUP	01 00169	3-010486
SUPPLY CENTER	BIRMINGHAM	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		13 00188	3-010488
SUPPLY DEPOT	SCOTIA	NEW YORK	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		03 188E	3-010352
COMMUNICATION STATION	ADAK	ALASKA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	NAVTELCH	13 00812	3-010607
COMMUNICATION STATION	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 70240	3-010118
COMMUNICATION STATION	STOCKTON	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		12 00188	3-010046
COMMUNICATION STATION	WAIHANA	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		14 00950	3-010200
COMMUNICATION STATION	NEWPORT	RHODE ISLAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		01 00710	3-010427
COMMUNICATION STATION	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 70272	3-010525
COMMUNICATION STATION	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 70272	3-010551
COMMUNICATION STATION	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 70272	3-010280
COMMUNICATION STATION	NORFOLK	VIRGINIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		05 70272	3-010385
COMMUNICATION STATION	CAHAL RONE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		15 00867	3-020016	
COMMUNICATION STATION	GUAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		40 70243	3-020010	
COMMUNICATION STATION	PUERTO RICO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		30 00743	3-020021	
COMMUNICATION STATION	AUSTRALIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		40 3427	3-030003	
COMMUNICATION STATION	BR INDIAN OCEAN TERR	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		40 68073	3-030032	
COMMUNICATION STATION	GREECE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		31 70295	3-030026	
COMMUNICATION STATION	ITALY	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		31 70264	3-030037	
COMMUNICATION STATION	JAPAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		40 70278	3-030063	
COMMUNICATION STATION	MOROCCO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		31 70235	3-030068	
COMMUNICATION STATION	PHILIPPINES	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		40 00927	3-030072	
COMMUNICATION STATION	SPAIN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		31 61182	3-030083	
COMMUNICATION STATION	UNITED KINGDOM	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		31 61311	3-030094	
COMMUNICATION UNIT	WASHINGTON D C	DIST OF COLUMBIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	21 00789	3-010280	
COMMUNICATION UNIT	KEY WEST	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	06 61325	3-010171	
RADIO STATION	CUTLER	MAINE	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	01 63038	3-010262	
RADIO STATION	ENGLISH	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	13 70273	3-010546	
RADIO STATION	UNITED KINGDOM	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		31 61393	3-010171	
TRAINING COMMAND	MOROCCO	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		31 61062	3-030066	
CALIFORNIA INST OF TECH	PASADENA	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE IND CNTR	PERM	ONR	11 91726	3-010120
LABORATORY	BARBOM	ALASKA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		13 65226	3-010011
LABORATORY	OAKLAND	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		12 62759	3-010136
LABORATORY	WASHINGTON D C	DIST OF COLUMBIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		21 00173	3-010137
LABORATORY	WASHINGTON D C	DIST OF COLUMBIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		21 00173	3-010271
LABORATORY	WASHINGTON D C	DIST OF COLUMBIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		21 00173	3-010272
LABORATORY	ORLANDO	FLORIDA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		06 22228	3-010142
OFFICE NAVAL RESRCH/BR	PASADENA	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 62887	3-010096
OFFICE NAVAL RESRCH/BR	CHICAGO	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE IND CNTR	PERM		08 62880	3-010316
RESEARCH OFFICE	STANFORD	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE IND CNTR	PERM		12 11734	3-010121
RESEARCH OFFICE	URBANA	ILLINOIS	ACTIVE IND CNTR	PERM		09 61743	3-010228
EQUIPMENT RESEARCH INST	SAN ANTONIO	TEXAS	ACTIVE IND CNTR	PERM		08 61158	3-010479
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA	BERKELEY	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE IND CNTR	PERM		12 91723	3-010120
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA	LA JOLLA	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE IND CNTR	PERM		11 92625	3-010121
AIR FACILITY		JAPAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	PACFLT	40 25501	3-010088
AIR STATION	ALAMEDA	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		12 00236	3-010126
AIR STATION	LEMOORE	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		12 63042	3-010196
AIR STATION	KIHAHAN	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 60259	3-010163
AIR STATION	HOFFETT FIELD	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		12 00286	3-010039
AIR STATION	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 00246	3-010033
AIR STATION	BARBERS POINT	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		14 00134	3-010196
AIR STATION	FALLON	NEVADA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		12 60895	3-010332
AIR STATION	OAK HARBOR	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		13 00620	3-010399
AIR STATION	OAK HARBOR	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		13 00620	3-010535
AIR STATION		GUAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		40 61577	3-020002
AIR STATION		TRUST TERR OF PAC ISL	INACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	TEMP		40 60864	3-020027
AIR STATION		PHILIPPINES	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		40 62876	3-030078
AMPHIBIOUS BASE	CORONADO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 62021	3-010074
ANTARCTICA DETACHMENT SPT		NEW ZEALAND	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		40 55418	3-030070
AUXILIARY LANDING FIELD	IMPERIAL BEACH	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 60205	3-010060
BASE		PHILIPPINES	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		40 62769	3-030075
DEVELOPMENT & TRNG CTR	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 65918	3-010104
FACILITY	ADAK	ALASKA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		13 57099	3-010008
FACILITY	PERNDALE	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		12 57053	3-010049
FACILITY	MONTREY	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		12 57054	3-010050
FACILITY	EMA	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		40 66160	3-020008
FACILITY	COOS	OREGON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		13 57055	3-010399
FACILITY	PACIFIC BEACH	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		13 57056	3-010538
FACILITY		GUAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		40 66125	3-020008
FLEET ACT-AIR PAC		JAPAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		40 62254	3-030044
FLEET ACTIVITIES		JAPAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		40 61581	3-030039
FLEET ACTIVITIES		JAPAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		40 61582	3-030041
FLT INTEL CTR	PEARL HARBOR	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		14 61386	3-010211
FLT OPS CNTRL CTR	KUNIA	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		14 57086	3-020204
MAGAZINE	OAHU ISLAND	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		18 68297	3-010213
MAGAZINE		GUAN	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM		40 60872	3-020001
MAGAZINE		PHILIPPINES	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM		40 62807	3-030076
ORNDANCE FACILITY	JAPAN	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM		40 62755	3-010055	
SHIP REPAIR FAC	GUAN	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM		40 62586	3-020007	
SHIP REPAIR FAC	JAPAN	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM		40 62758	3-030056	
SHIP REPAIR FAC	PHILIPPINES	ACTIVE IND GOVT	PERM		40 62770	3-030075	
STATION	ADAK	ALASKA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		13 60462	3-010009
STATION	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 00245	3-010031
STATION	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 00245	3-010527
STATION	SAN FRANCISCO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		12 60028	3-010051
STATION	PEARL HARBOR	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		14 62813	3-010209
STATION		GUAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		40 61075	3-020004
STATION		MIDWAY ISLANDS	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		14 62894	3-020012
STATION		HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		40 61532	3-010103
SUBMAGINE BASE	PEARL HARBOR	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		14 00314	3-010193
SUBMAGINE SUPPORT PAC	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		11 63406	3-010100
SUPPLY DEPOT	GUAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		40 61119	3-010142	
SUPPLY DEPOT	JAPAN	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		40 62649	3-030052	
SUPPLY DEPOT	PHILIPPINES	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		40 00651	3-030071	
SUPPORT ACT	CHINA, REPUBLIC OF	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		40 63044	3-030087	

ALPHABETICAL ACTIVITY INDEX BY MAJOR CLAIMANT

ACTIVITY	CITY/COUNTY	STATE/COUNTRY	ACTIVITY CLASS	STATUS	MAJOR CLAIMANT	NAVAL UIC DIST	PAGE
FLT NUN WEATHER CENTRAL	MONTEREY	CALIFORNIA	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM	WEASERV	12 63134	3-010098
FLT WEATHER CENTRAL	PEARL HARBOR	HAWAII	ACTIVE NON-IND GOVT	PERM		14 62363	3-010297

ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX OF ALL USAF
INSTALLATIONS IN EACH OF THE 50 STATES AND
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
INSTALLATIONS ARE ARRANGED IN
ALPHABETICAL ORDER UNDER EACH STATE

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY				
ALPHABETICAL INDEX				
NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY V	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
ALABAMA				
BIRMINGHAM PAP AIR NATIONAL GUARD	BIRMINGHAM	JEFFERSON	ACTIVE	3000
CRAIG AIR FORCE BASE	SELMA	DALLAS	ACTIVE	3001
CRAIG ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	SELMA	DALLAS	ACTIVE	3003
DANNELLY FIELD AIR NATIONAL GUARD	MONTGOMERY	MONTGOMERY	ACTIVE	3003
DAUPHIN ISLAND AIR FORCE STATION ZL196	CODEN	MOBILE	ACTIVE	3004
GUNTER AIR FORCE STATION	MONTGOMERY	MONTGOMERY	ACTIVE	3005
HALL AIR NATIONAL GUARD STATION	DOthan	HOUSTON	ACTIVE	3007
HUNTER LODG COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY ANNEX	MONTGOMERY	MONTGOMERY	ACTIVE	3007
MARION COUNTY AIRPORT	HAMILTON	MARION	ACTIVE	3008
MARTIN AIR NATIONAL GUARD STATION	GAUSDEN	ETOWAH	ACTIVE	3008
MAXWELL AIR FORCE BASE	MONTGOMERY	MONTGOMERY	ACTIVE	3009
MAXWELL COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY ANNEX	MONTGOMERY	MONTGOMERY	ACTIVE	3012
MAXWELL FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	MONTGOMERY	MONTGOMERY	ACTIVE	3011
MAXWELL STORAGE ANNEX	MONTGOMERY	MONTGOMERY	ACTIVE	3012
PRATTVILLE ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	PRATTVILLE	AUTAUGA	ACTIVE	3012
PRATTVILLE TVOR ANNEX	PRATTVILLE	AUTAUGA	ACTIVE	3013
VAIDEN AIR FORCE AUXILIARY AIRFIELD	UNIONTOWA	PERRY	ACTIVE	3013
ALASKA				
ANCHORAGE ACS STORAGE ANNEX	ANCHORAGE	3RD JUDICIAL	EXCESS	3014
ANCHORAGE IAP ADMIN ANNEX	ANCHORAGE	3RD JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3014
ANJAK AIRPORT WA	ANJAK	4TH JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3015
ANVIL MOUNTAIN RADIO RELAY SITE	NOME	2ND JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3015
AURORA RADIO RELAY SITE	GAKONA	3RD JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3016
BARTER ISLAND DEM STATION BAR	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3016
BEAR CREEK RADIO RELAY SITE	TANANA	4TH JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3017
BEAVER CREEK RADIO RELAY SITE	NORTHWAY JUNCTION	4TH JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3018
BEAVER CREEK RESEARCH SITE	NORTHWAY	JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3019
BETHEL RADIO RELAY SITE	BETHEL	4TH JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3019
BIG MOUNTAIN RADIO RELAY SITE	ILIAMNA	3RD JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3020
BIRCH LAKE RECREATION ANNEX	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3020
BLACK RAPIDS RADIO RELAY SITE	BIG DELTA	4TH JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3021
BLAIR LAKE AIR FORCE RANGE	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3022
BOSWELL BAY RADIO RELAY SITE	CORODOVA	3RD JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3022
BURNT MOUNTAIN RESEARCH SITE	FORT YUKON	JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3023
CAMPION AIR FORCE STATION	GALENA	4TH JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3023
CANYON CREEK RADIO RELAY SITE	BIG DELTA	4TH JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3024
CAPE LISBURNE AIR FORCE STATION	POINT HOPE	2ND JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3026
CAPE NEWENHAM AIR FORCE STATION	PLATINUM	4TH JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3027
CAPE ROMANZOF AIR FORCE STATION	HODDER BAY	2ND JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3029
CAPE SAPICHEF RADIO RELAY SITE	FALCO PASS	3RD JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3030
CATHEDRAL RADIO RELAY SITE	TANACROSS	4TH JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3031
CHENA RIVER RESEARCH SITE	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3031
CLAM GULCH RADIO RELAY SITE	KASLOF	3RD JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3032
CLEAR MISSILE EARLY WARNING STATION	ANDERSON	4TH JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3033
COLD BAY AIR FORCE STATION	COLD BAY	3RD JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3034

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY <i>y</i>	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
CPAIG ACS COMMUNICATIONS STATION	CRAIG	1ST JUDICIAL	EXCESS	3035
DELTA JUNCTION RADIO RELAY SITE	BIG DELTA	4TH JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3035
DIAMOND RIDGE RADIO RELAY SITE	WOMER	3RD JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3036
DONNELLY RADIO RELAY SITE	BIG DELTA	4TH JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3037
DRIFTHORN BAY RADIO RELAY SITE	UNALASKA	3RD JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3037
DUNCAN CANAL RADIO RELAY SITE	PETERSBURG	1ST JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3038
EIELSON AIR FORCE BASE	NORTH POLE	4TH JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3042
EIELSON ALPA RESEARCH SITE (1-1)	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL	UND CONSTR	3039
EIELSON ALPA RESEARCH SITE (1-2)	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL	UND CONSTR	3039
EIELSON ALPA RESEARCH SITE (2-4)	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL	UND CONSTR	3039
EIELSON ALPA RESEARCH SITE (2-5)	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL	UND CONSTR	3039
EIELSON ALPA RESEARCH SITE (2-6)	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL	UND CONSTR	3040
EIELSON ALPA RESEARCH SITE (3-12)	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL	UND CONSTR	3041
EIELSON ALPA RESEARCH SITE (3-16)	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL	UND CONSTR	3041
EIELSON ALPA RESEARCH SITE (3-1)	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL	UND CONSTR	3040
EIELSON ALPA RESEARCH SITE (3-23)	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL	UND CONSTR	3041
EIELSON ALPA RESEARCH SITE (3-2)	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL	UND CONSTR	3040
EIELSON ALPA RESEARCH SITE (3-45)	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL	UND CONSTR	3042
EIELSON ALPA RESEARCH SITE (3-56)	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL	UND CONSTR	3042
EIELSON ALPA RESEARCH SITE (3-9)	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL	UND CONSTR	3040
EIELSON ALPA RESEARCH SITE (3-6)	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL	UND CONSTR	3041
EIELSON ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	NORTH POLE	4TH JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3045
EIELSON VOP ANNEX	NORTH POLE	4TH JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3045
ELMENDOFF AIR FORCE BASE	ANCHORAGE	3RD JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3045
ELMENDOFF ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	ANCHORAGE	3RD JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3048
FAIRBANKS ACS COMMUNICATIONS STATION	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL	EXCESS	3048
FLAXMAN ISLAND DEWLINE STATION POW 3	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL	EXCESS	3049
FORT GREELY AIR FORCE RANGE	DELTA JUNCTION	4 JUDCL CIV	INACTIVE	3050
FORT YUKON AIR FORCE STATION	FORT YUKON	4TH JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3050
GALENA AIRPORT	GALENA	4TH JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3052
GERSTLE RIVER RADIO RELAY SITE	BIG DELTA	4TH JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3053
GLENNALLEN RADIO RELAY SITE	GLENNALLEN	3RD JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3054
GOLD KING CREEK RADIO RELAY SITE	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3054
GRANITE MOUNTAIN RADIO RELAY SITE	KOVUK	2ND JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3054
HARDING LAKE RADIO RELAY SITE	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3055
HCONAH RADIO RELAY SITE	ANCHORAGE	1ST JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3056
INDIAN MOUNTAIN AIR FORCE STATION	HUGHES	4TH JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3056
INDIAN MOUNTAIN RESEARCH SITE	HUGHES	JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3058
KALAKAKET CREEK RADIO RELAY SITE	GALENA	4TH JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3058
KENAI AIRPORT	KENAI	3RD JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3059
KETCHIKAN ACS RADIO RELAY ANNEX NR 1	KETCHIKAN	1ST JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3059
KETCHIKAN ACS RADIO RELAY ANNEX NR 2	KETCHIKAN	1ST JUDICIAL	EXCESS	3059
KING SALMON AIRPORT	NAKNEK	3RD JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3060
KING SALMON RADIO RELAY SITE	NAKNEK	3RD JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3062
KNOW RIDGE RADIO RELAY SITE	TOK JUNCTION	4TH JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3062
KODIAK ACS COMMUNICATION STATION	KODIAK	1RD JUDICIAL	EXCESS	3063

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY <i>V</i>	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
KODIAK TRUCKING STATION	KODIAK	3RD JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3025
KOTZEBUE AIR FORCE STATION	KOTZEBUE	2ND JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3063
KULIS SIG BASE	ANCHORAGE	3D JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3064
LAKE LOUISE RECREATION ANNEX	GULKANA	3RD JUDICIAL	EXCESS	3065
LENA POINT ACS RADIO RELAY SITE	JUNEAU	1ST JUDICIAL	EXCESS	3065
LONELY DEW STATION POW 1	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3066
MCCALLUM RADIO RELAY SITE	BIG DELTA	4TH JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3067
MURPHY COVE AIR FORCE STATION	COLLEGE	4TH JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3067
NAKNEK RECREATION ANNEX NO 1	NAKNEK	3RD JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3068
NAKNEK RECREATION ANNEX NO 2	NAKNEK	3RD JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3069
NAPTONNE PACIO RELAY SITE	KENAI	3RD JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3070
NEKLASOV LAKE RADIO RELAY SITE	PALMER	3RD JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3071
NEKLSKI RADIO RELAY SITE	UNALASKA	3RD JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3071
NOME FIELD	NOME	2ND JUDICIAL	EXCESS	3073
NORTH RIVER RADIO RELAY SITE	UNALAKLEET	JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3072
NORTHEAST CAPE RADIO RELAY SITE	SAVOONGA	2ND JUDICIAL	EXCESS	3073
NORTHWAY ACS RADIO RELAY SITE	NORTHWAY	3RD JUDICIAL	EXCESS	3075
NORTHWAY AIRPORT	NORTHWAY	4TH JUDICIAL	EXCESS	3075
NORTH CAPE RADIO RELAY SITE	YAKUTAT	1ST JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3076
CLIKTOK DEW STATION POW 2	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3076
FAXSON LAKE MAINTENANCE ANNEX	GULKANA	3RD JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3077
FAXSON LAKE RADIO RELAY SITE	GULKANA	3RD JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3077
PEORO COVE RADIO RELAY SITE	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3078
FILLAR MOUNTAIN RADIO RELAY SITE	KODIAK	3RD JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3079
POINT BARROW DEW STATION POW	FAIRBANKS	4TH JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3079
POINT LAY DEW STATION LIZ 2	FAIRBANKS	2ND JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3080
FORCUPINE RECREATION ANNEX	FORT YUKON	4TH JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3081
FORT HEIDEN RADIO RELAY SITE	CHINGNIK	3RD JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3081
FORT MOLLER RADIO RELAY SITE	PORT MOLLER	3RD JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3082
FABBIT CREEK RADIO RELAY SITE	ANCHORAGE	3RD JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3082
SAMMILL RADIO RELAY SITE	CHICKALOOK	3RD JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3083
SEWARD RECREATION ANNEX	SEWARD	3RD JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3083
SHEEP MOUNTAIN RADIO RELAY SITE	PALMER	3RD JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3084
SHEEP MT ACS RADIO RELAY SITE	PALMER	3RD JUDICIAL	EXCESS	3084
SHENYA AIR FORCE BASE	ATKA	3RD JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3085
SMUGGLEP COVE RADIO RELAY SITE	METLAKATLA	1ST JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3086
SOLDOTNA RADIO RELAY SITE	KENAI	3RD JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3087
SPARREVOCH AIR FORCE STATION	ILIANNA	4TH JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3088
SPARREVOCH RECREATION ANNEX	ILIANNA	4TH JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3088
STAPISKY CREEK RADIO RELAY SITE	NENILCHIK	3RD JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3090
TAMMETA PASS RADIO RELAY SITE	CHICKALOOK	3RD JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3090
TATALINA AIR FORCE STATION	HGRATH	4TH JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3091
TIN CITY AIR FORCE STATION	MALES	2ND JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3092
TOK PACIO RELAY SITE	TOK	4TH JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3094
TOLSONA RADIO RELAY SITE	GLENWALKER	3RD JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3094
UNALAKLEET AIR FORCE STATION	UNALAKLEET	2ND JUDICIAL	EXCESS	3094

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY				
ALPHABETICAL INDEX				
NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY <i>V</i>	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
WAINWRIGHT CEM STATION LIZ 3	FAIRBANKS	2ND JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3095
YAKATAGA RADIO RELAY SITE ARIZONA	YAKUTAT	JUDICIAL	ACTIVE	3095
AIR FORCE PLANT NO 44	TUCSON	PIMA	ACTIVE	3096
COOLIDGE FLORENCE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT	COOLIDGE	PINAL	ACTIVE	3097
DAVIS MONTHAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 10	ROBLES RANCH	PIMA	ACTIVE	3107
DAVIS MONTHAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 11	ROBLES RANCH	PIMA	ACTIVE	3108
DAVIS MONTHAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 12	SILVER BELL	PIMA	ACTIVE	3109
DAVIS MONTHAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 13	AVPA	PIMA	ACTIVE	3110
DAVIS MONTHAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 14	RED ROCK	PINAL	ACTIVE	3111
DAVIS MONTHAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 15	FILLITO	PIMA	ACTIVE	3111
DAVIS MONTHAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 16	ORACLE JUNCTION	PINAL	ACTIVE	3112
DAVIS MONTHAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 17	ORACLE JUNCTION	PINAL	ACTIVE	3113
DAVIS MONTHAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 18	ORACLE JUNCTION	PIMA	ACTIVE	3114
DAVIS MONTHAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 1	ORACLE JUNCTION	PINAL	ACTIVE	3100
DAVIS MONTHAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 2	BENSON	COCHISE	ACTIVE	3101
DAVIS MONTHAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 3	BENSON	COCHISE	ACTIVE	3102
DAVIS MONTHAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 4	PANTANO	PIMA	ACTIVE	3103
DAVIS MONTHAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 5	MT VIEW	PIMA	ACTIVE	3103
DAVIS MONTHAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 6	MADERA CANYON	PIMA	ACTIVE	3104
DAVIS MONTHAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 7	TUBAC	SANTA	ACTIVE	3105
DAVIS MONTHAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 8	CONTINENTAL	PIMA	ACTIVE	3106
DAVIS MONTHAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 9	ROBLES RANCH	PIMA	ACTIVE	3107
DAVIS MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE	TUCSON	PIMA	ACTIVE	3098
DAVIS MONTHAN ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	TUCSON	PIMA	ACTIVE	3115
DAVIS-MONTHAN RADIO RELAY ANNEX	SUMMER HAVEN	PIMA	ACTIVE	3115
FORT TUTMILL RECREATION ANNEX	FLAGSTAFF	COCONINO	ACTIVE	3116
GILA BEND AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD	GILA BEND	HARICOPA	ACTIVE	3116
HOLBROOK RACAR BOMB SCORING SITE	HOLBROOK	NAVAJO	ACTIVE	3118
LUKE AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD NO1	WITTMAN	HARICOPA	ACTIVE	3118
LUKE AIR FORCE BASE	LITCHFIELD PARK	HARICOPA	ACTIVE	3119
LUKE AIR FORCE RANGE	GILA BEND	HARICOPA	ACTIVE	3121
LUKE ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	SUN CITY	HARICOPA	ACTIVE	3123
LUKE RADIO BEACON ANNEX	BEARDSLEY	HARICOPA	INACTIVE	3123
LUKE SANITARY FILL ANNEX	WADDELL	HARICOPA	ACTIVE	3121
LUKE WASTE ANNEX	LITCHFIELD PARK	HARICOPA	ACTIVE	3123
PITTEENHOUSE AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD	PITTEENHOUSE	PINAL	ACTIVE	3124
SAHURITA AIR FORCE RANGE	SAHURITA	PIMA	ACTIVE	3124
SKY HARBOO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	PHOENIX	HARICOPA	ACTIVE	3125
TONTON FOREST SEISMOLOGICAL LABORATORY	PAYSON	GILA	INACTIVE	3126
TUCSON INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	TUCSON	PIMA	ACTIVE	3126
WILLIAMS 31K FORCE BASE	CHANDLER	HARICOPA	ACTIVE	3127
WILLIAMS RECREATION ANNEX ARKANSAS	ROSSEVELT	HARICOPA	ACTIVE	3130
PLYTHEVILL AIR FORCE BASE	PLYTHEVILLE	MISSISSIPPI	ACTIVE	3130
PLYTHEVILL ILS MIDDLE MARKER ANNEX	PLYTHEVILLE	MISSISSIPPI	ACTIVE	3133

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY /	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
FORT SMITH MUNICIPAL AIRPORT ANG	FORT SMITH	SEBASTIAN	ACTIVE	3133
HOT SPRINGS MEMORIAL FIELD ANG	HOT SPRINGS	GARLAND	ACTIVE	3151
LITTLE ROCK AF MISSILE SITE NO 11	MORRILTON	CONWAY	ACTIVE	3145
LITTLE ROCK AF MISSILE SITE NO 8	JUDSONIA	WHITE	ACTIVE	3143
LITTLE ROCK AF MISSILE SITE NR 10	FLUMERVILLE	CONWAY	ACTIVE	3144
LITTLE ROCK AF MISSILE SITE NR 12	SPRINGFIELD	CONWAY	ACTIVE	3146
LITTLE ROCK AF MISSILE SITE NO 13	CONWAY	FAULKNER	ACTIVE	3146
LITTLE ROCK AF MISSILE SITE NO 14	GREENBRIER	FAULKNER	ACTIVE	3147
LITTLE ROCK AF MISSILE SITE NR 15	BEE BRANCH	VAN BUREN	ACTIVE	3148
LITTLE ROCK AF MISSILE SITE NR 16	VILCONIA	FAULKNER	ACTIVE	3149
LITTLE ROCK AF MISSILE SITE NR 17	GUY	FAULKNER	ACTIVE	3149
LITTLE ROCK AF MISSILE SITE NR 18	QUITMAN	CLEBURNE	ACTIVE	3150
LITTLE ROCK AF MISSILE SITE NR 1	MOUNT VERNON	FAULKNER	ACTIVE	3137
LITTLE ROCK AF MISSILE SITE NR 2	ROSEBUD	WHITE	ACTIVE	3138
LITTLE ROCK AF MISSILE SITE NR 3	HEBER SPRINGS	CLEBURNE	ACTIVE	3139
LITTLE ROCK AF MISSILE SITE NR 4	FANGBURN	WHITE	ACTIVE	3140
LITTLE ROCK AF MISSILE SITE NR 5	SEARCY	WHITE	ACTIVE	3140
LITTLE ROCK AF MISSILE SITE NR 6	BEEBE	WHITE	ACTIVE	3141
LITTLE ROCK AF MISSILE SITE NR 7	BALD KNOB	WHITE	ACTIVE	3142
LITTLE ROCK AF MISSILE SITE NR 9	BLACKWELL	CONWAY	ACTIVE	3143
LITTLE ROCK AIR FORCE BASE	JACKSONVILLE	PULASKI	ACTIVE	3134
LITTLE ROCK COMM ANNEX TRANSMITTER	JACKSONVILLE	LONOKE	ACTIVE	3137
LITTLE ROCK ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	CABOT	LONOKE	ACTIVE	3151
LITTLE ROCK RECREATION ANNEX CALIFORNIA	CONWAY	FAULKNER	ACTIVE	3136
AIR FORCE PLANT NO 19	SAN DIEGO	SAN DIEGO	ACTIVE	3152
AIR FORCE PLANT NO 64	CHATSWORTH	VENTURA	INACTIVE	3153
ALMADEN AIR FORCE STATION Z 96	TWIN CREEK	SANTA CLARA	ACTIVE	3155
ALMADEN COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY ANNEX	TWIN CREEK	SANTA CLARA	ACTIVE	3156
ALMADEN WATER SYSTEM ANNEX	TWIN CREEK	SANTA CLARA	ACTIVE	3157
BEALE AF MISSILE SITE NO 3	CHICO	BUTTE	INACTIVE	3160
BEALE AIR FORCE BASE	MARYSVILLE	YUBA	ACTIVE	3157
BEALE ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	MARYSVILLE	YUBA	ACTIVE	3160
BEALE TWR ANNEX	MARYSVILLE	YUBA	ACTIVE	3161
BISHOP TEST SITE	BISHOP	INYO	ACTIVE	3161
BLACK POINT COMM FCULTY ANX	NOVATO	MARIN	EXCESS	3162
BORON AIR FORCE STATION Z 59	BORON	S BERNARD	EXCESS	3162
POPCOM COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY ANNEX	BORON	SAN BERNARD	EXCESS	3163
CAMARILLO ILS MIDDLE MARKER ANNEX	CAMARILLO	VENTURA	EXCESS	3164
CAMBRIA AIR FORCE STATION Z 2	CAMBRIA	SAN LUIS OBIS	ACTIVE	3164
CAMBRIA FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	CAMBRIA	SAN LUIS OBIS	ACTIVE	3166
CAMBRIA WATER SYSTEM ANNEX	CAMBRIA	SAN LUIS OBIS	ACTIVE	3166
CAMP KOHLER ANNEX	SACRAMENTO	SACRAMENTO	ACTIVE	3172
CAMP PARKS COMMUNICATIONS ANNEX	PLEASANTON	ALAMEDA	ACTIVE	3173
CASTLE 219 FORCE BASE	ATWATER	MERCED	ACTIVE	3167
CASTLE FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX NO 3	ATWATER	MERCED	ACTIVE	3170

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY <i>y</i>	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
CASTLE HOUSING ANNEX NO 2	ATWATER	MERCEDO	ACTIVE	3169
CASTLE ILS MIDDLE MARKER ANNEX	ATWATER	MERCEDO	ACTIVE	3169
CASTLE ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	MERCED	MERCEDO	ACTIVE	3170
CHELI AIR FORCE STATION	MAYWOOD	LOS ANGELES	EXCESS	3171
COMPTON ANG STATION	COMPTON	LOS ANGELES	ACTIVE	3171
CONCORD AMMUNITION STORAGE ANNEX	CONCORD	CONTRA COSTA	ACTIVE	3172
COSTA MSL AIR NATIONAL GUARD STATION	COSTA MESA	ORANGE	ACTIVE	3229
COYOTE FLATS AIR STRIP	BISHOP	INYO	ACTIVE	3172
CUDDEBACK DRY LAKE TEST ANNEX	ATOLIA	S BERNARDINO	ACTIVE	3174
CUDDEBACK LAKE AIR FORCE RANGE	JOHANNESBURG	SAN BERNARDI	ACTIVE	3174
DAVIS COMMUNICATIONS ANNEX	DAVIS	YOLO	ACTIVE	3175
EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE	ROSBAND	KERN	ACTIVE	3175
EDWARDS MISSILE TRACKING ANNEX A-10	BORON	S BERNARDINO	ACTIVE	3179
EDWARDS MISSILE TRACKING ANNEX A-11	BORON	LOS ANGELES	ACTIVE	3179
EDWARDS MISSILE TRACKING ANNEX A-12	BORON	LOS ANGELES	ACTIVE	3179
EDWARDS MISSILE TRACKING ANNEX T-6	BORON	LOS ANGELES	ACTIVE	3178
EL PASO MOUNTAIN MICROWAVE REPEATER ANX	HANDBURG	KERN	ACTIVE	3179
FRESNO ANG BASE	FRESNO	FRESNO	ACTIVE	3180
GEORGE AIR FORCE BASE	ADELANTO	SAN BERNARDI	ACTIVE	3181
GEORGE OUTER MARKER ANNEX	ADELANTO	SAN BERNARDI	ACTIVE	3181
HAMILTON AIR FORCE BASE	KOVATO	MARIN	EXCESS	3184
HAMILTON TRAINING ANX NO 1	ELK GROVE	SACRAMENTO	ACTIVE	3186
HAYWARD MUNICIPAL AIRPORT ANG	HAYWARD	ALAMEDA	ACTIVE	3187
KLAMATH AIR FORCE STATION 2 33	REQUA	DEL NORTE	ACTIVE	3188
KLAMATH COMMUNICATION FACILITY ANNEX	REQUA	DEL NORTE	ACTIVE	3190
KLAMATH RECREATION ANNEX	PECWAN	HUMBOLDT	ACTIVE	3191
KLAMATH WATER SYSTEM ANNEX	REQUA	DEL NORTE	ACTIVE	3190
KRAMER RADAR ANNEX	BORON	SAN BERNARDI	ACTIVE	3191
LAKE ISABELLA RECREATION ANNEX	LAKE ISABELLA	KERN	ACTIVE	3191
LAKE ISABELLA RECREATION ANNEX	KERNVILLE	KERN	ACTIVE	3192
LAKE ISABELLA RECREATIONAL SITE	ISABELLA	KERN	ACTIVE	3191
LINCOLN COMMUNICATIONS ANNEX	LINCOLN	PLACER	ACTIVE	3192
LOS ANGELES AIR FORCE ANNEX NR 1	LOS ANGELES	LOS ANGELES	ACTIVE	3193
LOS ANGELES AIR FORCE STATION	EL SEGUNDO	LOS ANGELES	ACTIVE	3154
MARCH AIR FORCE BASE	SUNNYHEAD	RIVERSIDE	ACTIVE	3194
MARCH COMMUNICATIONS ANNEX NO 2	ONTARIO	RIVERSIDE	ACTIVE	3208
MARCH COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY ANNEX	PERRIS	RIVERSIDE	ACTIVE	3197
MARCH ILS MIDDLE MARKER ANNEX	PERRIS	RIVERSIDE	ACTIVE	3197
MARCH ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	PERRIS	RIVERSIDE	ACTIVE	3197
MARCH LIGHT ANNEX NR 2	SUNNYHEAD	RIVERSIDE	EXCESS	3196
MARCH PHOTO RELAY ANNEX	HINKLEY	SAN BERNARDI	ACTIVE	3184
MARCH VOR ANNEX	PERRIS	RIVERSIDE	ACTIVE	3198
MARCH WATER SYSTEM ANNEX	HOME GARDENS	RIVERSIDE	ACTIVE	3198
MARQUETTE F44 JET DEVELOPMENT FACILITY	VAN NUYS	LOS ANGELES	ACTIVE	3199
MATHER AIR FORCE BASE	PANCHO CORDOVA	SACRAMENTO	ACTIVE	3199
MATHER ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	PANCHO CORDOVA	SACRAMENTO	ACTIVE	3202

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY				
ALPHABETICAL INDEX				
NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY <i>V</i>	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
MCCLELLAN AIR FORCE BASE	SACRAMENTO	SACRAMENTO	ACTIVE	3202
MCCLELLAN FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	SACRAMENTO	SACRAMENTO	ACTIVE	3205
MCCLELLAN ILS MIDDLE MARKER ANNEX	NORTH HIGHLANDS	SACRAMENTO	ACTIVE	3206
MCCLELLAN ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	NORTH HIGHLANDS	PLACER	ACTIVE	3206
MCCLELLAN STORAGE ANNEX	FOLSOM	SACRAMENTO	ACTIVE	3153
MCPHERSON PEAK MICROWAVE RELAY ANNEX	NEW CUYANA	VENTURA	ACTIVE	3207
HILL VALLEY AIR FORCE STATION Z 38	HILL VALLEY	HARWIN	ACTIVE	3207
MCURT PINOS RADIO RELAY ANNEX	LEBEC	VENTURA	ACTIVE	3211
MT DISAPPOINTMENT RADIO RELAY SITE	PASADENA	LOS ANGELES	ACTIVE	3209
MT LAGUNA AIR FORCE STATION Z 76	MT LAGUNA	SAN DIEGO	ACTIVE	3209
MT LAGUNA COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY ANNEX	MT LAGUNA	SAN DIEGO	ACTIVE	3211
MT MARTELL ANG RADIO RELAY SITE	CONTRA COSTA	CONTRA COSTA	ACTIVE	3211
NORTH HIGHLANDS AIR NATIONAL GUARD	NORTH SACRAMENTO	SACRAMENTO	ACTIVE	3212
NORTON AIR FORCE BASE	SAN BERNARDINO	SAN BERNARD	ACTIVE	3213
NORTON COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY ANNEX	HIGHLAND	SAN BERNARD	ACTIVE	3216
NORTON ILS MIDDLE MARKER ANNEX	SAN BERNARDINO	SAN BERNARD	ACTIVE	3215
NORTON ILS OUTER PARKER ANNEX	COLTON	SAN BERNARD	ACTIVE	3215
NORWALK AF POL RETAIL DIST STATION NO 2	NORWALK	LOS ANGELES	ACTIVE	3216
CAKLAND ADMIN ANNEX	CAKLAND	ALAMEDA	ACTIVE	3217
ONTARIO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT ANG	ONTARIO	SAN BERNARD	ACTIVE	3217
CKNARD AIR FORCE BASE	CAMARILLO	VENTURA	EXCESS	3218
CKNARD ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	CKNARD	VENTURA	EXCESS	3221
FILLAR POINT AIR FORCE STATION	HALF MOON BAY	SAN MATEO	ACTIVE	3221
FILLAR POINT MISSILE TRACKING SITE NO 1	SAN MATEO	SAN MATEO	ACTIVE	3222
PINON PEAK MICROWAVE RELAY ANNEX	CHINA LAKE	INYO	ACTIVE	3222
PCINT ARENA AIR FORCE STATION Z 37	ANCHOR BAY	MENDOCINO	ACTIVE	3222
PCINT ARENA COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY ANNEX	ANCHOR BAY	MENDOCINO	ACTIVE	3224
PCINT ARENA WATER SYSTEM ANNEX	ANCHOR BAY	MENDOCINO	ACTIVE	3224
POTPERO HILLS STORAGE ANNEX	FAIRFIELD	SOLANO	ACTIVE	3225
PRODUCTION FLIGHT TEST INSTL AF PLANT 42	PALMDALE	LOS ANGELES	ACTIVE	3226
FED MOUNTAIN LIGHT ANNEX	JOHANNESBURG	SAN BERNARD	ACTIVE	3227
SACRAMENTO RIVER DOCK ANNEX	SACRAMENTO	SACRAMENTO	ACTIVE	3228
SAN PEEPO HILL AIR FORCE STATION	LOS ANGELES	LOS ANGELES	ACTIVE	3228
SANTIAGO PEAK RADIO RELAY ANNEX	ALBERHILL	ORANGE	ACTIVE	3229
SEPULVEDA AIR NATIONAL GUARD STATION	AN NUYS	LOS ANGELES	ACTIVE	3229
SHAFTER COMMUNICATIONS FAC ANNEX NO 3	SHAFTER	KERN	EXCESS	3230
SHAFTER COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY ANNEX NR 1	SHAFTER	KERN	EXCESS	3230
SUNNYVALE AIR FORCE STATION	SUNNYVALE	SANTA CLARA	ACTIVE	3230
TRAVIS AIR FORCE BASE	FAIRFIELD	SOLANO	ACTIVE	3231
TRAVIS DOCK ANNEX	SUISUN CITY	SOLANO	ACTIVE	3234
TRAVIS ILS MIDDLE MARKER ANNEX	ELMIRA	SOLANO	ACTIVE	3234
TRAVIS ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	ELMIRA	SOLANO	ACTIVE	3234
TRAVIS RECREATION ANNEX	NORDEN	PLACER	ACTIVE	3235
TRAVIS TVOR ANNEX	ELMIRA	SOLANO	ACTIVE	3235
TRAVIS WATER SYSTEM ANNEX NO 1	ELMIRA	SOLANO	ACTIVE	3236
TRAVIS WATER SYSTEM ANNEX NO 2	ELMIRA	SOLANO	ACTIVE	3236

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY <i>y</i>	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
VAN NUYS SUPPORT ANG	VAN NUYS	LOS ANGELES	ACTIVE	3237
VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE	LOHPDC	S BARBARA	ACTIVE	3238
VANDENBERG COMM BAY TRANSMITTER	SANTA BARBARA	SANTA BARBARA	ACTIVE	3241
VANDENBERG ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	LOHPDC	SANTA BARBARA	ACTIVE	3243
VANDENBERG MISSILE TRACKING SITE NO 1	LOHPDC	SANTA BARBARA	ACTIVE	3242
VANDENBERG MISSILE TRACKING SITE NO 2	MONTEREY	MONTEREY	ACTIVE	3242
VANDENBERG MISSILE TRACKING SITE NO 3	LOHPDC	SANTA BARBARA	ACTIVE	3243
VANDENBERG MISSILE TRACKING SITE NO 4	SANTA BARBARA	SANTA BARBARA	ACTIVE	3241
VANDENBERG WASTE ANNEX	LOHPDC	SANTA BARBARA	ACTIVE	3243
VANDENBERG WATER SUPPLY ANNEX NO 1	LOHPAC	SANTA BARBARA	ACTIVE	3244
VANDENBERG WATER SUPPLY ANNEX NO 2	LOHPDC	SANTA BARBARA	ACTIVE	3244
WEST LOS ANGELES AIR RESERVE CENTER	LOS ANGELES	LOS ANGELES	EXCESS	3244
COLORADO				
BUCKLEY AIR NATIONAL GUARD BASE	AURORA	ARAPAHOE	ACTIVE	3245
CINCINNATI ANNEX NR 1	COLORADO SPRINGS	EL PASO	ACTIVE	3248
ENT AIR FORCE BASE	COLORADO SPRINGS	EL PASO	ACTIVE	3247
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR E8	PINE BLUFFS	WELD	ACTIVE	3248
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 16	COLTON	LOGAN	ACTIVE	3249
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 17	PEETZ	LOGAN	ACTIVE	3250
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 18	PEETZ	LOGAN	ACTIVE	3250
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR J1	PEETZ	LOGAN	ACTIVE	3251
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR J3	PEETZ	LOGAN	ACTIVE	3251
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR J4	PEETZ	LOGAN	ACTIVE	3252
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR J7	DYE	LOGAN	ACTIVE	3253
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR J8	PEETZ	LOGAN	ACTIVE	3254
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR J 9	PEETZ	LOGAN	ACTIVE	3252
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR J 6	PADRONI	LOGAN	ACTIVE	3253
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR L10	KEOTO	WELD	ACTIVE	3260
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR L1	STONEHAM	WELD	ACTIVE	3255
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR L2	KIMBALL	WELD	ACTIVE	3255
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR L4	DYE	LOGAN	ACTIVE	3256
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR L5	DYE	LOGAN	ACTIVE	3257
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR L6	DYE	LOGAN	ACTIVE	3257
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR L7	DYE	LOGAN	ACTIVE	3258
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR L8	STONEHAM	WELD	ACTIVE	3259
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR L9	STONEHAM	WELD	ACTIVE	3259
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR L 11	KIMBALL	WELD	ACTIVE	3260
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR L 3	KIMBALL	WELD	ACTIVE	3256
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR M10	STONEHAM	WELD	ACTIVE	3266
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR M11	WILLARD	LOGAN	ACTIVE	3266
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR M3	PADRONI	LOGAN	ACTIVE	3262
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR M4	PADRONI	LOGAN	ACTIVE	3262
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR M5	PADRONI	LOGAN	ACTIVE	3263
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR M6	WILLARD	LOGAN	ACTIVE	3264
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR M7	STONEHAM	WELD	ACTIVE	3264
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR M8	STONEHAM	LOGAN	ACTIVE	3265

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY <i>V</i>	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR M9	STONEHAM	WELD	ACTIVE	3265
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR M 1	NEW RAYMER	LOGAN	ACTIVE	3261
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR M 2	PADRONI	LOGAN	ACTIVE	3261
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR M10	KEOTO	WELD	ACTIVE	3272
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR M11	NEW RAYMER	WELD	ACTIVE	3272
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR M2	RAYMER	WELD	ACTIVE	3267
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR M3	STONEHAM	WELD	ACTIVE	3268
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR M4	STONEHAM	WELD	ACTIVE	3268
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR M5	NEW RAYMER	WELD	ACTIVE	3269
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR M6	NEW RAYMER	WELD	ACTIVE	3269
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR M9	KEOTO	WELD	ACTIVE	3271
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR N 1	NEW RAYMER	LOGAN	ACTIVE	3267
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR N 7	BUCKINGHAM	LOGAN	ACTIVE	3270
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR N 8	BUCKINGHAM	LOGAN	ACTIVE	3271
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR O10	GROVER	WELD	ACTIVE	3278
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR O11	HEREFORD	WELD	ACTIVE	3278
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR O1	KEOTO	WELD	ACTIVE	3273
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR O2	GROVER	WELD	ACTIVE	3273
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR O3	GROVER	WELD	ACTIVE	3274
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR O4	KEOTO	WELD	ACTIVE	3274
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR O5	KEOTO	WELD	ACTIVE	3275
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR O6	BUCKINGHAM	WELD	ACTIVE	3275
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR O7	KEOTO	WELD	ACTIVE	3276
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR O8	KEOTO	WELD	ACTIVE	3277
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR O9	KEOTO	WELD	ACTIVE	3277
LA JUNTA PACAP BOMB SCORING SITE	LA JUNTA	OTERO	ACTIVE	3279
LAHAR COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY ANNEX	LAMAR	PROMERS	ACTIVE	3279
LOWRY AF MISSILE SITE NO 1	WATKINS	ARAPAHOE	EXCESS	3283
LOWRY AF MISSILE SITE NO 2	ELIZABETH	ELBERT	EXCESS	3283
LOWRY AIR FORCE BASE	DENVER	DENVER	ACTIVE	3280
LOWRY RECEPTION ANNEX	DILLON	SUMMIT	ACTIVE	3284
LOWRY TRAINING ANNEX	WATKINS	ARAPAHOE	ACTIVE	3282
MARTIN MISSILE SITE NO 1	LITTLETON	JEFFERSON	ACTIVE	3284
MCRAE COMBAT OPERATIONS CENTER SITE	COLORADO SPRINGS	EL PASO	ACTIVE	3285
MCRAE COMMUNICATION FACILITY ANNEX NO 2	COLORADO SPRINGS	EL PASO	ACTIVE	3287
MCRAE COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY ANNEX	COLORADO SPRINGS	EL PASO	ACTIVE	3286
PETERSON FIELD	COLORADO SPRINGS	EL PASO	ACTIVE	3287
POCKY MOUNT ARSENAL TRAINING ANNEX	DENVER	ADAMS	ACTIVE	3289
THE FARISH MEMORIAL RECREATIONAL ANNEX	WOODLAND PARK	EL PASO	ACTIVE	3290
U S AIR FORCE ACADEMY CONNECTICUT	PONHUNT	EL PASO	ACTIVE	3291
ZIP FORCE PLANT NO 43	STRATFORD	FAIRFIELD	ACTIVE	3293
BRADLEY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	WINDSOR LOCKS	HARTFORD	ACTIVE	3294
CRANGE ANG COMMUNICATION STATION DELAWARE	NEW HAVEN	NEW HAVEN	ACTIVE	3295
COVER AIR FORCE BASE	DOVER	KENT	ACTIVE	3296

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY <i>y</i>	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
DOVER FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	LEGANON	KENT	ACTIVE	3299
DOVER ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	FREDERICK	KENT	ACTIVE	3298
DOVER SURVIVAL TRAINING ANNEX	LITTLE CREEK	KENT	EXCESS	3298
GREATER WILMINGTON AIRPORT	NEWPORT	NEW CASTLE	ACTIVE	3299
FORT MASON POL ANNEX	LITTLE CREEK	KENT	ACTIVE	3300
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
BOLLING AIR FORCE BASE	WASHINGTON	DIST OF COL	ACTIVE	3300
BOLLING COMMUNICATION ANNEX	WASHINGTON	DIST OF COL	ACTIVE	3302
CHESAPEAKE STREET OFFICER HOUSING ANNEX	WASHINGTON	DIST OF COL	ACTIVE	3302
WILPURN FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	WASHINGTON	DIST OF COL	ACTIVE	3303
FLORIDA				
ANGLOTE MISSILE TRACKING ANNEX NO D 4	ANGLOTE	PASCO	ACTIVE	3303
APALACHICOLA RADIO RELAY ANNEX	APALACHICOLA	FRANKLIN	ACTIVE	3304
AVON PARK 31R FORCE RANGE	AVON PARK	HIGHLANDS	ACTIVE	3306
AVON PARK AUXILIARY AIRFIELD	AVON PARK	HIGHLANDS	ACTIVE	3304
FIG CORPITT KEY COMM FACILITY	KEY WEST	MONROE	ACTIVE	3306
BENHAM REYNOLDS RADIO RELAY ANNEX NO CIA	POINT WASHINGTON	WALTON	ACTIVE	3307
BRANDON MEDICAL FOOD ANX	BRANDON	HILLSBORO	ACTIVE	3307
CAPE CANAVERAL AIR FORCE STATION	PORT CANAVERAL	BREVARD	ACTIVE	3307
CAPE SAN MARS MISSILE TRACKING ANNEX NO D3	FORT ST JOE	GULF	ACTIVE	3310
CARPABELLE MISSILE TRACKING ANNEX	APALACHICOLA	FRANKLIN	ACTIVE	3310
CARPABELLE RADAR ANNEX NO D 3C	CARPABELLE	FRANKLIN	EXCESS	3311
CLAUSEN MISSILE TRACKING ANNEX	DESTIN	OKALOOSA	ACTIVE	3311
COCOA BEACH COMMUNICATIONS ANNEX NO 2	COCOA BEACH	BREVARD	ACTIVE	3312
COCOA BEACH COMMUNICATIONS ANNEX NR 1	COCOA BEACH	BREVARD	ACTIVE	3311
COCOA OCEAN BEACH TRACKING ANNEX	COCOA BEACH	BREVARD	ACTIVE	3312
COVE GARDENS FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	PAHAMA CITY	BAY	ACTIVE	3312
CUDJOE KEY AIR FORCE STATION	PERKY	MONROE	ACTIVE	3313
EGLIN AF AUXILIARY FIELD NO 10	MILTON	SANTA ROSA	ACTIVE	3321
EGLIN AF AUXILIARY FIELD NO 2	NICEVILLE	OKALOOSA	ACTIVE	3314
EGLIN AF AUXILIARY FIELD NO 3	CRESTVIEW	OKALOOSA	ACTIVE	3315
EGLIN AF AUXILIARY FIELD NO 6	MILTON	OKALOOSA	ACTIVE	3317
EGLIN AF AUXILIARY FIELD NO 9	MARY ESTHER	OKALOOSA	ACTIVE	3318
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE	VALPARAISO	OKALOOSA	ACTIVE	3321
HOMESTEAD AIR FORCE BASE	HOMESTEAD	DADE	ACTIVE	3324
HOMESTEAD COMMUNICATIONS ANNEX TRANS	HOMESTEAD	DADE	ACTIVE	3326
HOMESTEAD OCCC ANNEX	CORAL GABLES	DADE	ACTIVE	3328
HOMESTEAD HELICOPTER ANNEX	CORAL GABLES	DADE	EXCESS	3329
HOMESTEAD ILS MIDDLE MARKER ANNEX	HOMESTEAD	DADE	ACTIVE	3327
HOMESTEAD ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	FLORIDA CITY	DADE	ACTIVE	3327
HOMESTEAD SURVIVAL TRAINING ANNEX	FLORIDA CITY	DADE	ACTIVE	3328
JACKSONVILLE AIR FORCE STATION Z 114	ORANGE PARK	CLAY	ACTIVE	3331
JACKSONVILLE COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY ANNEX	ORANGE PARK	CLAY	ACTIVE	3329
JACKSONVILLE TAP ANNEX	CALLAHAN	DUVAL	ACTIVE	3330
JUPITER MISSILE DATA COLLECTION ANNEX	JUPITER	PALM BEACH	ACTIVE	3331
LYNN HAVEN AF POL RETAIL DIST STATION	LYNN HAVEN	BAY	ACTIVE	3332

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY <i>y</i>	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
MADDILL 11P FORCE BASE	TAMPA	HILLSBOROUGH	ACTIVE	3333
MADDILL ILS MIDDLE MARKER ANNEX	TAMPA	HILLSBOROUGH	ACTIVE	3335
MALABAR TRANSMITTER ANNEX	MALABAR	BREVARD	ACTIVE	3335
MCCOY AIR FORCE BASE	TAFT	ORANGE	EXCESS	3336
MCCOY ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	KISSIMHEE	OSCEOLA	EXCESS	3338
MELBOURNE RFACH OPTICAL TRACKING ANNEX	MELBOURNE BEACH	BREVARD	ACTIVE	3339
PANAMA CITY ROAD RELAY ANNEX NO D1 B	PANAMA CITY	BAY	ACTIVE	3339
PATRICK AIR FORCE BASE	COCOA BEACH	BREVARD	ACTIVE	3340
FORCE DE LEON DATA COLLECTION ANNEX	NEW SHYRNE BEACH	VOLUSIA	ACTIVE	3342
FORT CANAVERAL CABLE TERMINAL ANNEX	PORT CANAVERAL	BREVARD	ACTIVE	3343
FORT CANAVERAL DOCK FACILITY	PORT CANAVERAL	BREVARD	ACTIVE	3343
FORT CANAVERAL STORAGE ANNEX	CAPE CANAVERAL	BREVARD	ACTIVE	3343
RICHMOND RF STATION 2210	PERRINE	DADE	ACTIVE	3344
POCK HILL TEST SITE	FREEMONT	WALTON	ACTIVE	3345
SPRINGFIELD RF SIGHTING ANNEX	SPRINGFIELD	BAY	ACTIVE	3345
TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE	SPRINGFIELD	BAY	ACTIVE	3346
VALKARIA MISSILE TRACKING ANNEX	VALKARIA	BREVARD	ACTIVE	3349
VERO BEACH TRACKING ANNEX GEORGIA	VERO BEACH	INDIAN RIVER	ACTIVE	3349
AIR FORCE PLANT NO 6	MARIETTA	COBB	ACTIVE	3350
FOURIER RADIO BEACON ANNEX	BONAIRE	THIGGS	ACTIVE	3351
DOBBS AIR FORCE BASE	MARIETTA	COBB	ACTIVE	3352
DOBBS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	MARIETTA	COBB	ACTIVE	3354
LEWIS B WILSON AIRPORT ANG	HACON	RISS	ACTIVE	3351
MCDOLLUM ANG STATION	KENNESAW	COBB	ACTIVE	3354
MCKINCK AIRPORT COMMUNICATIONS STATION	ST SIMONS ISLAND	GLYNN	ACTIVE	3355
MOODY AIR FORCE BASE	VALDOSTA	LOWNOES	ACTIVE	3356
MOODY ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	RAY CITY	LANTIER	ACTIVE	3358
MOODY RECEPTION ANNEX	VALDOSTA	LOWNOES	ACTIVE	3358
FORBINS AIR FORCE BASE	WARNER ROBINS	HOUSTON	ACTIVE	3359
SAVANNAH 11P FORCE STATION 2112	SAVANNAH	CHATHAM	ACTIVE	3363
SAVANNAH ANG COMMUNICATIONS STATION	SAVANNAH	CHATHAM	ACTIVE	3362
SAVANNAH ANG MUNICIPAL AIRPORT	SAVANNAH	CHATHAM	ACTIVE	3365
SPENCE AF AUXILIARY FIELD	MOULTRIE	COLQUITT	ACTIVE	3363
STATESBORO RADAR BOMR SCORING SITE HAWAII	STATESBORO	BULLOCH	ACTIVE	3364
PARKING SIVCS SUPPORT ANNEX	KEKAHA	KAWAI	ACTIVE	3366
BELLOWS AIR FORCE STATION	WAIHANALO	HONOLULU	ACTIVE	3367
HICKAM ADMINISTRATION ANNEX	HONOLULU	HONOLULU	ACTIVE	3368
HICKAM AIR FORCE CASE	HONOLULU	HONOLULU	ACTIVE	3369
HICKAM PETROLEUM PRODUCTS STORAGE ANX	WAIHANA	HONOLULU	ACTIVE	3372
KAALA 11P FORCE STATION	WAIHANA	HONOLULU	ACTIVE	3375
KAENA POINT SATELLITE TRACKING STATION	WAIALUA	HAWAII	ACTIVE	3372
KOKEE AIR FORCE STATION	KEKAHA	KRAUI	ACTIVE	3374
KUNIA COMB INVEY	WAIHANA	HONOLULU	ACTIVE	3374
MAKUA SUB-CABLE SITE	MAKUA	HONOLULU	ACTIVE	3375

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY /	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
PALEHUA AF SOLAR OBSERVATORY RESCH SITE	HANAKULI	HONOLULU	ACTIVE	3376
PUNAHONG JIF FORCE STATION	KAHUKU	HONOLULU	ACTIVE	3376
SOUTH POINT AIF FORCE STATION	NAALEHU	HAWAII	ACTIVE	3377
WAHIAWA COMMUNICATION STATION	WHITMORE VILLAGE	HONOLULU	ACTIVE	3378
WAIPIO POINT STORAGE SITE	WAIPIHU	HONOLULU	ACTIVE	3378
WHEELER AIR FORCE BASE	WAHIANA	HONOLULU	ACTIVE	3379
IDAHO				
FOITSE AIR TERMINAL (GOWEN FIELD)	BOISE	IDA	ACTIVE	3380
MOUNTAIN HOME AIR FORCE BASE	MOUNTAIN HOME	ELMORE	ACTIVE	3382
MOUNTAIN HOME ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	MOUNTAIN HOME	ELMORE	ACTIVE	3385
MOUNTAIN HOME RECREATION ANNEX	GRANVIEW	ELMORE	ACTIVE	3385
MOUNTAIN HOME SMALL ARMS RANGE ANNEX	MOUNTAIN HOME	ELMORE	ACTIVE	3385
MT HOME ILS MIDDLE MARKER ANNEX	MT HOME	ELMORE	ACTIVE	3384
SAYLOR CREEK AIR FORCE RANGE	BRUNEAU	OWYHEE	ACTIVE	3386
WILDER PARK BOMB SCORING SITE	WILDER	CANYON	ACTIVE	3387
ILLINOIS				
CAPITAL MUNICIPAL AIRPORT ANG	SPRINGFIELD	SANGAMON	ACTIVE	3387
CHAMUTE AIR FORCE BASE	PANTOUL	CHAMPAIGN	ACTIVE	3389
CHAMUTE FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	PANTOUL	CHAMPAIGN	ACTIVE	3391
FORT SHERIDAN CAP ANNEX	ORLAND PARK	LAKE	ACTIVE	3393
GREATER PEORIA AIRPORT ANG	BARTONVILLE	PEORIA	ACTIVE	3393
O HARE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	PARK RIDGE	COOK	ACTIVE	3391
SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE	SHILOH	ST CLAIR	ACTIVE	3394
SCOTT ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	MASCOUTAH	ST CLAIR	ACTIVE	3396
SCOTT HARS COMMUNICATION ANNEX	FREEBURG	ST CLAIR	ACTIVE	3387
SCOTT RADIO RELAY ANNEX	FENTCHLER	ST CLAIR	ACTIVE	3397
SCOTT TACAN ANNEX	SHILOH	ST CLAIR	ACTIVE	3397
INDIANA				
PAEP FIELD #10 NATIONAL GUARD	FORT WAYNE	WAYNE	ACTIVE	3397
GRISSEM AIR FORCE BASE	BUNKER HILL	MIAMI	ACTIVE	3399
GRISSEM ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	GALVESTON	CASS	ACTIVE	3401
MULMAN FIELD	TERRE HAUTE	VIGO	ACTIVE	3401
IOWA				
DES MOINES MUNICIPAL AIRPORT ANG	DES MOINES	POLK	ACTIVE	3492
FORT DODGE #10 NATIONAL GUARD	FORT DODGE	WEBSTER	ACTIVE	3403
EFFUTT ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	PACIFIC JUNCTION	HILLS	ACTIVE	3404
EFFUTT TVOR ANNEX	GLENWOOD	HILLS	ACTIVE	3405
STOUCX CITY MUNICIPAL AIRPORT ANG	SERGEANT BLUFF	WOODBURY	ACTIVE	3405
KANSAS				
AIR FORCE PLANT NO 13	WICHITA	SEDGWICK	ACTIVE	3466
FORBES AIR FORCE BASE	PAULINE	SHAWNEE	ACTIVE	3408
FORBES COMM ANNEX NO 1 RECEIVER	PAULINE	SHAWNEE	ACTIVE	3410
FORBES COMM ANNEX NO 2 TRANSMITTER	BERRYTON	SHAWNEE	ACTIVE	3410
FORBES ILS MIDDLE MARKER ANNEX	BERRYTON	SHAWNEE	ACTIVE	3411
FORBES ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	RICHLAND	SHAWNEE	ACTIVE	3411
MCCONNELL AF MISSILE SITE NO 11	HAYFIELD	SUNNER	ACTIVE	3423

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY <i>y</i>	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
MCCONNELL AF MISSILE SITE NO 12	CONWAY SPRINGS	SUMNER	ACTIVE	3424
MCCONNELL AF MISSILE SITE NO 13	VIOLA	SUMNER	ACTIVE	3424
MCCONNELL AF MISSILE SITE NO 14	NORWICH	KIAGHAN	ACTIVE	3425
MCCONNELL AF MISSILE SITE NO 17	KIAGHAN	KIAGHAN	ACTIVE	3426
MCCONNELL AF MISSILE SITE NO 18	MT VERNON	RENO	ACTIVE	3428
MCCONNELL AF MISSILE SITE NO 1	POTWIN	BUTLER	ACTIVE	3414
MCCONNELL AF MISSILE SITE NO 2	EL DORADO	BUTLER	ACTIVE	3415
MCCONNELL AF MISSILE SITE NO 3	LEON	BUTLER	ACTIVE	3416
MCCONNELL AF MISSILE SITE NO 4	LEON	BUTLER	ACTIVE	3417
MCCONNELL AF MISSILE SITE NO 7	ROCK	COWLEY	ACTIVE	3419
MCCONNELL AF MISSILE SITE NO 5	BURDEN	COWLEY	ACTIVE	3420
MCCONNELL AF MISSILE SITE NO 9	OXFORD	SUMNER	ACTIVE	3421
MCCONNELL AF MISSILE SITE NR 10	WELLINGTON	SUMNER	ACTIVE	3422
MCCONNELL AF MISSILE SITE NR 15	RAGO	KIAGHAN	ACTIVE	3426
MCCONNELL AF MISSILE SITE NR 16	CHENEY	KIAGHAN	ACTIVE	3427
MCCONNELL AF MISSILE SITE NR 5	LATHAM	BUTLER	ACTIVE	3418
MCCONNELL AF MISSILE SITE NR 6	DOUGLASS	BUTLER	ACTIVE	3419
MCCONNELL AIR FORCE BASE	WICHITA	SEDOGWICK	ACTIVE	3411
MCCONNELL ILS MIDDLE MARKER ANNEX	DERBY	SEDOGWICK	ACTIVE	3414
MCCONNELL ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	DERBY	SEDOGWICK	ACTIVE	3429
FOMONA RESERVOIR AREA CAP ANNEX	MICHIGAN VALLEY	OSAGE	ACTIVE	3430
SCHILLING FAMILY HOUSING SITE	SALINA	SALINE	INACTIVE	3430
SMOKY HILL ANG RANGE KENTUCKY	BROOKVILLE	SALINE	ACTIVE	3430
RICHMOND RADAR BOMB SCORING SITE	RICHMOND	MADISON	ACTIVE	3431
STANDIFORD FIELD ANG LOUISIANA	LOUISVILLE	JEFFERSON	ACTIVE	3431
BARKSDALE AIR FORCE BASE	BOSSIER CITY	BOSSIER	ACTIVE	3433
BARKSDALE ILS MIDDLE MARKER ANNEX	BOSSIER CITY	BOSSIER	ACTIVE	3435
PARKSDALE RADIO BEACON ANNEX	BOSSIER CITY	BOSSIER	ACTIVE	3435
CLAIBORNE AIR FORCE RANGE	FOREST HILL	RAPIDES	ACTIVE	3436
COTILE RESERVOIR RECREATION ANNEX	BOYCE	RAPIDES	ACTIVE	3436
ENGLAND AIR FORCE BASE	ALEXANDRIA	RAPIDES	ACTIVE	3437
ENGLAND TRAINING ANNEX	PINEVILLE	RAPIDES	ACTIVE	3439
HARPOD ANG COMMUNICATION STATION	HAMMOND	TANGIPAHCA	ACTIVE	3439
JACKSON BOPPBACKS ANG STATION	NEW ORLEANS	ORLEANS	ACTIVE	3440
KEESLER OFFICER HOUSING ANNEX	NEW ORLEANS	ORLEANS	ACTIVE	3440
LAKE CHARLES AIP FORCE STATION	LAKE CHARLES	CALCASIEU	ACTIVE	3440
NEW ORLEANS NAS ANG	BELLE CHASSE	PLAQUEMINES	ACTIVE	3441
NEW ORLEANS OLCIA OFFICE	NEW ORLEANS	ORLEANS	ACTIVE	3441
SHREVEPORT AIR RESERVE CENTER MAINE	SHREVEPORT	CADD PARISH	EXCESS	3442
BANGOR AMMUNITION STORAGE ANNEX	HANDEN	PENOBSCOT	ACTIVE	3449
BANGOR HOUSING SITE 3	BANGOR	PENOBSCOT	UNO CONSTR	3450
BANGOR INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (ENCL)	BANGOR	PENOBSCOT	ACTIVE	3447
BANGOR MIDDLE MARKER ANNEX	BANGOR	PENOBSCOT	ACTIVE	3450

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY				
ALPHABETICAL INDEX				
NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY <i>y</i>	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
BUCKS HARBOR AIR FORCE STATION Z 111	BUCKS HARBOR	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE	3443
CARINGU COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY ANNEX	CARIBOU	ARIZONA	ACTIVE	3444
CASWELL AIR FORCE STATION Z 80	CASWELL	ARIZONA	ACTIVE	3445
CHARLESTON AIR FORCE STATION Z 65	CHARLESTON	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE	3446
CHARLESTON FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	GANGOR	PENNSYLVANIA	ACTIVE	3447
HERMON SMALL ARMS RANGE ANNEX	HERMON	PENNSYLVANIA	INACTIVE	3451
LORING AIR FORCE BASE	LIMESTONE	ARIZONA	ACTIVE	3452
LORING COMM ANNEX NO 3 RECEIVER	LIMESTONE	ARIZONA	ACTIVE	3454
LORING FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	PRESQUE ISLE	ARIZONA	ACTIVE	3454
LORING FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX NO 2	LIMESTONE	ARIZONA	ACTIVE	3455
LORING FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX NO 3	LIMESTONE	ARIZONA	ACTIVE	3456
LORING FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX NO 4	VAN BUREN	ARIZONA	ACTIVE	3456
LORING FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX NO 5	LIMESTONE	ARIZONA	ACTIVE	3457
LORING ILS CUTER MARKER ANNEX	LIMESTONE	ARIZONA	ACTIVE	3457
LORING LAUNDRY ANNEX	PRESQUE ISLE	ARIZONA	EXCESS	3457
LORING RECREATION ANNEX	GREAT POND	HAWAII	ACTIVE	3451
LORING TROOP ANNEX NR 2	FORT FAIRFIELD	ARIZONA	ACTIVE	3458
LORING WATER SYSTEM ANNEX	CARIBOU	ARIZONA	ACTIVE	3458
LOUIS BLOTNER COMM FCLTY ANNEX	CARIBOU	ARIZONA	ACTIVE	3458
LOUIS BLOTNER RADAR ROOM SCORING SITE	CARIBOU	ARIZONA	ACTIVE	3459
SEARSPORT AF POL RETAIL DIST STATION	SEARSPORT	MAINE	ACTIVE	3460
SOUTH PORTLAND ANG STATION	SOUTH PORTLAND	MAINE	ACTIVE	3460
MARYLAND				
AIR FORCE PLANT NO 53	HALETHORPE	MARYLAND	ACTIVE	3461
ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE	CAMP SPRINGS	MARYLAND	ACTIVE	3462
BRANDYWINE FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	BRANDYWINE	MARYLAND	ACTIVE	3465
BRANDYWINE GLEBECHM ANNEX	BRANDYWINE	MARYLAND	ACTIVE	3466
BRANDYWINE STORAGE ANNEX	BRANDYWINE	MARYLAND	ACTIVE	3466
DAVIDSONVILLE FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	DAVIDSONVILLE	MARYLAND	ACTIVE	3466
FOPK CAF ANNEX	TOWSON	MARYLAND	ACTIVE	3467
GOVERNORS RIDGE GLEBECHM ANNEX	DAVIDSONVILLE	MARYLAND	ACTIVE	3468
MARTIN AIRPORT AIR NATIONAL GUARD	BALTIMORE	MARYLAND	ACTIVE	3468
SUITLAND HALL ADMINISTRATION ANNEX	SUITLAND	MARYLAND	ACTIVE	3469
MASSACHUSETTS				
AIR FORCE PLANT NO 28	EVERETT	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE	3470
AIR FORCE PLANT NO 29	LYNN	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE	3471
AIR FORCE PLANT NO 63	NORTH GRAFTON	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE	3472
BARNES MUNICIPAL AIRPORT ANG	WESTFIELD	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE	3473
BEDFORD ELECTRONICS RESEARCH ANNEX	BEDFORD	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE	3474
FOURTH CLIFF RECREATION ANNEX	SCITUATE	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE	3474
IPSWICH ANTENNA FARM ANNEX	IPSWICH	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE	3475
LAURENCE G HANSCOM AFB	BEDFORD	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE	3475
HAYWARD GEOPHYSICS RESEARCH ANNEX	HAYWARD	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE	3478
NORTH TRURO AIR FORCE STATION Z 10	NORTH TRURO	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE	3478
SOUTH TRURO COMMUNICATION FACILITY ANNEX	NORTH TRURO	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE	3479
OTIS AIR FORCE BASE	FALMOUTH	MASSACHUSETTS	ACTIVE	3480

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY V	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
CTIS ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	SANDWICH	BARNSTABLE	ACTIVE	3483
CTIS RECREATION ANNEX	FALMOUTH	BARNSTABLE	ACTIVE	3483
PROSPECT HILL ELECTRONICS RESEARCH ANNEX	WALTHAM	MIDDLESEX	ACTIVE	3483
SAGAMORE HILL ELECTRONIC RESEARCH ANNEX	HAMILTON	ESSEX	ACTIVE	3484
SPOT FOND GEOPHYSICS RESEARCH ANNEX NO 1	STONEHAM	MIDDLESEX	ACTIVE	3485
SUDBURY ANG ANNEX	HAYWARD	WORCESTER	ACTIVE	3485
SUDBURY ELECTRONIC RESEARCH ANNEX	SUDBURY	MIDDLESEX	ACTIVE	3485
WELLSLEY ANG STATION	WELLESLEY	NORFOLK	ACTIVE	3486
WESTOVER AIR FORCE BASE	CHICOPEE	HAMPDEN	ACTIVE	3486
WESTOVER ANNEX NR 1	GRANBY	HAMPSHIRE	ACTIVE	3489
WESTOVER ANNEX NR 2	GRANBY	HAMPSHIRE	ACTIVE	3489
WESTOVER COMM ANNEX NO 1 TRANSMITTER	GRANBY	HAMPSHIRE	ACTIVE	3489
WESTOVER COMM ANNEX TRANSMITTER	CHICOPEE	HAMPDEN	ACTIVE	3488
WESTOVER ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX NO 1	GRANBY	HAMPSHIRE	ACTIVE	3491
WESTOVER LIGHT ANNEX NO 1	SO HADLEY	HAMPSHIRE	ACTIVE	3490
WESTOVER LIGHT ANNEX NO 2	GRANBY	HAMPSHIRE	ACTIVE	3490
WESTOVER LIGHT ANNEX NO 3	GRANBY	HAMPSHIRE	ACTIVE	3490
WESTOVER LIGHT ANNEX NO 5	HOLYOKE	HAMPDEN	ACTIVE	3490
WESTOVER LIGHT ANNEX NO 8	GRANBY	HAMPSHIRE	ACTIVE	3491
WILMINGTON GEOPHYSICS RESEARCH ANNEX	WILMINGTON	MIDDLESEX	ACTIVE	3492
WORCESTER ANG STATION	WORCESTER	WORCESTER	ACTIVE	3492
MICHIGAN				
BAYSHORE FACAR HCBM SCORING SITE	BAYSHORE	EMMET	ACTIVE	3492
CALUMET AIR FORCE STATION Z 16	CENTRAL	KEMENAW	ACTIVE	3493
CUSTER AIR FORCE STATION	AUGUSTA	CALHOUN	EXCESS	3494
EMPIRE AIR FORCE STATION Z 34	EMPIRE	LEELANAU	ACTIVE	3496
JOY COMMUNICATION FACILITY	MT CLEMENS	MACOMB	INACTIVE	3497
K I SAWYER AIR FORCE BASE	WINN	HARQUETTE	ACTIVE	3497
K I SAWYER ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	WINN	HARQUETTE	ACTIVE	3499
KINCHELOE AIR FORCE BASE	KINROSS	CHIPPEWA	ACTIVE	3501
FHELPS COLLINS AIRPORT ZNG	ALPENA	ALPENA	ACTIVE	3503
FORT AUSTIN AIR FORCE STATION Z 61	FORT AUSTIN	HURON	ACTIVE	3505
SAULT STE MARIE AIR FORCE STATION Z 66	SAULT STE MARIE	CHIPPEWA	ACTIVE	3506
SAULT STE MARIE COMM FACILITY ANNEX	SAULT STE MARIE	CHIPPEWA	ACTIVE	3507
SELFRIDGE ANG BASE	MT CLEMENS	MACOMB	ACTIVE	3507
SELFRIDGE FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX NO 2	MT CLEMENS	MACOMB	ACTIVE	3510
SELFRIDGE RADIO RANGE ANNEX	NEW HAVEN	MACOMB	ACTIVE	3510
W K KELLOGG REGIONAL AIRFIELD	SPRINGFIELD	CALHOUN	ACTIVE	3499
WURTSMITH AIR FORCE BASE	OSCODA	IOSCO	ACTIVE	3511
WURTSMITH ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX NO 2	OSCODA	IOSCO	ACTIVE	3513
MINNESOTA				
BAUDETTE AIR FORCE STATION Z 132	BAUDETTE	LAKE OF WOOD	ACTIVE	3513
BAUDETTE COMMUNICATIONS ANNEX	BAUDETTE	LAKE OF WOOD	ACTIVE	3514
BAUDETTE FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	BAUDETTE	LAKE OF WOOD	ACTIVE	3515
DULUTH AF MISSILE SITE	DULUTH	ST LOUIS	EXCESS	3520
DULUTH AIR NATIONAL GUARD BASE	DULUTH	ST LOUIS	ACTIVE	3516

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY y	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
DULUTH FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	DULUTH	ST LOUIS	ACTIVE	3517
DULUTH INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	DULUTH	ST LOUIS	ACTIVE	3518
DULUTH RADIO BEACON ANNEX NO 1	DULUTH	ST LOUIS	ACTIVE	3517
FINLAND AIR FORCE STATION Z 69	FINLAND	LAKE	ACTIVE	3521
FINLAND WATER SYSTEM ANNEX	FINLAND	LAKE	ACTIVE	3522
MINNEAPOLIS ST PAUL INTL APT	MINNEAPOLIS	HENNEPIN	ACTIVE	3522
MPLS ST PAUL INTL APT OFFICER CLUB ANNEX	MINNEAPOLIS	HENNEPIN	ACTIVE	3524
SNELLING SMALL ARMS RANGE ANNEX MISSISSIPPI	MINNEAPOLIS	HENNEPIN	ACTIVE	3525
ALLEN C THOMPSON FIELD	FLOWOOD	RANKIN	ACTIVE	3529
COLUMBUS ILS FORCE BASE	COLUMBUS	LOWHODES	ACTIVE	3529
COLUMBUS ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	ABERDEEN	MONROE	ACTIVE	3527
GULFPORT MAP AND PERMANENT TRAINING BASE	GULFPORT	HARRISON	ACTIVE	3527
KEESLER AIR FORCE BASE	BILOXI	HARRISON	ACTIVE	3530
KEESLER RADIO BEACON ANNEX	BILOXI	HARRISON	ACTIVE	3532
KEESLER SMALL ARMS RANGE ANNEX	BILOXI	HARRISON	ACTIVE	3533
KEESLER TRAINING ANNEX NO1	BILOXI	HARRISON	ACTIVE	3533
KEY FIELD AIR NATIONAL GUARD MISSOURI	MERIDIAN	LAUDERDALE	ACTIVE	3534
AIR FORCE PLANT NC 65	NEOSHO	NEWTON	ACTIVE	3536
AIR FORCE PLANT NO 94	BRIDGETON	ST LOUIS	ACTIVE	3537
BELTON COMM FACILITY ANNEX	BELTON	JACKSON	ACTIVE	3538
BELTON ILS MIDDLE MARKER ANNEX	BELTON	CASS	ACTIVE	3539
BELTON ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	BELTON	CASS	ACTIVE	3539
BELTON TRAINING ANNEX	BELTON	CASS	ACTIVE	3540
ELYTHEVILLE ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	HOLLAND	PENISCOOT	ACTIVE	3540
ENVIRONMENTAL TEST BUILDING	ST LOUIS	ST LOUIS	INACTIVE	3540
GRANDVIEW RADIO BEACON ANNEX NO 2	KANSAS CITY	JACKSON	ACTIVE	3541
HARRISONVILLE TEST ANNEX	BELTON	CASS	ACTIVE	3541
JEFFERSON BARRACKS ANG STATION	ST LOUIS	ST LOUIS	ACTIVE	3542
LANBERT ST LOUIS IAP ANG	ST ANN	ST LOUIS	ACTIVE	3543
PICARDIS GEBALZ AIR FORCE BASE	BELTON	JACKSON	ACTIVE	3544
ROSECRANS MEMORIAL AIRPORT	ELMWOOD	BUCHANAN	ACTIVE	3547
ST LOUIS AFS STORAGE ANNEX	ST LOUIS	ST LOUIS	ACTIVE	3548
ST LOUIS AIR FORCE STATION	ST LOUIS	ST LOUIS	ACTIVE	3535
ST LOUIS FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	ST LOUIS	ST LOUIS	ACTIVE	3542
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NO J-9	RICH HILL	DATES	ACTIVE	3541
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR A1	BLACKBURN	SALINE	ACTIVE	3552
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR A2	BLACKBURN	SALINE	ACTIVE	3553
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR A3	SWEET SPRINGS	SALINE	ACTIVE	3554
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR A4	SWEET SPRINGS	SALINE	ACTIVE	3554
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR A5	EMMA	SALINE	ACTIVE	3555
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR A6	CONCORDIA	LAFAYETTE	ACTIVE	3555
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR A7	CONCORDIA	LAFAYETTE	ACTIVE	3556
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR A8	ALMA	LAFAYETTE	ACTIVE	3556
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR A9	CORDER	LAFAYETTE	ACTIVE	3557

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY <i>y</i>	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR A 10	CORDER	LAFAYETTE	ACTIVE	3557
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR A 11	BLACKBURN	SALINE	ACTIVE	3558
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 919	SWEET SPRINGS	PETTIS	ACTIVE	3563
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 911	SWEET SPRINGS	SALINE	ACTIVE	3564
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 91	HOUSTONIA	PETTIS	ACTIVE	3558
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 92	MARSHALL	SALINE	ACTIVE	3559
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 93	PIPERTOWN	SALINE	ACTIVE	3559
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 94	NELSON	COOPER	ACTIVE	3560
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 95	NELSON	PETTIS	ACTIVE	3560
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 96	HUGHESVILLE	PETTIS	ACTIVE	3561
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 97	SEDALIA	PETTIS	ACTIVE	3562
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 98	HUGHESVILLE	PETTIS	ACTIVE	3562
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 99	HOUSTONIA	PETTIS	ACTIVE	3563
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 010	CLIFTON CITY	COOPER	ACTIVE	3569
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 011	BLACKWATER	COOPER	ACTIVE	3570
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 01	PLEASANT GREEN	COOPER	ACTIVE	3564
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 02	PILOT GROVE	COOPER	ACTIVE	3565
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 03	LAMINE	COOPER	ACTIVE	3565
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 04	BELLAIR	COOPER	ACTIVE	3566
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 05	SYRACUSE	COOPER	ACTIVE	3566
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 06	NEW LEDACN	COOPER	ACTIVE	3567
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 07	OTTERVILLE	MORGAN	ACTIVE	3568
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 08	SMITTON	PETTIS	ACTIVE	3568
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 09	SMITTON	PETTIS	ACTIVE	3569
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 011	SYRACUSE	MORGAN	ACTIVE	3576
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 01	TIPTON	MONTEAU	ACTIVE	3570
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 02	TIPTON	MONTEAU	ACTIVE	3571
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 03	CLARKSBURG	COOPER	ACTIVE	3571
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 04	CLARKSBURG	MONTEAU	ACTIVE	3572
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 05	VERSAILLES	MORGAN	ACTIVE	3572
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 06	VERSAILLES	MORGAN	ACTIVE	3573
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 07	FORTUNA	MORGAN	ACTIVE	3574
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 08	VERSAILLES	MORGAN	ACTIVE	3574
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 09	STOVER	MORGAN	ACTIVE	3575
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR D 10	FLORENCE	MORGAN	ACTIVE	3575
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR E1A	SEDALIA	PETTIS	ACTIVE	3581
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR E11	BAHNER	PETTIS	ACTIVE	3582
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR E1	BAHNER	PETTIS	ACTIVE	3576
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR E2	SMITTON	MORGAN	ACTIVE	3577
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR E3	STOVER	MORGAN	ACTIVE	3577
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR E4	COLE CAMP	BENTON	ACTIVE	3578
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR E5	COLE CAMP	BENTON	ACTIVE	3578
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR E6	MORA	BENTON	ACTIVE	3579
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR E7	GREENRIDGE	PETTIS	ACTIVE	3580
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR E8	SPRING FORK	PETTIS	ACTIVE	3580
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR E9	SPRING FORK	PETTIS	ACTIVE	3581

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY <u>Y</u>	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR F1*	WINDSOR	JOHNSON	ACTIVE	3587
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR F11	GREEN RIDGE	PETTIS	ACTIVE	3588
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR F2	CAMP BRANCH	PETTIS	ACTIVE	3583
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR F3	BRANDEN	PETTIS	ACTIVE	3583
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR F4	IONIA	BENTON	ACTIVE	3584
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR F5	LINCOLN	BENTON	ACTIVE	3584
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR F6	LINCOLN	BENTON	ACTIVE	3585
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR F7	LINCOLN	BENTON	ACTIVE	3586
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR F8	LEESVILLE	HENRY	ACTIVE	3586
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR F9	ROSELAND	HENRY	ACTIVE	3587
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR F 1	WINDSOR	BENTON	ACTIVE	3582
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR G10	APPLETON CITY	ST CLAIR	ACTIVE	3593
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR G11	MONTPOSE	HENRY	ACTIVE	3594
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR G1	OHIO	ST CLAIR	ACTIVE	3588
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR G2	DEEPWATER	HENRY	ACTIVE	3589
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR G3	LOWRY CITY	ST CLAIR	ACTIVE	3589
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR G5	VISTA	ST CLAIR	ACTIVE	3590
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR G6	COLLINS	ST CLAIR	ACTIVE	3591
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR G6	ROSCOE	ST CLAIR	ACTIVE	3592
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR G9	JOHNSON CITY	ST CLAIR	ACTIVE	3593
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR G 4	LOWRY CITY	ST CLAIR	ACTIVE	3590
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR G *	COLLINS	ST CLAIR	ACTIVE	3592
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR H1*	WALKER	VERNON	ACTIVE	3599
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR H11	HARWOOD	VERNON	ACTIVE	3600
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR H1	ELDORADO SPRINGS	CEDAR	ACTIVE	3594
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR H2	ELDORADO SPRINGS	ST CLAIR	ACTIVE	3595
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR H3	ROSCOE	ST CLAIR	ACTIVE	3595
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR H4	CEDAR SPRINGS	CEDAR	ACTIVE	3596
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR H5	CEDAR SPRINGS	CEDAR	ACTIVE	3596
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR H6	FILLEY	CEDAR	ACTIVE	3597
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR H7	ELDORADO SPRINGS	CEDAR	ACTIVE	3598
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR H8	FILLEY	CEDAR	ACTIVE	3598
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR H9	DEDERICK	VERNON	ACTIVE	3598
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR H10	CHILHOWEE	JOHNSON	ACTIVE	3600
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR H11	POSTOAK	HENRY	ACTIVE	3606
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR H1	QUARLES	HENRY	ACTIVE	3600
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR H2	CORNELIA	JOHNSON	ACTIVE	3601
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR H3	SEDALIA	JOHNSON	ACTIVE	3601
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR H4	CALHOUN	HENRY	ACTIVE	3602
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR H5	WINDSOR	HENRY	ACTIVE	3602
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR H6	LEWIS	HENRY	ACTIVE	3603
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR H7	COAL	HENRY	ACTIVE	3604
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR H9	HARTWELL	HENRY	ACTIVE	3605
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR I 8	CLINTON	HENRY	ACTIVE	3604
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR J1*	APPLETON CITY	BATES	ACTIVE	3611
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR J11	PLEASANT GAP	BATES	ACTIVE	3612

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY <i>y</i>	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR J1	ROCKVILLE	BATES	ACTIVE	3606
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR J2	MONTROSE	HENRY	ACTIVE	3607
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR J3	APPLETON	BATES	ACTIVE	3607
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR J6	HARWOOD	ST CLAIR	ACTIVE	3609
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR J7	SHELL CITY	VERNON	ACTIVE	3610
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR J8	PRAIRIE CITY	BATES	ACTIVE	3610
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR J 4	APPLETON CITY	ST CLAIR	ACTIVE	3608
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR J 5	ROCKVILLE	BATES	ACTIVE	3608
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR K10	VIRGINIA	BATES	ACTIVE	3610
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR K11	BURDETT	BATES	ACTIVE	3610
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR K1	ADRAIN	BATES	ACTIVE	3612
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR K2	BURDETT	BATES	ACTIVE	3613
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR K3	ADRIAN	BATES	ACTIVE	3614
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR K4	PASSAIC	BATES	ACTIVE	3614
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR K5	BUTLER	BATES	ACTIVE	3615
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR K6	PLEASANT GAP	BATES	ACTIVE	3615
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR K9	RICH HILL	BATES	ACTIVE	3617
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR K9	BUTLER	BATES	ACTIVE	3617
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR K 7	BUTLER	BATES	ACTIVE	3616
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR L10	HAIN CITY	CASS	ACTIVE	3624
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR L11	ARCHIE	CASS	ACTIVE	3625
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR L1	GARDEN CITY	CASS	ACTIVE	3619
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR L2	GARDEN CITY	CASS	ACTIVE	3619
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR L3	LA TOUR	JOHNSON	ACTIVE	3620
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR L4	QUICK CITY	JOHNSON	ACTIVE	3621
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR L5	DENTON	JOHNSON	ACTIVE	3621
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR L6	GAYTON	CASS	ACTIVE	3622
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR L7	BLAIRSTOWN	HENRY	ACTIVE	3622
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR L8	WRIGHT CITY	HENRY	ACTIVE	3623
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR L9	ARCHIE	BATES	ACTIVE	3624
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR M10	PITTSVILLE	JOHNSON	ACTIVE	3630
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR M11	CENTERVIEW	JOHNSON	ACTIVE	3631
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR M1	HOLDEN	JOHNSON	ACTIVE	3625
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR M2	COLUMBUS	JOHNSON	ACTIVE	3626
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR M3	WARRENSBURG	JOHNSON	ACTIVE	3626
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR M4	CENTERVIEW	JOHNSON	ACTIVE	3627
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR M5	WARRENSBURG	JOHNSON	ACTIVE	3627
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR M6	CENTERVIEW	JOHNSON	ACTIVE	3628
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR M7	HOLDEN	JOHNSON	ACTIVE	3629
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR M8	KINGSVILLE	JOHNSON	ACTIVE	3629
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR M9	KINGSVILLE	JOHNSON	ACTIVE	3630
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR M10	ODESSA	LAFAYETTE	ACTIVE	3636
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR N1	ODESSA	LAFAYETTE	ACTIVE	3631
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR N2	HAYVIEW	LAFAYETTE	ACTIVE	3632
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR N3	HIGGINSVILLE	LAFAYETTE	ACTIVE	3632
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR N4	HIGGINSVILLE	LAFAYETTE	ACTIVE	3633

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY <i>V</i>	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 05	FORTYVILLE	LAFAYETTE	ACTIVE	3633
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 06	ROBBINS	LAFAYETTE	ACTIVE	3634
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 07	POBBINS	JOHNSON	ACTIVE	3635
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 08	COLUMBUS	JOHNSON	ACTIVE	3635
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 09	ODESSA	JOHNSON	ACTIVE	3636
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR N 11	ODESSA	LAFAYETTE	ACTIVE	3637
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 010	MONTERRAT	JOHNSON	ACTIVE	3641
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 011	WARRENSBURG	JOHNSON	ACTIVE	3642
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 02	CONCORDIA	JOHNSON	ACTIVE	3637
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 03	KNOB NOSTER	JOHNSON	ACTIVE	3638
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 04	LAMONTE	PETTIS	ACTIVE	3638
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 05	LA MONTE	PETTIS	ACTIVE	3639
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 06	CRESDEN	PETTIS	ACTIVE	3639
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 07	GREEN RIDGE	PETTIS	ACTIVE	3640
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 08	KNOB NOSTER	JOHNSON	ACTIVE	3640
WHITEMAN AF MISSILE SITE NR 09	KNOB NOSTER	JOHNSON	ACTIVE	3641
WHITEMAN 414 FORCE BASE	KNOB NOSTER	JOHNSON	ACTIVE	3549
WHITEMAN COMMUNICATIONS ANNEX TRANS	KNOB NOSTER	JOHNSON	ACTIVE	3551
WHITEMAN ILS MIDDLE MARKER ANNEX	KNOB NOSTER	JOHNSON	ACTIVE	3612
WHITEMAN ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	KNOB NOSTER	JOHNSON	ACTIVE	3615
WHITEMAN RADIO RELAY ANNEX NO 2	SEDALIA	PETTIS	ACTIVE	3552
WHITEMAN RADIO RELAY ANNEX NO 1	APPLETON CITY	RATES	ACTIVE	3551
WHITEMAN RADIO RELAY ANNEX NO 3	WARRENSBURG	JOHNSON	ACTIVE	3552
WHITEMAN TVCR ANNEX	KNOB NOSTER	JOHNSON	ACTIVE	3620
MONTANA				
GLASGOW AIR FORCE BASE	GLASGOW	VALLEY	ACTIVE	3642
GLASGOW ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	NASHUA	VALLEY	ACTIVE	3644
GLASGOW WATER SYSTEM ANNEX	GLASGOW	VALLEY	ACTIVE	3644
GLASGOW WATER SYSTEM ANNEX NO 2	NASHUA	VALLEY	ACTIVE	3645
GREAT FALLS COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY SITE	GREAT FALLS	CASCADE	ACTIVE	3645
GREAT FALLS IAP ANG	GREAT FALLS	CASCADE	ACTIVE	3646
HAVRE 419 FORCE STATION Z 25	HAVRE	HILL	ACTIVE	3647
HAVRE COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY ANNEX	HAVRE	HILL	ACTIVE	3648
KALISPELL 414 FORCE STATION Z 179	LAKE SIDE	FLATHEAD	ACTIVE	3649
KALISPELL FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	LAKE SIDE	FLATHEAD	ACTIVE	3649
KALISPELL WASTE ANNEX NO 1	LAKE SIDE	FLATHEAD	ACTIVE	3650
KALISPELL WASTE ANNEX NO 2	LAKE SIDE	FLATHEAD	ACTIVE	3651
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE A 10	STOCKETT	CASCADE	ACTIVE	3660
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE A 11	BELT	CASCADE	ACTIVE	3660
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE A 1	RAYNESFORD	CASCADE	ACTIVE	3655
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE A 2	ARMINGTON	CASCADE	ACTIVE	3655
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE A 3 227X	RAYNESFORD	CASCADE	ACTIVE	3656
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE A 4	RAYNESFORD	JUDITH BASIN	ACTIVE	3656
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE A 5	NEIHART	CASCADE	ACTIVE	3657
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE A 6	MONARCH	CASCADE	ACTIVE	3657
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE A 7	MONARCH	CASCADE	ACTIVE	3658

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY				
ALPHABETICAL INDEX				
NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY <i>y</i>	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE A 8	HONARCH	CASCADE	ACTIVE	3658
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE A 9	STOCKETT	CASCADE	ACTIVE	3659
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE B 17	GEYSER	JUDITH BASIN	ACTIVE	3666
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE B 11	GEYSER	JUDITH BASIN	ACTIVE	3666
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE B 1	MERINO	JUDITH BASIN	ACTIVE	3661
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE B 2	ARROW CREEK	JUDITH BASIN	ACTIVE	3661
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE B 3	COFFEE CREEK	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3662
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE B 4	COFFEE CREEK	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3662
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE B 5	STANFORD	JUDITH BASIN	ACTIVE	3663
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE B 6	STANFORD	JUDITH BASIN	ACTIVE	3663
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE B 7	GEYSER	JUDITH BASIN	ACTIVE	3664
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE B 8	GEYSER	JUDITH BASIN	ACTIVE	3665
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE B 9	GEYSER	JUDITH BASIN	ACTIVE	3665
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE C 13	WINDHAM	JUDITH BASIN	ACTIVE	3672
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE C 11	STANFORD	JUDITH BASIN	ACTIVE	3672
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE C 1	WINDHAM	JUDITH BASIN	ACTIVE	3667
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE C 2 25	STANFORD	JUDITH BASIN	ACTIVE	3667
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE C 3	DENTON	JUDITH BASIN	ACTIVE	3668
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE C 4	BENDLAND	JUDITH BASIN	ACTIVE	3668
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE C 5	WINDHAM	JUDITH BASIN	ACTIVE	3669
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE C 6	UTICA	JUDITH BASIN	ACTIVE	3669
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE C 7	UTICA	JUDITH BASIN	ACTIVE	3670
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE C 8	UTICA	JUDITH BASIN	ACTIVE	3671
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE C 9	STANFORD	JUDITH BASIN	ACTIVE	3671
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE D 10	DENTON	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3678
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE D 11	EVERSON	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3678
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE D 1 35X	DENTON	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3673
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE D 2 31	WINIFRED	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3673
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE D 3	EVERSON	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3674
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE D 4 33X	WINIFRED	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3674
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE D 5	PLUM CREEK	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3675
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE D 6	DANVERS	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3675
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE D 7	DANVERS	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3676
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE D 8	DENTON	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3677
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE D 9 21X	DENTON	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3677
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE E 17 303	WINIFRED	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3684
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE E 11	WINIFRED	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3684
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE E 1 37	SUFFOLK	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3679
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE E 2	WINIFRED	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3679
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE E 3	WINIFRED	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3680
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE E 4	WINIFRED	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3680
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE E 5	SUFFOLK	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3681
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE E 6	CHRISTINA	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3681
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE E 7	HOULTON	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3682
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE E 8 40X	HOULTON	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3683
MALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE E 9	PLUM CREEK	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3683

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY V	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE F 10	CHOTEAU	TETON	ACTIVE	3690
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE F 11	CHOTEAU	TETON	ACTIVE	3699
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE F 1	AUGUSTA	TETON	ACTIVE	3685
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE F 2 316	CHOTEAU	TETON	ACTIVE	3685
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE F 3	CHOTEAU	TETON	ACTIVE	3686
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE F 4	FAIRFIELD	TETON	ACTIVE	3686
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE F 5	AUGUSTA	LEWIS-CLARK	ACTIVE	3687
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE F 6	AUGUSTA	LEWIS-CLARK	ACTIVE	3687
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE F 7	AUGUSTA	LEWIS-CLARK	ACTIVE	3688
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE F 8	AUGUSTA	TETON	ACTIVE	3688
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE F 9	CHOTEAU	TETON	ACTIVE	3689
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE G 10	AUGUSTA	LEWIS-CLARK	ACTIVE	3696
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE G 11 314	SIMMS	LEWIS-CLARK	ACTIVE	3696
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE G 1	BOWMANS CORNER	LEWIS-CLARK	ACTIVE	3691
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE G 2	SIMMS	CASCADE	ACTIVE	3691
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE G 3	SIMMS	CASCADE	ACTIVE	3692
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE G 4	CASCADE	CASCADE	ACTIVE	3692
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE G 5	CASCADE	CASCADE	ACTIVE	3693
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE G 6	BOWMANS CORNER	LEWIS-CLARK	ACTIVE	3693
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE G 7	BOWMANS CORNER	LEWIS-CLARK	ACTIVE	3694
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE G 8	BOWMANS CORNER	LEWIS-CLARK	ACTIVE	3694
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE G 9 123	AUGUSTA	LEWIS-CLARK	ACTIVE	3695
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE H 10	CHOTEAU	TETON	ACTIVE	3702
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE H 11	CHOTEAU	TETON	ACTIVE	3702
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE H 1	FAIRFIELD	TETON	ACTIVE	3697
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE H 2	DUTTON	TETON	ACTIVE	3697
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE H 3	POWER	TETON	ACTIVE	3698
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE H 4	VAUGHN	TETON	ACTIVE	3698
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE H 5	FAIRFIELD	LEWIS-CLARK	ACTIVE	3699
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE H 6	FORT SHAW	CASCADE	ACTIVE	3699
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE H 7	SIMMS	CASCADE	ACTIVE	3700
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE H 8	SIMMS	LEWIS-CLARK	ACTIVE	3701
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE H 9	FAIRFIELD	TETON	ACTIVE	3701
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE I 10 310	VAUGHN	CASCADE	ACTIVE	3700
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE I 11	ULM	CASCADE	ACTIVE	3700
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE I 1	ULM	CASCADE	ACTIVE	3703
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE I 2	EDEN	CASCADE	ACTIVE	3703
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE I 3	EDEN	CASCADE	ACTIVE	3704
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE I 4	CASCADE	CASCADE	ACTIVE	3704
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE I 5	CASCADE	CASCADE	ACTIVE	3705
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE I 6	CASCADE	CASCADE	ACTIVE	3705
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE I 7	ULM	CASCADE	ACTIVE	3706
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE I 8	SUN RIVER	CASCADE	ACTIVE	3706
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE I 9	VAUGHN	CASCADE	ACTIVE	3707
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE J 10	POWER	TETON	ACTIVE	3714
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE J 11	DUTTON	TETON	ACTIVE	3714

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY				
ALPHABETICAL INDEX				
NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY \downarrow	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE J 1	DUTTON	TETON	ACTIVE	3719
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE J 2	DUTTON	TETON	ACTIVE	3719
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE J 3	DUTTON	CHOUTEAU	ACTIVE	3710
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE J 4	CARTER	CHOUTEAU	ACTIVE	3710
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE J 5 143V	CARTER	CHOUTEAU	ACTIVE	3711
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE J 6	FLOWEREE	CHOUTEAU	ACTIVE	3711
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE J 7	FLOWEREE	CHOUTEAU	ACTIVE	3712
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE J 8	VAUGHN	CASCADE	ACTIVE	3713
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE J 9	VAUGHN	CASCADE	ACTIVE	3713
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE K 11	HARLOWTON	WHEATLAND	ACTIVE	3720
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE K 11	JUDITH GAP	WHEATLAND	ACTIVE	3720
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE K 1	HARLOWTON	WHEATLAND	ACTIVE	3715
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE K 2	HARLOWTON	WHEATLAND	ACTIVE	3715
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE K 3	HEDGESVILLE	WHEATLAND	ACTIVE	3716
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE K 4	HEDGESVILLE	WHEATLAND	ACTIVE	3716
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE K 5	SHAWPUT	WHEATLAND	ACTIVE	3717
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE K 6	HARLOWTON	WHEATLAND	ACTIVE	3717
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE K 7	SHAWPUT	WHEATLAND	ACTIVE	3718
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE K 8	HARLOWTON	WHEATLAND	ACTIVE	3719
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE K 9	HARLOWTON	WHEATLAND	ACTIVE	3719
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE L 10	GARNELL	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3726
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE L 11	STPAW	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3726
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE L 1	JUDITH GAP	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3721
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE L 2	STRAW	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3721
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE L 3	JUDITH GAP	WHEATLAND	ACTIVE	3722
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE L 4	NTHILL	WHEATLAND	ACTIVE	3722
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE L 5	ROTHIEMAY	WHEATLAND	ACTIVE	3723
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE L 6	LIVING SPRINGS	WHEATLAND	ACTIVE	3723
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE L 7	JUDITH GAP	WHEATLAND	ACTIVE	3724
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE L 8	JUDITH GAP	WHEATLAND	ACTIVE	3724
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE L 9	PUFFALO	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3725
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE M 11	ACUSHNET	JUDITH BASIN	ACTIVE	3732
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE M 11	ROSS FORK	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3732
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE M 1	MOORE	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3727
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE M 2 43	BROOKS	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3727
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE M 3 44	BROOKS	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3728
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE M 4	LEMISTOWN	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3728
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE M 5	LEMISTOWN	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3729
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE M 6	MOORE	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3729
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE M 7	MOORE	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3730
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE M 8	UTICA	JUDITH BASIN	ACTIVE	3731
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE M 9	MOCCASIN	JUDITH BASIN	ACTIVE	3731
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE N 11	LEMISTOWN	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3736
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE N 11	FT HAGINNIS	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3736
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE N 1	FORESTGROVE	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3733
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE N 2	GRASS RANGE	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3733

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE N 3	GRASS RANGE	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3734
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE N 4	FORESTGROVE	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3734
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE N 5	FOREST GROVE	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3735
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE N 6	FORESTGROVE	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3735
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE N 7	HEATH	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3736
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE N 8	LEMISTOWN	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3737
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE N 9	LEMISTOWN	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3737
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE NO Q-18	SHELBY	TOOLE	ACTIVE	3755
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE NO T-49	DUPUYER	PONDERA	ACTIVE	3774
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE O 10	FERGUS	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3744
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE O 11 377	FERGUS	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3744
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE O 1	ROY	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3739
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE O 2	ROY	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3739
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE O 3	ROY	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3740
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE O 4	ROY	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3740
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE O 5	BLAKESLEE	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3741
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE O 6	BLAKESLEE	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3741
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE O 7	FERGUS	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3742
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE O 8	HILGER	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3743
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE O 9	HILGER	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3743
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE P-0	CONRAD	PONDERA	ACTIVE	3745
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE P-10	SHELBY	TOOLE	ACTIVE	3750
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE P-1	SHELBY	TOOLE	ACTIVE	3745
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE P-2	LEDGER	PONDERA	ACTIVE	3746
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE P-3	LEDGER	PONDERA	ACTIVE	3746
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE P-4	CONRAD	PONDERA	ACTIVE	3747
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE P-5	VALIER	PONDERA	ACTIVE	3748
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE P-6	VALIER	PONDERA	ACTIVE	3748
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE P-7	LEDGER	PONDERA	ACTIVE	3749
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE P-8	LEDGER	PONDERA	ACTIVE	3749
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE P-9	LEDGER	PONDERA	ACTIVE	3750
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE Q-3	LEDGER	TOOLE	ACTIVE	3751
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE Q-11	LEDGER	TOOLE	ACTIVE	3751
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE Q-12	LEDGER	TOOLE	ACTIVE	3752
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE Q-13	LEDGER	PONDERA	ACTIVE	3752
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE Q-14	LEDGER	PONDERA	ACTIVE	3753
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE Q-15	CONRAD	PONDERA	ACTIVE	3754
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE Q-16	LEDGER	PONDERA	ACTIVE	3754
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE Q-17	SHELBY	TOOLE	ACTIVE	3755
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE Q-19	SHELBY	TOOLE	ACTIVE	3756
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE Q-20	SHELBY	TOOLE	ACTIVE	3756
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE R-3	BRADY	PONDERA	ACTIVE	3757
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE R-21	CONRAD	PONDERA	ACTIVE	3757
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE R-22	BRADY	PONDERA	ACTIVE	3758
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE R-23	DUTTON	CHOUTEAU	ACTIVE	3758
HALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE R-24	BRADY	PONDERA	ACTIVE	3759

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY				
ALPHABETICAL INDEX				
NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY \downarrow	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE R-25	DUTTON	TETON	ACTIVE	3760
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE R-26	DUTTON	PONDERA	ACTIVE	3760
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE R-27	BRADY	PONDERA	ACTIVE	3761
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE R-28	BRADY	TETON	ACTIVE	3761
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE R-29	CONRAD	PONDERA	ACTIVE	3762
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE R-31	CONRAD	PONDERA	ACTIVE	3762
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE S-1	BRADY	PONDERA	ACTIVE	3763
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE S-31	BRADY	PONDERA	ACTIVE	3763
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE S-32	DUTTON	TETON	ACTIVE	3764
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE S-33	BRADY	PONDERA	ACTIVE	3764
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE S-34	PENDROY	TETON	ACTIVE	3765
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE S-35	PENDROY	TETON	ACTIVE	3766
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE S-36	CONRAD	PONDERA	ACTIVE	3766
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE S-37	CONRAD	PONDERA	ACTIVE	3767
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE S-38	BRADY	PONDERA	ACTIVE	3767
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE S-39	CONRAD	PONDERA	ACTIVE	3768
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE S-41	CONRAD	PONDERA	ACTIVE	3768
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE T-0	VALIEP	PONDERA	ACTIVE	3769
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE T-41	VALIER	PONDERA	ACTIVE	3769
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE T-42	VALIER	PONDERA	ACTIVE	3770
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE T-43	VALIER	PONDERA	ACTIVE	3770
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE T-44	CONRAD	PONDERA	ACTIVE	3771
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE T-45	PENDROY	TETON	ACTIVE	3772
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE T-46	PENDROY	TETON	ACTIVE	3772
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE T-47	PENDROY	TETON	ACTIVE	3773
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE T-48	DUPUYER	PONDERA	ACTIVE	3773
PALMSTROM AF MISSILE SITE T-50	CUPUYER	PONDERA	ACTIVE	3774
PALMSTROM AIR FORCE BASE	GREAT FALLS	CASCADE	ACTIVE	3651
PALMSTROM CCM ANNEX TRANSMITTER	GREAT FALLS	CASCADE	ACTIVE	3654
PALMSTROM ILS OUTER PARKER ANNEX	GREAT FALLS	CASCADE	ACTIVE	3654
PALMSTROM RADIO RELAY ANNEX NO 1	BELT	CHOUTEAU	ACTIVE	3775
PALMSTROM RADIO RELAY ANNEX NO 2	BELT	CASCADE	ACTIVE	3776
PALMSTROM RADIO RELAY ANNEX NO 3	STANFORD	JUDITH BASIN	ACTIVE	3776
PALMSTROM RADIO RELAY ANNEX NO 4	DENTON	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3776
PALMSTROM RADIO RELAY ANNEX NO 5	JUDITH GAP	WHEATLAND	ACTIVE	3777
PALMSTROM RADIO RELAY ANNEX NO 6	DUTTON	TETON	ACTIVE	3777
PALMSTROM RADIO RELAY ANNEX NO 7	FAIRFIELD	TETON	ACTIVE	3777
PALMSTROM RADIO RELAY ANNEX NO 8	CHOUTEAU	TETON	ACTIVE	3777
PALMSTROM RECREATION ANNEX	ST MARY	GLACIER	ACTIVE	3775
PALMSTROM STORAGE ANNEX	LEWISTOWN	FERGUS	ACTIVE	3654
PALMSTROM WASTE ANNEX	GREAT FALLS	CASCADE	ACTIVE	3775
CPHEIM ZIP FORCE STATION 2 26	OPHEIM	VALLEY	ACTIVE	3778
CPHEIM COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY ANNEX	OPHEIM	VALLEY	ACTIVE	3779
CPHEIM WASTE ANNEX	OPHEIM	VALLEY	ACTIVE	3780
CPHEIM WATER SYSTEM ANNEX	OPHEIM	VALLEY	ACTIVE	3780

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
NEP4562				
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 01	ALBION	BANNER	ACTIVE	3780
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 03	HARRISBURGH	BANNER	ACTIVE	3782
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 04	HARRISBURGH	BANNER	ACTIVE	3782
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 06	ALBION	BANNER	ACTIVE	3783
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 0 2	HARRISBURG	BANNER	ACTIVE	3781
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 0 5	HARRISBURG	BANNER	ACTIVE	3783
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 0 9	HARRISBURGH	BANNER	ACTIVE	3789
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 011	HARRISBURGH	BANNER	ACTIVE	3789
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 01	HARRISBURG	BANNER	ACTIVE	3784
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 04	KIRK	BANNER	ACTIVE	3785
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 05	KIRK	BANNER	ACTIVE	3786
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 06	KIRK	BANNER	ACTIVE	3786
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 07	KIRK	BANNER	ACTIVE	3787
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 08	KIRK	BANNER	ACTIVE	3788
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 09	HARRISBURGH	BANNER	ACTIVE	3788
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 0 2	HARRISBURG	BANNER	ACTIVE	3784
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 0 3	HARRISBURG	BANNER	ACTIVE	3785
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 011	BUSHNELL	KIMBALL	ACTIVE	3795
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 01	KIMBALL	KIMBALL	ACTIVE	3790
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 02	KIMBALL	BANNER	ACTIVE	3790
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 03	KIRK	BANNER	ACTIVE	3791
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 04	KIMBALL	KIMBALL	ACTIVE	3791
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 06	KIMBALL	KIMBALL	ACTIVE	3792
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 07	BUSHNELL	KIMBALL	ACTIVE	3793
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 09	BUSHNELL	KIMBALL	ACTIVE	3794
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 0 10	BUSHNELL	KIMBALL	ACTIVE	3795
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 0 5	KIMBALL	KIMBALL	ACTIVE	3792
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 0 6	BUSHNELL	KIMBALL	ACTIVE	3794
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 01	PINE BLUFF	KIMBALL	ACTIVE	3796
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 02	PINE BLUFFS	KIMBALL	ACTIVE	3796
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 03	BUSHKELL	KIMBALL	ACTIVE	3797
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 04	PINE BLUFF	LARAMIE	ACTIVE	3797
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 06	BUSHNELL	KIMBALL	ACTIVE	3798
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 07	PINEBLUFF	KIMBALL	ACTIVE	3799
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 0 5	BUSHNELL	KIMBALL	ACTIVE	3798
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 010	KIMBALL	KIMBALL	ACTIVE	3805
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 011	KIRK	BANNER	ACTIVE	3805
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 02	KIRK	BANNER	ACTIVE	3800
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 03	JACINTO	CHEYENNE	ACTIVE	3801
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 04	POTTER	CHEYENNE	ACTIVE	3801
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 05	POTTER	CHEYENNE	ACTIVE	3802
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 06	JACINTO	KIMBALL	ACTIVE	3802
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 09	KIMBALL	KIMBALL	ACTIVE	3804
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 0 1	JACINTO	BANNER	ACTIVE	3800
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR 0 7	POTTER	CHEYENNE	ACTIVE	3803

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY				
ALPHABETICAL INDEX				
NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY <i>y</i>	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR F A	DIX	CHEYENNE	ACTIVE	3804
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR G10	OROVILLE	CHEYENNE	ACTIVE	3811
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR G11	DALTON	CHEYENNE	ACTIVE	3811
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR G1	OROVILLE	CHEYENNE	ACTIVE	3806
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR G2	OROVILLE	CHEYENNE	ACTIVE	3806
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR G3	DALTON	CHEYENNE	ACTIVE	3807
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR G4	OROVILLE	CHEYENNE	ACTIVE	3807
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR G5	HUNTSMAN	CHEYENNE	ACTIVE	3808
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR G6	HUNTSMAN	CHEYENNE	ACTIVE	3808
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR G7	SIDNEY	CHEYENNE	ACTIVE	3809
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR G8	OROVILLE	CHEYENNE	ACTIVE	3809
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR G9	POTTER	CHEYENNE	ACTIVE	3810
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR H10	DALTON	CHEYENNE	ACTIVE	3817
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR H11	DALTON	CHEYENNE	ACTIVE	3817
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR H1	DALTON	CHEYENNE	ACTIVE	3812
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR H2	DALTON	CHEYENNE	ACTIVE	3812
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR H3	SUNOL	CHEYENNE	ACTIVE	3813
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR H4	LODGEPOLE	CHEYENNE	ACTIVE	3813
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR H5	SUNOL	CHEYENNE	ACTIVE	3814
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR H6	SUNOL	CHEYENNE	ACTIVE	3814
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR H7	SUNOL	CHEYENNE	ACTIVE	3815
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR H8	HUNTSMAN	CHEYENNE	ACTIVE	3816
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR H9	GURLEY	CHEYENNE	ACTIVE	3816
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR I10	SIDNEY	CHEYENNE	ACTIVE	3821
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR I11	SIDNEY	CHEYENNE	ACTIVE	3822
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR I1	COLTON	CHEYENNE	ACTIVE	3818
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR I2	COLTON	CHEYENNE	ACTIVE	3818
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR I3	SUNOL	CHEYENNE	ACTIVE	3819
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR I4	SUNOL	CHEYENNE	ACTIVE	3819
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR I5	SUNOL	CHEYENNE	ACTIVE	3820
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR I9	PEETZ	CHEYENNE	ACTIVE	3820
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR J10	DYE	CHEYENNE	ACTIVE	3823
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR J11	POTTER	CHEYENNE	ACTIVE	3824
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR J2	LORENZO	CHEYENNE	ACTIVE	3822
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR J 9	PEETZ	CHEYENNE	ACTIVE	3823
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR K3	DYE	KIMBALL	ACTIVE	3825
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR K4	DYE	KIMBALL	ACTIVE	3826
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR K5	DYE	KIMBALL	ACTIVE	3826
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR K7	KIMBALL	KIMBALL	ACTIVE	3828
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR K8	KIMBALL	KIMBALL	ACTIVE	3828
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR K9	KIMBALL	KIMBALL	ACTIVE	3829
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR K 10	KIMBALL	KIMBALL	ACTIVE	3829
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR K 11	DIX	KIMBALL	ACTIVE	3830
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR K 1	DIX	KIMBALL	ACTIVE	3824
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR K 2	JAYINTO	KIMBALL	ACTIVE	3825
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR K 6	KIMBALL	KIMBALL	ACTIVE	3827

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY /	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
HASTING HOUSING SITE	HASTINGS	ADAMS	ACTIVE	3830
HASTINGS RADAR BOMB SCORING SITE	HASTINGS	ADAMS	ACTIVE	3831
LINCOLN MUNICIPAL AIRPORT (ANG)	LINCOLN	LANCASTER	ACTIVE	3831
OFFUTT AIR FORCE BASE	BELLEVUE	SARPY	ACTIVE	3832
OFFUTT COMM ANNEX NO 3 GLOBECOM	HOOPER	DOGDE	ACTIVE	3837
OFFUTT COMMUNICATIONS ANNEX NO 2 GLOBECOM	ELKHORN	DOUGLAS	ACTIVE	3836
OFFUTT COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY ANNEX	SILVER CREEK	HANCE	UND CONSTR	3835
OFFUTT FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	BELLEVUE	SARPY	ACTIVE	3838
OFFUTT ILS LOCALIZER ANNEX	BELLEVUE	SARPY	ACTIVE	3835
OFFUTT ILS MIDDLE MARKER ANNEX	BELLEVUE	SARPY	ACTIVE	3839
OFFUTT LEEVE ANNEX	BELLEVUE	SARPY	UND CONSTR	3835
OFFUTT TACAN ANNEX	BELLEVUE	SARPY	ACTIVE	3839
NEVADA				
AREX OBSTRUCTION LIGHT ANNEX	NORTH LAS VEGAS	CLARK	ACTIVE	3840
BALCON MOUNTAIN MICROWAVE RELAY ANNEX	ALAMO	LINCOLN	ACTIVE	3840
BEATTY RADIO RELAY ANNEX	BEATTY	NYE	ACTIVE	3840
CHEERY CREEK MICROWAVE RELAY ANNEX	CHEERY CREEK	WHITE PINE	ACTIVE	3841
EGAN RANGE MICROWAVE RELAY ANNEX	SUNNYSIDE	NYE	ACTIVE	3841
ELY RADIO RELAY ANNEX	ELY	WHITE PINE	ACTIVE	3841
FALLON AIR FORCE STATION Z 156	FALLON	CHURCHILL	ACTIVE	3842
GOSHUTE MICROWAVE RELAY ANNEX	CURRIE	WHITE PINE	ACTIVE	3843
HANTRICKS RADAR BOMB SCORING SITE	BARBITT	MINEERAL	ACTIVE	3843
INDIAN SPRINGS AF AUXILIARY FIELD	INDIAN SPRINGS	CLARK	ACTIVE	3844
JOHNSON SPRINGS WATER SYSTEM ANNEX	WELLS	ELKO	EXCESS	3845
PT SUNRISE OBSTR LIGHTS ANNEX	LAS VEGAS	CLARK	ACTIVE	3846
MUD LAKE TEST ANNEX	TONOPAH	NYE	ACTIVE	3846
NELLIS AIR FORCE BASE	LAS VEGAS	CLARK	ACTIVE	3847
NELLIS AIR FORCE RANGE	INDIAN SPRINGS	LINCOLN	ACTIVE	3849
NELLIS SMALL ARMS RANGE ANNEX	LAS VEGAS	CLARK	ACTIVE	3850
NELLIS WATER SYSTEM ANNEX	LAS VEGAS	CLARK	ACTIVE	3851
RENO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	RENO	WASHOE	ACTIVE	3851
TONOPAH AIR FORCE STATION Z 164	TONOPAH	NYE	ACTIVE	3852
TONOPAH HOUSING ANNEX	TONOPAH	NYE	EXCESS	3853
TONOPAH SERVICE ANNEX	TONOPAH	NYE	EXCESS	3854
WENDOVER AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD	WENDOVER	ELKO	INACTIVE	3854
WORTHINGTON MOUNTAIN MICROWAVE RELAY ANNEX	ADAVEN	LINCOLN	ACTIVE	3854
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
GRENIER AIR FORCE STATION	MANCHESTER	ROCKINGHAM	ACTIVE	3855
NEW HAMPSHIRE SATELLITE TRACKING ANNEX	MOUNT VERMONT	HILLSBORO	ACTIVE	3856
PEASE AIR FORCE BASE	NEWINGTON	ROCKINGHAM	ACTIVE	3857
PEASE ILS MIDDLE MARKER ANNEX	PORTSMOUTH	ROCKINGHAM	ACTIVE	3859
PEASE ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	RYE	ROCKINGHAM	ACTIVE	3859
NEW JERSEY				
ATLANTIC CITY AIRPORT ANG	PLEASANTVILLE	ATLANTIC	ACTIVE	3859
COYLE ANG TRAINING ANNEX	CHATSWORTH	BURLINGTON	ACTIVE	3861
GIBBSBORO AIR FORCE STATION Z 63	GIBBSBORO	CAMDEN	ACTIVE	3861

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY /	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
MCGUIRE A1P DEFENSE MISSILE SITE	NEW EGYPT	OCEAN	INACTIVE	3865
MCGUIRE A1P FORCE BASE	WRIGHTSTOWN	BURLINGTON	ACTIVE	3862
MCGUIRE MIDDLE MARKER ANNEX	WRIGHTSTOWN	BURLINGTON	ACTIVE	3864
MCGUIRE OUTER MARKER ANNEX	MAGNOLIA	BURLINGTON	ACTIVE	3866
MOORESTOWN MISSILE TRACKING SITE	MOORESTOWN	BURLINGTON	EXCESS	3866
PALERMO COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY NEW MEXICO	PALERMO	CAPE HAY	ACTIVE	3866
AIR FORCE PLANT NO 83	ALBUQUERQUE	BERNALILLO	ACTIVE	3867
BOLES WELLS WATER SYSTEM ANNEX	ALAMGORDO	OTERO	ACTIVE	3868
BONITO LAKE WATER SYSTEM ANNEX	CARRIZOZC	OTERO	ACTIVE	3869
CANNON A1P FORCE BASE	CLOVIS	CURRY	ACTIVE	3869
CANNON OUTER MARKER ANNEX	CLOVIS	CURRY	ACTIVE	3871
CLOUDCROFT SATELLITE TRACKING ANNEX	CLOUDCROFT	OTERO	ACTIVE	3872
CONDHAS LAKE RECREATION ANNEX	TUCUMCARI	SAK MIGUEL	ACTIVE	3872
CONDHAS LAKE RECREATION ANNEX NO 2	TUCUMCARI	SAK MIGUEL	ACTIVE	3873
HOLLOWAN A1P FORCE BASE	ALAMGORDO	OTERO	ACTIVE	3873
KIRTLAND A1P FORCE BASE	ALBUQUERQUE	BERNALILLO	ACTIVE	3876
MELROSE A1P FORCE RANGE	MELROSE	ROOSEVELT	ACTIVE	3878
ROSWELL FAMILY HOUSING SITE	ROSWELL	CHAVES	ACTIVE	3881
SACRAMENTO PEAK UPPER AIR RSDM SITE	CLOUD CRAFT	OTERO	ACTIVE	3879
SILVER CITY RADAR SITE NEW YORK	GLENWOOD	GRANT	ACTIVE	3880
A1P FORCE PLANT NO 39	LEWISTON	NIAGARA	ACTIVE	3881
A1P FORCE PLANT NO 49	SUFFALO	ERIE	ACTIVE	3882
AIR FORCE PLANT NO 59	JOHNSON CITY	BROOME	ACTIVE	3883
AVA TEST ANNEX	AVA	ONEIDA	ACTIVE	3883
CAMDEN TEST ANNEX NR 1	CAMDEN	ONEIDA	ACTIVE	3884
CLARK HILL TEST ANNEX NO 1	NORTH WESTERN	ONEIDA	ACTIVE	3885
FLOYD TEST ANNEX	FLOYD	ONEIDA	ACTIVE	3885
FORESTPORT TEST ANNEX	FORESTPORT	HERKIMER	ACTIVE	3886
GREAT BEND PADAR BOMB SCORING SITE	GREAT BEND	JEFFERSON	ACTIVE	3886
GRIFFISS ADMINISTRATIVE ANNEX	GREAT BEND	JEFFERSON	ACTIVE	3887
GRIFFISS AIR FORCE BASE	ROME	ONEIDA	ACTIVE	3887
GRIFFISS COM FACILITY ANNEX NO 1	ROME	ONEIDA	ACTIVE	3889
GRIFFISS COM FACILITY ANNEX NO 2	ROME	ONEIDA	ACTIVE	3890
GRIFFISS ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	MARCY	ONEIDA	ACTIVE	3890
HAMPTON BAYS ILS MIDDLE MARKER ANNEX	HAMPTON BAYS	SUFFOLK	EXCESS	3891
HANCOCK FIELD MOC 10	NORTH SYRACUSE	ONONDAGA	ACTIVE	3891
LOCKPORT AIR FORCE STATION 2 21	LOCKPORT	NIAGARA	ACTIVE	3893
LOCKPORT COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY ANNEX	LOCKPORT	NIAGARA	ACTIVE	3895
LOCKPORT FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	NIAGARA FALLS	NIAGARA	ACTIVE	3898
MONTAUK AIR FORCE STATION 2 45	MONTAUK	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	3895
MONTAUK COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY ANNEX	MONTAUK	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	3897
NEWPORT TEST ANNEX NO 1 RECEIVER	NEWPORT	HERKIMER	ACTIVE	3897
NEWPORT TEST ANNEX NO 2 TRANSMITTER	NEWPORT	HERKIMER	ACTIVE	3898
NIAGARA FALLS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	NIAGARA FALLS	NIAGARA	ACTIVE	3899

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY <i>y</i>	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
NORTH OSCEOLA TEST ANNEX	NORTH OSCEOLA	LEWIS	ACTIVE	3971
PLATTSBURG COMMUNICATION ANNEX 2 TRANS	PERU	CLINTON	ACTIVE	3974
PLATTSBURG COMMUNICATION ANNEX NO 1 REC	PLATTSBURG	CLINTON	ACTIVE	3974
PLATTSBURG ILS MIDDLE MARKER ANNEX	PLATTSBURG	CLINTON	ACTIVE	3975
PLATTSBURG ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	BEEKMANTOWN	CLINTON	ACTIVE	3975
PLATTSBURG TACAN ANNEX	PLATTSBURG	CLINTON	ACTIVE	3976
PLATTSBURGH AIR FORCE BASE	PLATTSBURGH	CLINTON	ACTIVE	3976
PLATTSBURGH ANNEX NR 1	PERU	CLINTON	ACTIVE	3977
PLATTSBURGH ANNEX NR 2	PERU	CLINTON	ACTIVE	3974
PLATTSBURGH TRAINING ANNEX	AUSABLE FORKS	CLINTON	ACTIVE	3976
QUAKER HILL TEST ANNEX	NORTH WESTERN	ONEIDA	ACTIVE	3977
RANNSCHVILLE TEST ANNEX	RANNSCHVILLE	NIAGARA	EXCESS	3977
ROSLYN AIP NATIONAL GUARD STATION	ROSLYN	NASSAU	ACTIVE	3977
SARATOGA AIR FORCE STATION Z 5D	SARATOGA SPRINGS	SARATOGA	ACTIVE	3978
SCHENECTADY AIRPORT ANG	SCHENECTADY	SCHENECTADY	ACTIVE	3978
STARR HILL TEST ANNEX	REHSEN	ONEIDA	ACTIVE	3977
STOCKBRIDGE TEST ANNEX	MERRILLSVILLE	MADISON	ACTIVE	3977
SUFFOLK COUNTY AIRPORT ANG	WESTHAMPTON BEACH	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	3978
THOUSAND ISLANDS CAMP ANNEX	ALEXANDRIA BAY	JEFFERSON	ACTIVE	3973
TUMMONDS HILL TEST ANNEX	ONTARIO	WAYNE	ACTIVE	3973
VERONA TEST ANNEX	VERONA	ONEIDA	ACTIVE	3974
VIENNA TEST ANNEX	VIENNA	ONEIDA	ACTIVE	3975
WATERTOWN AIR FORCE STATION Z 49	WATERTOWN	JEFFERSON	ACTIVE	3976
WATERTOWN COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY ANNEX	WATERTOWN	JEFFERSON	ACTIVE	3977
WEST LEE TEST ANNEX	LEE CENTER	ONEIDA	EXCESS	3975
WESTCHESTER COUNTY MUNICIPAL AIRPORT ANG	WHITE PLAINS	WESTCHESTER	ACTIVE	3976
YOUNGSTOWN TEST SITE	YOUNGSTOWN	NIAGARA	ACTIVE	3976
NORTH CAROLINA				
BADIN ANG STATION	BADIN	STANLY	ACTIVE	3979
BROODEN OUTER MARKER ANNEX	GOLDSBORO	WAYNE	ACTIVE	3978
CHARLOTTE AIR RESERVE CENTER	CHARLOTTE	HECKLENBURG	EXCESS	3978
CROATAN GROUND AIP TRANSMITTER REC FAC	NEWPORT	CARTERET	ACTIVE	3978
DARE COUNTY RANGE	STURDY POINT	DARE	ACTIVE	3976
DOUGLAS MSP	CHARLOTTE	HECKLENBURG	ACTIVE	3977
FORT FISHER AIR FORCE STATION Z 115	KURE BEACH	NEW HANOVER	ACTIVE	3977
FORT FISHER COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY ANNEX	KURE BEACH	NEW HANOVER	ACTIVE	3977
NEUSE MIDDLE MARKER ANNEX	GOLDSBORO	WAYNE	ACTIVE	3974
NEW HANOVER COUNTY AIRPORT	WILMINGTON	NEW HANOVER	EXCESS	3974
PALEY TRANSMITTER ANNEX	GOLDSBORO	WAYNE	ACTIVE	3976
POPE AIR FORCE BASE	SPRINGLAKE	CUMBERLAND	ACTIVE	3977
POPE ILS LOCALIZER ANNEX	SPRING LAKE	CUMBERLAND	ACTIVE	3979
POPE ILS MIDDLE MARKER ANNEX	MANCHESTER	CUMBERLAND	ACTIVE	3977
POPE ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	MANCHESTER	HARNETT	ACTIVE	3978
POPE MILITARY AFFILIATE RADIO SYS ANNEX	SPRING LAKE	CUMBERLAND	ACTIVE	3979
ROANKE RAPIDS AIR FORCE STATION Z 117	ROANKE RAPIDS	HALIFAX	ACTIVE	3977
SAULSTON ANNEX	SAULSTON	WAYNE	ACTIVE	3977

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY				
ALPHABETICAL INDEX				
NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY <i>y</i>	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
SEYMOUR JOHNSON AIR FORCE BASE	GOLDSBORO	WAYNE	ACTIVE	3932
SUNMEYALL TACOM ANNEK	GOLDSBORO	WAYNE	ACTIVE	3935
WADESBORO ANG STATION	WADESBORO	ANSON	ACTIVE	3935
NORTH DAKOTA				
BISHARCK RADAR BOMB SCORING SITE	BISHARCK	BURLEIGH	ACTIVE	3935
FINLEY AIP FORCE STATION Z 29	FINLEY	STEELE	ACTIVE	3936
FINLEY COMMUNICATION FACILITY	FINLEY	STEELE	ACTIVE	3937
FINLEY FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	FINLEY	STEELE	ACTIVE	3938
FINLEY WATER SYSTEM ANNEX	FINLEY	STEELE	ACTIVE	3938
FORTUNA AIP FORCE STATION Z 27	FORTUNA	DIVIDE	ACTIVE	3939
FORTUNA COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY ANNEX	FORTUNA	DIVIDE	ACTIVE	3940
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO A 10	WALES	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	3949
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO A 1	MOUNT CARMEL	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	3944
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO A 2	MOUNT CARMEL	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	3944
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO A 3	MOUNT CARMEL	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	3945
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO A 4	MOUNT CARMEL	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	3945
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO A 5	LANGDON	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	3946
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO A 6	LANGDON	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	3946
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO A 7	LANGDON	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	3947
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO A 8	HANNAH	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	3948
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO A 9	HANNAH	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	3948
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO A 0	DRESDEN	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	3943
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO B 1	OSNABROCK	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	3949
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO B 11	WALHALLA	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	3950
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO B 12	LANGDON	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	3950
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO B 13	WALHALLA	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	3951
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO B 14	OSNABROCK	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	3952
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO B 15	MILTON	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	3952
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO B 16	OSNABROCK	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	3953
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO B 17	OSNABROCK	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	3953
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO B 18	LANGDON	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	3954
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO B 19	LANGDON	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	3954
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO B 20	MOUNT CARMEL	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	3955
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO C 21	ENDINBURG	PEMBINA	ACTIVE	3956
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO C 22	ENDINBURG	WALSH	ACTIVE	3956
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO C 23	PARK RIVER	WALSH	ACTIVE	3957
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO C 24	EDINBURG	WALSH	ACTIVE	3958
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO C 25	ADAMS	WALSH	ACTIVE	3958
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO C 26	ADAMS	WALSH	ACTIVE	3959
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO C 27	ADAMS	WALSH	ACTIVE	3959
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO C 28	UNION	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	3960
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO C 29	MILTON	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	3960
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO C 30	MILTON	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	3961
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO C 0	UNION	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	3955
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO C 0	HEKOMA	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	3961
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO D 31	LANGDON	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	3962

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY /	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO D 32	NEKOMA	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	3962
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO D 33	NEKOMA	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	3963
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO D 34	FAIRDALE	RAMSEY	ACTIVE	3964
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO D 35	FAIRDALE	RAMSEY	ACTIVE	3964
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO D 36	EDMORE	WALSH	ACTIVE	3965
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO D 37	EDMORE	RAMSEY	ACTIVE	3965
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO D 38	LOMA	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	3966
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO D 39	LOMA	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	3966
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO D 40	LOMA	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	3967
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO E 41	HAMPDEN	RAMSEY	ACTIVE	3967
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO E 41	HAMPDEN	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	3968
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO E 42	HAMPDEN	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	3968
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO E 43	HAMPDEN	RAMSEY	ACTIVE	3969
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO E 44	EDMORE	RAMSEY	ACTIVE	3970
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO E 45	STARKWEATHER	RAMSEY	ACTIVE	3970
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO E 46	STARKWEATHER	RAMSEY	ACTIVE	3971
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO E 47	STARKWEATHER	RAMSEY	ACTIVE	3971
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO E 48	STARKWEATHER	RAMSEY	ACTIVE	3972
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO E 49	STARKWEATHER	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	3972
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO E 50	HAMPDEN	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	3973
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO F 0	LANTON	WALSH	ACTIVE	3973
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO F 10	LAWTON	RAMSEY	ACTIVE	3979
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO F 1	ADAMS	WALSH	ACTIVE	3974
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO F 2	LANKIN	WALSH	ACTIVE	3974
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO F 3	LANKIN	WALSH	ACTIVE	3975
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO F 4	LANKIN	WALSH	ACTIVE	3976
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO F 5	FORDVILLE	WALSH	ACTIVE	3976
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO F 6	WHITHAM	WALSH	ACTIVE	3977
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO F 7	PROCKET	RAMSEY	ACTIVE	3977
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO F 8	LAWTON	RAMSEY	ACTIVE	3978
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO F 9	LAWTON	RAMSEY	ACTIVE	3978
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO G 0	DAHLEN	GRAND FORKS	ACTIVE	3979
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO G 11	PISEK	WALSH	ACTIVE	3980
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO G 12	PISEK	WALSH	ACTIVE	3980
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO G 13	PISEK	WALSH	ACTIVE	3981
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO G 14	PISEK	WALSH	ACTIVE	3982
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO G 15	INKSTER	WALSH	ACTIVE	3982
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO G 16	INKSTER	GRAND FORKS	ACTIVE	3983
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO G 17	NIAGARA	GRAND FORKS	ACTIVE	3983
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO G 18	NIAGARA	GRAND FORKS	ACTIVE	3984
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO G 19	NIAGARA	NELSON	ACTIVE	3984
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO G 20	DAHLEN	NELSON	ACTIVE	3985
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO H 0	WHITEMAN	NELSON	ACTIVE	3985
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO H 21	WHITEMAN	NELSON	ACTIVE	3986
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO H 22	FETERSBURG	NELSON	ACTIVE	3986
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO H 23	FETERSBURG	NELSON	ACTIVE	3987

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY <i>y</i>	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO H 24	MICHIGAN	NELSON	ACTIVE	3988
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO H 25	MICHIGAN	NELSON	ACTIVE	3988
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO H 26	MAPES	NELSON	ACTIVE	3989
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO H 27	MAPES	NELSON	ACTIVE	3989
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO H 28	LAKOTA	NELSON	ACTIVE	3990
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO H 29	BROCKET	NELSON	ACTIVE	3990
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO H 30	WHITEMAN	NELSON	ACTIVE	3991
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO I 0	PEKIN	NELSON	ACTIVE	3991
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO I 31	PETERSBURG	NELSON	ACTIVE	3992
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO I 32	NIAGARA	GRAND FORKS	ACTIVE	3992
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO I 33	MCVILLE	NELSON	ACTIVE	3993
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO I 34	NIAGARA	GRAND FORKS	ACTIVE	3994
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO I 35	MCVILLE	NELSON	ACTIVE	3994
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO I 36	PEKIN	NELSON	ACTIVE	3995
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO I 37	TOLNA	NELSON	ACTIVE	3995
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO I 38	TOLNA	NELSON	ACTIVE	3996
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO I 39	TOLNA	NELSON	ACTIVE	3996
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO I 40	LAKOTA	NELSON	ACTIVE	3997
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO J 1	BROCKET	RAMSEY	ACTIVE	3997
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO J 41	BROCKET	RAMSEY	ACTIVE	3998
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO J 42	BARTLETT	RAMSEY	ACTIVE	3998
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO J 43	DOYON	RAMSEY	ACTIVE	3999
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO J 44	DOYON	RAMSEY	ACTIVE	4000
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO J 45	DOYON	RAMSEY	ACTIVE	4000
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO J 46	DOYON	RAMSEY	ACTIVE	4001
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO J 47	DOYON	RAMSEY	ACTIVE	4001
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO J 48	BROCKET	RAMSEY	ACTIVE	4002
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO J 49	LANTON	RAMSEY	ACTIVE	4002
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO J 51	LANTON	RAMSEY	ACTIVE	4003
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO K 1	FINLEY	STEELE	ACTIVE	4003
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO K 10	SHARON	GRAND FORKS	ACTIVE	4009
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO K 11	NORTHWOOD	GRAND FORKS	ACTIVE	4004
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO K 2	FINLEY	STEELE	ACTIVE	4004
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO K 3	SHARON	STEELE	ACTIVE	4005
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO K 4	ANETA	NELSON	ACTIVE	4006
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO K 5	ANETA	NELSON	ACTIVE	4006
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO K 6	NORTHWOOD	GRAND FORKS	ACTIVE	4007
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO K 7	PETERSBURG	NELSON	ACTIVE	4007
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO K 8	ANETA	GRAND FORKS	ACTIVE	4008
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO K 9	KEMPTON	GRAND FORKS	ACTIVE	4008
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO L 1	LUVERNE	STEELE	ACTIVE	4009
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO L 11	FINLEY	STEELE	ACTIVE	4010
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO L 12	FINLEY	STEELE	ACTIVE	4010
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO L 13	FINLEY	STEELE	ACTIVE	4011
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO L 14	FINLEY	STEELE	ACTIVE	4012
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO L 15	FINLEY	STEELE	ACTIVE	4012

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY /	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO L 16	HOPE	STEELE	ACTIVE	4013
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO L 17	PILLSBURY	STEELE	ACTIVE	4013
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO L 18	LUVERNE	STEELE	ACTIVE	4014
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO L 19	PILLSBURY	BARNES	ACTIVE	4014
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO L 20	COOPERSTOWN	STEELE	ACTIVE	4015
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO M 1	COLGATE	STEELE	ACTIVE	4015
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO M 21	BUFFALO	CASS	ACTIVE	4016
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO M 22	COLGATE	CASS	ACTIVE	4016
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO M 23	TOWER CITY	CASS	ACTIVE	4017
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO M 24	TOWER CITY	BARNES	ACTIVE	4018
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO M 25	ORISKA	BARNES	ACTIVE	4018
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO M 26	ORISKA	BARNES	ACTIVE	4019
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO M 27	PILLSBURY	BARNES	ACTIVE	4019
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO M 28	VALLEY CITY	BARNES	ACTIVE	4020
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO M 29	PILLSBURY	BARNES	ACTIVE	4020
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO M 30	PILLSBURY	BARNES	ACTIVE	4021
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO M 30	DAZEY	BARNES	ACTIVE	4021
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO M 31	ANETA	GRIGGS	ACTIVE	4022
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO M 32	COOPERSTOWN	GRIGGS	ACTIVE	4022
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO M 33	COOPERSTOWN	GRIGGS	ACTIVE	4023
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO M 34	SHARON	STEELE	ACTIVE	4024
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO M 35	FINLEY	STEELE	ACTIVE	4024
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO M 36	HANNAFORD	GRIGGS	ACTIVE	4025
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO M 37	LUVERNE	BARNES	ACTIVE	4025
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO M 38	COOPERSTOWN	GRIGGS	ACTIVE	4026
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO M 39	HANNAFORD	GRIGGS	ACTIVE	4026
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO M 40	COOPERSTOWN	GRIGGS	ACTIVE	4027
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO 0	COOPERSTOWN	GRIGGS	ACTIVE	4027
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO 0 41	MCVILLE	NELSON	ACTIVE	4028
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO 0 42	KLOTEN	NELSON	ACTIVE	4028
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO 0 43	KLOTEN	NELSON	ACTIVE	4029
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO 0 44	ANETA	STEELE	ACTIVE	4030
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO 0 45	JESSIE	GRIGGS	ACTIVE	4030
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO 0 46	BINFORD	GRIGGS	ACTIVE	4031
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO 0 47	PEKIN	NELSON	ACTIVE	4031
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO 0 48	MCVILLE	NELSON	ACTIVE	4032
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO 0 49	JESSIE	GRIGGS	ACTIVE	4032
GRAND FORKS AF MISSILE SITE NO 0 59	JESSIE	GRIGGS	ACTIVE	4033
GRAND FORKS AIR FORCE BASE	EMERADO	GRAND FORKS	ACTIVE	3941
GRAND FORKS ILS OUTER WPKR ANNEX	EMERADO	GRAND FORKS	ACTIVE	4033
GRAND FORKS RADIO RELAY ANNEX NO 1	LANGDON	CAVALIER	ACTIVE	4033
GRAND FORKS RADIO RELAY ANNEX NO 2	PETERSBURG	NELSON	ACTIVE	4034
GRAND FORKS RADIO RELAY ANNEX NO 3	FINLEY	STEELE	ACTIVE	4034
GRAND FORKS TVDR ANNEX	EMERADO	GRAND FORKS	ACTIVE	4035
GRAND FORKS WASTE ANNEX	EMERADO	GRAND FORKS	ACTIVE	4034
HECTOR FIELD IIR NATIONAL GUARD	FARGO	CASS	ACTIVE	4035

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY <i>v</i>	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
JCHN MOSES VA HENCIPAL HOSPITAL	MINDY	WARD	ACTIVE	4336
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR A 13	KARLSRUHE	MCHEMRY	ACTIVE	4346
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR A 11	KARLSRUHE	MCHEMRY	ACTIVE	4347
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR A 4	BALFOUR	MCHEMRY	ACTIVE	4341
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR A 2	DRAKE	MCHEMRY	ACTIVE	4342
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR A 3	DRAKE	MCHEMRY	ACTIVE	4343
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR A 4	BALFOUR	MCHEMRY	ACTIVE	4343
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR A 5	DRAKE	MCHEMRY	ACTIVE	4344
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR A 6	KIEF	MCHEMRY	ACTIVE	4344
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR A 7	KIEF	MCHEMRY	ACTIVE	4345
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR A 8	KIEF	MCHEMRY	ACTIVE	4345
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR A 9	BERGEN	MCHEMRY	ACTIVE	4346
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR B 13	VELVA	MCHEMRY	ACTIVE	4352
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR B 11	VELVA	MCHEMRY	ACTIVE	4353
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR B 1	RUSO	MCHEMRY	ACTIVE	4347
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR B 2	VELVA	MCHEMRY	ACTIVE	4348
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR B 3	VERENDRYE	MCHEMRY	ACTIVE	4348
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR B 4	VOLTAIPE	MCHEMRY	ACTIVE	4349
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR B 5	KONGSBERG	MCHEMRY	ACTIVE	4349
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR B 6	KONGSBERG	MCHEMRY	ACTIVE	4350
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR B 7	RUSO	MCHEMRY	ACTIVE	4350
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR B 8	BENEDICT	WARD	ACTIVE	4351
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR B 9	BENEDICT	WARD	ACTIVE	4352
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR C 10	BENEDICT	MCLEAN	ACTIVE	4358
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR C 11	BENEDICT	MCLEAN	ACTIVE	4359
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR C 1	BENEDICT	MCLEAN	ACTIVE	4353
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR C 2	RUSO	MCLEAN	ACTIVE	4354
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR C 3	KONGSBERG	MCLEAN	ACTIVE	4354
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR C 4	RUSO	MCLEAN	ACTIVE	4355
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR C 5	TURTLE LAKE	MCLEAN	ACTIVE	4355
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR C 6	TURTLE LAKE	MCLEAN	ACTIVE	4356
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR C 7	COLEHARBOR	MCLEAN	ACTIVE	4356
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR C 8	COLEHARBOR	MCLEAN	ACTIVE	4357
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR C 9	BENEDICT	MCLEAN	ACTIVE	4358
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR D 11	DOUGLAS	WARD	ACTIVE	4364
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR D 11	MAX	WARD	ACTIVE	4365
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR D 1	MAX	MCLEAN	ACTIVE	4359
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR D 2	MAX	WARD	ACTIVE	4360
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR D 3	MAX	WARD	ACTIVE	4360
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR D 4	MAX	MCLEAN	ACTIVE	4361
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR D 5	MAX	MCLEAN	ACTIVE	4361
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR D 6	GARRISON	MCLEAN	ACTIVE	4362
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR D 7	GARRISON	MCLEAN	ACTIVE	4362
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR D 8	GARRISON	MCLEAN	ACTIVE	4363
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR D 9	MAX	MCLEAN	ACTIVE	4364
MINDY AF MISSILE SITE NR E 10	ROSGLEN	MCLEAN	ACTIVE	4370

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY /J	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR E 11	ROSEGLEN	MCLEAN	ACTIVE	4071
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR E 1	EMMETT	MCLEAN	ACTIVE	4065
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR E 2	DOUGLAS	MCLEAN	ACTIVE	4066
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR E 3	GARRISON	MCLEAN	ACTIVE	4066
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR E 4	GARRISON	MCLEAN	ACTIVE	4067
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR E 5	EMMETT	MCLEAN	ACTIVE	4067
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR E 6	EMMETT	MCLEAN	ACTIVE	4068
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR E 7	EMMETT	MCLEAN	ACTIVE	4068
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR E 8	ROSEGLEN	MCLEAN	ACTIVE	4069
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR E 9	ROSEGLEN	MCLEAN	ACTIVE	4070
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR F 11	HAKOTI	MOUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4076
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR F 11	HAKOTI	WARD	ACTIVE	4077
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR F 1	RYDER	WARD	ACTIVE	4071
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR F 2	RYDER	WARD	ACTIVE	4072
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR F 3	RYDER	WARD	ACTIVE	4072
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR F 4	DOUGLAS	WARD	ACTIVE	4073
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR F 5	DOUGLAS	WARD	ACTIVE	4073
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR F 6	RYDER	WARD	ACTIVE	4074
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR F 7	HAKOTI	MCLEAN	ACTIVE	4074
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR F 8	HAKOTI	WARD	ACTIVE	4075
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR F 9	HAKOTI	WARD	ACTIVE	4076
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR G 10	BELDEN	MOUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4082
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR G 11	BLAISBELL	MOUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4083
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR G 1	PLAZA	MOUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4077
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR G 2	PLAZA	MOUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4078
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR G 3	PLAZA	WARD	ACTIVE	4078
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR G 4	PLAZA	WARD	ACTIVE	4079
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR G 5	PLAZA	WARD	ACTIVE	4079
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR G 6	PLAZA	MOUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4080
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR G 7	PLAZA	MOUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4080
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR G 8	PLAZA	MOUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4081
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR G 9	BELDEN	MOUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4082
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR H 10	NEWTOWN	MOUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4086
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR H 11	BELDEN	MOUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4089
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR H 1	PARSHALL	MOUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4083
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR H 2	PARSHALL	MOUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4084
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR H 3	PARSHALL	MOUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4084
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR H 4	WAREK	MOUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4085
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR H 5	PARSHALL	MOUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4085
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR H 6	PARSHALL	MOUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4086
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR H 7	PARSHALL	MOUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4086
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR H 8	PARSHALL	MCLEAN	ACTIVE	4087
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR H 9	NEWTOWN	MOUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4087
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR I 11	LOSTWOOD	MOUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4094
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR I 11	LOSTWOOD	MOUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4095
PINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR I 1	STANLEY	MOUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4089

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY <i>y</i>	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR I 2	PALERMO	NCUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4090
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR I 3	PALERMO	HOUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4090
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR I 4	RELDEN	HOUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4091
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR I 5	STANLEY	HOUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4091
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR I 6	STANLEY	HOUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4092
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR I 7	ROSS	HOUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4092
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR I 8	FOSS	HOUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4093
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR I 9	STANLEY	HOUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4094
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR J 7	TAGUS	HOUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4098
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR J 10	BLAISDELL	HOUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4100
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR J 11	DONNYBROCK	HOUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4101
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR J 1	HARTLAND	WARD	ACTIVE	4095
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR J 2	CARPIO	WARD	ACTIVE	4096
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR J 3	CARPIO	WARD	ACTIVE	4096
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR J 4	BEATHOLD	WARD	ACTIVE	4097
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR J 5	TAGUS	WARD	ACTIVE	4097
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR J 6	TAGUS	HOUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4098
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR J 8	BLAISDELL	HOUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4099
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR J 9	BLAISDELL	HOUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4100
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR K 10	NIobe	BURKE	ACTIVE	4106
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR K 11	KENASTON	WARD	ACTIVE	4107
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR K 1	COULEE	WARD	ACTIVE	4101
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR K 2	KENHARE	WARD	ACTIVE	4102
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR K 3	KENASTON	WARD	ACTIVE	4102
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR K 4	COULEE	WARD	ACTIVE	4103
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR K 5	HOUNTRAIL	HOUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4103
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR K 6	COULEE	HOUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4104
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR K 7	LOSTWOOD	HOUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4104
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR K 8	LOSTWOOD	HOUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4105
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR K 9	LOSTWOOD	HOUNTRAIL	ACTIVE	4106
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR L 10	FLAXTON	BURKE	ACTIVE	4112
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR L 11	FLAXTON	BURKE	ACTIVE	4113
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR L 1	BOWBELLS	BURKE	ACTIVE	4107
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR L 2	NORTHGATE	BURKE	ACTIVE	4108
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR L 3	BOWBELLS	BURKE	ACTIVE	4108
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR L 4	BOWBELLS	BURKE	ACTIVE	4109
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR L 5	KENHARE	WARD	ACTIVE	4109
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR L 6	NIobe	BURKE	ACTIVE	4110
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR L 7	COTEAU	BURKE	ACTIVE	4110
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR L 8	COTEAU	BURKE	ACTIVE	4111
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR L 9	COTEAU	BURKE	ACTIVE	4112
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR M 10	NOEMA	RENVILLE	ACTIVE	4119
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR M 11	TOLLEY	RENVILLE	ACTIVE	4120
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR M 1	TOLLEY	WARD	ACTIVE	4114
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR M 2	TOLLEY	RENVILLE	ACTIVE	4115
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR M 3	GREEN	RENVILLE	ACTIVE	4115

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY <i>y</i>	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR M 4	GRAND	RENVILLE	ACTIVE	4116
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR M 5	DONNYBROOK	RENVILLE	ACTIVE	4117
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR M 6	CARPIO	RENVILLE	ACTIVE	4117
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR M 7	DONNYBROOK	RENVILLE	ACTIVE	4118
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR M 8	KENMARE	WARD	ACTIVE	4118
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR M 9	KENMARE	WARD	ACTIVE	4119
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR N 10	TOLLEY	RENVILLE	ACTIVE	4125
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR N 11	LORAIN	RENVILLE	ACTIVE	4126
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR N 1	MOHALL	RENVILLE	ACTIVE	4120
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR N 2	LORAIN	RENVILLE	ACTIVE	4121
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR N 3	LORAIN	RENVILLE	ACTIVE	4121
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR N 4	MOHALL	RENVILLE	ACTIVE	4122
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR N 5	LANSFORD	BOTTINEAU	ACTIVE	4122
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR N 6	MOHALL	RENVILLE	ACTIVE	4123
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR N 7	LANSFORD	RENVILLE	ACTIVE	4123
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR N 8	MOHALL	RENVILLE	ACTIVE	4124
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR N 9	TOLLEY	RENVILLE	ACTIVE	4125
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR O 10	ANTLER	BOTTINEAU	ACTIVE	4131
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR O 11	ANTLER	BOTTINEAU	ACTIVE	4132
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR O 1	ANTLER	BOTTINEAU	ACTIVE	4126
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR O 2	ANTLER	BOTTINEAU	ACTIVE	4127
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR O 3	ANTLER	BOTTINEAU	ACTIVE	4127
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR O 4	MAXBASS	BOTTINEAU	ACTIVE	4128
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR O 5	MAXBASS	BOTTINEAU	ACTIVE	4128
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR O 6	LANSFORD	BOTTINEAU	ACTIVE	4129
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR O 7	MOHALL	BOTTINEAU	ACTIVE	4129
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR O 8	MOHALL	BOTTINEAU	ACTIVE	4130
MINOT AF MISSILE SITE NR O 9	ANTLER	BOTTINEAU	ACTIVE	4131
MINOT AIR FORCE BASE	MINOT	WARD	ACTIVE	4037
MINOT AIR FORCE STATION 2 20	MINOT	WARD	ACTIVE	4040
MINOT ILS MIDDLE MARKER ANNEX	MINOT	WARD	ACTIVE	4041
MINOT ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	MINOT	WARD	ACTIVE	4113
MINOT RECREATIONAL ANNEX	RIVERDALE	MCLEAN	ACTIVE	4113
MINOT TVOR ANNEX OHIO	MINOT	WARD	ACTIVE	4114
AIR FORCE PLANT NO 27	TOLEDO	LUCAS	ACTIVE	4132
AIR FORCE PLANT NO 36	EVANCALE	HAMILTON	ACTIVE	4133
AIR FORCE PLANT NO 47	CLEVELAND	CUYAHOGA	ACTIVE	4134
BLUE ASH ANG STATION	BLUE ASH	HAMILTON	ACTIVE	4135
CAMP FERRY ANG STATION	PORT CLINTON	ODAWA	ACTIVE	4137
CELESTIAL GUIDANCE RESEARCH SITE	YELLOW SPRINGS	GREENE	ACTIVE	4135
CINCINNATI AF PCL RETAIL DIST STATION	CINCINNATI	HAMILTON	ACTIVE	4136
CLINTON COUNTY AIR FORCE BASE	WILMINGTON	CLINTON	EXCESS	4137
CENTILE AIR FORCE STATION	DAYTON	MONTGOMERY	ACTIVE	4138
JANESTOWN ROAD ANNEX	JANESTOWN	GREENE	ACTIVE	4139
LOCKBOURNE ILS MIDDLE MARKER ANNEX NO 2	GROVEPORT	FRANKLIN	ACTIVE	4142

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY ¹	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
LOCKPORT ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX NO 2	PRICE	FRANKLIN	ACTIVE	4143
MANSFIELD LHM AIRPORT ING	MANSFIELD	PICHLAND	ACTIVE	4143
NEWARK IIR FORCE STATION	HEATH	LICKING	ACTIVE	4145
PICKENBROKER AIR FORCE BASE	LOCKEDOURNE	FRANKLIN	ACTIVE	4140
SPRINGFIELD MUNICIPAL AIRPORT ANG	SPRINGFIELD	CLARK	ACTIVE	4146
SULPHUR GROVE MISSILE TRACKING ANNEX	SULPHUR GROVE	MONTGOMERY	ACTIVE	4147
TOLEDO EXPRESS AIRPORT ANG	SWANTON	FULTON	ACTIVE	4147
WRIGHT PATT COMM FACILITY ANNEX NO 1	DAYTON	MONTGOMERY	ACTIVE	4151
WRIGHT PATT COMM FACILITY ANNEX NO 2	DAYTON	GREENE	ACTIVE	4152
WRIGHT PATT COMM FACILITY ANNEX NO 4	YELLOW SPRINGS	GREENE	ACTIVE	4152
WRIGHT PATT COMM FLIGHT TEST ANNEX	FAIRBORN	GREENE	ACTIVE	4153
WRIGHT PATT ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	ENOK	CLARK	ACTIVE	4153
WRIGHT PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE	FAIRBORN	GREENE	ACTIVE	4148
YOUNGSTOWN MUNICIPAL AIRPORT	VIENNA	TRUMBULL	ACTIVE	4153
ZANESVILLE ANG STATION	ZANESVILLE	HUSKINGUP	ACTIVE	4155
OKLAHOMA				
AIR FORCE PLANT NO 3	TULSA	TULSA	ACTIVE	4156
ALTUS AIR FORCE BASE	ALTUS	JACKSON	ACTIVE	4157
ALTUS COMM ANNEX RECEIVER	ALTUS	JACKSON	ACTIVE	4160
ALTUS ILS MIDDLE MARKER ANNEX	ALTUS	JACKSON	ACTIVE	4160
ALTUS ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	ALTUS	JACKSON	ACTIVE	4160
ALTUS TVOR ANNEX	ALTUS	JACKSON	ACTIVE	4161
CLINTON SHEPHERD AIRPORT	BURNS FLAT	NASHITA	EXCESS	4161
FREDERICK MUNICIPAL AIRPORT	FREDRICK	TILLMAN	ACTIVE	4162
KEGELMAN AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD	JET	ALFALFA	ACTIVE	4162
KEGELMAN WATER SYSTEM ANNEX	JET	ALFALFA	ACTIVE	4163
OKLAHOMA CITY AIR FORCE STATION Z 52	MIDWEST CITY	OKLAHOMA	ACTIVE	4164
TINKER AIR FORCE BASE	MIDWEST CITY	OKLAHOMA	ACTIVE	4165
TINKER ILS MIDDLE MARKER ANNEX	MIDWEST CITY	OKLAHOMA	ACTIVE	4166
TINKER ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	MOORE	CLEVELAND	ACTIVE	4166
TINKER TACAN ANNEX	OKLAHOMA CITY	OKLAHOMA	ACTIVE	4166
TINKER TRAINING ANNEX	MIDWEST CITY	OKLAHOMA	ACTIVE	4165
TINKER WASTE ANNEX	MIDWEST CITY	OKLAHOMA	ACTIVE	4165
TULSA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	TULSA	TULSA	ACTIVE	4169
VANCE AIR FORCE BASE	ENID	GARFIELD	ACTIVE	4170
VANCE ILS MIDDLE MARKER ANNEX NO 2	WAUKOMIS	GARFIELD	ACTIVE	4172
VANCE ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	WAUKOMIS	GARFIELD	ACTIVE	4173
VANCE TRAINING ANNEX	ENID	GARFIELD	ACTIVE	4174
VANCE TRAINING ANNEX (GCA)	HENNESSEY	KINGFISHER	ACTIVE	4173
WILL ROGERS WORLD AIRPORT	OKLAHOMA CITY	OKLAHOMA	ACTIVE	4174
OREGON				
ADAIR AIR FORCE STATION	CORVALLIS	BENTON	EXCESS	4175
KEND AIR FORCE STATION Z 180	KEND	KLAMATH	ACTIVE	4175
KEND WATER SYSTEM ANNEX	KEND	KLAMATH	ACTIVE	4177
KINGSLEY FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	KLAMATH FALLS	KLAMATH	ACTIVE	4177
KINGSLEY FIELD	KLAMATH FALLS	KLAMATH	ACTIVE	4178

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY <i>v</i>	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
KINGSLEY FIRING RANGE ANNEX	KLAMATH FALLS	KLAMATH	ACTIVE	4180
KINGSLEY ILS MIDDLE MARKER ANNEX	KLAMATH FALLS	KLAMATH	ACTIVE	4180
MCUNT HEBD AIR FORCE STATION Z 100	HEBO	YAMHILL	ACTIVE	4180
MCUNT HEBD COMH FACILITY ANNEX NO 2	HEBO	TILLAMOOK	ACTIVE	4182
MCUNT HEBD COMMUNICATIONS ANNEX NR 3	HEBO	YAMHILL	ACTIVE	4182
MCUNT HEBD COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY	HEBO	TILLAMOOK	ACTIVE	4183
MCUNT HEBD FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	HEBO	TILLAMOOK	ACTIVE	4183
MCUNT HEBD WATER ANNEX NR 3	HEBO	YAMHILL	ACTIVE	4184
MCUNT HEBD WATER SYSTEM ANNEX NO 1	HEBO	TILLAMOOK	ACTIVE	4183
MCUNT HEBD WATER SYSTEM ANNEX NO 2	HEBO	TILLAMOOK	ACTIVE	4184
NORTH BEND AIR FORCE STATION Z 12	NORTH BEND	COOS	ACTIVE	4184
NORTH BEND COMMUNICATION FACILITY ANNEX	LAKE SIDE	COOS	ACTIVE	4185
NORTH BEND FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	NORTH BEND	COOS	ACTIVE	4186
NORTH BEND WATER SYSTEM ANNEX	NORTH BEND	COOS	ACTIVE	4187
PORTLAND INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	PORTLAND	MULTNOMAH	ACTIVE	4187
RICHLAND SEISMOLOGICAL RESEARCH SITE PENNSYLVANIA	RICHLAND	BAKER	ACTIVE	4189
BENTON AIR FORCE STATION Z 30	RED ROCK	SULLIVAN	EXCESS	4190
BENTON COMMUNICATION FACILITY ANNEX	RED ROCK	SULLIVAN	EXCESS	4191
GREATER PITTSBURGH ANG BASE	CORAPOLIS	ALLEGHENY	ACTIVE	4191
GREATER PITTSBURGH INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	CORAPOLIS	ALLEGHENY	ACTIVE	4192
HARRISBURG INTERNATIONAL APT OLMSTED FLD	MIDDLETOWN	DAUPHIN	ACTIVE	4194
INDIANACON GAP ANG STATION	LICKDALE	LEGANON	ACTIVE	4194
PHILADELPHIA IAP COMH STN (ANG)	PHILADELPHIA	PHILADELPHIA	ACTIVE	4195
STATE COLLEGE ANG STATION	STATE COLLEGE	CENTRE	ACTIVE	4196
WILLOW GROVE AIR RESERVE FACILITY	HATBORO	MONTGOMERY	ACTIVE	4196
WYOMING VALLEY AIR RESERVE CENTER RMCDE ISLAND		WYOMING	ACTIVE	4197
CRANSTON ANG STATION	CRANSTON	PROVIDENCE	ACTIVE	4198
NORTH KINGSTOWN ANG STATION	NORTH KINGSTOWN	WASHINGTON	ACTIVE	4198
NORTH SMITHFIELD ANG STATION	SLATERSVILLE	PROVIDENCE	ACTIVE	4199
THEODORE F GREEN MUNICIPAL AIRPORT SOUTH CAROLINA	WARWICK	KENT	ACTIVE	4200
AIKEN AIR FORCE STATION Z 159	AIKEN	AIKEN	EXCESS	4201
CHARLESTON AF POL RETAIL DIST STATION	NORTH CHARLESTON	BERKELEY	ACTIVE	4205
CHARLESTON AIR FORCE BASE	CHARLESTON	CHARLESTON	ACTIVE	4202
HODGE LODGE LODGE RECREATION ANNEX	MONCKS CORNER	BERKELEY	ACTIVE	4205
MCENTINE AIR NATIONAL GUARD BASE	EASTOVER	RICHLAND	ACTIVE	4206
MYRTLE BEACH AIR FORCE BASE	MYRTLE BEACH	HORRY	ACTIVE	4208
MYRTLE BEACH ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	CONWAY	HORRY	ACTIVE	4210
MYRTLE BEACH RADIO BEACON ANNEX	CONWAY	HORRY	ACTIVE	4210
NO CHARLESTON AIR FORCE STATION Z 113	NO CHARLESTON	CHARLESTON	ACTIVE	4210
NORTH AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD	NORTH	ORANGEBURG	ACTIVE	4212
NORTH CHARLESTON COMH FACILITY ANNEX	NORTH CHARLESTON	CHARLESTON	ACTIVE	4212
PCINSETT AIR FORCE RANGE	WEDGEFIELD	SUMTER	ACTIVE	4213
SHAW AIR FORCE BASE	SUMTER	SUMTER	ACTIVE	4213

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY \downarrow	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
SHAW MIDDLE MARKER ANNEX	SUNTEP	SUNTEP	ACTIVE	4215
SHAW OUTER MARKER ANNEX	WEDGEFIELD	SUNTER	ACTIVE	4217
SHAW TACAN ANNEX	DALZELL	SUNTER	ACTIVE	4216
WATERES RECREATIONAL ANNEX SOUTH DAKOTA	CANDEN	KERSHAW	ACTIVE	4216
RADLANES ATP FORCE RANGE	SCENIC	SHANNON	EXCESS	4217
ELLSWORTH ACADEMIC ANNEX	BOX ELDER	PENNINGTON	ACTIVE	4220
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE A 1*	CREIGHTON	PENNINGTON	ACTIVE	4229
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE A 11	BILLSBURG	PENNINGTON	ACTIVE	4230
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE A 1	CREIGHTON	PENNINGTON	ACTIVE	4225
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE A 2	HARTLEY	HARCON	ACTIVE	4225
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE A 3	HARTLEY	HARCON	ACTIVE	4226
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE A 4	HARTLEY	HARCON	ACTIVE	4226
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE A 5	HARTLEY	HARCON	ACTIVE	4227
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE A 6	CREIGHTON	PENNINGTON	ACTIVE	4227
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE A 7	GRINDSTONE	PENNINGTON	ACTIVE	4228
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE A 8	WALL	PENNINGTON	ACTIVE	4228
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE A 9	CREIGHTON	PENNINGTON	ACTIVE	4229
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE 313	WASTA	PENNINGTON	ACTIVE	4235
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE B 11	WALL	PENNINGTON	ACTIVE	4235
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE B 1	WALL	PENNINGTON	ACTIVE	4230
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE B 2	WALL	PENNINGTON	ACTIVE	4231
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE B 3	WALL	PENNINGTON	ACTIVE	4231
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE B 4	WALL	PENNINGTON	ACTIVE	4232
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE B 5	WALL	PENNINGTON	ACTIVE	4232
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE B 6	WALL	PENNINGTON	ACTIVE	4233
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE B 7	WALL	PENNINGTON	ACTIVE	4233
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE B 8	WALL	PENNINGTON	ACTIVE	4234
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE B 9	WASTA	PENNINGTON	ACTIVE	4234
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE C1	ELBON	HARCON	ACTIVE	4236
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE C 1*	GRINDSTONE	HARCON	ACTIVE	4240
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE C 11	BILLSBURG	HARCON	ACTIVE	4241
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE C 2	BILLSBURG	HARCON	ACTIVE	4236
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE C 3	PHILIP	HARCON	ACTIVE	4237
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE C 4	PHILIP	HARCON	ACTIVE	4237
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE C 5	PHILLIP	HARCON	ACTIVE	4238
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE C 6	COTTONWOOD	JACKSON	ACTIVE	4238
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE C 7	PHILLIP	HARCON	ACTIVE	4239
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE C 8	PHILLIP	HARCON	ACTIVE	4239
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE C 9	COTTONWOOD	HARCON	ACTIVE	4240
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE D1	CACTUS FLAT	JACKSON	ACTIVE	4241
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE D3	COTTONWOOD	JACKSON	ACTIVE	4242
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE D 11	WALL	PENNINGTON	ACTIVE	4246
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE D 11	WALL	PENNINGTON	ACTIVE	4246
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE D 2	COTTONWOOD	HARCON	ACTIVE	4242
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE D 4	COTTONWOOD	JACKSON	ACTIVE	4243

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY <i>y</i>	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE D 5	KADOKA	JACKSON	ACTIVE	4243
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE D 6	KADOKA	JACKSON	ACTIVE	4244
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE D 7	NALL	PENNINGTON	ACTIVE	4244
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE D 8	NALL	PENNINGTON	ACTIVE	4245
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE D 9	QUINN	PENNINGTON	ACTIVE	4245
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE E 1*	PHILLIP	JACKSON	ACTIVE	4251
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE E 11	PHILLIP	HAAKON	ACTIVE	4252
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE E 1	KADOKA	JACKSON	ACTIVE	4247
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE E 2	PHILIP	HAAKON	ACTIVE	4247
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE E 3	KADOKA	JACKSON	ACTIVE	4248
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE E 4	KADOKA	JACKSON	ACTIVE	4248
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE E 5	KADOKA	JACKSON	ACTIVE	4249
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE E 6	KADOKA	JACKSON	ACTIVE	4249
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE E 7	CACTUS FLATS	JACKSON	ACTIVE	4250
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE E 8	KADOKA	JACKSON	ACTIVE	4250
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE E 9	PHILLIP	JACKSON	ACTIVE	4251
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE F2	CEDAR CANYON	PERKINS	ACTIVE	4253
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE F5	HAURINE	HEADE	ACTIVE	4254
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE F 1*	HUD BUTTE	HEADE	ACTIVE	4257
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE F 11	HUD BUTTE	HEADE	ACTIVE	4257
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE F 1	HUD BUTTE	HEADE	ACTIVE	4252
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE F 3	HUD BUTTE	HEADE	ACTIVE	4253
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE F 4	HAURINE	HEADE	ACTIVE	4254
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE F 6	HUD BUTTE	HEADE	ACTIVE	4255
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE F 7	HAURINE	HEADE	ACTIVE	4255
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE F 8	HUD BUTTE	HEADE	ACTIVE	4256
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE F 9	HUD BUTTE	HEADE	ACTIVE	4256
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE G3	RED OHL	HEADE	ACTIVE	4259
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE G7	FAIRPOINT	HEADE	ACTIVE	4261
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE G 10	FAIRPOINT	HEADE	ACTIVE	4262
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE G 11	STONEVILLE	HEADE	ACTIVE	4263
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE G 1	UNION CENTER	HEADE	ACTIVE	4268
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE G 2	UNION CENTER	HEADE	ACTIVE	4258
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE G 4	UNION CENTER	HEADE	ACTIVE	4259
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE G 5	UNION CENTER	HEADE	ACTIVE	4260
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE G 6	UNION CENTER	HEADE	ACTIVE	4260
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE G 8	UNION CENTER	HEADE	ACTIVE	4261
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE G 9	UNION CENTER	HEADE	ACTIVE	4262
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE H7	HAYDRAM	HEADE	ACTIVE	4266
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE H 1*	UNION CENTER	HEADE	ACTIVE	4268
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE H 11	UNION CENTER	HEADE	ACTIVE	4268
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE H 1	UNION CENTER	HEADE	ACTIVE	4263
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE H 2	UNION CENTER	HEADE	ACTIVE	4264
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE H 3	UNION CENTER	HEADE	ACTIVE	4264
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE H 4	UNION CENTER	HEADE	ACTIVE	4265
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE H 5	UNION CENTER	HEADE	ACTIVE	4265

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY <i>V</i>	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE H 6	UNION CENTER	NEADE	ACTIVE	4266
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE H 4	HEREFORD	MEADE	ACTIVE	4267
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE H 9	HEREFORD	MEADE	ACTIVE	4267
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE I11	MARCUS	MEADE	ACTIVE	4274
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE I5	HOWES	MEADE	ACTIVE	4271
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE I 10	UNION CENTER	MEADE	ACTIVE	4273
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE I 1	HOWES	MEADE	ACTIVE	4269
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE I 2	HOWES	MEADE	ACTIVE	4269
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE I 3	HOWES	MEADE	ACTIVE	4270
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE I 4	HOWES	MEADE	ACTIVE	4270
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE I 6	HOWES	MEADE	ACTIVE	4271
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE I 7	UNION CENTER	MEADE	ACTIVE	4272
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE I 8	UNION CENTER	MEADE	ACTIVE	4272
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE I 9	UNION CENTER	MEADE	ACTIVE	4273
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE J1	ADVANCE	MEADE	ACTIVE	4274
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE J5	ADVANCE	MEADE	ACTIVE	4276
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE J6	ADVANCE	MEADE	ACTIVE	4277
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE J 17	FAITH	MEADE	ACTIVE	4279
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE J 11	FAITH	MEADE	ACTIVE	4276
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE J 2	FAITH	MEADE	ACTIVE	4275
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE J 3	FAITH	MEADE	ACTIVE	4275
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE J 4	FAITH	MEADE	ACTIVE	4276
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE J 7	COOPER	MEADE	ACTIVE	4277
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE J 8	ADVANCE	MEADE	ACTIVE	4278
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE J 9	FAITH	MEADE	ACTIVE	4278
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE K1	SPEARFISH	LAWRENCE	ACTIVE	4280
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE K8	SPEARFISH	LAWRENCE	ACTIVE	4283
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE K 17	BEULAH	BUTTE	ACTIVE	4284
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE K 11	BELLE FOURCHE	BUTTE	ACTIVE	4285
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE K 2	BELL FOURCHE	BUTTE	ACTIVE	4280
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE K 3	ST ONGE	BUTTE	ACTIVE	4281
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE K 4	ST ONGE	LAWRENCE	ACTIVE	4281
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE K 5	STURGIS	LAWRENCE	ACTIVE	4282
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE K 6	WHITWOOD	LAWRENCE	ACTIVE	4282
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE K 7	SPEARFISH	LAWRENCE	ACTIVE	4283
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE K 9	BEULAH	LAWRENCE	ACTIVE	4284
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE L11	VALE	BUTTE	ACTIVE	4290
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE L8	VALE	MEADE	ACTIVE	4289
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE L 17	VALE	MEADE	ACTIVE	4290
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE L 1	VALE	MEADE	ACTIVE	4285
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE L 2	VALE	BUTTE	ACTIVE	4286
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE L 3	VALE	MEADE	ACTIVE	4286
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE L 4	STURGIS	MEADE	ACTIVE	4287
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE L 5	STURGIS	MEADE	ACTIVE	4287
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE L 6	STURGIS	MEADE	ACTIVE	4288
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE L 7	STURGIS	LAWRENCE	ACTIVE	4288

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY <i>y</i>	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE L 9	NEWELL	BUTTE	ACTIVE	4289
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE M1	BELLE FOURCHE	BUTTE	ACTIVE	4295
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE M11	BELLE FOURCHE	BUTTE	ACTIVE	4296
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE M1	BELLE FOURCHE	BUTTE	ACTIVE	4291
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE M2	BELLE FOURCHE	BUTTE	ACTIVE	4291
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE M3	BELLE FOURCHE	BUTTE	ACTIVE	4292
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE M4	BELLE FOURCHE	BUTTE	ACTIVE	4292
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE M5	BELLE FOURCHE	BUTTE	ACTIVE	4293
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE M6	BELLE FOURCHE	BUTTE	ACTIVE	4293
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE M7	BELLE FOURCHE	BUTTE	ACTIVE	4294
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE M8	BELLE FOURCHE	BUTTE	ACTIVE	4294
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE M9	BELLE FOURCHE	BUTTE	ACTIVE	4295
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE M10	ARPAN	BUTTE	ACTIVE	4301
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE M11	ARPAN	BUTTE	ACTIVE	4301
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE N1	NEWELL	BUTTE	ACTIVE	4296
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE N2	CASTLE ROCK	BUTTE	ACTIVE	4297
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE N4	NEWELL	BUTTE	ACTIVE	4298
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE N6	NEWELL	BUTTE	ACTIVE	4299
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE N7	FRUITDALE	BUTTE	ACTIVE	4299
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE N8	ARPAN	BUTTE	ACTIVE	4300
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE N 3	NEWELL	BUTTE	ACTIVE	4297
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE N 5	NEWELL	BUTTE	ACTIVE	4298
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE N 9	NEWELL	BUTTE	ACTIVE	4300
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE NO 2	HERMOSA	CUSTER	INACTIVE	4224
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE NO 3	STURGIS	MEADE	INACTIVE	4224
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE O11	CASTLE ROCK	BUTTE	ACTIVE	4307
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE O1	CASTLE ROCK	BUTTE	ACTIVE	4302
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE O2	HUD BUTTE	BUTTE	ACTIVE	4302
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE O3	HUD BUTTE	BUTTE	ACTIVE	4303
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE O5	SULPHUR	BUTTE	ACTIVE	4304
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE O6	NEWELL	BUTTE	ACTIVE	4304
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE O7	NEWELL	BUTTE	ACTIVE	4305
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE O8	NEWELL	BUTTE	ACTIVE	4305
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE O9	CASTLE ROCK	BUTTE	ACTIVE	4306
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE O 10	NEWELL	BUTTE	ACTIVE	4306
ELLSWORTH AF MISSILE SITE O 4	HUD BUTTE	BUTTE	ACTIVE	4303
ELLSWORTH ATR FORCE BASE	BOX ELDER	PENNINGTON	ACTIVE	4210
ELLSWORTH ATR FORCE MISSILE SITE NO 1	WICKSVILLE	PENNINGTON	INACTIVE	4223
ELLSWORTH COMM ANNEX TRANSMITTER	BOX ELDER	MEADE	ACTIVE	4221
ELLSWORTH FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX NR 2	BOX ELDER	MEADE	ACTIVE	4221
ELLSWORTH FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX NR 3	BOX ELDER	PENNINGTON	ACTIVE	4222
ELLSWORTH FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX NR 4	RAPID CITY	MEADE	ACTIVE	4222
ELLSWORTH ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	BOX ELDER	PENNINGTON	ACTIVE	4307
ELLSWORTH LIGHT ANNEX NR 1 SOUTH	BOX ELDER	PENNINGTON	INACTIVE	4221
ELLSWORTH RADIO RELAY ANNEX	LEAD	LAWRENCE	ACTIVE	4308
ELLSWORTH RADIO RELAY ANNEX NO 2	LEAD	LAWRENCE	ACTIVE	4308

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY //	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
ELLSWORTH RADIO RELAY ANNEX NO 3	ST ONGE	LAWRENCE	ACTIVE	4309
ELLSWORTH RADIO RELAY ANNEX NO 4	PHILIP	JACKSON	ACTIVE	4309
ELLSWORTH RADIO RELAY ANNEX NO 5	RAPID CITY	PENNINGTON	ACTIVE	4309
ELLSWORTH RADIO RELAY ANNEX NO 6	WALL	PENNINGTON	ACTIVE	4309
ELLSWORTH TVOR ANNEX	BOX ELDER	PENNINGTON	ACTIVE	4309
JOE FOSS FIELD ANG	SIOUX FALLS	MINNEHAMA	ACTIVE	4310
PICKSTOWN AIR FORCE STATION Z 134	LAKE ANDES	CHARLES MIX	EXCESS	4311
PICKSTOWN COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY ANNEX TENNESSEE	LAKE ANDES	CHARLES MIX	EXCESS	4311
ALCOA AIR NATIONAL GUARD STATION	ALCOA	BLOUNT	ACTIVE	4312
ARNOLD ENGINEERING DEVELOP CENT	MANCHESTER	COFFEE	ACTIVE	4312
LOVELL FIELD AIR NATIONAL GUARD	CHATTANOOGA	HAMILTON	ACTIVE	4315
POGHEE TYSON AIRPORT	ALCOA	BLOUNT	ACTIVE	4316
MEMPHIS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	OAKVILLE	SHELBY	ACTIVE	4317
NASHVILLE METROPOLITAN AIRPORT TEXAS	NASHVILLE	DAVIDSON	ACTIVE	4314
AIR FORCE PLANT NO 4	FT WORTH	TARRANT	ACTIVE	4319
BARKSDALE COMMUNICATIONS ANNEX	DAINGERFIELD	MORRIS	EXCESS	4320
BERGSTROM AIR FORCE BASE	AUSTIN	TRAVIS	ACTIVE	4320
BERGSTROM COMM ANNEX TRANSMITTER	AUSTIN	TRAVIS	ACTIVE	4323
BERGSTROM ILS MIDDLE MARKER ANNEX	AUSTIN	TRAVIS	ACTIVE	4323
BERGSTROM ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	AUSTIN	TRAVIS	ACTIVE	4324
BERGSTROM RECREATION ANNEX	SPICEWOOD	TRAVIS	ACTIVE	4322
BROOKS AIR FORCE BASE	SAN ANTONIO	BEXAR	ACTIVE	4324
BROOKS HOMES FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	SAN ANTONIO	BEXAR	ACTIVE	4326
CANYON LAKE RECREATION ANNEX	CANYON CITY	COMAL	ACTIVE	4327
CARSWELL AIR FORCE BASE	FORT WORTH	TARRANT	ACTIVE	4327
CARSWELL AMMUNITION STORAGE ANNEX	FORT WORTH	TARRANT	ACTIVE	4330
CARSWELL COMMUNICATIONS ANNEX RECEIVER	FORT WORTH	TARRANT	ACTIVE	4331
CARSWELL ILS MIDDLE MARKER ANNEX	WHITE SETTLEMENT	TARRANT	ACTIVE	4331
CARSWELL ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	BENBROOK	TARRANT	ACTIVE	4332
CARSWELL LIGHT ANNEX NO2	FORT WORTH	TARRANT	ACTIVE	4331
CARSWELL STORAGE ANNEX	FORT WORTH	TARRANT	ACTIVE	4332
CASTROVILLE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT	CASTROVILLE	MEDINA	ACTIVE	4332
COLORADO CITY AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD	COLORADO CITY	MITCHELL	ACTIVE	4333
DYESS AIR FORCE BASE	ABILENE	TAYLOR	ACTIVE	4335
DYESS COMMUNICATION ANNEX REC	TYE	TAYLOR	ACTIVE	4337
DYESS COMMUNICATION ANNEX TRANS	TYE	TAYLOR	ACTIVE	4337
DYESS ILS MIDDLE MARKER ANNEX	TYE	TAYLOR	ACTIVE	4338
DYESS ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	VIEW	TAYLOR	ACTIVE	4338
DYESS SMALL ARMS RANGE ANNEX	VIEW	TAYLOR	ACTIVE	4337
EAGLE PASS AUXILIARY FIELD	QUEMADA	HAVERICK	ACTIVE	4338
EL PASO RADAR SITE	EL PASO	EL PASO	ACTIVE	4339
ELLINGTON AIR FORCE BASE	GENOA	HARRIS	EXCESS	4340
ELLINGTON MIDDLE MARKER ANNEX	HOUSTON	HARRIS	EXCESS	4342
FT WORTH AIR RESERVE CENTER	FORT WORTH	TARRANT	EXCESS	4343

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY <i>v</i>	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
GAPLAND ANG STATION	GARLAND	DALLAS	ACTIVE	4343
GOODFELLOW AIR FORCE BASE	SAN ANGELO	TOM GREEN	ACTIVE	4343
GOODFELLOW RECREATION ANNEX NO 1	SAN ANGELO	TOM GREEN	ACTIVE	4345
GOODFELLOW WATER SYSTEM ANNEX NO 2	SAN ANGELO	TOM GREEN	ACTIVE	4346
HONDO MUNICIPAL AIRPORT	HONDO	MEDINA	ACTIVE	4347
KELLY ADMINISTRATIVE ANNEX	HARLINGEN	CAMERON	ACTIVE	4346
KELLY AIR FORCE BASE	SAN ANTONIO	BEXAR	ACTIVE	4347
KELLY ILS MIDDLE MARKER ANNEX	SAN ANTONIO	BEXAR	ACTIVE	4350
KELLY ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	SAN ANTONIO	BEXAR	ACTIVE	4350
KELLY RADAR REFLECTOR ANNEX	BRACKETVILLE	KINNEY	ACTIVE	4351
KELLY TACOM ANNEX	SAN ANTONIO	BEXAR	ACTIVE	4351
KELLY WFO ANNEX	MELOTES	BEXAR	ACTIVE	4351
LA PORTE ENG STATION	LA PORTE	HARRIS	ACTIVE	4352
LACKLAND 51F FORCE BASE	SAN ANTONIO	BEXAR	ACTIVE	4353
LACKLAND TRAINING ANNEX	SAN ANTONIO	BEXAR	ACTIVE	4355
LAREDO 31F FORCE BASE	LAREDO	WEBB	EXCESS	4357
LAREDO TRACKING SITE	LAREDO	WEBB	EXCESS	4358
LAUGHLIN 31F FORCE BASE	DEL RIO	VAL VERDE	ACTIVE	4359
LAUGHLIN ILS LOCALIZER ANNEX	DEL RIO	VAL VERDE	ACTIVE	4361
LAUGHLIN ILS MIDDLE MARKER ANNEX	DEL RIO	VAL VERDE	ACTIVE	4362
LAUGHLIN RECREATION ANNEX	DEL RIO	VAL VERDE	ACTIVE	4362
LAUGHLIN STORAGE ANNEX	EAGLE PASS	HAVERTICK	ACTIVE	4339
LAUGHLIN TRAINING ANNEX (SCA)	BRACKETVILLE	KINNEY	ACTIVE	4361
MATAGORDA 41R FORCE RANGE	PORT OCONNOR	CALHOUN	ACTIVE	4363
MATAGORDA ISLAND DOCK ANNEX	PORT OCONNOR	CALHOUN	ACTIVE	4362
NEDERLAND ANG STATION	NEDERLAND	JEFFERSON	ACTIVE	4365
ODESSA 44RP SITE	ANDREWS	GAINES	ACTIVE	4365
CILTON MISSILE TRACKING SITE	CILTON	WEBB	ACTIVE	4365
RANDOLPH 41F FORCE BASE	UNIVERSAL CITY	BEXAR	ACTIVE	4366
RANDOLPH COMM FACILITY ANNEX NO 1	UNIVERSAL CITY	BEXAR	ACTIVE	4366
RANDOLPH ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	CONVERSE	BEXAR	ACTIVE	4369
RANDOLPH WASTE ANNEX	SHERTZ	GUADALUPE	ACTIVE	4369
REESE AF AUXILIARY FIELD	BROWNFIELD	TERRY	ACTIVE	4369
REESE AIR FORCE BASE	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK	ACTIVE	4370
REESE HELICOPTER LANDING ANNEX	LUBBOCK	LUBBOCK	EXCESS	4372
REESE TRAINING ANNEX	SHYER	HOCKLEY	ACTIVE	4373
SAN ANTONIO AIR FORCE STATION	SAN ANTONIO	BEXAR	ACTIVE	4373
SEGUIN 41F FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD	SEGUIN	GUADALUPE	ACTIVE	4374
SHEPPARD 41F FORCE BASE	WICHITA FALLS	WICHITA	ACTIVE	4374
SHEPPARD RECREATIONAL ANNEX	GORDONVILLE	GRAYSON	ACTIVE	4377
SHEPPARD SMALL ARMS RANGE ANNEX	TOHA PARK	WICHITA	ACTIVE	4377
US NAVAL AIR STATION DALLAS	GRAND PRAIRIE	DALLAS	ACTIVE	4334
WEBB AIR FORCE BASE	RIG SPRING	HOWARD	ACTIVE	4378
WEBB ILS MIDDLE MARKER ANNEX	RIG SPRING	HOWARD	ACTIVE	4380
WEBB TRAINING ANNEX	STANTON	MARTIN	ACTIVE	4380

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
UTAH				
AIR FORCE PLANT NO 77	CLEARFIELD	DAVIS	ACTIVE	4381
AIR FORCE PLANT NO 78	COPIVNE	BOX ELDER	ACTIVE	4382
FRANCIS PEAK ANG STATION	FARMINGTON	DAVIS	ACTIVE	4382
HILL AIR FORCE BASE	CLEARFIELD	DAVIS	ACTIVE	4383
HILL AIR FORCE RANGE	WENDOVER	TODELE	ACTIVE	4387
HILL ILS MIDDLE MARKER ANNEX	ROY	DAVIS	ACTIVE	4386
HILL ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	OGDEN	WEBER	ACTIVE	4386
HILL SERVICE ANNEX	OGDEN	WEBER	ACTIVE	4388
LITTLE MOUNTAIN AF TRAINING ANNEX	OGDEN	WEBER	ACTIVE	4388
LITTLE MOUNTAIN NAVALO SITE	OGDEN	WEBER	ACTIVE	4388
SALT LAKE CITY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT ANG	SALT LAKE CITY	SALT LAKE	ACTIVE	4390
WENDOVER AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD	WENDOVER	TODELE	EXCESS	4391
WENDOVER AIR FORCE RANGE	WENDOVER	TODELE	ACTIVE	4393
WENDOVER WATER SYSTEM ANNEX	WENDOVER	TODELE	EXCESS	4393
VERMONT				
BURLINGTON AF CAP LIAISON OFFICE	BURLINGTON	RUTLAND	ACTIVE	4393
BURLINGTON INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	SO BURLINGTON	CHITTENDEN	ACTIVE	4393
ST ALBANS AIR FORCE STATION Z 14	ST ALBANS	FRANKLIN	ACTIVE	4395
ST ALBANS COMMUNICATIONS ANNEX	FAIRFIELD	FRANKLIN	ACTIVE	4396
VIRGINIA				
AIR FORCE PLANT NO 80	SALTVILLE	SMYTH	INACTIVE	4397
BEDFORD AIR FORCE STATION Z 121	BEDFORD	BEDFORD	EXCESS	4397
BEDFORD FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	BEDFORD	BEDFORD	EXCESS	4398
BYRD FIELD	SANOSTON	HENRICO	ACTIVE	4399
CAPE CHARLES AIR FORCE STATION Z 56	KIPTOPEKE	NORTHAMPTON	ACTIVE	4401
CAPE CHARLES COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY ANNEX	KIPTOPEKE	NORTHAMPTON	ACTIVE	4402
CAFFA OPERATIONS FACILITY	WASHINGTON, D C	ARLINGTON	ACTIVE	4402
FORT LEE AIR FORCE STATIONSDC 4	PETERSBURG	PRINCE GEO	ACTIVE	4403
LANGLEY AIR FORCE BASE	HAMPTON	ELIZABETH CY	ACTIVE	4403
LANGLEY FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	POQUOSON	YORK	ACTIVE	4406
LANGLEY MISSILE SITE	WARWICK	WARWICK	EXCESS	4407
MANASSAS COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY ANNEX	MANASSAS	PRINCE WILL	ACTIVE	4407
MORRISON RADIO BEACON ANNEX	WARWICK	WARWICK	ACTIVE	4407
SHIP SHOAL ISLAND AIR FORCE RANGE	CAPE CHARLES	NORTHAMPTON	INACTIVE	4409
WASHINGTON				
BELLINGHAM MUNICIPAL AIRPORT ANG	BELLINGHAM	WHATCOM	ACTIVE	4409
BLAINE AIR FORCE STATION Z 46	BLAINE	WHATCOM	ACTIVE	4410
BLAINE COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY ANNEX	BLAINE	WHATCOM	ACTIVE	4411
BLAINE FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	BELLINGHAM	WHATCOM	ACTIVE	4411
CUSICK SURVIVAL TRAINING SITE	CUSICK	PEND OREILLE	ACTIVE	4412
EPHRATA CAP ANNEX	EPHRATA	GRANT	ACTIVE	4412
FAIRCHILD AIR FORCE BASE	AIRWAY HEIGHTS	SPOKANE	ACTIVE	4413
FAIRCHILD AIRMAN HOUSING ANNEX	SPOKANE	SPOKANE	ACTIVE	4415
FAIRCHILD CRETEERY ANNEX	SPOKANE	SPOKANE	ACTIVE	4421
FAIRCHILD COMM FOLTY ANN NO 2	AIRWAY HEIGHTS	SPOKANE	ACTIVE	4419

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY <i>v</i>	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
FAIRCHILD COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY ANNEX	AIRWAY HEIGHTS	SPOKANE	ACTIVE	4415
FAIRCHILD FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	CHENEY	SPOKANE	ACTIVE	4416
FAIRCHILD ILS MIDDLE MARKER ANNEX	AIRWAY HEIGHTS	SPOKANE	ACTIVE	4416
FAIRCHILD ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	AIRWAY HEIGHTS	SPOKANE	ACTIVE	4417
FAIRCHILD RADAR ANNEX	FOUR LAKES	SPOKANE	ACTIVE	4417
FAIRCHILD RECREATION ANNEX	MEDICAL LAKE	SPOKANE	ACTIVE	4416
FAIRCHILD SMALL ARMS RANGE ANNEX	NINE MILE FALLS	SPOKANE	ACTIVE	4418
FAIRCHILD TWR ANNEX	AIRWAY HEIGHTS	SPOKANE	ACTIVE	4418
FAIRCHILD WASTE ANNEX	AIRWAY HEIGHTS	SPOKANE	ACTIVE	4418
FAIRCHILD WATER SYSTEM ANNEX NO 1	AIRWAY HEIGHTS	SPOKANE	ACTIVE	4419
FAIRCHILD WATER SYSTEM ANNEX NO 2	FOUR LAKES	SPOKANE	ACTIVE	4420
FOUR LAKES COMMUNICATIONS STATION	CHENEY	SPOKANE	ACTIVE	4420
HAMILTON TRAINING ANNEX NO 2	QUINCY	GRANT	ACTIVE	4421
JUNIPER FOREST SURVIVAL TRAINING SITE	PASCO	FRANKLIN	INACTIVE	4422
LAPSON AIR FORCE BASE	MOSES LAKE	GRANT	INACTIVE	4422
MAKAH AIR FORCE STATION Z 44	NEAH BAY	CLALLAM	ACTIVE	4423
MAKAH FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	NEAH BAY	CLALLAM	ACTIVE	4424
MAKAH WATER SYSTEM ANNEX	NEAH BAY	CLALLAM	ACTIVE	4424
MCCORD AIR FORCE BASE	TACOMA	PIERCE	ACTIVE	4425
MCCORD ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	ROY	PIERCE	ACTIVE	4421
MICA PEAK AIR FORCE STATION Z 151	MICA	SPOKANE	ACTIVE	4427
MUKILTEO AF POL RETAIL DIST STATION	EVERETT	SNOHOMISH	ACTIVE	4428
OTHELLO AIR FORCE STATION Z 40	OTHELLO	FRANKLIN	EXCESS	4429
FAINE FIELD ANG STATION	EVERETT	SNOHOMISH	ACTIVE	4431
SEATTLE AIR NATIONAL GUARD BASE	SEATTLE	KING	ACTIVE	4431
SPOKANE FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	SPOKANE	SPOKANE	ACTIVE	4433
SPOKANE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	SPOKANE	SPOKANE	ACTIVE	4433
SPOKANE INTERNATIONAL APT ANG	SPOKANE	SPOKANE	ACTIVE	4432
WALLA WALLA CITY COUNTY AIRFIELD	WALLA WALLA	WALLA WALLA	EXCESS	4435
WEST VIRGINIA				
KANAWHA COUNTY AIRPORT (ANG)	CHARLESTON	KANAWHA	ACTIVE	4436
MARTINSBURG ANG MUNICIPAL AIRPORT	MARTINSBURG	BERKELEY	ACTIVE	4437
WISCONSIN				
ANTIGO AIR FORCE STATION Z 19	ANTIGO	MARATHON	ACTIVE	4439
ANTIGO COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY ANNEX	ANTIGO	MARATHON	ACTIVE	4440
GEN MITCHELL FIELD	MILWAUKEE	MILWAUKEE	ACTIVE	4441
GENERAL MITCHELL FLD ANG	MILWAUKEE	MILWAUKEE	ACTIVE	4440
OSCEOLA AIR FORCE STATION Z 35	OSCEOLA	POLK	EXCESS	4442
OSCEOLA COMMUNICATIONS ANNEX	OSCEOLA	POLK	EXCESS	4443
TRUAX FIELD	MADISON	DANE	ACTIVE	4444
TRUAX TACAN ANNEX NR 2	WINDSOR	DANE	ACTIVE	4445
VOLK FIELD AIR NATIONAL GUARD BASE	CAMP DOUGLAS	JUNEAU	ACTIVE	4446
WYOMING				
BOULDER WEATHER RESEARCH SITE	BOULDER	SUBLETTE	ACTIVE	4447
CHEYENNE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT	CHEYENNE	LARAMIE	ACTIVE	4449
CHEYENNE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT ANG	CHEYENNE	LARAMIE	INACTIVE	4448

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY /	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NC T11	WHEATLAND	PLATTE	ACTIVE	4491
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NC T5	SLATER	PLATTE	ACTIVE	4488
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR A1	BURNS	LARAMIE	ACTIVE	4452
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR A2	ALBIN	LARAMIE	ACTIVE	4452
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR A4	BURNS	LARAMIE	ACTIVE	4453
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR A 10	BURNS	LARAMIE	ACTIVE	4457
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR A 6	ALBIN	LARAMIE	ACTIVE	4457
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR A 3	ALBIN	LARAMIE	ACTIVE	4453
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR A 5	FINE BLUFFS	LARAMIE	ACTIVE	4454
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR A 6	EGBERT	LARAMIE	ACTIVE	4454
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR A 7	BURNS	LARAMIE	ACTIVE	4455
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR A 8	BURNS	LARAMIE	ACTIVE	4456
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR A 9	BURNS	LARAMIE	ACTIVE	4456
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR B11	LAGRANGE	GOSHEN	ACTIVE	4460
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR B7	ALBIN	LARAMIE	ACTIVE	4458
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR B8	ALBIN	LARAMIE	ACTIVE	4458
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR B9	LAGRANGE	GOSHEN	ACTIVE	4459
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR B 11	LAGRANGE	GOSHEN	ACTIVE	4459
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR E11	PINE BLUFFS	LARAMIE	ACTIVE	4461
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR E9	PINE BLUFFS	LARAMIE	ACTIVE	4460
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR E 10	PINE BLUFFS	LARAMIE	ACTIVE	4461
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR P10	CHUGWATER	LARAMIE	ACTIVE	4467
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR P11	CHUGWATER	LARAMIE	ACTIVE	4467
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR P1	MERIDEN	LARAMIE	ACTIVE	4462
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR P2	MERIDEN	LARAMIE	ACTIVE	4462
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR P3	MERIDEN	LARAMIE	ACTIVE	4463
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR P4	MERIDEN	LARAMIE	ACTIVE	4463
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR P5	HILLSDALE	LARAMIE	ACTIVE	4464
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR P7	DURHAM	LARAMIE	ACTIVE	4465
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR P8	CHEYENNE	LARAMIE	ACTIVE	4466
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR P 6	HERIDEN	LARAMIE	ACTIVE	4464
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR P 9	CHUGWATER	LARAMIE	ACTIVE	4466
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR Q10	CHUGWATER	PLATTE	ACTIVE	4473
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR Q11	CHUGWATER	LARAMIE	ACTIVE	4473
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR Q1	CHUGWATER	LARAMIE	ACTIVE	4468
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR Q2	CHUGWATER	PLATTE	ACTIVE	4468
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR Q4	CHUGWATER	LARAMIE	ACTIVE	4469
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR Q5	CHUGWATER	LARAMIE	ACTIVE	4470
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR Q7	FEDERAL	LARAMIE	ACTIVE	4471
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR Q8	CHUGWATER	LARAMIE	ACTIVE	4472
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR Q 3	CHUGWATER	LARAMIE	ACTIVE	4469
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR Q 6	CHEYENNE	LARAMIE	ACTIVE	4470
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR Q 9	CHUGWATER	PLATTE	ACTIVE	4472
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR R10	CHUGWATER	PLATTE	ACTIVE	4479
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR R1	HANK SPRINGS	GOSHEN	ACTIVE	4474
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR R2	LAGRANGE	GOSHEN	ACTIVE	4474

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY J	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR R3	LE GRANGE	GOSHEN	ACTIVE	4475
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR R5	CHUGWATER	GOSHEN	ACTIVE	4476
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR R6	CHUGWATER	LARAMIE	ACTIVE	4477
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR R7	CHUGWATER	GOSHEN	ACTIVE	4477
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR R8	CHUGWATER	PLATTE	ACTIVE	4478
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR R 11	CHUGWATER	GOSHEN	ACTIVE	4479
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR R 4	LAGRANGE	GOSHEN	ACTIVE	4475
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR R 9	CHUGWATER	PLATTE	ACTIVE	4478
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR S10	VETRAN	GOSHEN	ACTIVE	4485
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR S11	VETERAN	GOSHEN	ACTIVE	4485
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR S2	TORRINGTON	GOSHEN	ACTIVE	4480
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR S3	YODER	GOSHEN	ACTIVE	4481
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR S4	HUNTLEY	GOSHEN	ACTIVE	4481
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR S5	HUNTLEY	GOSHEN	ACTIVE	4482
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR S6	HAWK SPRINGS	GOSHEN	ACTIVE	4482
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR S9	YODER	GOSHEN	ACTIVE	4484
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR S 1	YODER	GOSHEN	ACTIVE	4480
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR S 7	HAWK SPRINGS	GOSHEN	ACTIVE	4483
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR S 8	HAWK SPRINGS	GOSHEN	ACTIVE	4484
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR T10	WHEATLANC	PLATTE	ACTIVE	4491
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR T1	WHEATLANC	PLATTE	ACTIVE	4486
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR T2	WHEATLAND	PLATTE	ACTIVE	4486
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR T3	WHEATLAND	PLATTE	ACTIVE	4487
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR T4	BRODEAUX	PEATTE	ACTIVE	4487
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR T6	SLATER	PLATTE	ACTIVE	4488
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR T7	SLATER	PLATTE	ACTIVE	4489
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR T8	SLATER	PLATTE	ACTIVE	4489
FRANCIS E WARREN AF MISSILE SITE NR T9	BRODEAUX	PLATTE	ACTIVE	4498
FRANCIS E WARREN AIR FORCE BASE	CHEYENNE	LARAMIE	ACTIVE	4450
SUNDANCE SITE	SUNDANCE	CROOK	INACTIVE	4492

ALPHABETICAL INDEX BY STATUS
OF ALL USAF INDUSTRIAL INSTALLATIONS
IN THE UNITED STATES

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY	STATE	COMMAND	PAGE NUMBER
ACTIVE				
AIR FORCE PLANT NC 13	WICHITA	SEDDGWICK	KAN	3466
AIR FORCE PLANT NC 19	SAN DIEGO	SAN DIEGO	CAL	3152
AIR FORCE PLANT NC 27	TOLEDO	LUCAS	OHIO	4132
AIR FORCE PLANT NC 28	EVERETT	MIDDLESEX	MASS	3470
AIR FORCE PLANT NC 29	LYNN	ESSEX	MASS	3471
AIR FORCE PLANT NC 36	EVANDALE	HAMILTON	OHIO	4133
AIR FORCE PLANT NC 39	LEWISTON	NIAGARA	N Y	3881
AIR FORCE PLANT NC 3	TULSA	TULSA	OKLA	4156
AIR FORCE PLANT NC 43	STAFFORD	FAIRFIELD	CONN	3293
AIR FORCE PLANT NC 44	TUCSON	PIHA	ARZ	3296
AIR FORCE PLANT NC 47	CLEVELAND	CUYAHOGA	OHIO	4134
AIR FORCE PLANT NC 49	BUFFALO	ERIE	N Y	3882
AIR FORCE PLANT NC 4	FT WORTH	TARRANT	TEX	4319
AIR FORCE PLANT NC 52	HALETHORPE	BALTIMORE	MDO	3461
AIR FORCE PLANT NC 59	JOHNSON CITY	BROOME	N Y	3883
AIR FORCE PLANT NC 63	NORTH GRAFTON	WORCESTER	MASS	3472
AIR FORCE PLANT NC 65	NEUSHO	NEWTON	MO	3536
AIR FORCE PLANT NC 6	MARICITA	COBB	GEO	3350
AIR FORCE PLANT NO 77	CLEARFIELD	DAVIS	UTAH	4381
AIR FORCE PLANT NC 78	CORINNE	BOX ELDER	UTAH	4382
AIR FORCE PLANT NO 83	ALBUQUERQUE	BERNALILLO	N MEX	3867
AIR FORCE PLANT NC 84	BRIDGETON	ST LOUIS	MO	3537
PARQUARDY RAM JET DEVELOPMENT FACILITY	VAN NUYS	LOS ANGELES	CAL	3199
MARTIN MISSILE SITE NO 1	LITTLETON	JEFFERSON	COL	3284
PRODUCTION FLIGHT TEST INSTL AF PLANT 42	PALMDALE	LOS ANGELES	CAL	3226
INACTIVE				
AIR FORCE PLANT NC 64	CHATSWORTH	VENTURA	CAL	3153
AIR FORCE PLANT NO 85	SALTVILLE	SHYTH	VIR	4397

ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX
OF ALL USAF INSTALLATIONS
IN POSSESSIONS
ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER
UNDER EACH POSSESSION

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY <i>V</i>	COUNTY <i>V</i>	STATUS	PAGE NUMBER
CANAL ZONE				
ALBROOK AIR FORCE STATION	BALBOA	CANAL ZONE	ACTIVE	3012
HOWARD AIR FORCE BASE	BALBOA	CANAL ZONE	ACTIVE	3013
GUAM				
ANDERSEN ADMINISTRATION ANNEX	AGANA	MARIANAS GUA	ACTIVE	3000
ANDERSEN AIR FORCE BASE	AGANA	MARIANAS GUA	ACTIVE	3001
ANDERSEN AIR FORCE STATION	AGANA	GUAM	ACTIVE	3003
ANDERSEN COMMUNICATIONS ANNEX NO 1	AGANA	MARIANAS GUA	ACTIVE	3003
ANDERSEN COMMUNICATIONS ANNEX NR 2	AGANA	N-A	ACTIVE	3004
ANDERSEN DOCK ANNEX	AGANA	MARIANAS GUA	ACTIVE	3005
ANDERSEN FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX NO 1	AGANA	MARIANAS GUA	EXCESS	3005
ANDERSEN FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX NO 4	AGANA	MARIANAS GUA	EXCESS	3006
ANDERSEN PETROL PRODUCT STORAGE ANX NR 2	AGANA	N-A	ACTIVE	3007
ANDERSEN PETROL PRODUCT STORAGE ANX NO 1	AGANA	MARIANAS GUA	ACTIVE	3006
ANDERSEN QUARRY ANNEX	AGANA	GUAM	ACTIVE	3008
ANDERSEN RADIO BEACON ANNEX	AGANA	N-A	ACTIVE	3005
ANDERSEN VOR ANNEX	AGANA	MARIANAS GUA	ACTIVE	3007
ANDERSEN WATER SUPPLY ANNEX	AGANA	MARIANAS GUA	ACTIVE	3007
NORTHWEST GUAM AIR FORCE BASE	AGANA	GUAM	ACTIVE	3008
JOHNSTON ATOLL				
JOHNSTON ATOLL AIRFIELD	HONOLULU	JOHNSTON ISL	ACTIVE	3009
PUERTO RICO				
PUERTO RICO AF CAP LIAISON OFFICE	SAN JUAN	SAN JUAN	ACTIVE	3020
PUERTO RICO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	SAN JUAN	PUERTO RICO	ACTIVE	3015
PUNTA SALINAS RADAR SITE	CATÁNO	PUERTO RICO	ACTIVE	3016
RAYEY AF SOLAR OBSERVATORY RESEARCH SITE	ISABELA	AGUADILLA	ACTIVE	3021
RAYEY AIR FORCE BASE	AGUADILLA	AGUADILLA	EXCESS	3017
RAYEY AMMO STORAGE ANNEX	AGUADILLA	AGUADILLA	EXCESS	3019
RAYEY PETROLEUM PRODUCTS STORAGE ANNEX	RIO PIEDRAS	SAN JUAN	EXCESS	3020
RAYEY PORT ANNEX	AGUADILLA	AGUADILLA	EXCESS	3020
RAYEY WATER SYSTEM ANNEX	AGUADILLA	AGUADILLA	EXCESS	3021
TRUST TERRY PAC IS				
ENMETOK AUXILIARY AIRFIELD	KWAJALEIN ISLAND	N/A	ACTIVE	3022
ISLEY AUXILIARY AIRFIELD	AFETNA	SAIPAN ISLAND	INACTIVE	3023
NORTH TINIAN AUXILIARY AIR FIELD	TINIAN	TINIAN	INACTIVE	3023
WEST TINIAN AUXILIARY AIR FIELD	TINIAN	TINIAN	INACTIVE	3024
WAKE IS				
WAKE ISLAND AIR FORCE BASE	AGANA	WAKE ISLAND	ACTIVE	3024

ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX
OF ALL USAF INSTALLATIONS
IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES
ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER
UNDER EACH COUNTRY

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY <i>V</i>	COUNTY <i>V</i>	STATUS	PAGE NUMBER
ANTIGUA				
ANTIGUA AIR STATION	BARNES HILL	ANTIGUA	ACTIVE	3027
FAPHAM COMMUNICATIONS ANNEX	FARHAM	ANTIGUA	ACTIVE	3028
AUSTRALIA				
WCOMFES AIR STATION	WCOMERA	NA	ACTIVE	3029
WCOMERS FAMILY ANNEX	WCOMERA	NA	ACTIVE	3028
BAHAM: ISLANDS UK				
ALLANS BAY TRACKING ANNEX	CARRION CROW HARBOR	BAHAMA ISL	ACTIVE	3031
ATWOOD HARBOR SUB CABLE ANNEX	COCKBURNTOWN	BAHAMAS	EXCESS	3031
BANNEPHANTOWN SUB CABLE ANNEX	ROCK SOUND	BAHAMAS	EXCESS	3031
BIG CARTER CAY NAVIGATIONAL AID ANN X	CARRION CROW HARBOR	BAHAMAS	ACTIVE	3032
BOBEY ROCKY POINT SUB CABLE ANNEX	COCKBURNTOWN	BAHAMAS	ACTIVE	3032
CLARENCE TOWN SUB CABLE ANNEX	CLARENCE TOWN	BAHAMAS	EXCESS	3032
FREEPORT RESEARCH ANNEX	FREEPORT	GRAND BAHAMA	ACTIVE	3032
GRAND BAHAMA AUXILIARY AIRFIELD	FINE RIDGE	GRAND BAHAMA	ACTIVE	3033
GRAND TURK AUXILIARY AIRFIELD	COCKBURNTOWN	BAHAMAS	ACTIVE	3034
GRAND TURK MISSILE DESTRUCTION ANNEX	COCKBURNTOWN	NA	ACTIVE	3036
GREAT EGG ISLAND SUB CABLE ANNEX	SPANISH WELLS SW IS	BAHAMAS	ACTIVE	3036
GREAT STIRUP CAY NAVIGATIONAL AID ANNEX	NICOLSTOWN	BAHAMAS	ACTIVE	3037
GREAT STIRUP CAY SUB CABLE ANNEX	NICOLSTOWN ANDROS IS	BAHAMAS	ACTIVE	3037
GUANO POINT SUB CABLE ANNEX	COCKBURN TOWN	BAHAMAS	ACTIVE	3037
HAWKS NEST SUB CABLE ANNEX	ROBBIN CREEK	BAHAMAS	EXCESS	3037
LITTLE ABRAHAM BAY SETTLEMENT REC ANNEX	ABRAHAMS BAY	BAHAMAS	ACTIVE	3038
LITTLE CARTER CAY TRACKING ANNEX	CARRION CROW HARBOR	BAHAMA ISL	ACTIVE	3038
MARSH HARBOR NAVIGATIONAL AID ANNEX	MARSH HARBOR	BAHAMAS	ACTIVE	3039
PAYAGUANA AUXILIARY AIRFIELD	ABRAHAMS BAY	BAHAMAS	EXCESS	3039
NORTH CREEK TRACKING ANNEX	COCKBURN TOWN	NA	ACTIVE	3040
NORTH CREEK TRACKING ANNEX NR 2	COCKBURN TOWN	BAHAMAS	ACTIVE	3040
NORTH RIDING POINT NAVIGATIONAL AID ANNEX	HIGH ROCK SETTLEMENT	BAHAMAS	ACTIVE	3040
SAN SALVADOR COMMUNICATIONS ANNEX	COCKBURN TOWN	BAHAMAS	EXCESS	3040
SETTLEMENT POINT SUB CABLE ANNEX	WEST END SETTLEMENT	GRAND BAHAMA	ACTIVE	3041
START POINT SUB CABLE ANNEX	PIRATES WELL	BAHAMAS	ACTIVE	3041
TREASURE CAY	MARSH HARBOR	GREAT ABACO	UNO CONSTR	3041
WEST END COMMUNICATIONS AND NAVAL ANNEX	WEST END SETTLEMENT	BAHAMAS	ACTIVE	3042
BELGIUM				
FLORECO RADIO RELAY SITE	FLORECO	HAINAUT	ACTIVE	3050
CANADA				
BREWERY ISL DEM LINE RADIO RELAY SITE	FROBISHER BAY	NW TERRITORY	ACTIVE	3042
PROUGHTON ISLAND DEM STATION (PCX-5)	FROBISHER BAY	NW TERRITORY	ACTIVE	3043
RYAN BAY DEM STATION PIN 4	YELLOWKNIFE	NW TERRITORY	ACTIVE	3044
CAMBRIDGE BAY DEM STATION CAN	YELLOWKNIFE	NW TERRITORY	ACTIVE	3045
CAPE DYER DEM STATION DYE	FROBISHER BAY	NW TERRITORY	ACTIVE	3046
CAPE WOODPE DEM STATION FOX 4	FROBISHER BAY	NW TERRITORY	ACTIVE	3046
CAPE FASBY DEM STATION FIN	NORMAN WELLS	NW TERRITORY	ACTIVE	3047
CAPE YOUNG DEM STATION	YELLOWKNIFE	NW TERRITORY	ACTIVE	3048
CLINTON POINT DEM STATION PIN 1	YELLOWKNIFE	NW TERRITORY	ACTIVE	3049

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY <i>V</i>	COUNTY <i>U</i>	STATUS	PAGE NUMBER
DEWER L-K'S OFW STATION FOX 3	FROBISHER BAY	NW TERRITORY	ACTIVE	3050
ERNEST HARMON COMM ANNEX TRANSMITTER	STEPHENVILLE CROSSIG	NEWFOUNDLAND	EXCESS	3050
FORT NELSON TACAN SITE	FORT NELSON	PEACE RIVER ⁰	ACTIVE	3051
GLADMAN POINT DEM STATION CAM 2	YELLOWKNIFE	NW TERRITORY	ACTIVE	3051
GOOSE TACAN ANNEX	SEVEN ISLANDS	QUEBEC	ACTIVE	3052
HALL BEACH DEM STATION FOX	CORAL HARBOR	NW TERRITORY	ACTIVE	3052
HOPFOLD ⁰ AIR STATION	ST ANTHONY	LABRADOR	ACTIVE	3053
JENNY LIN ⁰ ISLAND OFW STATION CAM 1	YELLOWKNIFE	NW TERRITORY	ACTIVE	3054
KOMEKUK BEACH DEM STATION BAR 1	FAIRBANKS	YUKON	ACTIVE	3055
LADY FRANKLIN POINT DEM STATION PIN 3	YELLOWKNIFE	NW TERRITORY	ACTIVE	3056
LONGSTAFF BLUFF DEM STATION FOX 2	CORAL HARBOR	NW TERRITORY	ACTIVE	3056
PACKER INLET DEM STATION CAM 5	CORAL HARBOR	NW TERRITORY	ACTIVE	3057
MELVILLE AIR STATION C 24	ST ANTHONY	LABRADOR	ACTIVE	3058
NICHOLSON PENINSULA DEM STATION BAR 4	NORMAN WELLS	NW TERRITORY	ACTIVE	3059
PELLEY BAY DEM STATION CAM 4	CORAL HARBOR	NW TERRITORY	ACTIVE	3060
PORT HARDY TACAN SITE	COAL HARBOUR	RUPERT DIST	ACTIVE	3060
RESOLUTION ISLAND COMMUNICATIONS STATION	ST ANTHONY	BAFFIN ISL	ACTIVE	3061
SAGLEK AIR STATION C 29	ST ANTHONY	LABRADOR	ACTIVE	3062
SANESBIT TACAN SITE	QUEEN CHARLOTTE			
SHEPHERD BAY DEM STATION CAM 3	YELLOWKNIFE	NW TERRITORY	ACTIVE	3063
SHINGLE POINT DEM STATION BAR 2	NORMAN WELLS	YUKON	ACTIVE	3064
TUKTOYAKTUK DEM STATION BAR 3	NORMAN WELLS	NW TERRITORY	ACTIVE	3064
WHITECREST TACAN SITE	WHITEHORSE	YUKON TERR	ACTIVE	3065
CANTON + ENDURBURY				
CANTON AUXILIARY AIRFIELD	PAGO PAGO	N/A	UND CONSTR	3065
ENDERBURY ISLAND TRACKING ANNEX	PAGO PAGO	N/A	UND CONSTR	3067
CHINA REPUBLIC OF				
CHIA YI AIR BASE	CHIA YI	N/A	ACTIVE	3342
CHING CHUN KING AIR BASE	FU TZU CHIEN	TAICHUNG HSI	ACTIVE	3343
SHU LIN KOU AIR STATION	TAIPEI	TAINAN HSIEN	ACTIVE	3345
TAINAN AIR BASE	TAINAN	TAINAN HSIEN	ACTIVE	3347
TAIPEI AIR STATION	TAIPEI	TAIPEI HSIEN	ACTIVE	3349
GERMANY FED REP OF				
AHLBACH WATER SYSTEM ANNEX	BITBURG	RHINELANDEPF	ACTIVE	3068
ALZEY COMM ANX	ORRIS	RHLOPPALZ	ACTIVE	3068
ARFT RADIO RELAY SITE	ARFT	RHEINLAND	ACTIVE	3069
AUKENH FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	WIESSBADEN	HESSEN	ACTIVE	3069
BANK COMM FCULTY NO 1	KINDBACH	RHINELANDEPF	ACTIVE	3070
PANN COMM FCULTY NO 2	PANN	RHINELANDEPF	ACTIVE	3071
PANN COMM STATION	PANN	RHINELANDEPF	ACTIVE	3072
BAUMHOLDER RADIO BEACON SITE	BAUPHOLDER	RHEINLAND	UND CONSTR	3072
BIRKENFELD FAM HSG SITE NO 1	BIRKENFELD	RHINELANDEPF	ACTIVE	3073
BIRKENFELD FAM HSG SITE NO 2	BIRKENFELD	RHLOPPALZ	ACTIVE	3073
BITBURG AIR BASE	BITBURG	RHINELANDEPF	ACTIVE	3074
BITBURG FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	BITBURG	RHINELANDEPF	ACTIVE	3076
BITBURG STORAGE ANNX	BITBURG	RHINELANDEPF	ACTIVE	3077

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY <i>U</i>	COUNTY <i>U</i>	STATUS	PAGE NUMBER
BRANDHOF RADIO RELAY SITE	FUERTH BAYERN	BAYERN	ACTIVE	3378
BUCHSCHLAG FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	BUCHSCHLAG	HESSEN	ACTIVE	3378
EUECHENTEUFEN WASTE ANNEX	RUECHEMDEUREN	RHLDLPPALZ	ACTIVE	3378
FRESTWIM FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	WIESBADEN	HESSEN	ACTIVE	3379
ECHING RADIO REAGON SITE	ECHING	BAYERN	UND CONSTR	3379
ENKENBACH WATER SYSTEM ANNEX	ENKENBACH	RHINELANLPP	ACTIVE	3380
ERDING AIR BASE	ERDING	BAYERN	ACTIVE	3380
FELDRENG RADIO RELAY SITE	OBER REIFENBERG	HESSEN	ACTIVE	3381
FISCHBACH ANNEX	FISCHBACH	RHINELAND PF	INACTIVE	3382
FREISING FAM HSG ANX	FREISING	BAYERN	ACTIVE	3382
FRIOLZHEIM PAC REL SITE	FRIOLZHEIM	WUERTTEMBERG	ACTIVE	3383
GATEWAY GARDENS FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	FRANKFURT	HESSEN	ACTIVE	3383
GROSSLITTECK PAD BEACCH ANX	GROSSLITTECK	RHINELANDLPP	ACTIVE	3384
GROSSLITTECK WATER SYSTEM ANNEX	GROSSLITTECK	RHINELAND PF	ACTIVE	3385
HAHN AIR BASE	LAUTZENHAUSEN	RHINELANDLPP	ACTIVE	3385
HAHN FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	LAUTZENHAUSEN	RHINELANDLPP	ACTIVE	3387
HAHN WATER SYSTEM ANNEX NO 1	ALLENBACH	RHINELANDLPP	ACTIVE	3388
HAHN WATER SYSTEM ANNEX NO 2	ALLENBACH	RHLDLPPALZ	ACTIVE	3388
HAHN WATER SYSTEM ANNEX NO 3	SENSWELDER	RHLDLPPALZ	ACTIVE	3389
HAHN WATER SYSTEM ANNEX NO 4	SCHAUPEN	RHLDLPPALZ	ACTIVE	3389
HAHN WATER SYSTEM ANNEX NO 5	STIPSCHAUSEN	RHLDLPPALZ	ACTIVE	3389
HAHN WATER SYSTEM ANNEX NO 6	KRUMMENAU	RHLDLPPALZ	ACTIVE	3390
HAHNERTHOF ANNEX (TRANSFORMER)	HAHNERTHOF	RHEINLAND	ACTIVE	3390
HAHNERTHOF FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	WIESBADEN	HESSEN	ACTIVE	3390
HAMPEREISEN RECREATION ANNEX	WIESBADEN	HESSEN	ACTIVE	3391
HARLESHAUSEN SCHOOL	HARLESHAUSEN	HESSEN	ACTIVE	3392
HAUPTSTUHL FAM HSG ANX	HAUPTSTUHL	RHEINLAND	ACTIVE	3392
HEIDENHEIM COH STATION	HEIDENHEIM	BAYERN	ACTIVE	3392
HINDENBURG KASERNE AIRMEN HOUSING ANNEX	WIESBADEN	HESSEN	ACTIVE	3393
HOCHSPEYER AMMO STOP ANX	HOCHSPEYER	RHINELAND PF	ACTIVE	3394
HOMES WOOD RADIO REAGON SITE	NEUENWALDE	NIEDERSACHSE	UND CONSTR	3395
HOMBURG FAM HSG ANX	HOMBURG	SAARLAND	ACTIVE	3395
IDENHEIM ANNEX	IDENHEIM	RHINELANDLPP	ACTIVE	3396
KAISERSLAUTERN FAM HSG ANX	KAISERSLAUTERN	RHEINLAND	ACTIVE	3396
KAISERSLAUTERN FAM HSG ANX NO 2	KAISERSLAUTERN	RHEINLAND	ACTIVE	3397
KALTENEGGOLFELD RADIO RELAY SITE	KALTENEGGOLFELD	BAYERN	ACTIVE	3397
KASTEL FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	WIESBADEN&KASTEL	HESSEN	ACTIVE	3397
KASTEL STORAGE STATION	WIESBADEN&KASTEL	HESSEN	ACTIVE	3398
KENNFUS SCHOOL	KENNFUS	RHEINLAND	ACTIVE	3399
KINDSBACH COM FCULTY	KINDSBACH	RHINELANDLPP	ACTIVE	3400
KOETTERBACH RADIO RELAY SITE	FUERSTENAU	NORDRHEINLW	ACTIVE	3400
LANDSTUHL FAM HSG ANX	LANDSTUHL	RHEINLAND	ACTIVE	3401
LANDSTUHL FAM HSG ANX NO 2	LANDSTUHL	RHEINLAND	ACTIVE	3402
LANDSTUHL HOUSING ANNEX	FAMSTEIN	RHEINLAND PF	ACTIVE	3401
LANCASTER STORAGE ANNEX NO 1	SPESSBACH	RHINELANDLPP	ACTIVE	3402
LANGEN TESSACK FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	LANGEN	HESSEN	ACTIVE	3403

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY <i>U</i>	COUNTY <i>U</i>	STATUS	PAGE NUMBER
LANGERKOPF RAD REL SITE	LEIMEN	RHINELANDCFF	ACTIVE	3174
LANGERKOPF WATCH SYSTEM ANNEX	LEIMEN	RHINELAND PF	ACTIVE	3175
LINDSEY AIR STATION	WIESBADEN	HESSEN	ACTIVE	3175
MACKENBACH FAM HSG ANX	MACKENBACH	RHEINLANC	ACTIVE	3175
MACKENBACH FAM HSG ANX NO 2	MACKENBACH	RHEINLANC	ACTIVE	3177
MARIENFELD COMB STN	BERLIN	BERLIN	ACTIVE	3177
MEHLINGEN ANNEX	MEHLINGEN	RHINELANDCFF	INACTIVE	3178
POETSCH AMMUNITION STORAGE ANNEX	MUETTINGEN	RHINELANDCFF	ACTIVE	3179
POETSCH WATER SYSTEM ANNEX	BITBURG	RHINELANDCFF	ACTIVE	3179
MORBACH ANNC STORAGE AREA	WENIGERATH	RHINELANDCFF	ACTIVE	3180
MUHL ZUSCH RADIO RELAY SITE	ZUSCH	RHINELANDCFF	ACTIVE	3181
NEUMENSBACH PETAL PROD CTOR ANX	NEUMENSBACH	RHINEPFALZ	ACTIVE	3181
NEUKIRCHEN WATER SYSTEM ANNEX	NEUKIRCHEN	RHEINLANC	ACTIVE	3182
NIEDERKAIL WATER SYSTEM ANNEX	NIEDERKAIL	RHINELANDCFF	ACTIVE	3182
NIEDERMEHLINGERHOF WATER SYSTEM ANNEX	NIEDERMEHLINGERHOF	RHEINLANC	ACTIVE	3183
ENFAWEIS ANNEX	OBERWEIS	RHINELANDCFF	ACTIVE	3183
PHILIPPSTEN PET FOOD STOR ANX	PHILIPPSTEN	RHINELANDCFF	ACTIVE	3184
POLIZEI KASERNE ADMIN OFFICE	WIESBADEN	HESSEN	ACTIVE	3185
RAMSTEIN AIR BASE	LANDSTUHL	RHINELANDCFF	ACTIVE	3186
RAMSTEIN FAM HSG ANX	RAMSTEIN	RHEINLAND	ACTIVE	3189
REISENBACH COMMUNICATION ANNEX	REISENBACH	BADEN	ACTIVE	3189
RHEIN MAIN AIR BASE	FRANKFURT	HESSEN	ACTIVE	3120
RHEINLOCK RECREATION ANNEX	FRAUENSTEIN	HESSEN	ACTIVE	3122
RIMSCHWEIFER WATER SYSTEM ANNEX	ZWIBRUECKEN	RHINELAND-PF	ACTIVE	3123
RITTERSDORF ANNEX	RITTERSDORF	RHINELAND PF	ACTIVE	3123
ROEHL RADIO RANGE ANNEX	ROEHL	RHINELANDCFF	INACTIVE	3124
ROHRBACH WASTE ANNEX	ROHRBACH	RHINEPFALZ	ACTIVE	3125
ROTHWESTEN FAM HSG SITE	ROTHWESTEN	HESSEN	ACTIVE	3125
SCHIERSTEIN ADMINISTRATION OFFICE	SCHIERSTEIN	HESSEN	ACTIVE	3126
SCHWARZBEGG RAD REL SITE	ROEDELSEE	BAYERN	ACTIVE	3126
SCHWARZENBORN RADIO RELAY SITE	N/A	N/A	ACTIVE	3127
SENBACH ADMIN ANNEX (MING HQ)	WARTENBERG	RHINEPFALZ	ACTIVE	3129
SENBACH AIR BASE	SENBACH	RHINEPFALZ	ACTIVE	3128
SIEGENBURG AIR RANGE	MUEHLAUSEN	BAYERN	ACTIVE	3131
SPANGSHELEN AIR BASE	SPANG	RHINELAND PF	ACTIVE	3132
SPANGSHELEN WASTE ANNEX	SPANGDAHEM	RHINELANDCFF	ACTIVE	3134
STECKENROTH RECREATION ANNEX	STECKENROTH	HESSEN	ACTIVE	3135
STUTTGART AIRFIELD ECHTPOINGEN	STUTTGART	WUERTEMBERG	ACTIVE	3135
SUELM ANNEX	SUELM	RHINELANDCFF	ACTIVE	3137
TUFELSEEBOG COMB FCULTY	BERLIN	BERLIN	ACTIVE	3137
TRIER FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	PFALZEL	RHINELAND	ACTIVE	3138
VOGELWEH FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	KAISERSLAUTERN	RHEINLAND	ACTIVE	3139
WIESBADEN AIR BASE	WIESBADEN	HESSEN	ACTIVE	3139
WIESBADEN FAM HSG ANX NO 41	WIESBADEN	HESSEN	ACTIVE	3143
WIESBADEN FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX NO 17	WIESBADEN	HESSEN	ACTIVE	3142
WIESBADEN FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX NO 24	WIESBADEN	HESSEN	ACTIVE	3142

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

x1

ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY <i>V</i>	COUNTY <i>V</i>	STATUS	PAGE NUMBER
WIESBADEN FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX NO 26	WIESBADEN	HESSEN	ACTIVE	3142
WIESBADEN FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX NO 7	WIESBADEN	HESSEN	ACTIVE	3141
WIESBADEN HOSPITAL	WIESBADEN	HESSEN	ACTIVE	3144
WIESBADEN HOUSING ANNEX NO 1	WIESBADEN	HESSEN	ACTIVE	3143
WIESBADEN HOUSING ANNEX NO 2	WIESBADEN	HESSEN	ACTIVE	3144
WIESBADEN OFFICER HOUSING ANNEX	WIESBADEN	HESSEN	ACTIVE	3145
WIESBADEN SERVICE ANNEX	WIESBADEN	HESSEN	ACTIVE	3147
WIESBADEN SMALL ARMS RANGE ANNEX	WIESBADEN	HESSEN	ACTIVE	3146
WUESCHWEIM AMMUNITION STORAGE ANNEX	WUESCHWEIM	RHLD PHALZ	ACTIVE	3147
WUESCHWEIM MISSILE SITE NUMBER 11	KAPPEL	RHEINLANDEPFF	ACTIVE	3148
WUESCHWEIM RECREATION ANNEX	KAPPEL	RHEINLANDEPFF	ACTIVE	3148
ZWEIBRUECKEN FAM MSG ANNEX	ZWEIBRUECKEN	RHEINLAND	ACTIVE	3151
ZWEIBRUECKEN AIR BASE	ZWEIBRUECKEN	RHEINLANC	ACTIVE	3149
ZWEIBRUECKEN STORAGE ANNEX	ZWEIBRUECKEN	N/A	ACTIVE	3149
GILBERT ELLICE IS				
BIRNIE ISLAND TRACKING ANNEX	PAGO PAGO	N/A	UND CONSTR	3158
MULL ISLAND TRACKING ANNEX	PAGO PAGO	N/A	UND CONSTR	3158
GREECE				
ARAXOS RADIO RELAY SITE	KATO ACHATA	ACHATA	ACTIVE	3158
ARGYROUPOLIS RADIO RELAY SITE	ARGYROUPOLIS	KIKKIS	ACTIVE	3159
ATHENAI AIRPORT	ATHENAI	ATTIKI	ACTIVE	3159
ATHENAI FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	ATHENS	ATTICA	ACTIVE	3162
ATHENAI RECEIVER ANNEX	KATO SOULI	ATTIKI	EXCESS	3161
ATHENAI SERVICE ANNEX NO 2	ATHENAI	ATTIKI	ACTIVE	3162
ATHENAI SERVICE ANNEX NR 4 NOC CLUB	ATHENAI	ATTIKI	ACTIVE	3162
ATHENAI TRANSMITTER ANNEX	NEA MAKRI	ATTIKI	EXCESS	3161
ELEVSIS RADIO RELAY SITE	ELEVSIS	ATTIKI	ACTIVE	3163
HORTIATIS RADIO RELAY SITE	HORTIATIS	THESSALONIKI	ACTIVE	3163
IRAKLION AIR STATION	GOURNES	CRETE	ACTIVE	3164
IRAKLION COMMUNICATIONS ANNEX	GOURNES	CRETE	ACTIVE	3166
IRAKLION RADIO RELAY SITE	GOUVES	IRAKLION	ACTIVE	3166
KATSMITHI RADIO RELAY SITE	CHEKELIA	ATTIKI	ACTIVE	3167
LEVKAS RADIO RELAY SITE	LEVKAS	LEVKAS	ACTIVE	3168
MALIA WATER SYSTEM ANNEX NO 1	MALIA	CRETE	ACTIVE	3168
MALIA WATER SYSTEM ANNEX NO 2	MALIA	IRAKLION	ACTIVE	3169
MALIA WATER SYSTEM ANNEX NO 3	MERSONISSOS	IRAKLION	ACTIVE	3169
PARNIS RADIO RELAY SITE	AGIA TRIAS	ATTIKI	ACTIVE	3169
PATENAS RADIO RELAY SITE	MEGARA	ATTICA	ACTIVE	3170
PENDOLIKON RADIO RELAY SITE	KIFISIA	ATTIKI	INACTIVE	3171
PERIVOLAKI RADIO RELAY SITE	LANGADAOS	THESSALONIKI	ACTIVE	3172
PIRAEUS STORAGE SITE	PIRAEUS	ATTIKI	ACTIVE	3172
SAMI RADIO RELAY SITE	SAMI	KEFALLINIA	INACTIVE	3167
SOUDDHA BAY RADIO RELAY SITE	SOUDDHA	CHANIA	ACTIVE	3172
TANAGRA RADIO RELAY SITE	ASSOPIA	VIOTIA	ACTIVE	3173
VIANNITSA RADIO RELAY SITE	YANNITSA	PELLIS	ACTIVE	3173

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY				
ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX				
NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY 1/	COUNTY 2/	STATUS	PAGE NUMBER
GREENLAND				
EAST COAST DEW STATION DYE 4	ANGHAGSSALIK	N-A	ACTIVE	3151
EASTERLY TOS CAP ESW STATION DYE 3	ANGHAGSSALIK	N-A	ACTIVE	3152
SONDRESTRICH A19 BASE	HOLSTEINBERG	GREENLAND	ACTIVE	3153
SONDRESTRICH WEATHER STATION ANNEX	HOLDSTEINSBORG	GREENLAND	INACTIVE	3154
*HULE STR BASE	THULE	GREENLAND	ACTIVE	3155
WEST C345 DEW STATION DYE 1	QUATOGAC	N-A	ACTIVE	3157
WESTERLY ICE CAP DEW STATION DYE 2	SONDRESTRICH	N-A	ACTIVE	3157
ITALY				
AVIANCE ADMINISTRATION ANNEX GROUP NO	PORDENONE	UDINE	ACTIVE	3176
AVIANCE A19 BASE	PORDENONE	UDINE	ACTIVE	3174
AVIANCE AIRMEN HOUSING ANNEX NO 1	PORDENONE	UDINE	ACTIVE	3178
AVIANCE AIRMEN HOUSING ANNEX NO 2	PORDENONE	UDINE	ACTIVE	3180
AVIANCE AMMUNITION STORAGE ANNEX	PORDENONE	UDINE	ACTIVE	3177
AVIANCE F44 HSG ANX NO. 2	AVIANO	PORDENONE	ACTIVE	3181
AVIANCE FAMILY HOUSING ANX NO 3	AVIANO	PORDENONE	ACTIVE	3182
AVIANCE HOUSING ANNEX	AVIANO	UDINE	ACTIVE	3178
AVIANCE MAINTENANCE ANNEX	PORDENONE	UDINE	ACTIVE	3181
AVIANCE PETROLEUM PRODUCTS STORAGE ANNEX	PORDENONE	UDINE	ACTIVE	3182
AVIANCE PAILEDG ANNEX	PORDENONE	UDINE	ACTIVE	3178
BRESSANONE RADIO RELAY SITE	ELVAS	BOLZANO	ACTIVE	3183
CEGGIA RADIO RELAY SITE	CEGGIA	VENEZIA	ACTIVE	3183
CIAMPINO ADMIN OFFICE	CIAMPINO	ROMA	ACTIVE	3184
CIMA GALLINA RADIO RELAY SITE	COLLE ISAFICO	BOLZANO	ACTIVE	3184
CODOGNE RADIO RELAY SITE	CODOGNE	TREVISO	ACTIVE	3185
CONSELVE RADIO RELAY SITE	CONSELVE	PADOVA	ACTIVE	3185
GHEDI RADIO RELAY SITE	GHEDI	BRESCIA	ACTIVE	3186
LA COMINA STORAGE SITE	ROVEREDO IN PIANO	UDINE	ACTIVE	3186
LONGARE RADIO RELAY SITE	LONGARE	VICENZA	ACTIVE	3187
MARTINA FRANCA RADIO RELAY SITE	MARTINA FRANCA	TARANTO	ACTIVE	3187
MARTINA FRANCA WATER SYSTEM ANNEX	MARTINA FRANCA	TARANTO	ACTIVE	3188
MONTE CALVAPINA RADIO RELAY SITE	RONCA	VERONA	ACTIVE	3189
MONTE CIMONE RADIO RELAY SITE	SESTOLA	MODENA	ACTIVE	3189
MONTE CORNA RADIO RELAY SITE	GROLE	MANTOVA	ACTIVE	3191
MONTE LIMPARA RADIO RELAY SITE	TEMPIO PAUSIANA	SASSARI	ACTIVE	3190
MONTE LIMPARA WATER SYSTEM ANNEX	TEMPIO PAUSIANA	SASSARI	ACTIVE	3192
MONTE MARZOLLO RADIO RELAY SITE	SANTO STEFANO	REGGIO CALAB	ACTIVE	3189
MONTE MARZOLLO WATER SYSTEM ANNEX	ASPRONTE	REGGIO CALAB	ACTIVE	3192
MONTE PAGANELLA RADIO RELAY SITE	ZAMBANA	TRENTO	ACTIVE	3193
MONTE PELLEGRINO RADIO RELAY SITE	EGRES	BRESSANONE	ACTIVE	3193
MONTE VENDE RADIO RELAY SITE	TEOLO	PADOVA	ACTIVE	3193
MONTE VERGINE RADIO RELAY SITE	AVELLINO	AVELLINO	ACTIVE	3194
OSERPIC RADIO RELAY SITE	CIERZO	TREVISO	ACTIVE	3195
OSIAGE RADIO RELAY ANNEX	PORDENONE	TREVISO	ACTIVE	3195
PORTOCORFUO RADIO RELAY SITE	PORTOCORFUO	VENEZIA	ACTIVE	3196
REMINI RADIO RELAY SITE	MIRAMARE	REMINI	ACTIVE	3196

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

x1

ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY <i>1/</i>	COUNTY <i>2/</i>	STATUS	PAGE NUMBER
SAN VITO JET NOBAMANNI AIR STATION JAPAN	BRINDISI	BRINDISI	ACTIVE	3197
AKASAKA ADMINISTRATION ANNEX	TOKYO	TOKYO-TO	ACTIVE	3199
ATSUGI COMMUNICATIONS STATION	AYASE	KANAGAWA-KEN	ACTIVE	3199
AWASE COMM ANNEX	CZATO	OKINAWA	ACTIVE	3199
CAMP ASUKA COMMUNICATIONS STATION	ASAKA	SAITAMAKEN	ACTIVE	3203
CAMP ZAMA COMMUNICATIONS STATION	ZAMA	KANAGAWAKEN	ACTIVE	3205
CHIFAN RADIO RELAY SITE	CHIRANMACHI	KAGOSHIMAKEN	ACTIVE	3209
CHITOSE AIR STATION	CHITOSE CITY	HOKKAIDO	UND CONSTR	3201
FUCHU COMMUNICATIONS STATION	TOKYO	TOKYO/TO	ACTIVE	3205
FUKAYA COMMUNICATIONS STATION	YOKOHAMA	KANAGAWA-KEN	ACTIVE	3206
HAKATA AIR STATION	FUKUOKA-SHI	FUKUOKAKEN	ACTIVE	3206
HAKONE RADIO RELAY SITE	HAKONEMACHI	KANAGAWAKEN	ACTIVE	3207
HANEEDA SERVICE ANNEX	TOKYO	TOKYO/TO	ACTIVE	3208
HANZA AMMO STORAGE ANNEX	ZAKIMI	OKINAWA	ACTIVE	3208
HIYOSHI COMMUNICATIONS STATION	KAWASAKI	KANAGAWA-KEN	ACTIVE	3208
IDESUNA JIMA AIR RANGE	NANA	OKINAWA	ACTIVE	3210
IE JIMA AUXILIARY AIRFIELD	AGARII	OKINAWA	ACTIVE	3209
IKEGO COMMUNICATIONS STATION	ZUSHI	KANAGAWA KEN	ACTIVE	3210
ITAZUKE AUXILIARY AIRFIELD	FUKUOKASHI	FUKUOKAKEN	ACTIVE	3211
IMAKUNI COMMUNICATIONS STATION	IMAKUNI SHI	YAMAGUCHI	ACTIVE	3211
JOHNSON COMMUNICATIONS ANNEX	MUSASHIEMACHI	SAITAMAKEN	ACTIVE	3212
KADENA AIR BASE	KOZA	OKINAWA	ACTIVE	3213
KADENA AMMO STORAGE ANNEX	KADENA VILLAGE	OKINAWA	ACTIVE	3216
KADENA FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	KADENA VILLAGE	OKINAWA	ACTIVE	3217
KADENA SITE NO 2	YONAGUSUKU	OKINAWA	INACTIVE	3217
KAMI SEVA COMMUNICATIONS STATION	YOKOHAMA	KANAGAWA-KEN	ACTIVE	3218
KASHIWA COMMUNICATIONS STATION	KASHIWA	CHIDAKEN	ACTIVE	3218
KASUGARARI SERVICE ANNEX	KASUGA	FUKUOKA-KEN	ACTIVE	3220
MISAWA AIR BASE	MISAWA	AGMOPI KEN	ACTIVE	3220
MISAWA TACAN ANNEX	MISAWA	AGHORI PREFE	ACTIVE	3224
PONOTE SERVICE ANNEX	ASAKA	SAITAMAKEN	ACTIVE	3224
NAGAI COMMUNICATION STATION	YOKOSUKA	KANAGAWA-KEN	ACTIVE	3225
NANA FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	NANA	OKINAWA	ACTIVE	3226
NEGISHI COMMUNICATIONS STATION	YOKOHAMA	KANAGAWA-KEN	ACTIVE	3227
CHADA COMMUNICATIONS STATION	ASAKAHMACHI	SAITAMAKEN	ACTIVE	3228
FOKKO RADIO RELAY SITE	KOSE	HYOGOKEN	ACTIVE	3229
SAGAMI COMMUNICATIONS STATION	SAGAMIHARA	KANAGAWA	ACTIVE	3230
SEBURIYAMA RADIO RELAY SITE	WAKI-SEBURIYAMA	FUKUOKA-KEN	ACTIVE	3230
SENDAI RADIO RELAY SITE	SENDAI	MIYAGIKEN	ACTIVE	3231
SOFU COMMUNICATIONS STATION	IMAKUNI	HIROSHIMAKEN	ACTIVE	3232
SUNABE SUPPORT ANNEX	KADENA	OKINAWA	ACTIVE	3233
TACHIKAWA AIR BASE	TACHIKAWASHI	TOKYO/TO	ACTIVE	3233
TAMA SERVICE ANNEX	FUCHUSHI	TOKYO/TO	ACTIVE	3237
TOKOROZAKI TRANSMITTER SITE	TOKOROZAKA	N/A	ACTIVE	3238
TORI SHIMA AIR RANGE	NANA	OKINAWA	ACTIVE	3238

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY				
ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX				
NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY <i>U</i>	COUNTY <i>U</i>	STATUS	PAGE NUMBER
TSUSHIMA COMMUNICATION STATION	IZUHARA	NAGASAKI-KEN	ACTIVE	3240
YAECAKE COMMUNICATIONS ANNEX	MOTOBU	N-A	ACTIVE	3240
YOKOHAMA COMMUNICATIONS STATION	YOKOHAMA	KANAGAWA-KEN	ACTIVE	3240
YOKOHAMA EXCHANGE ANNEX	YOKOHAMA	KANAGAWA	ACTIVE	3241
YOKOSUKA COMMUNICATIONS STATION	YOKOSUKA	KANAGAWA-KEN	ACTIVE	3241
YOKOTA AIR BASE	FUSSA-YACHI	TOKYO TO	ACTIVE	3242
YONITAN AUXILIARY AIRFIELD	YONITAN	OKINAWA	ACTIVE	3245
YOZADAKE AIR STATION	YOZA	OKINAWA	ACTIVE	3247
YUKI RADIO RELAY SITE	HACHIDA	TOKYO TO	INACTIVE	3246
KOREA REPUBLIC OF				
KIMPO ADMINISTRATION ANNEX	KONG HANG DCNG	SEOUL	ACTIVE	3247
KCON RI AIR RANGE	KONLNI	KYONGGI-DO	ACTIVE	3247
KUNSAN AIR BASE	KUNSAN	CHOLLAPUKDO	ACTIVE	3248
KWANGJU AIR BASE	KWANGJU	KWANGSAN	ACTIVE	3251
MANGIL-SAN LIAISON ANNEX	SOSAN	CHONGCHONGN	ACTIVE	3253
CSAN AIR BASE	SONG TAN	KYONGGI-DO	ACTIVE	3253
CSAN MI AMMUNITION STORAGE ANNEX	OSANLNI	KYONGGI DO	ACTIVE	3256
FALGONG-SAN LIAISON ANNEX	SINNYONG	KYUNGSANGBUK	ACTIVE	3257
SEOUL HOUSING ANNEX	SEOUL	SEOUL	ACTIVE	3257
TAEGU AIR BASE	TAEGU	KYUNGSANGBUK	ACTIVE	3258
YONGMUN SAN LIAISON ANNEX	YANGYONG	N/A	ACTIVE	3260
NETHERLANDS				
DEEN DOLDER FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	DEN DOLDER	ZEIST	ACTIVE	3261
DEEN DOLDER SCHOOL	DEN DOLDER	ZEIST	ACTIVE	3261
SOESTERBERG AIR BASE	SOESTERBERG	ZEIST	ACTIVE	3261
NEW ZEALAND				
PCUNT JOHN SATELLITE TRACKING SITE	TEKAPO	CANTERBURY	ACTIVE	3264
NORWAY				
OSLO ADMINISTRATION OFFICE	OSLO	BAERUM	ACTIVE	3263
OSLO SCHOOL	BEKKESTUA	BAERUM	ACTIVE	3263
PHILIPPINES				
BAMBAH RADIO BEACON ANNEX	BAMBAH	LUZON ISLAND	ACTIVE	3276
CLARK AIR BASE	ANGELES	LUZON ISLAND	ACTIVE	3276
CLARK PETROLEUM PRODUCTS STORAGE ANNEX	OLONGAPO	LUZON	ACTIVE	3280
JOHN WAY AIR BASE	BAGUIO	LUZON ISLAND	ACTIVE	3280
PANILA ADRIA ANNEX	PASAY	LUZON ISLAND	ACTIVE	3282
MINDANAO WEATHER STATION SITE	BUGO	PHILIPPINES	ACTIVE	3282
MT CABUYO COMMUNICATIONS SITE	TUSA	LUZON	ACTIVE	3276
SUBIC AMMUNITION STORAGE ANNEX	OLONGAPO	LUZON	ACTIVE	3283
WALLACE AIR STATION	SAN FERNANDO	LUZON ISLAND	ACTIVE	3283
PORTUGAL				
AGUALVA COMMUNICATIONS ANNEX	AGUALVA	TERCEIRA ISL	ACTIVE	3265
AGUALVA MUNITIONS STORAGE ANNEX	LAJES	TERCEIRA ISL	ACTIVE	3264
CARPITO FUEL STORAGE ANNEX	ANGRA DO HEROISMO	TERCEIRA ISL	ACTIVE	3265
CALDEIRA AMMUNITION STORAGE AREA	LAJES	TERCEIRA ISL	ACTIVE	3266
CALDEIRA COMMUNICATION FACILITY ANNEX	LAJES	TERCEIRA ISL	ACTIVE	3266

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

x1

ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY U	COUNTY U	STATUS	PAGE NUMBER
CALDEIRA RADIO BEACON ANNEX	LAJES	TERCEIRA ISL	ACTIVE	3267
CALDEIRA VDF ANNEX	LAJES	TERCEIRA ISL	ACTIVE	3267
CINCO FICOS GLOBECOM ANNEX	PRAIA DA VICTORIA	TERCEIRA ISL	ACTIVE	3267
COFODASCINZAS PETROLEUM PRODUCTS STG ANX	PRAIA DA VICTORIA	TERCEIRA ISL	ACTIVE	3268
CUME DA PRAIA RADIO RELAY ANNEX	PRAIA DA VICTORIA	TERCEIRA ISL	ACTIVE	3269
CUME DA PRAIA TACAN ANNEX	PRAIA DA VICTORIA	TERCEIRA ISL	ACTIVE	3269
FONTINHOS WATER SYSTEM ANNEX	FONTINHAS	TERCEIRA ISL	ACTIVE	3269
GRACIOSA RADIO BEACON ANNEX	SANTA CRUZ	GRACIOSA ISL	ACTIVE	3270
LAJES FIELD	LAJES	TERCEIRA ISL	ACTIVE	3270
LAJES WATER SYSTEM ANNEX	LAJES	TERCEIRA IS	ACTIVE	3272
PORTELLA NOVA DIRECTION FINDER ANNEX	PRAIA DA VICTORIA	TERCEIRA ISL	ACTIVE	3273
PORTELLA NOVA RADAR ANNEX	PRAIA DA VICTORIA	TERCEIRA ISL	ACTIVE	3273
PRAIA DA VICTORIA DOCK ANNEX	PRAIA DA VICTORIA	TERCEIRA ISL	ACTIVE	3273
PRAIA DA VICTORIA FUEL STORAGE ANNEX	PRAIA DA VICTORIA	TERCEIRA ISL	ACTIVE	3274
SAO MIGUEL RADIO RELAY ANNEX	PONTA DELGADA	S MIGUEL I	ACTIVE	3274
VILLA NOVA GLOBECOM ANNEX	VILLA NOVA	TERCEIRA ISL	ACTIVE	3275
VILLA NOVA WATER WELL NO 6	VILLA NOVA	TERCEIRA IS	ACTIVE	3275
SEYCHELLES IS				
NAME TRACKING ANNEX	VICTORIA	NAME ISLAND	ACTIVE	3215
SOUTH AFRICA				
PRETORIA TRACKING ANNEX	PRETORIA	TRANSVAAL	ACTIVE	3286
SPAIN				
BARAJAS PETROL PROD STORAGE ANNEX	BARAJAS	MADRID	EXCESS	3201
CADIZ FORT ANNEX	CADIZ	CADIZ PROV	ACTIVE	3295
EL ARAHAL PETFL PROD STOR ANX	EL ARAHAL	SEVILLA PROV	ACTIVE	3288
ELIZONDO HOUSING ANNEX	ELIZONDO	PAMPLONA	ACTIVE	3289
ELIZONDO RADIO RELAY SITE	ELIZONDO	PAMPLONA	ACTIVE	3337
HUMCSA RADIO RELAY SITE	LOS SANTOS	MADRID PROV	ACTIVE	3302
INGOES HOUSING ANNEX	EL FRASNC	ZARAGOZA	ACTIVE	3289
INGOES RADIO RELAY SITE	INGOES	ZARAGOZA	ACTIVE	3289
JAPANA WATER SYSTEM ANNEX	SAN FERNANDO DE HENA	MADRID PROV	ACTIVE	3290
LA WUELA PETRL PROD STOR ANX	EPILA	N/A	ACTIVE	3291
LOECHES PETFL PROD STOR ANX	LOECHES	MADRID PROV	ACTIVE	3291
MENORCA RADIO RELAY SITE	FERRERIAS	MENORCA	ACTIVE	3291
MORON AIR BASE	MORON	SEVILLA	ACTIVE	3292
PCRON RADIO BEACON ANNEX NO 1	EL ARAHAL	SEVILLE	ACTIVE	3294
PCRON RADIO BEACON ANNEX NO 2	EL VISO DEL ALCOR	SEVILLA PROV	ACTIVE	3295
PCRON TVDF ANNEX	PARADAS	SEVILLE	EXCESS	3296
PARACUULLOS APPROACH CONTROL ANNEX	PARACUELLOS	MADRID	ACTIVE	3301
ROYAL OAKS FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	FUENCARRAL	MADRID PROV	ACTIVE	3301
ROYAL OAKS SCHOOL	FUENCARRAL	MADRID	ACTIVE	3302
ROYAL OAKS STORAGE ANNEX	FUENCARRAL	MADRID PROV	ACTIVE	3303
SANTA CLARA SCHOOL	SEVILLA	SEVILLA	ACTIVE	3295
SANTIAGO TACAN SITE	SANTIAGO DECCHPSTEL	LA COURNA	INACTIVE	3296
SEVILLA ADMIN ANX	SEVILLA	SEVILLA	ACTIVE	3294
SOLLER HOUSING ANNEX	SOLLER	PALMA PROV	ACTIVE	3297

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY <i>U</i>	COUNTY <i>U</i>	STATUS	PAGE NUMBER
SOLLER RADIO RELAY SITE	SOLLER	PALMA PRCV	ACTIVE	3297
SONSECA WEATHER STATION SITE	TOLEDO	TOLEDO	ACTIVE	3304
TOLEDO SERVICE ANNEX	TOLEDO	TOLEDO PROV	ACTIVE	3298
TORREJON AIR BASE	TORREJON DE ARDOZ	MADRID	ACTIVE	3298
TORREJON TACAN ANNEX	TORREJON DE ARDOZ	MADRID PROV	ACTIVE	3304
TORREJON TVOR RADIC BEACON ANNEX	MECO	MADRID	ACTIVE	3303
ZARAGOZA AIF BASE	ZARAGOZA	ZARAGOZA	ACTIVE	3305
ZARAGOZA RADIC BEACON ANNEX	ZARAGOZA	ZARAGOZA	ACTIVE	3307
ST HELENA				
ASCENSION AUXILIARY AIRFIELD	GEORGETOWN	ST HELENA IS	ACTIVE	3286
TURKEY				
ADANA WATER SYSTEM ANNEX	ADANA	ADANA	ACTIVE	3307
ALEMDAG RADIO RELAY SITE	ISTANBUL	ISTANBUL	ACTIVE	3308
ALTINOVA WATER SYSTEM ANNEX NR 1	ALTINOVA	KOCAELI	ACTIVE	3308
ALTINOVA WATER SYSTEM ANNEX NR 2	ALTINOVA	KOCAELI	ACTIVE	3308
ALTINOVA WATER SYSTEM ANNEX NR 3	ALTINOVA	KOCAELI	ACTIVE	3309
ALTINOVA WATER SYSTEM ANNEX NR 4	ALTINOVA	KOCAELI	ACTIVE	3309
ANKARA ADMIN OFFICE NO 7	ANKARA	ANKARA	ACTIVE	3313
ANKARA AIP STATION	ANKARA	ANKARA	ACTIVE	3310
ANKARA FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX NO 1	ANKARA	ANKARA	ACTIVE	3311
ANKARA HOSPITAL	ANKARA	ANKARA	ACTIVE	3311
ANKARA HOUSING ANNEX	ANKARA	ANKARA	ACTIVE	3311
ANKARA MAINTENANCE ANNEX NO 2 (ICE SHOP)	ANKARA	ANKARA	ACTIVE	3312
ANKARA RECREATION ANNEX NO 5	ANKARA	ANKARA	ACTIVE	3314
ANKARA RESEARCH SITE	ANKARA	ANKARA	ACTIVE	3312
ANKARA SERVICE ANNEX NO 3 OFFICERS CLUB	ANKARA	ANKARA	ACTIVE	3313
ANKARA STORAGE ANNEX NR 2	ANKARA	ANKARA	ACTIVE	3314
BALIKESIR RADIO RELAY SITE	BALIKESIR	BALIKESIR	ACTIVE	3314
CANKAKLI RADIO RELAY SITE	HADIMKÖY	N/A	ACTIVE	3315
CIGLI AIR BASE	BUYUK CIGLI	IZMIR	ACTIVE	3315
CORLU RADIO RELAY SITE	CORLU	TEKIRDAG	ACTIVE	3316
DIYARBAKIR AIP STATION	DIYARBAKIR	DIYARBAKIR	ACTIVE	3317
DIYARBAKIR COMMUNICATIONS ANNEX	DIYARBAKIR	DIYARBAKIR	ACTIVE	3318
ELMADAG RADIO RELAY SITE	YAKUPAPTAL	ANKARA	ACTIVE	3319
ELMADAG WATER SYSTEM ANNEX	YAKUPAPTAL	ANKARA	ACTIVE	3319
ERHAC RADIO RELAY SITE	ERHAC	MALAYTA	ACTIVE	3320
ESFENOOGA FLIGHT SUPPORT ANNEX	ESFENOOGA	ANKARA	EXCESS	3320
ESKISEHIR RADIO RELAY SITE	ESKISEHIR	ESKISEHIR	ACTIVE	3321
INCIRLIK AIF BASE ADANA	INCIRLIK	ADANA	ACTIVE	3322
ISKENDERUN OFFICER HOUSING ANNEX	ISKENDERUN	HATAY	ACTIVE	3324
ISKENDERUN STORAGE ANNEX	ISKENDERUN	HATAY	ACTIVE	3324
ISKENDERUN STORAGE ANNEX NO 2	ISKENDERUN	HATAY	ACTIVE	3325
ISTANBUL ADMIN OFFICE	ISTANBUL	ISTANBUL	ACTIVE	3325
ISTANBUL PARKING ANNEX	ISTANBUL	N/A	ACTIVE	3325
IZMIR ADMINISTRATION ANNEX	IZMIR	IZMIR	ACTIVE	3325
IZMIR AIP STATION	IZMIR	IZMIR	ACTIVE	3326

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY 1/	COUNTY 2/	STATUS	PAGE NUMBER
IZMIR BACHELOR HOUSING ANNEX	IZMIR	IZMIR	ACTIVE	3326
IZMIR HOSPITAL	IZMIR	IZMIR	ACTIVE	3326
IZMIR MAINTENANCE ANNEX AUTO MAINT SHOP	IZMIR	N-A	ACTIVE	3327
IZMIR MOTOR POOL ANNEX	IZMIR	IZMIR	ACTIVE	3329
IZMIR RECREATION ANNEX NO 1 THEATER	IZMIR	IZMIR	ACTIVE	3327
IZMIR RECREATION ANNEX NO 2	IZMIR	IZMIR	ACTIVE	3327
IZMIR RECREATION ANNEX NR 1P	IZMIR	IZMIR	ACTIVE	3328
IZMIR RECREATION ANNEX NO 4 BAYRAKLI	IZMIR	IZMIR	ACTIVE	3327
IZMIR SCHOOL	IZMIR	IZMIR	ACTIVE	3328
IZMIR SCHOOL NO 2	IZMIR	IZMIR	ACTIVE	3330
IZMIR SERVICE ANNEX	IZMIR	IZMIR	ACTIVE	3329
IZMIR STORAGE ANNEX NO 1	IZMIR	IZMIR	ACTIVE	3330
IZMIR STORAGE ANNEX NO 2	IZMIR	IZMIR	ACTIVE	3330
IZMIR RADIO RELAY SITE	IZMIR	IZMIR	ACTIVE	3331
KARAMURSEL AIP STATION	KARAMURSEL	KOCAELI	ACTIVE	3331
KAFATAS RADIO RELAY SITE	YEMISLI	ADANA	ACTIVE	3333
MALATYA RADIO RELAY SITE	AKCADAG	MALATYA	ACTIVE	3335
MALATYA WATER SYSTEM ANNEX	AKCADAG	MALATYA	ACTIVE	3334
MURTEO RADIO RELAY SITE	ETIMESGUT	ANKARA	ACTIVE	3335
ORTAKOY RADIO RELAY SITE	KAVAK	N/A	ACTIVE	3336
SAHIN TERRESTRIAL RADIO RELAY ANNEX	GEHLIK	PROV BURSA	ACTIVE	3337
SAHIN TERRESTRIAL RADIO RELAY SITE	GEHLIK	PROV BURSA	ACTIVE	3337
SAHIN TERRESTRIAL WATER SYSTEM ANNEX	GEHLIK	PROV BURSA	ACTIVE	3338
SALPAZIRI PORT ANNEX (ISTANBUL)	ISTANBUL	ISTANBUL	ACTIVE	3338
SAHSUN RADIO RELAY SITE	SAHSUN	SAHSUN	ACTIVE	3338
SAHSUN WATER SYSTEM ANNEX NO 2	SAHSUN	SAHSUN	ACTIVE	3339
TATVAN RADIO RELAY SITE	TATVAN	BITLIS	EXCESS	3339
YALOVA AIR STATION	YALOVA	ISTANBUL	ACTIVE	3340
YAMANLAR RADIO RELAY SITE	YAMANLAR	IZMIR	ACTIVE	3340
YUHURTALIK PETROLEUM PROD STORAGE ANNEX UNITED KINGDOM	YUHURTALIK	ADANA	ACTIVE	3341
ALDERTON FAM HSG ANX	ALDERTON	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	3352
BRIDLEY FAM HSG ANX	BANKSBURY	OXFORDSHIRE	ACTIVE	3352
BENTWATERS TACAN ANNEX	WOODBRIDGE	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	3357
BICESTER FAM HSG ANX	BICESTER	OXFORDSHIRE	ACTIVE	3358
BICESTER SCHOOL	BICESTER	OXFORDSHIRE	ACTIVE	3358
BISHOPS GREEN FAM HSG ANX	NEWBURY	BIRKSHIRE	ACTIVE	3359
BLACKBUSH FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	YATELEY	HAMPSHIRE	ACTIVE	3359
BOFLEY HILL RADIO RELAY SITE	WAPLINGHAM	N-A	ACTIVE	3360
BOVINGDON RADIO RELAY SITE	BOVINGDON	HERTFORDSHIRE	ACTIVE	3360
BRAMPTON FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	BRAMPTON	CAMBRIDGE	ACTIVE	3361
BRANDON FAM HSG ANX	BRANDON	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	3361
CARPENDEERS PARK FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	CARPENDEERS PARK	HERTFORD	ACTIVE	3361
COLD BLOW RADIO RELAY SITE	COLDHARECUR	KENT	ACTIVE	3364
DAVENTRY RADIO RELAY SITE	STAVERTON	NORTHHAMPTON	ACTIVE	3366
FELIXSTOWE FAM HSG ANX	FELIXSTOWE	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	3367

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY				
ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX				
NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY <i>V</i>	COUNTY <i>V</i>	STATUS	PAGE NUMBER
FELTWELL FAM HSG ANX NO 2	FELTWELL	NORFOLK	ACTIVE	3368
FRAMLINGHAM FAM HSG ANX	FRAMLINGHAM	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	3368
FRAMLINGHAM STORAGE STATION	FRAMHAM	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	3368
FRECKENHAM FAMILY HOUSING ANX	FRECKENHAM	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	3369
FYLINGDALES COMMUNICATIONS STATION	FYLINGDALES	YORKSHIRE	ACTIVE	3369
GOODMANCHESTER FAM HSG ANX	GOODMANCHESTER	HUNTINGDONSH	ACTIVE	3370
GREAT POMLEY RADIO RELAY SITE	GREAT POMLEY	ESSEX	ACTIVE	3370
GRUNDISBURGH FAM HSG ANX	GRUNDISBURGH	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	3374
HASTOE PARK FAM HSG ANX	AYLESBURY	HERTS	ACTIVE	3374
HIGH WYCOMBE AIR STATION	HIGH WYCOMBE	BUCKINGHAM	ACTIVE	3374
IPSWICH FAM HSG ANX	IPSWICH	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	3375
ISLEHAM FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	ISLEHAM	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	3375
KESGRAVE FAM HSG ANX	KESGRAVE	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	3376
LAKENHEATH FAM HSG ANX	LAKENHEATH	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	3379
MARTLESHAM FAM HSG ANX	MARTLESHAM	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	3379
MELTON FAM HSG ANX	MELTON	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	3380
MILDENHALL FAM HSG ANX	MILDENHALL	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	3380
MILDENHALL ILS MIDDLE MKR ANX	MILDENHALL	N/A	ACTIVE	3380
MILDENHALL ILS OUTER MKR ANX	ICKLINGHAM	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	3380
MORMOND HILL COMMUNICATIONS STATION	MORMOND HILL	BERKSHIRE	ACTIVE	3386
NEWMARKET FAM HSG ANX NO 1	NEWMARKET	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	3387
NEWMARKET FAM HSG ANX NO 2	NEWMARKET	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	3387
PETERBOROUGH FAM HSG ANX	PETERBOROUGH	NORTHAMPTONSH	ACTIVE	3388
PETERBOROUGH FAMILY HOUSING ANX NO 2	PETERBOROUGH	CAMBRIDGE	ACTIVE	3388
RAF ALCONBURY	ALCONBURY	CAMBRIDGE	ACTIVE	3350
RAF BARFORD ST JOHN TRANSMITTER ANNEX	BARFORD ST JOHN	OXFORDSHIRE	ACTIVE	3353
RAF BARKWAY COMM STATION	BARKWAY	HERTFORD	ACTIVE	3354
RAF BENTWATER WASTE ANNEX	WICKHAM MARKET	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	3357
RAF BENTWATERS	EYKE	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	3354
RAF BENTWATERS OFFICER HOUSING ANNEX	WICKHAM MARKET	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	3357
RAF BIRCHAM NEWTON FAMILY HOUSING ANX	DOCKING	NORFOLK	ACTIVE	3388
RAF CHELVESTON RAF HSG ANX	RUSHDEN	NORTHAMPTON	ACTIVE	3362
RAF CHICKSANDS	SHEFFORD	OXFORDSHIRE	ACTIVE	3362
RAF CHRISTMAS COMMON RAD REL SITE	WATLINGTON	OXFORDSHIRE	ACTIVE	3364
RAF CROUGHTON	CROUGHTON	NORTHAMPTONS	ACTIVE	3365
RAF DUNKIRK COMM STATION	DUNKIRK	KENT	ACTIVE	3367
RAF FELTWELL STORAGE ANNEX	FELTWELL	NORFOLK	ACTIVE	3367
RAF GREENHAM COMMON	NEWBURY	BERKSHIRE	ACTIVE	3371
RAF GREENHAM COMMON FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	NEWBURY	BERKSHIRE	ACTIVE	3370
RAF GREENHAM COMMON WASTE ANNEX	NEWBURY	BERKSHIRE	ACTIVE	3373
RAF LAKENHEATH	LAKENHEATH	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	3376
RAF MARTLESHAM HEATH RADIO RELAY SITE	KESGRAVE	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	3379
RAF MILDENHALL	MILDENHALL	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	3381
RAF MILDENHALL AMMO STOR ANX	MILDENHALL	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	3383
RAF MILDENHALL TAGAN ANNEX	MILDENHALL	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	3384
RAF MILDENHALL WASTE ANNEX	MILDENHALL	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	3384

INVENTORY OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

21

ALPHABETICAL GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

NAME OF INSTALLATION	NEAREST CITY <i>U</i>	COUNTY <i>U</i>	STATUS	PAGE NUMBER
FAF MOLESWORTH FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	THRAPSTON	HAMPSHIRE	ACTIVE	3384
FAF MOLESWORTH SCHOOL NR 1	MOLESWORTH	NORTHAMPTON	ACTIVE	3385
FAF MOLESWORTH SCHOOL NR 2	THRAPSTON	HAMPSHIRE	ACTIVE	3385
FAF MOLESWORTH STOPPAGE SITE	THRAPSTON	HAMPSHIRE	ACTIVE	3386
FAF MOLESWORTH WASTE ANNEX	THRAPSTON	HAMPSHIRE	ACTIVE	3386
FAF RIDGECHELL STORAGE ANNEX	RIDGECHELL	ESSEX	ACTIVE	3389
FAF SCULTHORPE	FAKENHAM	NORFOLK	ACTIVE	3391
FAF SHEPHERDS GROVE FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	STANTON	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	3393
FAF ST MARGAN RADIO REAGON ANNEX	NEWQUAY	CORNWALL	ACTIVE	3394
FAF SWINGATE COMMUNICATIONS STATION	DOVER	KENT	ACTIVE	3395
FAF UPPER HEYFORD	UPPER HEYFORD	OXFORDSHIRE	ACTIVE	3397
FAF UXBRIDGE	UXBRIDGE	MIDDLESEX	ACTIVE	3400
FAF WELFORD AMMC STOR AREA	NEWBURY	BERKSHIRE	ACTIVE	3401
FAF WELFORD WASTE ANNEX	NEWBURY	BERKSHIRE	ACTIVE	3402
FAF WEST DRAYTON FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	WEST DRAYTON	MIDDLESEX	ACTIVE	3400
FAF WEST RUISLIP	ICKENHAM	MIDDLESEX	ACTIVE	3389
FAF WETHERSFIELD	WETHERSFIELD	ESSEX	ACTIVE	3403
FAF WETHERSFIELD HOSPITAL	WETHERSFIELD	ESSEX	ACTIVE	3403
FAF WOODBRIDGE	WOODBRIDGE	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	3405
FAF WOODBRIDGE WASTE ANNEX	WOODBRIDGE	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	3407
FAF LODGE FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	FRECKENHAM	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	3388
FAF RUISLIP HEADQUARTERS SITE	RUISLIP	MIDDLESEX	ACTIVE	3389
FAF SANDY RETAIL DISTRICT STATION	SANDY	BEDFORD	ACTIVE	3390
FAF SPAUGHTON COURT FAM HSG ANNEX	IPSWICH	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	3393
FAF ST COLUMB FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	ST COLUMB	CORNWALL	ACTIVE	3393
FAF STEEPLE ASTON FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	BANBURY	OXFORDSHIRE	ACTIVE	3394
FAF STILTON FAM HSG ANNEX	STILTON	CAMBRIDGE	ACTIVE	3394
FAF THETFORD FAM HSG ANNEX NO 2	THETFORD	NORFOLK	ACTIVE	3395
FAF THETFORD FAMILY HOUSING ANNEX	THETFORD	NORFOLK	ACTIVE	3395
FAF TRIMLEY ST. MARTIN FAM HSG ANNEX	TRIMLEY ST MARTIN	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	3396
FAF TUDDENHAM FAM HSG ANNEX	TUDDENHAM	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	3396
FAF UPPER HEYFORD ILS MIDDLE MARKER ANNEX	FRINGFORD	OXFORDSHIRE	ACTIVE	3396
FAF UPPER HEYFORD ILS OUTER MARKER ANNEX	BICESTER	OXFORDSHIRE	ACTIVE	3396
FAF UPPER HEYFORD WASTE ANNEX	BICESTER	OXFORDSHIRE	ACTIVE	3399
FAF UPPER HEYFORD WATER SYSTEM ANNEX	BICESTER	OXFORDSHIRE	ACTIVE	3399
FAF WEETING FAM HSG ANNEX	WEETING	NORFOLK	ACTIVE	3401
FAF WOODBRIDGE FAM HSG ANNEX	WOODBRIDGE	SUFFOLK	ACTIVE	3405
FAF WEST WELIN				
FAF TEGEL NAVIGATIONAL AID SITE	BERLIN	N/A	ACTIVE	3408
FAF TEMPELHOF CENTRAL AIRPORT	BERLIN	WEST BERLIN	ACTIVE	3408

APPENDIX

- I. Perspectives on the Federal Budget.
 - A. Federal Finances in Perspective.
 - B. Variations in Original Budget Projections.
- II. Spending Priorities.
 - A. Percent Distribution of Budget Outlays by Function.
 - B. Budget Receipts, Outlays, and Budget Authority.
- III. Congressional Action on Spending.
 - A. Impact of Congressional Action on Budget Requests, Fiscal Years 1969-75.
 - B. Comparison of Budget estimates and Amounts Enacted in Appropriation Bills, Calendar Years 1935-75.
 - C. Action taken on 1976 Budget Authority Considered in Appropriation Bills.
- IV. Controllability of Spending.
 - A. Controllability of Budget Authority.
 - B. Controllability of Budget Outlays.
 - C. Controllability of Budget Outlays—Other Civilian Programs.
 - D. Backdoor Authority.
- V. Federal Deficits and Trust Funds.
 - A. Budget Surpluses and Deficits.
 - B. Federal Debt, 1933-76.
- VI. Selected Economic Statistics.
 - A. Consumer Price Index.
 - B. Unemployment.

FEDERAL FINANCES IN PERSPECTIVE, FISCAL YEARS 1962-1977
(in billions, except as noted)

Fiscal Year	Gross Nat'l Product	Outlays			
		Total		Federal Funds	
		Amt.	% of GNP	Amt.	% of GNP
1962-----	\$545.8	\$106.8	19.6	\$86.6	15.9
1963-----	577.1	111.3	19.3	90.1	15.6
1964-----	616.4	118.6	19.2	95.8	15.5
1965-----	658.0	118.4	18.0	94.8	14.4
1966-----	722.4	134.7	18.6	106.5	14.7
1967-----	773.5	158.3	20.5	126.8	16.4
1968-----	830.3	178.8	21.5	143.1	17.2
1969-----	904.2	184.5	20.4	148.8	16.5
1970-----	960.2	196.6	20.5	156.3	16.3
1971-----	1019.8	211.4	20.7	163.7	16.1
1972-----	1111.8	231.9	20.9	178.0	16.0
1973-----	1238.4	246.5	19.9	186.4	15.1
1974-----	1358.6	268.4	19.8	198.7	14.6
1975-----	1440.0	324.6	22.5	238.5	16.6
1976 est.--	1593.0	373.5	23.4	276.9	17.4
1977 est.--	1837.0	394.2	21.5	286.2	15.6

Fiscal Year	Gross Debt			Interest Paid	
	Amount	% of GNP	Per Capita ^{1/}	Amount	% of Federal Funds Outlays
			(Actual \$s)		
1962-----	\$303.3	55.6	\$1,626	\$9.1	10.5
1963-----	310.8	53.9	1,642	9.9	11.0
1964-----	316.8	51.4	1,651	10.7	11.2
1965-----	323.2	49.1	1,663	11.3	11.9
1966-----	329.5	45.6	1,676	12.0	11.3
1967-----	341.3	44.1	1,718	13.4	10.6
1968-----	369.8	44.5	1,843	14.6	10.2
1969-----	367.1	40.6	1,811	16.6	11.2
1970-----	382.6	39.8	1,867	19.3	12.3
1971-----	409.5	40.2	1,978	21.0	12.8
1972-----	437.3	39.3	2,094	21.8	12.2
1973-----	468.4	38.8	2,226	24.2	13.0
1974-----	486.2	35.8	2,294	29.3	14.7
1975-----	544.1	37.8	2,549	32.7	13.7
1976 est.--	633.9	39.8	2,947	37.7	13.6
1977 est.--	719.5	39.2	3,319	45.0	15.7

^{1/} Amounts were derived using population figures at the beginning of each year.

House Committee on Appropriations
Source: U.S. Budget Documents

BUDGET RECEIPTS, OUTLAYS, AND BUDGET AUTHORITY

(In millions of dollars)

Description	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
Receipts by source:				
Individual income taxes.....	122,386	130,822	40,003	153,641
Corporation income taxes.....	40,621	40,056	8,416	49,461
Social insurance taxes and contributions:				
Employment taxes and contributions.....	75,204	80,164	21,729	96,018
Unemployment insurance.....	6,771	7,723	2,214	12,064
Contributions for other insurance and retirement.....	4,466	4,684	1,231	4,970
Excise taxes.....	16,551	16,901	4,371	17,806
Estate and gift taxes.....	4,611	5,100	1,400	5,800
Customs duties.....	3,676	3,800	1,000	4,300
Miscellaneous receipts.....	6,711	8,284	1,530	7,202
Total receipts.....	280,997	297,534	81,894	351,262
Outlays by function:				
National defense ¹	86,585	92,759	25,028	101,129
International affairs.....	4,358	5,665	1,334	6,824
General science, space, and technology.....	3,989	4,311	1,157	4,507
Natural resources, environment, and energy.....	9,537	11,796	3,289	13,772
Agriculture.....	1,660	2,875	742	1,729
Commerce and transportation.....	16,010	17,801	4,819	16,498
Community and regional development.....	4,431	5,802	1,529	5,532
Education, training, employment, and social services.....	15,248	18,900	4,403	16,615
Health.....	27,647	32,137	8,291	34,393
Income security.....	108,605	128,509	32,742	137,115
Veterans benefits and services.....	16,597	19,035	4,362	17,196
Law enforcement and justice.....	2,942	3,402	914	3,426
General government.....	3,089	3,547	961	3,433
Revenue sharing and general purpose fiscal assistance.....	7,005	7,169	2,046	7,351
Interest.....	30,974	34,835	9,769	41,297
Allowances ²		200	175	2,260
Undistributed offsetting receipts.....	-14,075	-15,208	-3,589	-18,840
Total outlays.....	324,601	373,535	97,971	394,237
Budget surplus or deficit (-).....	-43,604	-76,001	-16,077	-42,975
Budget authority by function:				
National defense ¹	91,925	102,299	23,394	114,905
International affairs.....	4,420	6,450	944	9,666
General science, space, and technology.....	4,018	4,374	1,126	4,618
Natural resources, environment, and energy.....	16,484	19,189	2,380	9,702
Agriculture.....	5,873	4,135	308	2,262
Commerce and transportation.....	32,431	18,605	2,410	17,925
Community and regional development.....	5,391	4,794	523	5,819
Education, training, employment, and social services.....	15,526	19,738	4,942	15,943
Health.....	29,935	32,339	8,584	38,038
Income security.....	159,294	140,342	28,803	157,678
Veterans benefits and services.....	16,745	19,898	4,520	17,681
Law enforcement and justice.....	3,031	3,264	849	3,318
General government.....	3,075	3,546	909	3,460
Revenue sharing and general purpose fiscal assistance.....	7,052	9,538	2,043	7,347
Interest.....	30,974	34,836	9,769	41,296
Allowances ²		225	150	2,590
Undistributed offsetting receipts.....	-14,075	-15,208	-3,589	-18,840
Total budget authority.....	412,099	408,365	88,066	433,409

¹ Includes allowances for civilian and military pay raises for Department of Defense.² Includes allowances for civilian agency pay raises and contingencies.

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING RECORD--Impact of Congressional actions on budget requests relating to fiscal years 1969 through 1976--90th Congress, 2d Session through 94th Congress, 1st Session--as prepared and published by the staff of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures and the Congressional Budget Office.

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays
FISCAL YEAR 1969:		
<u>90th Congress, 2d Session:</u>		
Appropriation bills.....	-13,288	-4,225
Legislation other than appropriation bills:		
"Backdoor".....	+465	-51
Mandatory.....	+272	+252
Inaction on proposed legislation.....	+75	+75
Subtotal.....	<u>-12,476</u>	<u>-3,949</u>
<u>91st Congress, 1st Session:</u>		
Appropriation bills.....	-462	-325
Total, fiscal year 1969.....	<u>-12,938</u>	<u>-4,274</u>
FISCAL YEAR 1970:		
<u>91st Congress, 1st Session:</u>		
Appropriation bills.....	-5,594	-2,920
Legislation other than appropriation bills:		
"Backdoor".....	+4,500	+123
Mandatory.....	+257	+1,228
Inaction on proposed legislation.....	+1,314	+1,232
Subtotal.....	<u>+476</u>	<u>-337</u>
<u>91st Congress, 2d Session:</u>		
Appropriation bills.....	+158	+51
Legislation other than appropriation bills:		
"Backdoor".....	+840	.....
Mandatory.....	+107	+124
Inaction on proposed legislation.....	+156	+156
Subtotal.....	<u>+1,262</u>	<u>+331</u>
Total, fiscal year 1970.....	<u>+1,738</u>	<u>-6</u>
FISCAL YEAR 1971:		
<u>91st Congress, 2d Session:</u>		
Appropriation bills.....	-1,706	-211
Legislation other than appropriation bills:		
"Backdoor".....	+5,813	+50
Mandatory.....	+2,696	+3,488
Inaction on proposed legislation.....	-4,118	+52
Subtotal.....	<u>+2,685</u>	<u>+3,379</u>
<u>92d Congress, 1st Session:</u>		
Appropriation bills.....	-911	-446
Legislation other than appropriation bills:		
"Backdoor".....	.....	.....
Mandatory.....	-157	+626
Inaction on proposed legislation.....	-495	-273
Subtotal.....	<u>-1,564</u>	<u>-92</u>
Total, fiscal year 1971.....	<u>+1,121</u>	<u>+3,287</u>

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays
FISCAL YEAR 1972:		
<u>92d Congress, 1st Session:</u>		
Appropriation bills.....	-2,222	-744
Legislation other than appropriation bills:		
"Backdoor".....	+50	.....
Mandatory.....	+974	+3,793
Inaction on proposed legislation.....	-2,768	-872
Subtotal.....	<u>-3,966</u>	<u>+2,177</u>
<u>92d Congress, 2d Session:</u>		
Appropriation bills.....	-771	-315
Legislation other than appropriation bills:		
"Backdoor".....	+150	.....
Mandatory.....	-501	-79
Inaction on proposed legislation.....	-2,708	-2,461
Subtotal.....	<u>-3,830</u>	<u>-2,855</u>
Total, fiscal year 1972.....	<u>-7,796</u>	<u>-678</u>
FISCAL YEAR 1973:		
<u>92d Congress, 2d Session:</u>		
Appropriation bills.....	-6,061	-1,355
Legislation other than appropriation bills:		
"Backdoor".....	+14,145	+3,295
Mandatory.....	+864	+4,471
Inaction on proposed legislation.....	-280	-106
Subtotal.....	<u>+8,667</u>	<u>+6,305</u>
<u>93d Congress, 1st Session:</u>		
Appropriation bills.....	+1,175	-271
Legislation other than appropriation bills:		
"Backdoor".....	+620	.....
Mandatory.....	.....	+94
Inaction on proposed legislation.....	-4,455 ¹⁾	-1
Subtotal.....	<u>-2,660</u>	<u>-178</u>
Total, fiscal year 1973.....	<u>+6,007</u>	<u>+6,127</u>

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays
FISCAL YEAR 1974:		
<u>93d Congress, 1st Session:</u>		
Appropriation bills.....	-3,320	-534
Legislation other than appropriation bills:		
"Backdoor".....	+8,333 ^{1/}	+15
Mandatory.....	+897	+3,317
Inaction on proposed legislation.....	-295	+728
Subtotal.....	<u>+5,615</u>	<u>+3,526</u>
<u>93d Congress, 1st Session:</u>		
Appropriation bills.....	-1,799	-880
Legislation other than appropriation bills:		
"Backdoor".....	.....	.....
Mandatory.....	-38	+151
Inaction on proposed legislation.....	-3,394	-380
Subtotal.....	<u>-5,232</u>	<u>-1,109</u>
Total, fiscal year 1974.....	<u>+383</u>	<u>+2,417</u>
FISCAL YEAR 1975:		
<u>93d Congress, 2d Session:</u>		
Appropriation bills.....	-5,644	-3,719
Legislation other than appropriation bills:		
"Backdoor".....	+14,795	+63
Mandatory.....	+1,533	+2,745
Inaction on proposed legislation.....	+83	+691
Subtotal.....	<u>+10,766</u>	<u>-219</u>
<u>94th Congress, 1st Session:</u>		
Appropriation bills.....	-2,855	-395
Legislation other than appropriation bills:		
"Backdoor".....	.....	.....
Mandatory.....	+2,165	+2,150
Inaction on:		
Proposed legislation.....	+471	+849
Proposed rescissions.....	+1,868	+502
Subtotal.....	<u>+1,649</u>	<u>+3,106</u>
Total, fiscal year 1975.....	<u>+12,415</u>	<u>+2,887</u>
FISCAL YEAR 1976:		
<u>94th Congress, 1st Session:</u>		
Appropriation bills.....	-3,621	-2,505
Legislation other than appropriation bills:		
"Backdoor".....	.....	+300
Mandatory.....	+1,976	+2,697
Inaction on:		
Proposed legislation.....	+5,019	+7,316
Proposed rescissions.....	+191	+857
Total, fiscal year 1976.....	<u>+3,565</u>	<u>+8,665</u>

^{1/} Includes \$3,000 million shifted from 1973 to 1974 due to timing of congressional action on budget proposals.

NOTE: Figures rounded and may not add to totals.

REGULAR ANNUAL, SUPPLEMENTAL, AND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILLS,
COMPARISON OF ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS ENACTED

Calendar Year	Estimates	Amounts Enacted	+ or -
1935	\$ 7,405,677,168	7,273,590,211	-132,086,957
1936	8,867,777,018	8,703,324,109	-164,452,909
1937	7,398,054,123	7,164,817,513	--233,236,610
1938	8,438,993,688	8,574,087,321	+135,093,633
1939	9,529,433,294	9,719,258,467	+189,825,173
1940	13,878,150,964	14,614,752,845	+736,601,881
1941	53,768,037,027	55,325,771,373	+1,557,734,346
1942	141,056,140,932	143,868,481,527	+2,812,340,595
1943	115,041,366,395	110,634,660,785	-4,406,705,610
1944	63,513,471,020	61,257,906,152	-2,255,564,868
1945	62,453,310,868	61,042,345,331	-1,410,965,537
1946	30,051,109,870	28,459,502,172	-1,591,607,698
1947	33,367,507,923	30,130,762,141	-3,236,745,782
1948	35,409,550,523	32,659,846,731	-2,749,703,792
1949	39,545,529,108	37,825,026,214	-1,720,502,894
1950	54,316,658,423	52,427,926,629	-1,888,731,794
1951	96,340,781,110	91,059,713,307	-5,281,067,803
1952	83,964,877,176	75,355,434,201	-8,609,442,975
1953	66,568,694,353	54,539,342,491	-12,029,351,862
1954	50,257,490,985	47,642,131,205	-2,615,359,780
1955	55,044,333,729	53,124,821,215	-1,919,512,514
1956	60,892,420,237	60,647,917,590	-244,502,647
1957	64,638,110,610	59,589,171,631	-5,048,938,979
1958	73,272,859,573	72,653,476,248	-619,383,325
1959	74,859,472,045	72,977,997,952	-1,881,514,093
1960	73,845,974,490	73,634,335,992	-211,638,498
1961	91,597,448,053	86,606,487,273	-4,990,960,780
1962	96,803,292,115	92,260,154,659	-4,543,137,456
1963	98,904,155,136	92,432,923,132	-6,471,232,004
1964	98,297,358,556	94,162,918,996	-4,134,439,560
1965	109,448,074,896	107,037,566,896	-2,410,508,000
1966	131,164,926,586	130,281,568,480	-883,358,106
1967	147,804,557,929	141,872,346,664	-5,932,211,265
1968	147,908,612,996	133,339,868,734	-14,568,744,262

<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Estimates</u>	<u>Amounts Enacted</u>	<u>+ or -</u>
1969-----	\$142,701,346,215	\$134,431,463,135	\$-8,269,883,080
1970-----	147,765,358,434	144,273,528,504	-3,491,829,930
1971-----	167,874,624,937	165,225,661,865	-2,648,963,072
1972-----	185,431,804,552	178,960,106,864	-6,471,697,688
1973-----	177,959,504,255	174,901,434,304	-3,058,069,951
1974-----	213,667,190,007	204,012,311,514	-9,654,878,493
1975-----	267,224,774,434	259,852,322,212	-7,372,452,222

House Committee on Appropriations

Source: Appropriations, Budget Estimates, etc.

ACTION TAKEN ON 1976 BUDGET AUTHORITY CONSIDERED IN APPROPRIATIONS BILLS 1/

BILL	BUDGET REQUESTS CONSIDERED	FINAL ACTION	COMPARED WITH BUDGET REQUESTS
1. Education (P.L. 94-94) 2/	\$6, 134, 339, 000	\$7, 480, 312, 952	+\$1, 345, 973, 952
2. Legislative (P.L. 94-59)	838, 265, 425	827, 546, 570	- 10, 718, 855
3. Continuing Appropriations, 1976 (P.L. 94-41)	-----	2, 379, 800, 000	+ 2, 379, 800, 000
4. HUD-Independent Agencies (P.L. 94-116)	3/ 48, 779, 570, 000	3/ 49, 344, 914, 000	+ 565, 344, 000
5. Public Works (H.R. 8122)	7, 300, 162, 000	7, 440, 912, 500	+ 140, 750, 500
6. State-Justice-Commerce-Judiciary (P.L. 94-121)	5, 721, 747, 400	5, 958, 676, 000	+ 236, 928, 600
7. Labor-HEW (H.R. 8069)	35, 157, 909, 000	36, 073, 748, 318	+ 915, 839, 318
8. Transportation 2/ (P.L. 94-134)	4, 069, 994, 775	3, 978, 924, 775	- 91, 070, 000
9. Agriculture and Related Agencies (P.L. 94-122)	11, 084, 514, 000	11, 061, 282, 000	- 23, 232, 000
10. Treasury-Postal Service-General Government (P.L. 94-91)	6, 330, 463, 000	6, 314, 070, 000	- 16, 393, 000
11. Interior (H.R. 8773)	4, 307, 158, 000	4, 234, 621, 000	- 72, 537, 000
12. Defense (H.R. 9861)	97, 857, 849, 000	4/ 90, 466, 961, 000	- 7, 390, 888, 000
13. Military Construction (P.L. 94-138)	4, 109, 020, 000	3, 585, 014, 000	- 524, 006, 000
14. Supplemental Appropriations, 1976 (H.R. 10647)	11, 304, 210, 377	10, 299, 533, 117	- 1, 004, 677, 260
Subtotal, bills approved by House	242, 995, 201, 977	239, 446, 316, 232	- 3, 548, 885, 745
District of Columbia	(507, 841, 000)	-----	-----
Foreign Operations	(5, 694, 340, 909)	-----	-----
Total, bills for fiscal 1976	242, 995, 201, 977	239, 446, 316, 232	- 3, 548, 885, 745

1/ Additionally, the Congress has taken action to rescind budget authority during this period, as follows:

Bills	Proposed rescissions considered	Approved by House	Approved by Senate	Approved by Congress	Compared with proposed rescissions
Budget Rescission (P.L. 94-14).....	\$ 929,420,272	\$222,550,000	\$300,456,470	\$223,336,470	-\$ 706,083,802
3d Budget Rescission (P.L. 94-15) ..	1,248,674,954	16,454,704	10,955,000	16,454,704	-1,232,220,250
4th Budget Rescission (H.R. 6573) ..	238,323,000	17,873,000	1,623,000	---	---
Budget Rescission (P.L. 94-111)....	188,888,000	47,500,000	47,500,000	47,500,000	-141,388,000
Total.....	2,605,306,226	304,377,704	360,534,470	287,291,174	- 2,079,692,052

2/ Includes advance appropriations for 1977.

3/ Originally, the Fiscal Year 1976 budget request estimated \$26.1 billion over a 40-year period for assisted housing annual contract authority. The House and Senate agreed to the Administration's request, but more recent estimates indicate that \$17 billion is the amount necessary for runout costs of the new commitments. All requests and approved amounts for annual contract authority have been adjusted to reflect the reestimate.

4/ Conference agreement.

1976 BUDGET

CONTROLLABILITY OF BUDGET AUTHORITY

(In millions of dollars)

Description	1975	1976	T0	1977	Change
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>1976-1977</u>
Relatively uncontrollable under present law:					
Open-ended programs and fixed costs:					
Payments for individuals:					
Social security and railroad retirement...	70,192	72,973	19,358	83,784	10,811
Federal employee's retirement and insurance.....	17,977	20,755	4,195	24,861	4,106
(Military retired pay).....	(6,251)	(7,326)	(1,963)	(8,493)	(1,167)
(Other).....	(11,726)	(13,429)	(2,232)	(16,368)	(2,939)
Unemployment assistance.....	15,445	13,598	2,395	16,160	2,562
Veterans benefits:					
Pensions, compensation, education, and insurance.....	12,498	14,895	3,419	13,494	-1,401
Medicare and Medicaid..	23,870	26,818	7,271	32,330	5,512
Housing payments.....	---	535	80	464	-71
Public assistance and related programs.....	<u>17,098</u>	<u>20,967</u>	<u>4,788</u>	<u>21,216</u>	<u>249</u>
Subtotal, payments for individuals....	157,080	170,541	41,506	192,309	21,768
Net interest.....	23,307	26,820	7,659	32,924	6,104
General revenue sharing....	6,205	6,355	1,626	6,542	187
Farm price supports (CCC)..	4,069	2,750	---	899	1,851
Other open-ended programs and fixed costs.....	13,813	13,816	2,567	11,146	-2,670
(Postal Service).....	(1,875)	(1,690)	(431)	(1,459)	(-231)
(Legislative and Judiciary).....	(1,080)	(1,234)	(305)	(1,330)	(96)
(All other).....	<u>(10,858)</u>	<u>(10,892)</u>	<u>(1,831)</u>	<u>(8,357)</u>	<u>(-2,535)</u>
Total, relatively uncontrollable budget authority.....	204,474	220,282	53,358	243,820	23,538

<u>Discription</u>	<u>1975</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>1976</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>TO</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>1977</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>1976-</u> <u>1977</u>
<u>Relatively controllable</u> <u>budget authority:</u>					
National defense.....	81,335	91,623	21,409	104,624	13,001
Civilian programs.....	130,271	100,654	14,278	89,434	-11,220
Total, relatively con- trollable budget authority.....	211,606	192,277	35,687	194,058	1,781
<u>Undistributed employer</u> <u>share, employee</u> <u>retirement.....</u>	-3,980	-4,193	-979	-4,468	-275
<u>Total, budget authority.....</u>	412,099	408,365	88,066	433,409	25,040

1977 BUDGET
BUDGET AUTHORITY IN APPROPRIATION BILLS
UNCONTROLLABLE vs. CONTROLLABLE

	<u>1976</u>	<u>TQ</u>	<u>1977</u>
Relatively uncontrollable under present law:			
Public assistance and related programs.....	18.9	4.8	19.5
Veterans benefits.....	14.5	3.3	13.0
Medicaid.....	8.3	2.2	9.3
Military retired pay.....	7.3	2.0	8.5
Unemployment assistance.....	5.4	.1	5.9
Farm price supports.....	2.8	---	.9
Public assistance (Social service).....	2.8	.6	2.5
Postal Service.....	1.7	.4	1.5
Legislative and Judiciary....	1.2	.3	1.3
Human development, (Rehabili- tation services).....	1.1	.3	1.1
International financial institutions.....	.8	---	.5
Other.....	<u>1.7</u>	<u>.6</u>	<u>1.7</u>
Total, open-ended program and fixed costs.....	66.5	14.6	65.7
Relatively controllable budget authority:			
National defense.....	92.1	21.5	106.0
Civilian programs.....	<u>89.0</u>	<u>16.0</u>	<u>92.7</u>
Total, relatively con- trollable budget authority.....	181.1	37.5	198.7
Total, budget authority en- acted or to be proposed in appropriation bills.....	247.6	52.1	264.4

CONTROLLABILITY OF BUDGET OUTLAYS

(In millions of dollars)

Description	1975	1976	TQ	1977	Change
	Actual	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	
Relatively uncontrollable under present law:					
Payments for individuals:					
Social security and railroad retirement.....	68,403	76,230	20,837	87,237	11,007
Federal employee's retirement and insurance.....	13,297	15,785	4,309	18,642	2,857
(Military retired pay).....	(6,242)	(7,325)	(1,977)	(8,500)	(1,175)
(Other).....	(7,055)	(8,460)	(2,332)	(10,142)	(1,682)
Unemployment assistance.....	13,960	19,833	4,100	17,060	-2,773
Veterans' benefits: Pensions, compensation, education, and insurance.....	12,450	14,406	3,276	13,300	-1,106
Medicare and Medicaid.....	21,622	25,932	7,183	31,169	5,237
Housing payments.....	2,087	2,475	695	3,032	557
Public assistance and related programs.....	16,930	21,080	4,780	21,162	82
Subtotal, payments for individuals.....	148,749	175,741	45,180	191,602	15,861
Net interest.....	23,307	26,820	7,660	32,924	6,104
General Revenue Sharing.....	6,130	6,272	1,627	6,549	277
Farm price supports (CCC).....	575	1,441	446	829	-612
Other open-ended programs and fixed costs.....	8,022	9,238	2,697	8,766	-472
(Postal Service).....	(1,877)	(1,690)	(431)	(1,459)	(-231)
(Legislative and Judiciary).....	(1,010)	(1,244)	(317)	(1,351)	(107)
(All other).....	(5,135)	(6,304)	(1,949)	(5,956)	(-348)

<u>Description</u>	<u>1975</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>1976</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>TQ</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>1977</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Change</u>
Total, open-ended programs and fixed costs...					
(National defense).....	186,783	219,512	57,610	240,670	21,158
(Civilian programs)....	(5,439)	(6,811)	(1,893)	(8,391)	(1,580)
Outlays from prior-year contracts and obligations:					
National defense.....	(181,344)	(212,701)	(55,717)	(232,279)	(19,578)
Civilian programs.....	23,568	22,153	9,787	25,893	3,740
Total, relatively uncontrollable outlays.....	27,108	30,868	11,927	37,271	6,403
Total, outlays from prior-year contracts and obligations.....	50,676	53,021	21,714	63,164	10,143
Total, relatively uncontrollable outlays.....	237,459	272,533	79,324	303,834	31,301
<u>Relatively controllable outlays:</u>					
National defense.....	57,578	63,795	13,348	66,845	3,050
Civilian programs.....	33,545	41,399	6,280	28,025	-13,374
Total, relatively controllable outlays.....	91,123	105,194	19,628	94,870	-10,324
<u>Undistributed employer share, employee retirement...</u>	-3,980	-4,193	-979	-4,468	-275
<u>Total budget outlays.....</u>	324,601	373,535	97,971	394,237	20,703

1977 BUDGET
 CONTROLLABILITY OF BUDGET OUTLAYS
 -RELATIVELY CONTROLLABLE-
 OTHER CIVILIAN PROGRAMS

(In millions of dollars)

	1975 <u>Actual</u>	1976 <u>Estimate</u>	TQ <u>Estimate</u>	1977 <u>Estimate</u>	Change 1976- 1977
EXOP.....	58	64	14	68	4
FAP:					
Security sup- porting assistance.....	270	735	22	563	-172
Indochina post war reconstruc- tion assistance.	283	---	---	---	---
Functional de- velopment assistance pro- gram.....	256	250	71	269	19
Naval petroleum reserves.....	---	-96	-147	-455	-359
Other.....	128	33	-3	-66	-99
Agriculture:					
National forest fund (general)..	-318	-231	-301	-90	141
Agricultural re- search service..	189	232	57	241	10
Animal and plant inspection ser- vice.....	318	364	75	365	1
Expenses, P.L. 480, foreign assistance pro- grams.....	934	1,211	163	996	-215
Rural housing insurance fund..	-898	267	87	-453	-720
Agricultural credit insurance fund.....	-133	192	2	-344	-536
Funds for strengthening markets, income, and supply.....	356	281	62	---	-281
Institutional Nutrition sup- port.....	---	---	---	-2,469	-2,469
Child nutrition reform.....	---	---	---	2,000	2,000
				BRD/BPB	

	1975 <u>Actual</u>	1976 <u>Estimate</u>	TQ <u>Estimate</u>	1977 <u>Estimate</u>	Change 1976- 1977
Agriculture--Con'd:					
Forest protection and utilization.....	445	513	148	431	-82
Other.....	1,400	1,468	597	1,096	-372
Commerce.....	643	843	160	720	-123
DOD-Civil:					
Construction, general.	700	901	94	934	33
Operation and mainte- nance, general.....	411	498	71	502	4
Other.....	234	246	16	208	-38
HEW:					
Health services.....	311	212	76	-8	-220
Biomedical research...	656	792	76	904	112
Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health....	116	105	12	74	-31
Health resources.....	290	416	8	48	-368
Medicaid.....	---	---	---	-9,292	-9,292
Financial assistance for health care.....	---	---	---	9,001	9,001
Elementary and second- ary education.....	1,219	1,307	196	-147	-1,454
Impact aid.....	452	306	16	234	-72
Occupational, voca- tional, and adult education.....	329	323	26	254	-69
Higher education.....	714	1,145	79	711	-434
Work incentives.....	155	285	35	190	-95
Social Security (general retirement and disability in- surance legislation).	---	---	-12	-826	-826
Medicare legislation..	---	-315	-401	-2,231	-1,916
Human development (education).....	220	246	45	243	-3
Other.....	1,115	1,393	318	1,336	-57
HUD:					
Special assistance functions Fund.....	678	---	---	---	---
Other.....	66	231	27	334	103

	1975 Actual	1976 Estimate	TQ Estimate	1977 Estimate	Change 1976- 1977
Interior:					
Construction and re- habilitation (spe- cial fund).....	195	238	---	251	13
Surveys, investiga- tions and research..	214	235	47	249	14
Operation of Indian programs.....	418	485	41	484	-1
Other.....	475	685	103	680	-5
Justice:					
Federal Bureau of Investigation.....	396	421	65	396	-29
Other.....	861	954	185	980	26
Labor:					
Employment and training assistance.	1,698	2,109	364	1,994	-115
Temporary employment assistance.....	319	1,778	---	---	-1,778
Other.....	246	412	12	709	297
State:					
Administration of foreign affairs, salaries and ex- penses.....	364	419	104	489	70
Other.....	134	329	24	143	-186
Transportation:					
Coast Guard opera- tions.....	596	673	192	741	68
FAA operations.....	1,327	1,313	271	1,067	-246
Federal aid-highways.	1,478	1,517	385	1,140	-377
Grants to AMTRAK....	299	340	78	412	72
Urban Mass Transpor- tation fund.....	206	604	134	447	-157
Other.....	564	981	177	913	-68
Treasury:					
Bureau of Customs, salaries and ex- penses.....	255	300	61	302	2
IRS, Accounts, col- lection and taxpayer service.....	664	721	128	713	-8
IRS, compliance.....	764	805	166	779	-26
Other.....	58	197	70	278	81

	1975 Actual	1976 Estimate	TQ Estimate	1977 Estimate	Change 1976- 1977
ERDA:					
Operating expenses (energy).....	844	1,254	295	1,430	176
Plant and capital equipment (energy)..	166	249	78	406	157
Other.....	-4	-4	-2	-6	-2
EPA:					
Construction grants..	385	400	---	170	-230
Other.....	366	478	129	411	-67
GSA:.....	32	232	-120	37	-195
NASA:.....	2,428	2,690	322	2,514	-176
VA:					
Readjustment benefits legislation.....	---	---	-68	-712	-712
Medical care.....	3,079	3,511	619	3,665	154
General operating expenses.....	404	457	83	474	17
Other.....	139	147	14	46	-101
OIA:					
Government payment for annuitants, employees health benefits.....	251	348	98	452	104
Civil service re- tirement and dis- ability fund (proposed legis- lation).....	---	---	---	-69	-69
Community services program (community development).....	424	436	77	303	-133
Federal payment to District of Colum- bia.....	232	260	65	283	23
Loans to District of Columbia for capital outlay.....	192	201	42	185	-16
Federal Home Loan Bank Board Revolving fund.....	1,237	287	---	---	-287
NSF, salaries and expenses.....	230	267	25	283	16
SBA, Business loan and investment fund.	386	268	65	258	-10
SBA, Disaster loan fund.....	177	190	30	89	-101

	1975 <u>Actual</u>	1976 <u>Estimate</u>	TQ <u>Estimate</u>	1977 <u>Estimate</u>	Change 1976- 1977
OIA--Continued:					
TVA fund.....	558	687	93	748	61
Payment for the purchase of Conrail Securities.....	---	400	200	540	140
USIA, salaries and expenses.....	199	223	47	221	-2
Other.....	1,119	1,483	240	1,529	46
Special Allowances:....	---	200	150	2,260	2,060
Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf lands:					
Rent and bonuses on outer continental shelf lands.....	-1,689	-2,165	-287	-5,071	-2,906
Royalties on outer continental shelf lands.....	-492	-600	-150	-700	-100
Land and water conservation fund, receipts from outer continental shelf...	<u>-247</u>	<u>-235</u>	<u>-63</u>	<u>-229</u>	<u>6</u>
Total relatively controllable civilian programs.....	33,545	41,399	6,280	28,025	-13,374

BACKDOOR AUTHORITY
(In thousands of dollars)
(T-trust fund)

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>TQ</u>	<u>1977</u>
<u>CONTRACT AUTHORITY</u>				
<u>FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE</u>				
<u>PRESIDENT</u>				
<u>Appalachian Regional</u>				
<u>Development Programs</u>				
<u>Appalachian regional</u>				
<u>development programs:</u>				
Current.....	-40,000	---	---	---
Permanent.....	185,000	185,000	---	250,000
<u>International Security</u>				
<u>Assistance</u>				
<u>Advances, foreign military</u>				
<u>sales (T):</u>				
Permanent.....	8,692,886	9,772,205	1,669,805	8,930,375
Military assistance:				
Current.....	75,000	---	---	---
<u>Total, Funds Appropriated</u>				
<u>to the President.....</u>	8,912,886	9,957,205	1,669,805	9,180,375
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</u>				
<u>Agricultural Stabilization and</u>				
<u>Conservation Service</u>				
<u>Agricultural conservation</u>				
<u>program:</u>				
Current.....	190,000	175,000	---	---
<u>Forest Service</u>				
<u>Forest roads and trails:</u>				
Current.....	-61,611	---	---	---
Permanent.....	140,000	---	---	---
<u>Total, Department of</u>				
<u>Agriculture.....</u>	268,389	175,000	---	---

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>TQ</u>	<u>1977</u>
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
Maritime Administration				
Operating-differential				
subsidies:				
Permanent.....	235,188	322,397	97,287	338,300
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT				
Housing Programs				
Annual contributions for assisted housing:				
Permanent.....	338,944	1,033,511	21,900	5,500
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
Bureau of Land Management				
Public lands development roads and trails:				
Current.....	-4,891	---	---	---
Permanent.....	10,000	---	---	---
Bureau of Reclamation				
Colorado River Basin project:				
Permanent.....	12,500	19,500	---	---
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation				
Land and water conservation funds:				
Permanent.....	30,000	30,000	---	30,000
National Park Service				
Road construction:				
Permanent.....	105,000	---	---	---
Bureau of Mines				
Helium fund:				
Current.....	---	-47,500	---	---
Permanent.....	47,500	47,500	---	47,500

'BPB

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>TQ</u>	<u>1977</u>
<u>Bureau of Indian Affairs</u>				
Road construction:				
Current.....	25,000	---	---	---
Permanent.....	75,000	---	---	---
Total, Department of the Interior.....	300,109	49,500	---	77,500
 <u>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION</u>				
<u>Federal Aviation Administration</u>				
Grants-in-aid for airports (airport and airway trust fund) (T):				
Current.....	---	350,000	87,500	---
Permanent.....	---	---	---	350,000
<u>Federal Highway Administration</u>				
<u>Highway beautification:</u>				
Current.....	75,000	---	---	---
Permanent.....	---	---	---	32,000
Highway related safety grants:				
Permanent.....	---	---	---	17,000
Territorial highways:				
Permanent.....	10,009	8,000	---	---
National scenic and recreational highway:				
Permanent.....	10,000	---	---	---
Off-system roads:				
Current.....	200,000	---	---	---
Federal-aid highways (T):				
Current.....	146,095	-390,000	---	-245,000
Permanent.....	6,282,500	3,475,000	---	6,700,000
Trust fund share of other highway programs (T):				
Permanent.....	59,491	---	---	---
Other Federal Highway Administration trust funds (T):				
Permanent.....	4,254	---	---	---

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>TQ</u>	<u>1977</u>
<u>National Highway Traffic</u>				
<u>Safety Administration</u>				
State and community highway safety:				
Current.....	---	---	---	103,000
Permanent.....	2,250	---	---	---
Trust fund share of highway safety programs (T):				
Permanent.....	195,750	56,500	---	---
	<u>8,766,166</u>	<u>615,700</u>	<u>-14,400</u>	<u>566,400</u>
<u>Urban Mass Transportation Administration</u>				
Urban mass transportation fund:				
Current.....	15,751,515	4,115,200	73,100	7,523,400
Total, Department of Transportation.....				
				30
<u>ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY</u>				
Abatement and control:				
Permanent.....	150,000	---	---	---
Construction grants:				
Current.....	<u>7,666,230</u>	---	---	---
Total, Environmental Protection Agency.....	7,816,230	---	---	---
<u>VETERANS ADMINISTRATION</u>				
Supply fund:				
Permanent.....	<u>20,000</u>	---	---	---
Total, contract authority	<u>33,643,261</u>	<u>15,652,813</u>	<u>1,862,092</u>	<u>17,125,075</u>

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>1977</u>
<u>AUTHORITY TO SPEND DEBT RECEIPTS</u>				
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</u>				
<u>Farmers Home Administration</u>				
Rural development insurance fund:				
Permanent.....	88,759	119,293	---	136,551
<u>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE-CIVIL</u>				
<u>The Panama Canal Company</u>				
Panama Canal Company fund:				
Current.....	30,000	---	---	---
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT</u>				
<u>Housing Programs</u>				
<u>Federal Housing Administration fund:</u>				
Permanent.....	1,294,150	1,129,408	239,073	149,761
<u>Government National Mortgage Association</u>				
Special assistance function fund:				
Permanent.....	6,000,000	4,750,000	---	---
<u>New Communities Administration</u>				
New communities fund:				
Current.....	---	11,352	5,830	25,452
Total, Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	7,294,150	5,890,760	244,903	175,213
<u>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR</u>				
<u>Bonneville Power Administration</u>				
Bonneville Power Administration fund:				
Current.....	1,250,000	---	---	---

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>1977</u>
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES				
<u>District of Columbia</u>				
Advances to the stadium				
sinking fund, Army Board:				
Permanent.....	832	832	---	832
<u>Export-Import Bank of the</u>				
<u>United States</u>				
Export-Import Bank of				
the United States:				
Permanent.....	---	---	---	3,348,000
<u>Federal Home Loan Bank Board</u>				
Federal Home Loan Bank Board				
revolving fund:				
Current.....	2,000,000	---	---	---
<u>Tennessee Valley Authority</u>				
Payment to Tennessee Valley				
Authority fund:				
Current.....	---	<u>10,000,000</u>	---	---
Total, Other Independent				
Agencies.....	<u>2,000,832</u>	<u>10,000,832</u>	---	<u>3,348,832</u>
Total, Authority to				
spend debt receipts..	10,663,741	16,010,885	244,903	3,660,596
<u>GENERAL REVENUE SHARING.....</u>	<u>6,204,780</u>	<u>6,354,780</u>	<u>1,626,195</u>	<u>6,542,280</u>
Total, Backdoor Authority.....	50,511,782	38,018,478	3,733,190	27,327,951

Outlays, receipts and surpluses or deficits in Federal funds, trust funds, and the unified budget, fiscal years 1960-76

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Federal funds			Trust funds			Unified budget		
	Outlays	Receipts	Surplus or deficit (-)	Outlays	Receipts	Surplus or deficit (-)	Outlays	Receipts	Surplus or deficit (-)
1960--	74,863	75,648	785	19,743	19,228	-515	92,223	92,492	269
1961--	79,333	75,175	-4,157	21,048	21,800	752	97,795	94,389	-3,406
1962--	86,589	79,699	-6,891	22,898	22,652	-246	106,813	99,676	-7,137
1963--	90,136	83,544	-6,591	23,958	25,799	1,841	111,311	106,560	-4,751
1964--	95,761	87,205	-8,556	25,884	28,518	2,634	118,584	112,662	-5,922
1965--	94,807	90,943	-3,864	26,962	29,230	2,268	118,430	116,833	-1,596
1966--	106,512	101,427	-5,085	31,708	32,997	1,289	134,652	130,856	-3,796
1967--	126,779	111,835	-14,944	36,693	42,935	6,242	158,254	149,552	-8,702
1968--	143,105	114,726	-28,379	41,499	44,716	3,217	178,833	153,671	-25,161
1969--	148,811	143,321	-5,490	43,284	52,009	8,725	184,548	187,784	3,236
1970--	156,301	143,158	-13,143	49,065	59,362	10,297	196,588	193,743	-2,845
1971--	163,651	133,785	-29,866	59,361	66,193	6,832	211,425	188,392	-23,033
1972--	177,959	148,846	-29,114	67,073	72,959	5,886	231,876	208,649	-23,227
1973--	186,403	161,357	-25,046	81,447	92,193	10,746	246,526	232,225	-14,301
1974--	198,692	181,219	-17,473	90,833	104,846	14,013	268,392	264,932	-3,460
1975--	238,527	187,505	-51,022	111,171	118,590	7,419	324,601	280,997	-43,604
1976--	276,923	198,373	-78,550	132,205	134,754	2,549	373,535	297,534	-76,001
1977--	286,243	230,755	-55,488	145,171	157,684	12,513	394,237	351,262	-42,975

Debt Subject to Statutory Limitation
 At End of Fiscal Years 1933-1975
 (In Billions of Dollars)

1933-----	22.5	1957-----	270.2
1938-----	36.9	1958-----	276.0
1939-----	40.3	1959-----	284.4
1940-----	43.2	1960-----	286.1
1941-----	49.5	1961-----	288.9
1942-----	74.2	1962-----	298.2
1943-----	140.5	1963-----	306.1
1944-----	208.1	1964-----	312.2
1945-----	268.7	1965-----	317.6
1946-----	268.9	1966-----	320.1
1947-----	257.5	1967-----	326.5
1948-----	251.5	1968-----	350.7
1949-----	252.0	1969-----	356.9
1950-----	256.7	1970-----	373.4
1951-----	254.6	1971-----	399.5
1952-----	258.5	1972-----	428.6
1953-----	265.5	1973-----	459.1
1954-----	270.8	1974-----	476.0
1955-----	273.9	1975-----	534.2
1956-----	272.4	1976 (est.)-----	624.2
		1977 (est.)-----	710.4

House Committee on Appropriations

Sources: Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of Finances (Table 21) and Budget Documents.

PERCENTAGE INCREASES IN THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

	All items	Commodities	Commodities		Services
			Food	Fuel & Utilities*	
1963	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.9	2.0
1964	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.2	1.9
1965	1.7	1.2	2.1	-0.1	2.2
1966	2.9	2.6	5.0	0.5	3.9
1967	2.9	1.8	0.9	1.2	4.4
1968	4.2	3.7	3.6	1.3	5.2
1969	5.4	4.5	5.1	2.3	6.9
1970	5.9	4.7	5.5	3.9	8.1
1971	4.3	3.4	3.0	7.0	5.6
1972	3.3	3.0	4.3	4.4	3.8
1973	6.2	7.4	14.5	5.7	4.4
1974	11.0	12.0	14.4	18.4	9.3
1975	9.1	8.4	8.5	11.7	9.5

* This figure is a component of the Housing Index and does not include gasoline.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

	Total	Males	Females	MALES			FEMALES		
				16-19	20-24	25 & over	16-19	20-24	25 & over
1960	5.5	5.4	5.9	15.3	8.9	4.3	13.9	8.3	4.6
1961	6.7	6.4	7.2	17.1	10.8	5.2	16.3	9.8	5.3
1962	5.5	5.2	6.2	14.7	8.9	4.1	14.6	9.1	4.8
1963	5.7	5.2	6.5	17.2	8.8	4.0	17.2	8.9	4.9
1964	5.2	4.6	6.2	15.8	8.1	3.3	16.6	8.6	4.6
1965	4.5	4.0	5.5	14.1	6.4	2.8	15.7	7.3	4.0
1966	3.8	3.2	4.9	11.7	4.6	2.2	14.1	6.3	3.3
1967	3.8	3.1	5.2	12.3	4.6	2.0	13.5	7.0	3.7
1968	3.6	2.9	4.8	11.6	5.1	1.8	14.0	6.7	3.2
1969	3.5	2.8	4.7	11.4	5.1	1.7	13.3	6.3	3.2
1970	4.9	4.4	5.9	15.0	8.4	2.8	15.6	7.9	4.1
1971	5.9	5.3	6.9	16.6	10.3	3.5	17.2	9.6	4.9
1972	5.6	4.9	6.6	15.9	9.2	3.1	16.7	9.3	4.6
1973	4.9	4.1	6.0	13.9	7.3	2.5	15.2	8.4	4.0
1974	5.6	4.8	6.7	15.5	8.7	3.0	16.5	9.5	4.6
1975	8.5	7.9	9.3	20.1	14.3	5.5	19.7	12.7	7.0

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Year	Month	Day	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Remarks
1901	Jan	1	45	75	10	N	Clear
1901	Jan	2	48	78	12	N	Clear
1901	Jan	3	50	80	15	N	Clear
1901	Jan	4	52	82	18	N	Clear
1901	Jan	5	55	85	20	N	Clear
1901	Jan	6	58	88	22	N	Clear
1901	Jan	7	60	90	25	N	Clear
1901	Jan	8	62	92	28	N	Clear
1901	Jan	9	65	95	30	N	Clear
1901	Jan	10	68	98	32	N	Clear
1901	Jan	11	70	100	35	N	Clear
1901	Jan	12	72	102	38	N	Clear
1901	Jan	13	75	105	40	N	Clear
1901	Jan	14	78	108	42	N	Clear
1901	Jan	15	80	110	45	N	Clear
1901	Jan	16	82	112	48	N	Clear
1901	Jan	17	85	115	50	N	Clear
1901	Jan	18	88	118	52	N	Clear
1901	Jan	19	90	120	55	N	Clear
1901	Jan	20	92	122	58	N	Clear
1901	Jan	21	95	125	60	N	Clear
1901	Jan	22	98	128	62	N	Clear
1901	Jan	23	100	130	65	N	Clear
1901	Jan	24	102	132	68	N	Clear
1901	Jan	25	105	135	70	N	Clear
1901	Jan	26	108	138	72	N	Clear
1901	Jan	27	110	140	75	N	Clear
1901	Jan	28	112	142	78	N	Clear
1901	Jan	29	115	145	80	N	Clear
1901	Jan	30	118	148	82	N	Clear
1901	Jan	31	120	150	85	N	Clear

LIST OF WITNESSES

	Page
Burns, Arthur.....	173
Collier, C. J.....	1, 173
Greenspan, Alan.....	1
Lynn, J. T.....	1, 173
McOmer, Dale.....	1, 173
Mitchell, J. L.....	1, 173
Ogilvie, D. G.....	1, 173
O'Neill, P. H.....	1, 173
Penner, R. G.....	1, 173
Simon, Hon. W. E.....	1, 173

LIST OF WORKS

1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9
10	10	10
11	11	11
12	12	12
13	13	13
14	14	14
15	15	15
16	16	16
17	17	17
18	18	18
19	19	19
20	20	20
21	21	21
22	22	22
23	23	23
24	24	24
25	25	25
26	26	26
27	27	27
28	28	28
29	29	29
30	30	30
31	31	31
32	32	32
33	33	33
34	34	34
35	35	35
36	36	36
37	37	37
38	38	38
39	39	39
40	40	40
41	41	41
42	42	42
43	43	43
44	44	44
45	45	45
46	46	46
47	47	47
48	48	48
49	49	49
50	50	50
51	51	51
52	52	52
53	53	53
54	54	54
55	55	55
56	56	56
57	57	57
58	58	58
59	59	59
60	60	60
61	61	61
62	62	62
63	63	63
64	64	64
65	65	65
66	66	66
67	67	67
68	68	68
69	69	69
70	70	70
71	71	71
72	72	72
73	73	73
74	74	74
75	75	75
76	76	76
77	77	77
78	78	78
79	79	79
80	80	80
81	81	81
82	82	82
83	83	83
84	84	84
85	85	85
86	86	86
87	87	87
88	88	88
89	89	89
90	90	90
91	91	91
92	92	92
93	93	93
94	94	94
95	95	95
96	96	96
97	97	97
98	98	98
99	99	99
100	100	100

INDEX

A	Page
Accrual cost of reporting	4, 201
Agriculture budget :	
Conservation program	68
Exports, embargo of	225
Financing of agricultural programs	211
Appendix	386
Assets of the U.S. value of	212
Aviation, user fees	94

B	
Balanced budget :	
Impact on economy	75
Impact on money availability	121
Importance of	46
Likelihood of achieving	102, 128
Need for	172
Probability in next 3 or 4 years	69
Banks :	
Investment in Government securities	181, 185
Supervision by FDIC	181, 185
Increase in outlays	163
President's proposals on	86
Budget estimating errors	15
Budget financing and change in debt outstanding	57
Budget increases if legislative proposals not approved	161
Budget message of the President	48

C	
Capital formation, need for	104
Capital investment	76
Civil rights, monitoring of	190
Community service programs, decrease in	158
Concentration of economic power	168
Congressional action affecting budget contrasted with action on appropriation bills	54, 56
Congressional action on budget proposals	227
Increases in	54
Controllable items in budget	55, 202, 204
Copper stockpile, adequacy of	116
Cost of programs, indication of full	101, 202

D	
Defense budget :	
Holding down of programs	68
Military installations, list of	67, 228
Volunteer force	67
Deficits, budget :	
Amount of	179
Concern and impact over large	2, 46
Estimates for 1976 and 1977	55, 57, 127
Financing of	46, 170
Impact on the economy	74
Interest on	172
Items included in	179
Related to unemployment	178

E		Page
Economic forecasts-----		121
Accuracy of-----		205
Economic outlook-----		54
Economic policies, need for changes in-----		178
Economic recovery-----		174
Actions to avoid in order to continue recovery-----		179
Economy of United States, condition of-----		3
Education:		
Programs for-----	200,	201
Work-study program phaseout-----		95
Employment:		
Abuse of unemployment compensation system-----		77
Automation, impact on unemployment-----		113
Creation of jobs by private sector-----	76,	104
Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973-----		95
Quality of unemployment statistics-----		109
Rate of unemployment-----		161
Unemployment compensation, abuses in-----		219
Unemployment rates-----		96
Use of personnel ceilings to limit governmental activity-----		182
Energy:		
Development concepts-----		207
Energy Independence Authority-----		207
Federal expenditures in development of-----	207,	210
Oil from OPEC countries-----		210
Environmental programs-----		52
Expenditures:		
Controllable program outlays-----		96
Effect of cutting-----		178
Estimated versus actual for HEW programs-----		98
Increases in 1977-----		52
Percent of gross national product-----		124
Total-----		14
Unified budget outlays, changes in-----		42

F

Federal borrowing, extent and impact of-----		120
Federal regulations and reporting-----		72
Financial tables:		
Congressional action on spending:		
Impact of congressional action on budget requests, fiscal years 1969-75-----		491
Comparison of budget estimates and amounts enacted in appropri- ation bills, calendar years 1935-75-----		494
Action taken on 1976 budget authority considered in appropri- ation bills-----		496
Controllability of spending:		
Controllability of budget authority-----		498
Controllability of budget outlays-----		501
Controllability of budget outlays—Other civilian programs-----		503
Backdoor authority-----		508
Federal deficits and trust funds:		
Budget surpluses and deficits-----		514
Federal debt, 1933-76-----		515
Perspectives on the Federal budget:		
Federal finances in perspective-----		487
Variations in original budget projections-----		488
Selected economic statistics:		
Consumer price index-----		516
Unemployment-----		517
Spending priorities:		
Percent distribution of budget outlays by function-----		489
Budget receipts, outlays, and budget authority-----		490

V

	Page
Financing from private sector.....	117
Financing, long-term.....	156
Fiscal outlook.....	18
Food stamp program.....	91, 110, 213
Foreign aid program.....	61
Full employment budget.....	112
Funds raised in the securities markets by major sector.....	19

G

Gross national product, trend of.....	125
Growth of the budget.....	54
Growth rate of the economy.....	75

H

Health:	
Child nutrition program.....	92, 158
Disease prevention and control.....	96
Medicare cost-sharing formula.....	99
Housing:	
Aid to housing industry.....	211
Problems in home construction industry.....	199
Rural housing.....	70

I

Increases in programs in 1977.....	53
Inflation.....	59, 74, 161, 176
Effect on interest rates on long-term borrowings.....	198
Interest rates.....	166, 175, 188
Factors controlling.....	217
Israel aid to.....	165
Military credit sales to.....	122
Reduction in.....	126

L

Law enforcement programs.....	214
Lender confidence, act to instill.....	199
Long-term policy issues.....	4, 10
Lowering of employment, inflation and interest rates, manner of achieving.....	167

M

Money supply processes.....	214, 218
-----------------------------	----------

N

National Park Service, reduction in budget of.....	123
Net worth statement of the U.S. Government.....	171
New York City, Federal aid to.....	78, 195

O

Office of Management and Budget, cooperation with Congress.....	122
Offshore oil and gas lease receipts.....	107
OPEC countries, dollars going to.....	189

P

Priorities within the budget.....	54
Private borrowers, crowding out of.....	205, 215
Private sector, demand for capital market.....	226
Public debt:	
Cumulative effect of.....	171
Held by foreigners.....	221
Interest on.....	196
Use of surplus to retire.....	47

	Page
Public works projects:	
Employment under-----	90
Increase in outlays in 1977-----	52, 90
New public works bill-----	210
Public works employment in lieu of unemployment compensation-----	182
Reduction in programs-----	61

R

Receipts:	
Changes in-----	17
Listing by source-----	16
Revenue estimates-----	6
Unified budget receipts, by source-----	43
Rescissions and deferral of funds-----	128
Proposed by the President, congressional action on-----	57
Report on-----	130
Research and development budget-----	101
Retirement pay-----	86
Revenue changes included in 1977 budget-----	156
Revenue sharing-----	192
Revenues, increase in-----	170

S

Secretary of Treasury's appointment to National Security Council-----	166
Small business, assistance to-----	114
Social security taxes, increase in-----	111, 156
Statement of Chairman, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System-----	173
Statement of Director of the Office of Management and Budget-----	47
Statement of Secretary of the Treasury-----	3, 5
Statement of Secretary of the Treasury before House Budget Committee-----	24

T

Taxes:	
Income-----	75
President's tax proposals-----	68, 162
Reduction in-----	178
Revenue changes proposed-----	156
Treasury borrowing-----	117
Frequency of-----	197
Impact on capital markets-----	197
Trust funds-----	220

U

Unified budget surplus or deficit-----	20
Urban and rural programs, distribution of budget between-----	221

V

Value of the dollar-----	60
Velocity of money-----	182
Veterans programs-----	52
Adequacy of budget estimates for-----	213
Outlays for-----	89

W

Welfare recipients, employment for-----	157
---	-----

Z

Zero base budget technique-----	169
---------------------------------	-----

