DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE REPAIR AND REPLACEMENT OF TYPHOON DAMAGED FACILITIES ON GUAM (H.J. Res. 1096)

HEARINGS

BEFORE

SUBCOMMITTEES OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-FOURTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE REPAIR AND REPLACEMENT OF TYPHOON DAMAGED FACILITIES ON GUAM (H.J. RES. 1096)

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1976.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

PRINCIPAL WITNESS

REAR ADM. A. R. MARSCHALL, CEC, U.S. NAVY, COMMANDER, NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND (NAVFACENGCOM)

SUPPORT WITNESSES

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COMDR. A. M. STEADLEY, JR., CEC, U.S. NAVY, NAVCOMPT

FAMILY HOUSING

J. R. MOORE, NAVFACENGCOM

RESTORATION AND UPGRADING OF TYPHOON DAMAGED FACILITIES ON GUAM

Mr. SIKES. The committee has met to hear the Navy's request for funds for restoration and upgrading of typhoon damaged facilities on Guam.

We have a communication from the President involving a supplemental appropriation for the Department of Defense, which spells out the actual request which will be inserted in the record. It is House Document 94–570.

HOUSE DOCUMENT 94–570

[The document follows:]

94th Congress, 2d Session - - - - - - - House Document No. 94-570

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE TRANSITION QUARTER FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

JULY 30, 1976.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

57-012 WASHINGTON : 1976

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 29, 1976.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I ask the Congress to consider proposed supplemental appropriations for the transition quarter in the amount of $402,000,000 for the Department of Defense—Military.

The details of these proposals are set forth in the enclosed letter from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget. I concur in his comments and observations.

Respectfully,

GERALD R. FORD.

Enclosure.

[Estimate No. 106, 94th Cong., 2d sess.]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., July 29, 1976.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations for the transition quarter in the amount of $402,000,000 for the Department of Defense—Military. The details of these requests are contained in the enclosure to this letter.

I have carefully reviewed these budget requests and I am satisfied that they are necessary at this time. I recommend, therefore, that these proposals be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully,

JAMES T. LYNN, *Director.*

Enclosure.

PROPOSED TRANSITION QUARTER SUPPLEMENTALS

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Navy" for the period July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976; $30,846,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Air Force" for the period July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976; $13,290,000.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Military construction, Navy" for the period July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976, $77,869,000, to remain available until expended.

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MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Military construction, Air Force" for the period July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976, $26,622,000, to remain available until expended.

FAMILY HOUSING

FAMILY HOUSING, DEFENSE

For an additional amount for "Family housing, Defense" for the period July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976, $40,373,000, to be obligated and expended in the Family Housing Management Account established pursuant to section 501(a) of Public Law 87–554, in not to exceed the following amounts:

For the Navy and Marine Corps; Construction, $12,250,000;

For the Air Force: Construction, $20,121,000;

For Department of Defense: Operation, maintenance, $8,002,000;

Provided, That the amounts provided under this head for construction shall remain available until expended.

These requests will finance replacement, repair, and restoration of facilities, equipment, and supplies that were destroyed or damaged by Typhoon Pamela, which struck Guam on May 21, 1976.

PROCUREMENT

SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY

For the Air Force; Construction, $20,121,000;

Navy" for the period July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976, *for the repair and conversion of the U.S.S. Belknap*, $213,000,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1980.

This request will provide funds for the repair and conversion of the U.S.S. *Belknap*, which was badly damaged in a collision in the Mediterranean last fall. Public Law 94–361, approved July 15, 1976, authorizes $213 million for this purpose in fiscal year 1977. The Department of Defense Appropriation Bill for 1977, as passed by the House of Representatives, also includes $213 million to be appropriated for this purpose.

This proposal requests that these funds be made available in the transition quarter, rather than in fiscal year 1977, in order that repair and conversion of the U.S.S. *Belknap* may begin at once.

FINANCING SCHEDULES

I would like to have inserted in the record the program and financing, object classification, and personnel summaries for each of these appropriations contained in the Military Construction Appropriation Act for which supplemental appropriations are requested for 19TQ.

[The information follows:]

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

PROGRAM AND FINANCING (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

IDENTIFICATION CODE 07-25-1205-0-1-051

		BUDGET PLAN (AMOUNTS FOR CONSTRUCTION ACTIONS PROGRAMED)			OBLIGATIONS		
		FY 19TQ PRESENTLY AVAILABLE	FY 19TQ REVISED ESTIMATE	FY 19TQ PROPOSED SUPPL	FY 19TQ PRESENTLY AVAILABLE	FY 19TQ REVISED ESTIMATE	FY 19TQ PROPOSED SUPPL
	PROGRAM BY ACTIVITIES:						
	DIRECT:						
	1. MAJOR CONSTRUCTION	-	72,120	72,120	49,000	49,000	-
	2. MINOR CONSTRUCTION	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	5,000	-
	3. PLANNING	12,200	17,949	5,749	12,000	17,749	5,749
	4. SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	-
	TOTAL DIRECT	17,200	95,069	77,869	67,000	72,749	5,749
	REIMBURSABLE (TOTAL)	15,000	15,000	-	17,000	17,000	-
10	TOTAL	32,200	110,069	77,869	84,000	89,749	5,749
	FINANCING:						
	RECEIPTS AND REIMBURSEMENTS FROM:						
11	FEDERAL FUNDS	-12,800	-12,800	-	-12,800	-12,800	-
14	NON-FEDERAL SOURCES	-2,200	-2,200	-	-2,200	-2,200	-
21	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE AVAILABLE, START OF PERIOD						
	FOR COMPLETION OF PRIOR YEAR BUDGET PLANS	-	-	-	-377,222	-377,222	-
	AVAILABLE TO FINANCE NEW BUDGET PLANS	-	-	-	-	-	-
	REPROGRAMING FROM OR TO PRIOR YEAR BUDGET PLANS				-	-	-
24	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE AVAILABLE, END OF PERIOD						
	FOR COMPLETION OF PRIOR YEAR BUDGET PLANS				325,422	397,542	72,120
	AVAILABLE TO FINANCE SUBSEQUENT YEAR BUDGET PLANS				-	-	-
40	BUDGET AUTHORITY (APPROPRIATION)	17,200	95,069	77,869	17,200	95,069	77,869
	RELATION OF OBLIGATIONS TO OUTLAYS:						
71	OBLIGATIONS INCURRED, NET				69,000	74,749	5,749
72	OBLIGATED BALANCE, START OF PERIOD				829,276	829,276	
74	OBLIGATED BALANCE, END OF PERIOD				-759,276	-764,246	-4,970
90	OUTLAYS				139,000	139,779	779

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

IDENTIFICATION CODE 07-25-1205-0-1-051		FY 19TQ PRESENTLY AVAILABLE	FY 19TQ REVISED ESTIMATE	FY 19TQ PROPOSED SUPPL
	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY			
	PERSONNEL COMPENSATION:			
11.1	PERMANENT POSITIONS	10,973	10,973	-
11.3	POSITIONS OTHER THAN PERMANENT	114	114	-
11.5	OTHER PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	234	234	-
	TOTAL PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	11,321	11,321	-
	DIRECT OBLIGATIONS:			
	PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	9,451	9,451	-
12.1	PERSONNEL BENEFITS: CIVILIAN	933	933	-
13.0	BENEFITS FOR FORMER PERSONNEL	-	-	-
21.0	TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONS	323	323	-
22.0	TRANSPORTATION OF THINGS	2,474	2,474	-
23.0	RENT, COMMUNICATIONS, AND UTILITIES	97	97	-
24.0	PRINTING AND REPRODUCTION	86	86	-
25.0	OTHER SERVICES	3,225	8,974	5,749
26.0	SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	2,795	2,795	-
31.0	EQUIPMENT	10,750	10,750	-
32.0	LANDS AND STRUCTURES	35,866	35,866	-
	TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	66,000	71,749	5,749
	REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS:			
	PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	1,870	1,870	-
12.1	PERSONNEL BENEFITS: CIVILIAN	184	184	-
21.0	TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONS	45	45	-
22.0	TRANSPORTATION OF THINGS	25	25	-
23.0	RENT, COMMUNICATIONS, AND UTILITIES	14	14	-
24.0	PRINTING AND REPRODUCTION	12	12	-
25.0	OTHER SERVICES	450	450	-
26.0	SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	390	390	-
31.0	EQUIPMENT	1,500	1,500	-
32.0	LANDS AND STRUCTURES	12,510	12,510	-
	TOTAL REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	17,000	17,000	-
	TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	83,000	88,749	5,749

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

IDENTIFICATION CODE 07-25-1205-0-1-051		FY 19TQ PRESENTLY AVAILABLE	FY 19TQ REVISED ESTIMATE	FY 19TQ PROPOSED SUPPL
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS				
11.1	PERMANENT POSITIONS	13	13	-
11.3	POSITIONS OTHER THAN PERMANENT	7	7	-
11.5	OTHER PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	1	1	-
	TOTAL PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	21	21	-
12.1	PERSONNEL BENEFITS: CIVILIAN	2	2	-
21.0	TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONS	9	9	-
22.0	TRANSPORTATION OF THINGS	2	2	-
23.0	RENT, COMMUNICATIONS, AND UTILITIES	1	1	-
25.0	OTHER SERVICES	19	19	-
26.0	SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	-	-	-
32.0	LANDS AND STRUCTURES	946	946	-
	TOTAL, ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS	1,000	1,000	-
99.0	TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	84,000	89,749	5,749
OBLIGATIONS ARE DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:				
DEFENSE-MILITARY:				
NAVY		83,000	88,749	5,749
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION		1,000	1,000	-

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

PROGRAM AND FINANCING (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

IDENTIFICATION CODE 07-25-3300-0-1-051	BUDGET PLAN (AMOUNTS FOR CONSTRUCTION ACTIONS PROGRAMED)			OBLIGATIONS		
	FY 19TQ PRESENTLY AVAILABLE	FY 19TQ REVISED ESTIMATE	FY 19TQ PROPOSED SUPPL	FY 19TQ PRESENTLY AVAILABLE	FY 19TQ REVISED ESTIMATE	FY 19TQ PROPOSED SUPPL
PROGRAM BY ACTIVITIES:						
DIRECT:						
1. MAJOR CONSTRUCTION		24,650	24,650	57,500	57,500	
2. MINOR CONSTRUCTION	5,000	5,000		5,000	5,000	
3. PLANNING	9,000	10,972	1,972	9,000	10,500	1,500
4. SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES				1,000	1,000	
TOTAL DIRECT	14,000	40,622	26,622	72,500	74,000	1,500
REIMBURSABLE (TOTAL)	1,000	1,000		500	500	
10 TOTAL	15,000	41,622	26,622	73,000	74,500	1,500
FINANCING:						
RECEIPTS AND REIMBURSEMENTS FROM:						
11 FEDERAL FUNDS	-1,000	-1,000		-1,000	-1,000	
21 UNOBLIGATED BALANCE AVAILABLE, START OF PERIOD						
FOR COMPLETION OF PRIOR YEAR BUDGET PLANS				-231,665	-231,665	
AVAILABLE TO FINANCE NEW BUDGET PLANS						
REPROGRAMING FROM OR TO PRIOR YEAR BUDGET PLANS						
22 UNOBLIGATED BALANCE TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER ACCOUNTS						
24 UNOBLIGATED BALANCE AVAILABLE, END OF PERIOD						
FOR COMPLETION OF PRIOR YEAR BUDGET PLANS				173,665	198,787	25,122
AVAILABLE TO FINANCE SUBSEQUENT YEAR BUDGET PLANS						
40 BUDGET AUTHORITY (APPROPRIATION)	14,000	40,622	26,622	14,000	40,622	26,622
RELATION OF OBLIGATIONS TO OUTLAYS:						
71 OBLIGATIONS INCURRED, NET				72,000	73,500	1,500
72 OBLIGATED BALANCE, START OF PERIOD				611,606	611,606	
74 OBLIGATED BALANCE, END OF PERIOD				-582,606	-583,840	-1,234
90 OUTLAYS				101,000	101,266	266

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

IDENTIFICATION CODE 07-25-3600-0-1-051	FY 19TQ PRESENTLY AVAILABLE	FY 19TQ REVISED ESTIMATE	FY 19TQ PROPOSED SUPPL
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE			
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS:			
25.0 OTHER SERVICES	8,860	8,860	
32.0 LANDS AND STRUCTURES	331	331	
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	9,191	9,191	
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS:			
32.0 LANDS AND STRUCTURES	500	500	
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE	9,691	9,691	
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS			
25.0 OTHER SERVICES	3,541	5,041	1,500
32.0 LANDS AND STRUCTURES	59,768	59,768	
TOTAL, ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS	63,309	64,809	1,500
99.0 TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	73,000	74,500	1,500
OBLIGATIONS ARE DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:			
DEFENSE-MILITARY:			
ARMY	56,570	56,570	
NAVY	5,739	7,239	1,500
AIR FORCE	9,691	9,691	
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	1,000	1,000	

FAMILY HOUSING, DEFENSE

PROGRAM AND FINANCING (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

IDENTIFICATION CODE 07-30-0701-0-1-051

		BUDGET PLAN (AMOUNTS FOR FAMILY HOUSING ACTIONS PROGRAMED)			OBLIGATIONS		
		FY 19TQ PRESENTLY AVAILABLE	FY 19TQ REVISED ESTIMATE	FY 19TQ PROPOSED SUPPL	FY 19TQ PRESENTLY AVAILABLE	FY 19TQ REVISED ESTIMATE	FY 19TQ PROPOSED SUPPL
	PROGRAM BY ACTIVITIES:						
	1. CONSTRUCTION:						
	(A) CONSTRUCTION OF NEW HOUSING				37,878	37,878	
	(B) CONSTRUCTION IMPROVEMENTS	1,620	33,991	32,371	36,892	41,142	4,250
	(C) PLANNING	280	280		230	230	
	TOTAL CONSTRUCTION	1,900	34,271	32,371	75,000	79,250	4,250
	2. OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, AND INTEREST PAYMENT:						
	(A) OPERATION (1) OPERATING EXPENSES	119,819	122,079	2,260	119,819	122,079	2,260
	(2) LEASING	23,675	23,675		23,675	23,675	
	(B) MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	128,111	133,853	5,742	128,111	133,853	5,742
	(C) INTEREST PAYMENTS	12,115	12,115		12,115	12,115	
	(D) MIS INS PREMS, (1) CAPEHART AND WHERR	482	482		482	482	
	(2) SERVICEMEN-OWNED H	787	787		787	787	
	TOTAL, OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, AND INTEREST PAYMENT	284,989	292,991	8,002	284,989	292,991	8,002
10	TOTAL	286,889	327,262	40,373	359,989	372,241	12,252
	FINANCING:						
	RECEIPTS AND REIMBURSEMENTS FROM:						
11	FEDERAL FUNDS	-2,368	-2,368		-2,368	-2,368	
14	NON-FEDERAL SOURCES	-1,297	-1,297		-1,297	-1,297	
21	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE AVAILABLE, START OF PERIOD FOR COMPLETION OF PRIOR YEAR BUDGET PLANS				-296,425	-296,425	
	AVAILABLE TO FINANCE NEW BUDGET PLANS	-6,911	-6,911		-6,911	-6,911	
	REPROGRAMING FROM OR TO PRIOR YEAR BUDGET PLANS						
24	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE AVAILABLE, END OF PERIOD FOR COMPLETION OF PRIOR YEAR BUDGET PLANS				223,325	251,446	28,121
	AVAILABLE TO FINANCE SUBSEQUENT YEAR BUDGET PLANS	6,951	6,951		6,951	6,951	
25	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE LAPSING						
	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE LAPSING, BUD PLAN						
31	REDEMPTION OF AGENCY DEBT	136	136		136	136	
	BUDGET AUTHORITY	283,400	323,773	40,373	283,400	323,773	40,373
	BUDGET AUTHORITY:						
40	APPROPRIATION	310,639	351,012	40,373	310,639	351,012	40,373
40.48	PORTION APPLIED TO DEBT REDUCTION	-27,239	-27,239		-27,239	-27,239	
43	APPROPRIATION (ADJUSTED)	283,400	323,773	40,373	283,400	323,773	40,373
	RELATION OF OBLIGATIONS TO OUTLAYS:						
71	OBLIGATIONS INCURRED, NET				356,324	368,576	12,252
72	OBLIGATED BALANCE, START OF PERIOD				681,320	681,320	
74	OBLIGATED BALANCE, END OF PERIOD				-714,044	-723,372	-9,328
77	ADJUSTMENTS IN EXPIRED ACCOUNTS						
90	OUTLAYS				323,600	326,524	2,924

FAMILY HOUSING, DEFENSE

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

IDENTIFICATION CODE 07-30-0701-0-1-051		FY 19TQ PRESENTLY AVAILABLE	FY 19TQ REVISED ESTIMATE	FY 19TQ PROPOSED SUPPL
	PERSONNEL COMPENSATION:			
11.1	PERMANENT POSITIONS	4,146	4,146	1,936
11.3	POSITIONS OTHER THAN PERMANENT	16	1,952	1,936
	TOTAL PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	4,162	6,098	1,936
	PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	4,162	6,098	
12.1	PERSONNEL BENEFITS: CIVILIAN	429	429	
21.0	TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONS	67	67	
22.0	TRANSPORTATION OF THINGS	1,209	1,209	
23.0	RENT, COMMUNICATIONS, AND UTILITIES	23,271	23,271	
24.0	PRINTING AND REPRODUCTION	1	1	
25.0	OTHER SERVICES	224,024	224,024	
26.0	SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	4,703	5,703	1,000
31.0	EQUIPMENT	9,673	10,997	1,324
32.0	LANDS AND STRUCTURES	79,790	87,782	7,992
41.0	GRANTS, SUBSIDIES, AND CONTRIBUTIONS	12	12	
43.0	INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS	12,648	12,648	
99.0	TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	359,989	372,241	12,252

Mr. SIKES. Admiral Marschall, I believe you have a statement which spells out the problem and the details of the request. Would you like to proceed?

STATEMENT OF COMMANDER, NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND

Admiral MARSCHALL. Certainly, sir. As you know the Typhoon Pamela hit Guam on May 21, 1976. Today we are bringing to you the Navy's project for restoration of the facilities damaged by this typhoon.

The Navy request is $96 million. Of this amount, $18 million is for family housing, with construction accounting for $12 million and operation and maintenance, $6 million. Included within the $78 million for facilities restoration is $6 million for planning and design.

Mr. SIKES. Is all of this due to storm damage?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. All right.

Admiral MARSCHALL. The base complex on Guam is needed in its present size and configuration to support the Pacific Fleet in the Western Pacific area. The potential for adjustments to base loading and missions were reviewed during the formulation of the restoration project. The base realinement study announced by the Navy on March 17, 1976, included a statement that the Navy ship repair facility was being studied for possible reduction to caretaker status. Whether the ship repair facility continues in operation at current levels, or is reduced to caretaker status, its restoration is required for readiness in Western Pacific contingencies. Approximately $4 million is requested for the restoration of ship repair facilities.

PROGRAM GUIDANCE

In developing this project the guidance followed was that: (1) only facilities supported and validated by the Navy shore facilities planning system would be included, (2) facilities would be scoped to satisfy a validated requirement. In most cases, the scope of restored facilities will be equal to or less than the facilities damaged or destroyed in the storm.

PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

The major portion of the restoration will occur in operational, maintenance, and personnel support facilities. The personnel support facilities are of critical importance to all Navy missions on Guam considering its isolation, limited public transportation, and limited community support. The restoration from Typhoon Karen in 1962 was primarily for operational facilities. Limited damage occurred from Pamela to facilities built to typhoon-resistant criteria following Typhoon Karen.

MAJOR COMMANDS

The major part of the project will restore facilities at five installations of the Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, in the amount of $53 million or 73 percent of the $72 million for restoration of regular mili-

tary facilities. Other major commands with regular military facilities construction are the Chief of Naval Material, Naval Telecommunications Command, and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery with $13 million, $6 million, and $1 million, respectively.

At this point, I would like to have Mr. Taylor show you some representative photographs of the damage which occurred.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, this was a gymnasium at the Naval Air Station at Agana. A series of quonset facilities sustained major damage during the storm.

Mr. SIKES. These are quonset facilities. What will you replace them with?

Mr. TAYLOR. With permanent typhoon resistant structures, sir.

Mr. SIKES. The typhoon of the type that struck, Pamela, would the new construction be safe in a typhoon of that seriousness?

Admiral MARSCHALL. We think so, Mr. Chairman, because the facilities which we built after typhoon Karen withstood Pamela extremely well.

Mr. SIKES. All right.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, this is the Defense Supply Agency's disposal warehouse. The photograph speaks for the extent of damage.

This was the Supply Depot's material handling equipment repair facility.

Instead of replacing this facility, we are going to combine this function with the public works center, which had automotive vehicle repair, and are building a much smaller facility.

Mr. SIKES. All right.

The destruction was certainly very widespread, wasn't it?

Admiral MARSCHALL. It was terrible. And I think one of the reasons was the slow passage of the typhoon. As you remember, Karen had higher winds, but Pamela just hung around for hours, and it really wrought some devastation.

Mr. SIKES. All right.

Admiral MARSCHALL. As I discuss the restoration program at each naval activity, Mr. Taylor will point out the location of the activity on the map, Mr. Chairman, for the convenience of the committee.

Mr. SIKES. Very well.

Admiral MARSCHALL.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF PACIFIC FLEET

Agana Air Station

At the Agana Air Station, $8 million is requested to restore personnel support facilities with the major items the restoration of bachelor enlisted quarters for 295 men, an alcoholic treatment facility, Navy exchange cafeteria and library, and replacement of a Navy exchange and gymnasium.

Naval Station

For the naval station, $32 million is requested for construction in the operational, maintenance, supply, administrative, and personnel support categories. In the operational category, the construction proposed will restore inner and outer portions of a breakwater that extends across Apra harbor, reconstruct a berthing wharf and restore and sta-

bilize the shoreline at Alpha wharf. In the maintenance category, a replacement vehicle maintenance facility is required to support the naval construction forces Pacific Fleet Alert Battalion and its 400 pieces of construction, tactical and automotive equipment.

For the supply category, two warehouses will be constructed to replace temporary buildings that were utilized for supporting operating forces and Naval Construction Forces. In the administrative category, eight former barracks buildings used for administrative spaces will be improved to reduce the likelihood of future typhoon damage, and an operations building will be constructed for Naval Construction Forces. In the personnel support category, the facilities proposed for restoration or replacement include a 169-man bachelor enlisted quarters, confinement facility, chapel, hobby shop, navy exchange warehouse, child care center/kindergarten, and a marina building.

Ship Repair Facility

The request for the ship repair facility is $4 million for the restoration of a repair wharf in the operational category, and the replacement of a foundry, service group building, and ship repair storage facility in the maintenance category.

Supply Depot

For the supply depot, $7 million is requested. In the operational category, $5 million is requested to restore a supply wharf that provides 2,400 feet of cargo loading and unloading berthing space, and a transit shed to place undercover incoming cargo. In the supply category, a replacement facility is requested for a disposal warehouse that is needed to prevent deterioration and depreciation of the value of surplus materials.

Magazine

The request is $1 million to replace a petty officers club for the magazine, which is in a remote area of Guam.

Naval Material Command

Turning to the Naval Material Command, the request is $13 million for two installations.

District Publications and Printing Office

For the District Publications and Printing Office, the request is $1 million to replace the two structures that were utilized for a print shop and the storage of papers and forms.

Public Works Center

The request for the public works center is $12 million for restoration of facilities in the operational, maintenance, and utilities categories. In the operational category, the request will harden the telephone system by placing it underground. In the maintenance category, a replacement material handling equipment shop for the maintenance of 285 Navy and 80 Air Force forklift trucks and tow tractors, and a building for Public Works Shops Storage are requested.

To assure the availability of reliable Electric Power to all mission essential functions, the Electric Power System will be hardened by placing underground 16 miles of critical circuits and replacing wood poles with concrete poles on 275 miles of the distribution system.

Also in the utilities category is a request to replace a Saltwater Pump Station used to meet flushing requirements of ship berthed along 5 repair wharves.

NAVAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

Communications Area Master Station, Western Pacific

For the Naval Telecommunications Command, $6 million is required for one installation, the Naval Communications Area Master Station, Western Pacific. The facilities requested will, in the operational category, restore and reconfigure the Barrigada Transmitter Site, and in the personnel support category, replace a hobby shop and youth center.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

Naval Regional Medical Center

The request for the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery is $1 million to restore an enlisted men's club and to provide a typhoon resistant generator building for uninterrupted power supply to the medical center in an emergency.

FAMILY HOUSING

The total request for the restoration of family housing and related facilities is $18 million. This amount is for three separate projects. The majority of the funds, $12 million, is required for replacement of window and door frames blown away during the typhoon. Another $250,000 is requested for replacement of a community center which was completely destroyed. This center will provide much needed recreational and meeting facilities to families living at this remote area. The third project is for basic operational and maintenance repair work required to bring the family housing areas back to livable standards. Included in this work is janitorial cleanup of the dwelling unit, the removal of debris, including fallen trees, restoration of utilities services and repairs to roads and other grounds in the family housing areas.

SELF-HELP EFFORTS

Mr. SIKES. Admiral, at this point—in some areas I am familiar with there has been storm damage, notably hurricane damage—and quite a bit of cleanup work was done on a volunteer basis by personnel living and working in the area. How much of that has been done in Guam?

Admiral MARSCHALL. We have an estimate from the commanding officer there to the effect that approximately $50,000 worth of effort, as he gaged it, was performed in housing areas by the tenants themselves. And this, of course, is a cost avoidance. But everybody turned to.

Now, one of the great problems——

Mr. SIKES. That doesn't sound like very much when you consider the magnitude of the damage done and the number of people involved.

Admiral MARSCHALL. This was a voluntary effort in housing areas by the tenants themselves. And this is just a raw estimate, as you can

guess, Mr. Chairman. But they have really turned to out there. And I think one of the major problems that we have encountered is boarding up windows and what not, which of necessity has had to take place.

Now, we have Seabees there on Guam, and they have done a magnificent job. But their efforts have been directed toward taking care of the operational facilities, and part of the civilian community, removing trees, replacing damaged wires, and what not.

[Supplemental information follows:]

In addition to the voluntary efforts of residents of Navy housing, there was a massive cleanup and recovery effort conducted islandwide on a totally coordinated basis by military and civilian authorities. The initial thrust of these efforts was restoration of basic life support systems, primarily electric power, water and sewage systems, road clearance, and telephone systems. Crews from the Navy Public Works Center and Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 3 assisted the government of Guam crews in getting water pumping stations back in operation and in assessing damage to power and telephone systems. Other Public Works Center and Seabee crews performed emergency repairs to mission-critical military structures to protect contents and permit resumption of operations. Personnel from the Naval Supply Depot issued emergency supplies, including foodstuff, to military and civilian customers and assisted Guam school officials in establishing an emergency feeding program which served 20,000 meals per day. Massive assistance in islandwide cleanup was provided by men from ships of the 7th Fleet, which arrived May 24–27. By May 31, over 11,000 man-days of assistance had been rendered. Navy powerline and splicing crews from the Public Works Center Pearl Harbor, augmented by contract crews from Guam and from Hawaii helped crews from Public Works Center Guam and Navy Mobile Construction Battalion 3 to restore power and telephone service. Crews from the Public Works Center and the Seabees worked day and night until May 24 clearing debris to reestablish road communications. Military assstance to the civilian community was performed under procedures established by the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration. Letters of request were submitted requesting specific assistance in 10 different areas, with a maximum cost of approximately $5.6 million, which will ultimately be reimbursed by the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration.

Under the overall military control of Rear Adm. K. J. Carrol, U.S. Navy, Commander in Chief Pacific Representative, Guam and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the military and civil service personnel on Guam performed magnificently in both advance preparation and in post-typhoon recovery. Consistent with the long-established close cooperation between the military and civilian communities, invaluable assistance was rendered to the government of Guam in emergency and cleanup and restoration to ease the burden wrought by the devastation in communities across the island.

Mr. SIKES. To what extent were the operational features of the facilities destroyed or seriously damaged to the point where they could not properly function?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Well, everything is relative. The utilities suffered, I guess, the greatest damage during the storm. For a while we did not have water. We did not have electricity. And we did not have telephones.

Shortly after the typhoon, the water was restored. As of a recent count by the people on Guam, 96 percent of the electric power had been restored, and about 50 percent of the telephones.

Mr. SIKES. All right.

Admiral MARSCHALL. In summary, Mr. Chairman, the facilities requested under the restoration project are validated requirements of the Navy and are needed to enable the commands and activities on Guam to carry out effectively their missions. The personnel support

facilities are needed to maintain morale of personnel serving in remote areas, which is essential for effective performance. We seek your support for this restoration and will be pleased to answer any questions the committee may have.

RATE OF CONSTRUCTION

Mr. SIKES. How quickly can this program be put into operation if your request is approved?

Admiral MARSCHALL. We are now underway in selecting architect engineer firms. There will be seven packages for architect engineer firms. We anticipate that the first contracts will be underway with the A. & E.'s approximately September, early September. We anticipate that the first actual construction work should begin about January of 1977.

Mr. SIKES. What would be the period required for completion of the program?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Approximately 2 years, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SIKES. From the destruction that you have shown us in the photographs, how will you carry on the operations directly affected by the most heavily damaged areas in the meantime?

Admiral MARSCHALL. My feeling is, Mr. Chairman, that we will make do with what we have. We are going to have to cover things with canvas outside. We are going to have to double up in the remaining facilities which were not severely damaged. And in general, people are going to be camping out for a little while.

Mr. SIKES. How will you finance the additional work required for those emergency restoration measures?

Admiral MARSCHALL. We have already, for example, awarded a contract—and correct me, Jon—$250,000 for emergency housing.

Mr. MOORE. We have spent approximately $300,000 at this point on emergency housing repairs. This is the immediate boarding up of the windows and so forth.

Admiral MARSCHALL. O. & M. funds?

Mr. MOORE. Yes, sir.

Admiral MARSCHALL. Housing O. & M. And it is out of the transition quarter funds. And of course these funds were meant to be applied throughout the Navy as opposed to just in Guam. And that is why we have this in our request.

Mr. SIKES. How much of the request now before us would have been included in the next 5 years under the regular construction programs?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Mr. Taylor.

Mr. TAYLOR. Sir, in rough figures, only approximately $10 million would probably have been included. I am thinking of such facilities as the gymnasium. It was to be programed within the next 2 years of military construction. And a few other facilities. But probably not over $10 million of this. There is an outstanding requirement for a pier at Orote Point to the tune of approximately $48 million. But it would be programed probably within the next five years. But it is not included in this request.

PRIORITIES

Mr. SIKES. Is there a priority list to show the projects which are most urgently needed?

Admiral MARSCHALL. No, Mr. Chairman. We consider all of these projects are very desperately needed. My staff has unofficially given the lower 20 percent of priority, which is not an official position of the Navy. And I think you are aware it is the policy of the Secretary of Defense not to provide a priority list. And under these conditions, I cannot provide one.

Mr. SIKES. You have given us a lower 20 percent.

Admiral MARSHALL. This was informal, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SIKES. I understand—of the projects that are requested. In other words, some are more urgently needed than others, you have indicated to some extent what that situation is.

Admiral MARSCHALL. Certainly.

Mr. SIKES. What is the status of this request in other committees?

Admiral MARSCHALL. This is the first committee before which we have appeared, sir.

Mr. SIKES. This is usually the first committee.

Admiral MARSCHALL. I think in 4 years it has always been the first committee.

EXTENT OF DAMAGE

Mr. SIKES. When did Typhoon Pamela occur, and what is the total estimate of damage to civilian, governmental, and military facilities? To what extent are the projects requested here essential to prevent further damage to facilities from natural occurrences other than typhoons and earthquakes?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Well, the Glass Breakwater for example is very sorely needed, because it has been eroded considerably by the typhoon. And we must build it up if we are to have a safe harbor.

We are certainly vulnerable to another typhoon and further breakwater and shoreline erosion.

[Supplemental information follows:]

The total cost of the destruction wrought by Typhoon Pamela on Guam on May 21, 1976, will probably never be accurately known, although some of the information which follows may help to convey the order of magnitude of the damage.

Damage to Air Force and Navy facilities exceeded $200 million.

By conservative estimates, damage to personal property of military personnel on Guam is at least $4 million. Army, Navy, and Air Force anticipate that claims will eventually total approximately $2.8 million. Private insurance firms have already paid large sums for households goods and automobile claims by their insured personnel and more claims are in process.

The Governor's Office estimates that replacement for destroyed or damaged facilities, buildings, homes, agriculture, and personal belongings could run as high as $300 million to $400 million for the private sector. Nearly 5,800 civilian dwelling units were destroyed or damaged to the point of being unrestorable. Families who lost their homes moved in with friends and relatives, and more than 5,000 took refuge in typhoon shelters in public school buildings. It is estimated that the public schools suffered $4.3 million in damage. Health, Education, and Welfare officials estimate it will require 1 year for repairs and rebuilding. The outlook for a normal school year during 1976–77 is bleak.

Damage to small military and civilian craft was heavy—14 military craft were damaged, sunk, or destroyed; 3 civilian ships went aground; and 2 commercial barges, a fishing boat, 15 private yachts, and numerous small boats were lost.

Approximately 2,000 military and civilian personnel received typhoon-related injuries. Of 5 on-island deaths reported during the storm, however, only 1, a civilian death, is attributed to the typhoon, in contrast to Truk, where 10 person were killed. The low number of deaths and serious injuries was attributed to adequate public warnings and the evacuation of more than 5,000 civilians to shelters, particularly in the south.

Damage to utility systems was severe. The Guam Power Authority lost 80 percent of electrical transmision lines and virtually all telephone service was lost. Military power transmission and telephone lines also suffered heavy damage. Over 1,900 power poles were down on civilian and military lines.

Mr. SIKES. Let's discuss the ship repair facility.

Mr. MCKAY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIKES. Of course.

Mr. MCKAY. How long has the Navy been here?

Admiral MARSCHALL. In Guam, sir?

Mr. MCKAY. Yes.

Admiral MARSCHALL. My trusty assistant says since 1898. I was just a midshipman then.

[Laughter.]

Mr. MCKAY. You look well preserved.

Admiral MARSCHALL. I'm glad you didn't say I look it.

Mr. MCKAY. We try to be kindly wherever we can.

FREQUENCY OF TYPHOONS

Well, in the course of events, how many typhoon disasters have we had with the Navy out there? Because that is typhoon-prone country, I presume.

Admiral MARSCHALL. It certainly is. I cannot recall precisely how many, but I do remember in World War II we had typhoons in the Guam area. In 1962, wasn't it, Karen hit there, with winds even higher than Typhoon Pamela, but it went through the island rather quickly.

[Supplemental information follows:]

Statistics indicate a probability of one typhoon every 7 years significantly affecting the island. Typhoons with devastating winds have struck Guam on an average of 1 per decade during the past 100 years.

Admiral MARSCHALL. This was a strange one in that the eye of the typhoon lingered over the island for almost 2 hours, and it wrought considerably more damage than we would normally have expected.

Also, many of the structures which were damaged, for example, the gymnasium—you were not here when we showed the pictures of some of the damage. But those are two elephant huts from World War II which had been converted into a gymnasium.

TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION

Mr. MCKAY. How much of our construction there is World War II type?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Well, since this last typhoon, not a great deal, sir.

Mr. MCKAY. What I am trying to get at, I guess, is as we build out there, anticipating and knowing we were in hazardous country, have we had a policy to harden, or whatever terminology you want to use, in anticipation of typhoons, as we do in some sections of the country where we have special architectural design for earthquakes, et cetera?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Yes, sir, we certainly have. As I mentioned previously, the structures which we built as a result of the damage done by Typhoon Karen in the early sixties all withstood Pamela very well.

Mr. MCKAY. No problem.

Admiral MARSCHALL. Minor problems. I won't say no problems. But from a structural standpoint, no problems.

Mr. MCKAY. So your previous designs, when you had deliberately done it, survived, and your planning was good.

Admiral MARSCHALL. Yes, sir, as a matter of fact, that was one of the things that scared me most of all—after the original typhoon—because I wondered how well our permanent structures had stood up. We had a team out there quickly to assess the damage. And I also sent my chief engineer out there to examine the 1962 facilities. And he said they were just really great.

Mr. MCKAY. Then the problem rests primarily with our crash program of World War II, which we have continued to live in afterward, is that true?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Yes, sir, it is fairly typical of what has happened in the military over the years. We cannot replace all the facilities as we go along. And when we do, we try to put facilities in that will withstand the natural disasters, which are likely to occur.

Mr. MCKAY. Now, you indicated in your testimony here that you are going to change the poles from wood to concrete.

Admiral MARSCHALL. That was one of the things we discovered in our damage assessment. The concrete poles which we had there stood up very well. The wooden poles tended to break in the wind. We have been asked, for example, why we do not put everything underground, as we are doing with 16 miles of our electrical distribution system. And the answer is it is just too costly.

But we can anticipate, for example, with concrete poles, that the poles will hold up. Maybe flying debris will cut the lines, but these can be repaired rather quickly.

I think what we are proposing in this reconstruction is a group of facilities which will withstand a disaster.

Mr. MCKAY. Do you have any problem with deterioration from salt? Maybe you are not bothered with that. What brings up the question is I notice out in the western country, the State Highway Department put in a bunch of cement poles for the guard rails, and they lasted about 1 year. The salt they put on the road just disintegrated them.

Admiral MARSCHALL. Of course that was a heavy concentration of salt which they had. We have not had a serious problem at all with the deterioration of concrete out there.

Mr. MCKAY. I see.

FORCE LEVELS

Is there any indication that we are going to be forced to reduce our military presence in Guam, as we have had in——

Admiral MARSCHALL. Guam is the United States, sir.

Mr. MCKAY. I understand that. We have had some pressures in the U.S. for removal. You haven't had any out there?

Admiral MARSCHALL. No, sir. I think we are extremely welcome in Guam. One of your colleagues, Mr. Won Pat, is certainly enthusiastic about keeping the Navy in Guam.

Mr. McKay. I would think he would be.

Admiral Marschall. As a matter of fact, the Navy and Guam have had a close relationship since 1898, because before the Department of the Interior took over the administration there, a naval officer was the Governor of Guam. And these people are very pro-Navy.

Mr. Sikes. Well, the Navy is the principal and almost the only industry, I assume.

Admiral Marschall. The Air Force at Andersen is a pretty big operation, sir.

Mr. Sikes. Well, the military.

Admiral Marschall. The military, yes.

Mr. Sikes. They are substantially the key to the economy of the island. And the islanders do appreciate it. And Mr. Won Pat has expressed his very strong interest in this program. I know he would be here today if it were possible. He is back in Guam at this time.

Now——

Mr. McKay. One last question, Mr. Chairman, if I may.

USE OF SEABEES

You have a unit of Seabees out there you say?

Admiral Marschall. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKay. Are they going to be involved in reconstruction, or just the rough groundwork?

Admiral Marschall. They have been involved in some of the damage cleanup, Mr. McKay. But they have projects assigned to them by the Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, not just on Guam, but on other islands in the Pacific.

We have there what we call our alert battalion. The air detachment of the battalion must be able to mount up within a matter of 48 hours, complete with equipment. As a military unit it could not be tied down to a specific project for an indefinite time.

Mr. McKay. So the intent here is outside of emergency situations that this will be a contract program throughout.

Admiral Marschall. Everything that we are presenting will be a contract program; yes, sir.

Mr. McKay. The Seabees program won't result in savings.

Admiral Marschall. It is really not a saving. I think——

Mr. McKay. They have plenty to do without this.

Admiral Marschall. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKay. Thank you. That is all.

Mr. Patten. May I ask you a question?

You know, Admiral, we love you, we love your crowd. But I have an HEW conference over there with the Senate. We have the first team there—Mahon, Cederberg. We are in bitter disagreement on some wording of amendments. They bog down our appropriation bills. You do not have that trouble with your Navy appropriation. But you will understand if I go.

Admiral Marschall. Yes, sir, certainly.

SHIP REPAIR FACILITY

Mr. Sikes. There has been discussion about the future of the ship repair facility at Guam. There is some indication that the facility may

be closed. What is the Navy's position on this? Will the Navy make the decision or will it be made at a higher level?

Admiral MARSCHALL. My personal view is that it will be a combined decision—both at Navy level and OSD level. At the present time, we have a strong recommendation from the Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet that the current level of effort at the ship repair facility, Guam, not be reduced. But this must be taken in context with other requirements of the Defense Establishment, and the fact that we are at this time going through base negotiation talks in the Philippines.

I do not anticipate that we are going to have a solid answer to this for a few months, Mr. Chairman, if then.

Mr. SIKES. If the facility were to be closed, would there be any requirement for the improvements, the reconstruction proposed in this message?

Admiral MARSCHALL. I personally feel there will be a strong requirement, regardless of whether or not we reduce. When we go to a caretaker status at the ship repair facility, should we do that, we will still have a drydock there which requires 180 civilian personnel, and some shoreside backup. And in conjunction with the operation of a floating drydock, we need some facilities ashore which must be maintained. So even in a so-called caretaker status, we are going to have people there.

[Supplemental information follows:]

Under caretaker status, approximately 180 civilian personnel and 100 military personnel would be required for operation of the drydock and maintenance of the facility.

Admiral MARSCHALL. I have been concerned for quite some time about our whole status in the Pacific Ocean. We have seen what has happened further west. We have been reduced in Okinawa and Japan. Should this take place in the Philippines, we will be severely tried to support our fleet. I just cannot conceive that it would be good thinking on our part not to restore the ship repair facility to its previous state.

Mr. SIKES. Well, are you saying that it should be restored to the configuration now projected, regardless of whether it will be continued in operation or in a caretaker status?

Admiral MARSCHALL. I certainly feel that way; yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. There appear to be several items in this request which are justified wholly or in part on the continued operation of the ship repair facility. There are also projects at other activities which could perhaps be reduced in scope if the activities of the ship repair facility ceased and its facilities could be utilized to meet ongoing requirements. Would it be the Navy's plan to award contracts for such projects before knowing the future of the ship repair facility?

Am I correct in assuming it would be the Navy's plan to award contracts for the entire ship repair facility before knowing what the future will be of the facility itself?

Admiral MARSCHALL I am not in a position to say definitely one way or the other, sir, because I do not make these decisions for the Navy.

But certainly, if we evaluate the circumstances correctly, we are going to do exactly what we say in this request. We are going to restore these facilities.

Mr. SIKES. What is the total amount of the ship repair facilities in the bill?

Admiral MARSCHALL. $4 million, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SIKES. Which is rather minimal insofar as ship repair facilities are concerned.

Admiral MARSCHALL. Right.

Mr. SIKES. And, as you have said, it would be very good insurance for emergencies or in the future if we should have problems in holding some of the ship repair facilities we have in other areas where we do not have title to the property.

Admiral MARSCHALL. I think we are going to have an opportunity, too, to reflect on this, because the design effort will begin about in September, and we would not begin construction until after the first of the year.

Mr. NICHOLAS. Among the projects which you are requesting is a foundry shop replacement, which would seem to be a vital function for any serious ship repair work in the area, and something which perhaps should be in place, in order to enable the facility to be quickly brought back into operation—and the other two items include ship repair storage—ship repair storage, replacement—this would seem to be dependent very much on the level of activity ongoing at the ship repair facility.

The other one, service group building, for some $900,000, is direct support of personnel working there. Again, if you do not have that level of personnel activity, or any personnel working there, you do not need the function—a service group building and a storage building are the kinds of things that can be jerry-rigged.

Admiral MARSCHALL. That has been our problem in places like Guam.

Mr. NICHOLAS. If a place is in standby, and you have to bring it back into operation, you can get along without your total number of square foot of storage space, and you can get along without a service group building.

Admiral MARSCHALL. I thought the request for the ship repair facility was rather modest.

I do feel if we are going to take this bit of insurance out, we certainly need the foundry, we certainly need the service group facility, and we certainly need some warehousing.

For example, the operation of this floating drydock is going to require some warehousing ashore.

I don't feel that this is an overstated request at all. I think it is very important. As Mr. McKay has pointed out previously, we have suffered from World War II facilities, which we have not upgraded. And here is our opportunity, as part of a major reconstruction effort. to put things in there that will stay.

Mr. NICHOLAS. That is all I have on this.

ELECTRIC SYSTEM

Mr. MCKAY. You mentioned about these poles earlier, Admiral. If the cement poles are adequate—maybe we have conflicting recommendations here, to put things underground to harden them. You indicated they are easily repaired if they are cut. And they are very difficult, if you put them in a hardened situation, to repair if they get bombed or something else. Are you still going to go ahead with the hardening plus the poles?

Admiral MARSCHALL. The poles are part of the hardening.

We are going to put 16 miles underground, the extremely vital segments of the electrical system. And we are going to harden the remainder, some 275 miles, by putting in concrete poles. As I pointed out, if we really wanted to harden, and do the thing up well, we would put it all underground. But, that is extremely costly.

Mr. MCKAY. What is the difference between the 16 miles and the 275 miles?

Admiral MARSCHALL. It is the provision of electrical power to vital installations, in order to maintain the operational mission of the various activities.

Mr. MCKAY. That is pretty well within the base.

Admiral MARSCHALL. Roughly, yes.

Mr. MCKAY. Sixteen miles.

Admiral MARSCHALL. Yes.

Mr. MCKAY. Otherwise, you feel the poles are adequate.

Admiral MARSCHALL. Right.

But there are certain facilities we just don't want out of action at all. And that is why we are putting 16 miles of it underground.

Mr. MCKAY. All right.

NAVY RESPONSIBILITIES AS CONSTRUCTION AGENT

For which programs will the Navy be the construction agent on Guam?

Admiral MARSCHALL. We will be the construction agent on Navy and Air Force major construction, Navy and Air Force family housing, and Navy operations and maintenance. As a matter of fact, all DOD projects except Air Force operations and maintenance. And we may possibly be doing some work for the Government of Guam and the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration (FDAA).

Mr. MCKAY. As the agent.

OBLIGATIONS BY QUARTER

All right. What is your estimate of the rate of obligations by quarter?

Admiral MARSCHALL. For the transition quarter, we estimate obligations of $44,500,000. First quarter of 1977, $2,500,000. Second quarter, $76.1 million. Third quarter of 1977, $50.6 million.

Mr. MCKAY. You think that is adequate in terms of timing?

Admiral MARSCHALL. I think so, yes.

Mr. MCKAY. It won't impair the construction.

Admiral MARSCHALL. No, as a matter of fact, I think this is going to work out from a time standpoint extremely well. It gives us an opportunity to plan properly, and then enter into the construction.

TYPE OF BIDDING

Mr. MCKAY. Are you doing any incremental bidding on this sort of thing?

Admiral MARSCHALL. No, sir. What we propose to do is to provide 11 bid packages. I have had a complete study done of this work, because when you talk in terms of big numbers like this, you immediately think

maybe we ought to go into a cost type contract. I had this investigated both in my own headquarters and by my Pacific headquarters. We have come to the conclusion that the construction industry on Guam is sufficiently established and sufficiently capable of handling it on competitive bid lump sum projects, split into various types of construction. In other words, waterfront structures will be one package, operational structures another, personnel support facilities, another.

I think that during this current period, just before the typhoon hit, the construction industry on Guam was at about a 10-year low ebb. And they are just ready, willing, and able to go to work.

Now, the civilian sector work is going ahead of ours, and should be completed about the time we are ready to go on the street with our major contracts.

Mr. McKay. My concern was if you were getting into an incremental type operation. Although it would appear by open bidding we get a cheaper bid, in fact, in some areas of the Government, and I think in military as well, we really cost ourselves more when we build one increment by a bid, and then we come back and bid another increment. So I am glad to hear it is a complete package from beginning to end, which makes more sense.

Admiral Marschall. We looked at three ways of doing this. We looked, as I said, at a cost type contract—get one big contractor, and let him run the thing on a cost basis. The second thing that we considered was putting everything into one package, and bidding it with one contractor. This probably would end up the cheapest, but it would take the longest to do.

The one that we settled on was to divide the work into these various bid packages, and provide competition on Guam.

Now, we have investigated the availability of shipping, the availability of wharf space—the number of contractors—I think we have eight major contractors still left on Guam, and many smaller ones. We came to the conclusion that our tried and true method of competitive bid, lump sum, individual projects, was the answer for this job.

Mr. McKay. Now, you do not see any problem with several projects going at one time, and people getting in each other's way.

Admiral Marschall. I saw a potential problem, and that is why I investigated the idea of a single contractor, cost type contract. I have been convinced by my people that this will not be a problem. It is sufficiently spread out——

Mr. McKay. It will be done in such a manner that they won't interfere with one another.

Admiral Marschall. I am sure there will be some competition for specific terms among these seven or eight contractors, but nothing that will severely inhibit the activity.

DESIGN SCHEDULE

Mr. McKay. All right. What is the extent of design on these projects?

Admiral Marschall. We haven't started yet. We are in the process of selecting the A. & E., sir.

Mr. McKay [presiding]. Provide for the record the status of design and the estimated completion date for design for each project in the program.

[The information follows:]

Presently, architects and engineers are being selected for all contracts. Projected milestones for each design contract are:

Project description	Award	Design complete
Breakwater/harbor restoration	September 1976	March 1977.
Bachelor enlisted quarters/personnel support	do	April 1977.
Repair shops/vehicle meintenance/administration	do	Do.
Family housing	do	May 1977.
Warehouses/shops/storage	do	March 1977.
Telephone/electrical hardening	do	June 1977.
Air Force operational facilities	do	May 1977.
Chapel/storage/operational facilities	do	April 1977.

WORK IN PLACE

Mr. McKay. Provide for the record the Navy's estimate for the rate of work-in-place by quarter for those programs which it will manage.

[The information follows:]

Construction work-in-place estimates for the restoration effort which will be executed by the Navy are summarized below by quarter:

Fiscal year	Quarter	Estimated work-in-place (millions)
1977	1	$4
	2	6
	3	11
	4	13
1978	1	22
	2	22
	3	22
	4	22
1979	1	22
	2	15
	3	2
Total		161

Mr. McKay. It would appear that the construction effort would not reach its full pace until the beginning of fiscal year 1978. Is that so? If so, why so?

Admiral Marschall. Well, the reason is that one must plan before one builds.

This is a curve we have put together. This is the design effort, and this is the work in place effort of construction. And it follows a rather classical curve. We start slowly, and we build up rapidly, and we taper off at the end. And that is traditional in the construction industry.

There is a time for planning, a time for design, a time for mobilization, and then a time where everybody is going hell bent for leather. And that is when we get the major effort. It is true that we probably won't produce our greatest work in place until probably the end of the fiscal year. In 1978 we anticipate putting in place in each quar-

ter $22 million, whereas in 1977 the most we would achieve is in the fourth quarter, $13 million.

Mr. McKay. You will have at least 1½ years of planning effort before you start——

Admiral Marschall. No, sir.

Mr. McKay. Well, we are in 1976, now.

Admiral Marschall. For example, the first quarter of fiscal 1977 begins October 1. And it is going to take us time to build up. It just follows that curve beautifully.

Mr. McKay. Some of your planning will be ready to go in October when the funds are released for 1977.

Admiral Marschall. O. & M. will, as Commander Ives points out. But the construction projects themselves probably will not be ready until the end of the calendar year.

Mr. McKay. You are looking at 6 months before actual construction starts.

Admiral Marschall. Roughly.

Mr. McKay. You do not see any hitches in the planning then that will extend that—environmental impact statements or otherwise.

Admiral Marschall. No, sir, I do not.

CONSTRUCTION CAPABILITY

Mr. McKay. All right. What has been the past history of the time required to mobilize a large civilian work force on Guam?

Admiral Marschall. We have not had any problem mobilizing a large civilian work force on Guam because, as I pointed out, there are roughly eight major contractors and many small contractors there, and there is a labor pool in the Pacific Basin which is readily available. We have found that when we cannot provide all the labor locally in Guam, we are able to provide it from other islands and other locations.

Mr. McEwen. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McKay. Yes; I will yield.

Mr. McEwen. What do you mean by the Pacific Basin, Admiral Marschall?

Admiral Marschall. Well, Guam sits out there in the middle of the ocean. And it is reasonably accessible from the Philippines, from Okinawa, from Korea, and from Taiwan. And each of these locations has a tremendous work force ready to go. And they are not people who tend to stay home. They want to go where the work is. So we have not had a problem on mobilization of labor on Guam at all.

Mr. McEwen. You anticipate, then, you will be getting labor from outside of Guam.

Admiral Marshall. I think it will be necessary, yes, sir.

Mr. McEwen. From the Philippines?

Admiral Marschall. Well, traditionally we have had people in from the Philippines, we have had people in from Taiwan and Korea.

Mr. McEwen. Not contractors, however.

Admiral Marschall. Yes. As I remember, two major housing jobs were done by the Retired Servicemen's Engineering Agency of the

Republic of China. And this Hundai Corp. from Korea has bid on several jobs, and built a few things there.

Mr. McEwen. Is there some exception in our law with regard to aliens working on Guam?

Admiral Marschall. I think they must be approved to come in by the Government of Guam. I will have to check that. I am talking off the top of my head now. I hope you realize that. But Guam labor standards are strictly enforced, and they are competitive. So that if someone wants to work, he can work.

Mr. McEwen. I am curious about that, Admiral Marschall, because I know living in a border area in the United States, in my own district, from time to time we encounter problems, have in the past, on shortages in certain construction trades. We have been able in the past, on certain projects, to bring people in from Canada. But first we had to get a Labor Department certification that these skills were not available within a certain area in the northeast part of the country, and only on that certification would alien labor be employed. I wonder if there was some exception for Guam?

Admiral Marschall. There is a definite administrative procedure to be followed here, Mr. McEwen, and I will get the chapter and verse and provide it to you later. I just do not have the answer right now.

[The information follows:]

Contractors must apply to the Government of Guam, stating the number and types of skilled labor required. A 2-week waiting period is required, during which the Government of Guam determines the availability of local laborers to fill the specific need. If local labor is not available, the contractor is then permitted to use his external sources for labor.

Mr. McEwen. You do not anticipate for the actual construction there will be any companies from the continental United States.

Admiral Marschall. Oh, yes. For example, I could name about three or four—I won't, because I do not want to advertise them in the hearings record. But we have big companies out there who are going to bid. As a matter of fact, I talked to a man from El Paso, Tex., who said, "We are interested in the Guam work." They are very mobile these days with the construction industry operating at less than capacity.

Mr. McEwen. Are these companies that have a presence on Guam now?

Admiral Marschall. There are eight large companies.

Mr. McEwen. Who actually have a presence with personnel and equipment on Guam at the present time?

Admiral Marschall. Yes.

Mr. McEwan. And do you anticipate any U.S. companies other than those that would be interested?

Admiral Marschall. Definitely.

Mr. McEwan. Companies that are not there now?

Admiral Marschall. That is right, I do, sir.

Mr. McEwen. You feel that there will be real competition on these bids?

Admiral Marschall. Yes, sir, we have had an experience of good competition on our previous work in Guam, and I certainly anticipate it will be even more competitive with the size of these packages.

Mr. McEwen. Now, you contemplate all of this work will be completed in what period of time?

Admiral Marschall. Two years, sir.

Mr. McEwen. Have you ever had this amount of construction in a 2-year period?

Admiral Marschall. Well, we went back to Typhoon Karen, and tried to analyze what the present dollar figure would be for what we did after Typhoon Karen. It roughly approximates what we have today. As a matter of fact, for Navy alone, the escalated figures to fiscal year 1977 as a result of Karen would add up to $83 million. We are asking for $96 million. So we are talking roughly the same order of magnitude. That work was accomplished in 2, maybe 3 years.

Those were operational facilities that maybe were a little more difficult to complete. But I think we did it in 2 years—roughly 2 years.

POWER FACILITIES

Mr. McEwen. Does the Navy generate its own power?

Admiral Marschall. We generate some. The Guam Power Authority generates some. And we join together in a pool for electrical power there.

Mr. McEwen. Did those facilities survive? Did the generating facilities survive this typhoon?

Admiral Marschall. They survived all right, but there was a temporary outage. For example, shortly after the typhoon itself, we had very limited electrical power available. But as I pointed out, we are back to 96 percent as of just a few days ago. Again, one of the major problems was transmission lines, although we did have some damage within the powerplants themselves. Water damage, primarily. It blew the windows out, and things like that.

Mr. McEwen. Is there anything included in this request to harden the generating facilities against damage by future hurricanes, or typhoons?

Admiral Marschall. We are putting typhoon-proof shelters around a couple of our generators.

The Navy generation facilities withstood the typhoon extremely well. We did have a problem with one or two of the Guam Power Authority generating plants. But again, I say, this has all been brought back on the line.

MOBILIZATION

Mr. McKay. Is there any factor that would inhibit the mobilization for this project here as compared with the continental United States?

Admiral Marschall. Well, I think that one must consider the fact that there are very limited construction materials available on Guam, so we are going to have to ship everything in—98, 96 percent, something like that. So there is going to be a leadtime. But if we plan intelligently, and our contractors plan intelligently, they can get the initial construction items on the island early, and then set up a shipping schedule which will provide things as they are needed.

Mr. McKay. You do not think you are going to have any particular delay in material deliveries or equipment that you will need out there?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Well, one thing could cause a real clinker in this, and that would be another shipping strike. But barring a shipping strike, I think there would be no problem. This is all part of that study I had done, to be sure that we could get the equipment and materials there in a steady flow, so that there wouldn't be this tieup.

Mr. MCKAY. Has any previous experience been to the contrary?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Only when we have had shipping strikes.

Mr. MCKAY. That is the major factor; otherwise, you have been able to get materials with no problem.

Admiral MARSCHALL. We have been able to do this in the past, when we did not have typhoon damage—we had other regular military construction, and it has worked out very well.

Mr. MCEWEN. Do you have to use American-flag vessels?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Yes.

MILITARY AND CIVILIAN CONSTRUCTION EFFORTS

Mr. MCKAY. Is there sufficient work force and ability to ship sufficient materials to take care of both the civilian and Government restoration programs in the time you anticipate?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCKAY. At what rate are you estimating the civilian sector will proceed with restoration on their part?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Well, I think that because their projects are small they are ahead of us in getting underway. We anticipate by the time we have completed our design efforts, and are ready to go out on the streets, a great deal of that work will be behind them.

RECONFIGURATION OF FACILITIES

Mr. MCKAY. Are you anticipating rather than just restoration, a little reconfiguration of your present structuring, now that you have had a chance to change it?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Right.

Mr. MCKAY. That is part of your planning problem.

Admiral MARSCHALL. That is right. We showed you this material handling equipment building that was just devastated. It was a rather large building. We have decided we will no longer use the supply depot to overhaul this particular type of equipment. We will put it in with the public works equipment at the Public Works Center, and instead of having a 50,000-square-foot building, we will have a 9,600 square-foot addition, and use the facilities we have. With respect to BEQ's, for example, we do not intend to go back to open bay. We intend to go up to the OSD habitability standards, which provide rooms and baths.

That is our scheme here.

CONSTRUCTION CAPABILITY

Mr. MCKAY. You previously commented on the ability of the construction industry on Guam to put the work in place.

Admiral MARSCHALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCKAY. That relates to the 1973 construction.

Admiral MARSCHALL. Yes; with figures escallated to 1977 prices.

Mr. MCKAY. Are there material differences between the type of construction or method of construction, mobilization, et cetera, between the 1973 construction boom and what you are anticipating to achieve in the next few years if these funds are appropriated?

Admiral MARSCHALL. No, sir. I think it is going to run pretty much the same. The construction boom in 1973 built many facilities which withstood the typhoon. And this we hope to do with ours.

WORK FORCE

Mr. MCKAY. What is the approximate size of the work force which you anticipate will be required by the construction contractors under reconstruction contracts funded by the Federal Government?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Could you give us the specific figures on the rate of work in place that you figure the construction industry on Guam is capable of doing, for the record?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Well, in the 1973 boom in the private sector, $10 million a month was no problem. That equates to roughly $15 million a month today. By our estimate, about $12 million a month would be no problem. We are going up to $22 million a quarter. So you see, that is going to fit right in with our plans.

Admiral MARSCHALL. A 2,500- to 3,000-man work force will be required to accomplish the restoration effort included in this request. If additional Federal disaster assistance funding and Government of Guam restoration funding—estimated to be approximately $50 million—is approved in the same time frame, a 3,000- to 3,500-man work force will be required. Existing contractors operating on Guam have the capability to provide a work force of this magnitude from the Guam labor market, augmented by off-island hires.

Mr. MCKAY. How much of this work force would be readily available on Guam? How much would have to be brought in?

Admiral MARSCHALL. In discussions with the Guam General Contractors Association during June 1976, they indicated that the industry currently has about 1,500 direct labor employees on Guam and they could rapidly draw on additional resources from their parent companies or from the Pacific area labor market.

CONSTRUCTION EFFORTS IN PREVIOUS YEARS

Mr. MCKAY. What was the size of the Navy restoration effort in both current year and 1977 dollars following Typhoon Karen in 1962?

Admiral MARSCHALL. The restoration effort by the Navy after Typhoon Karen in 1962 amounted to $22 million for military construction and $5 million for operations and maintenance for a total of $27 million. For a comparison to the present program, this would equate to $83 million in fiscal year 1977 dollars.

Mr. MCKAY. During the construction boom in the private sector on Guam in 1973, were there many off-island construction contractors, or was most of the construction handled by Guamanian firms?

Admiral MARSCHALL. During the 1973 construction boom, 12 large and 35 to 40 medium to small contractors performed the work. A majority of these firms were off island with branch offices located on Guam.

Of these, 8 large and 20 to 25 medium to small firms still maintain offices and construction capability on the island.

Mr. McKAY. Is there any requirement that an off-island construction contractor be affiliated with a Guamanian firm to perform work in Guam?

Admiral MARSCHALL. No, sir.

JUSTIFICATION MATERIAL, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

Mr. McKAY. Insert in the record the justification material for "Military construction, Navy," pages 1 through 17.

[The pages follow:]

SUPPLEMENTAL

1. DATE	2. DEPARTMENT	FY 19 TQ MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	3. INSTALLATION
23 JUL 1976	NAVY		NAVAL COMPLEX

4. COMMAND	5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER	6. STATE/COUNTRY
VARIOUS	VARIOUS	GUAM, MARIANA ISLANDS

7. STATUS	8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	9. COUNTY (U.S.)	10. NEAREST CITY
ACTIVE	1898	-	-

11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS

The shore activities in the Guam Naval Complex provide services to the Fleet and to Army and Air Force activities in Guam, including supply, fuel, ammunition, communications, utilities, voyage repairs, waterfront facilities, airfield, and anti-submarine forces.

Major Activities Supported:

Naval Station
Naval Magazine
Naval Supply Depot
Naval Air Station
Ship Repair Facility
Communications Area Master Station
Regional Medical Center
Public Works Center

12.

PERSONNEL STRENGTH	PERMANENT			STUDENTS		SUPPORTED			TOTAL
	OFFICER (1)	ENLISTED (2)	CIVILIAN (3)	OFFICER (4)	ENLISTED (5)	OFFICER (6)	ENLISTED (7)	CIVILIAN (8)	(9)
a. AS OF JULY 1976	606	5,497	4,808	0	0	30	195	0	11,136
b. PLANNED (End FY 19 82)	586	5,914	4,748	0	0	30	195	0	11,473

13. INVENTORY

LAND	ACRES (1)	LAND COST ($000) (2)	IMPROVEMENT ($000) (3)	TOTAL ($000) (4)
a. OWNED	25,406	1,709	417,800	419,509
b. LEASES AND EASEMENTS	6,499* - 437#	(892* - 229#)	77,842* - 298#	78,369
c. INVENTORY TOTAL (Except land rent) AS OF 30 JUNE 19 76				497,878
d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY				9,318
e. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM				77,869
f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS				57,000
g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)				642,065

14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION PROJECTS

PROJECT DESIGNATION				AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM		FUNDING PROGRAM	
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	PROJECT TITLE b	TENANT COMMAND c	UNIT OF MEASURE d	SCOPE e	ESTIMATED COST ($000) f	SCOPE g	ESTIMATED COST ($000) h
VARIOUS	RESTORATION OF FACILITIES	-	-	-	77,869	-	77,869

DD FORM 1 OCT 71 1390

EDITION OF 1 OCT 70 IS OBSOLETE.

SUPPLEMENTAL

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
23 JUL 1976	19TQ(S)		NAVY	NAVAL COMPLEX

5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
$ 77,869,000	P.L. –	–	–	GUAM, MARIANA ISLANDS

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. PROJECT NUMBER	13. PROJECT TITLE
$ 77,869,000	–	P-001	RESTORATION OF FACILITIES

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	
a. PERMANENT	X
b. SEMI-PERMANENT	
c. TEMPORARY	
15. TYPE OF WORK	
a. NEW FACILITY	X
b. ADDITION	X
c. ALTERATION	X
d. CONVERSION	
e. OTHER (Specify)	
16. REPLACEMENT	X
17. TYPE OF DESIGN	
a. STANDARD DESIGN	X
b. SPECIAL DESIGN	
c. DRAWING NO. –	

18. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY

a. NO. OF BLDGS – | b. NO. OF STORIES – | c. LENGTH – | d. WIDTH –

e. DESIGN CAPACITY – | f. GROSS AREA –

g. COOLING – CAP. – COST ($ –)

19. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE

Restoration or replacement of buildings and utilities

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

20. PRIMARY FACILITY	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
RESTORATION OF FACILITIES	LS	–	$ –	$77,869
a. OPERATIONAL AND TRAINING	LS	(–)	–	(20,090)
b. MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION	LS	(–)	–	(10,570)
c. SUPPLY	LS	(–)	–	(4,320)
d. ADMINISTRATIVE	LS	(–)	–	(5,000)
e. HOUSING AND COMMUNITY	LS	–	–	(26,140)
f. UTILITIES	LS	–	–	(6,000)
g. PLANNING AND DESIGN	LS	–	–	(5,749)
				( )
				( )
				( )
				( )
				( )
				( )
				( )
				( )
22. TOTAL PROJECT COST				$ 77,869

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA (U/M NOT APPLICABLE)

a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT	–	
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	(–)	
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE	–	
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY	–	
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)	–	
	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	–	
g. INCLUDED IN FY – PROGRAM	–	–
h. DEFICIENCY (a – e – f – g)	–	–

24. RELATED PROJECTS –

25. REQUIREMENT FOR PROJECT

MISSION AND PROJECT: The shore-based activities on Guam are engaged in logistics, air operations, communication command and control, maintenance and repair for Fleet units, and storage of munitions, fuel, and supplies. This project will reconstruct or replace facilities that were lost during a typhoon in May 1976.

REQUIREMENT: Various repair and operational buildings and facilities are required for direct support of the Islands' military mission. Ancillary requirements to facilitate the mission include utilities, roads, airfield, waterfront, housing, recreation, administration, and communications.

CURRENT SITUATION: Most of the buildings, waterfront structures, communications facilities, and utilities on Guam were damaged by Typhoon Pamela. Damage varied from minor to total destruction. Before operations can be totally restored at the several Navy installations, it will be necessary to rebuild and replace facilities that are needed for direct mission support to the Fleet, and for personnel support for people on the island employed in operations. Only those facilities that were destroyed and are still needed for mission performance are included for restoration.

(Continued on DD 1391C)

DD FORM 1 OCT 70 1391 NAVFAC [illegible] (12-71)

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA (Continued)	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
23 JUL 1976	19TQ(S)		NAVY	NAVAL COMPLEX, GUAM, MARIANA ISLANDS
5. PROJECT NUMBER		6. PROJECT TITLE		
P-001		RESTORATION OF FACILITIES		

AREA COST FACTOR: 1.80
(ALL DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

COMMAND & INSTALLATION	FACILITY CATEGORY 100	200	400	600	700	800	TOTAL
COMMANDER IN CHIEF, PACIFIC FLEET							
Naval Air Station	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 8,400	$ -	$ 8,400
Naval Magazine	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	1,000
Naval Station	8,630	2,100	2,650	5,000	13,960	-	32,340
Ship Repair Facility	300	3,950	-	-	-	-	4,250
Supply Depot	4,900	-	1,670	-	-	-	6,570
Subtotal	13,830	6,050	4,320	5,000	23,360	0	52,560
CHIEF OF NAVAL MATERIAL							
Navy Publication & Printing Office	-	960	-	-	-	-	960
Navy Public Works Center	2,400	3,560	-	-	-	5,860	11,820
Subtotal	2,400	4,520	0	0	0	5,860	12,780
NAVAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMAND							
Naval Communications Area Master Station, WESTPAC	3,860	-	-	-	1,980	-	5,840
Subtotal	3,860	0	0	0	1,980	0	5,840
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY							
Naval Regional Medical Center	-	-	-	-	800	140	940
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	800	140	940
TOTAL	$20,090	$10,570	$ 4,320	$ 5,000	$26,140	$ 6,000	$72,120
PLANNING AND DESIGN	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,749
GRAND TOTAL							$77,869

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA (Continued)	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
23 JUL 1976	19TQ(S)		NAVY	NAVAL COMPLEX, GUAM, MARIANA ISLANDS

5. PROJECT NUMBER	6. PROJECT TITLE
P-001	RESTORATION OF FACILITIES

BASIS OF REQUIREMENT (Continued)

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, PACIFIC FLEET
Facility Category 100 - Operational and Training

Naval Station Wharf "Alpha" Shoreline Stabilization (P-301) (200 LF)	$ 380,000	Wave action during the typhoon washed out a 200' section of shore line adjacent to the wharf used to berth the Submarine Tender. A transformer station in the area now has no protection and is subject to damage from wave action. Both electrical and water services buried in the vicinity are subject to wash-out if the shoreline is not stabilized and restored to its original configuration.
Berthing Wharf Reconstruction (P-313) (2,465 FB)	$2,450,000	Pier "Victor" is used to berth tugboats, barges, and shallow draft ships of the Fleet transiting through Guam. Steel piling, concrete pile caps, and wooden fender system were damaged by wave action. Paving adjacent to the wharf face was also damaged. Piling will be replaced, fenders will be replaced with steel systems, the concrete cap will be repaired, and new pavement will be placed.
Breakwater Restoration (P-314) (LS)	$5,800,000	The breakwater protecting the entire harbor area, and forming the outer boundary of the harbor, was considerably damaged by high water and waves. The 25 - 35 ton rocks used to armor the breakwater were washed away, exposing the fine material in the structure. Much of this fine material was washed out, and the maintenance road on top of the structure was damaged. Immediate repair must be undertaken since in its weakened condition the breakwater will erode at an accelerated rate. Heavy seas are experienced several times each year, not necessarily from storms that pass directly over Guam, but from storms that can be hundreds of miles away.
Ship Repair Facility Wharf Restoration (P-144) (251 FB)	$ 300,000	Wharf "Quebec" was damaged by waves and battered by debris to the point that an old fender system, sheet piling and pile cap were demolished. Sections of pavement behind the cap were damaged. Repairs are needed to permit berthing of service craft and ships near the Ship Repair Facility shops' area.

(Continued on DD 1391C)

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA (Continued)	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
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5. PROJECT NUMBER	6. PROJECT TITLE
P-001	RESTORATION OF FACILITIES

BASIS OF REQUIREMENT (Continued)

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, PACIFIC FLEET (Continued)

Facility Category 100 - Operational and Training (Continued)

Supply Depot		
Supply Wharf Restoration (P-102) (2,400 FB)	$2,460,000	The Supply Depot uses wharves with transit sheds to work "break-bulk" cargo (cargo which does not arrive or leave in containers). Navy ships resupplied in Guam all receive "break-bulk" cargo, and there are still commercial shipments not in containers. The steel piling, concrete cap apron on top of piling, and the wood fender system on supply wharves were all severely damaged by waves and debris. The sheet piling forming the vertical wall at the shoreline must be of solid integrity to prevent leaching of the earth into the harbor. The fenders must be replaced to prevent ships berthed at the wharves from causing damage.
Transit Shed Replacement (P-103) (51,000 SF)	$2,440,000	A transit shed is needed at each supply wharf. Incoming materials are brought from ships, placed under cover in a transit shed, then sorted for trans-shipment to various Defense Department activities on Guam, or into storage at the supply depot. Outgoing cargo is received or segregated at the transit shed for delivery to Fleet ships, or shipment to other locations. The transit shed near wharf "Sierra" containing 66,000 SF was lost in the storm and must be replaced.
Subtotal	$ 13,830,000	

Facility Category 200 - Maintenance and Production

Naval Station		
Vehicle Maintenance Facility (P-309) (34,900 SF)	$2,100,000	The Naval Mobile Construction Battalion (Seabees) stationed on Guam operates and maintains 438 pieces of construction, tactical, and automotive equipment. This equipment not only must be maintained to permit daily use on Guam, but must be kept in a high state of readiness for deployment to support Naval and Marine Corps Forces at operational sites in the Pacific. Two wooden structures with sheet metal roofing were in use prior to the typhoon. These contained a total of 139,000 SF and were damaged in excess of 70%. Presently, there are no covered spaces which can be used for this important work.

(Continued on DD 1391C)

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA (Continued)	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
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5. PROJECT NUMBER	6. PROJECT TITLE
P-001	RESTORATION OF FACILITIES

BASIS OF REQUIREMENT (Continued)

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, PACIFIC FLEET (Continued)

Facility Category 200 - Maintenance and Production (Continued)

Ship Repair Facility		
Ship Repair Storage Replacement (P-063) (36,968 SF)	$2,100,000	Storage of spare parts for ships, including electronic, ordnance, machinery parts, and metal sheets and plates is needed to support repair operations. Eight buildings with a total of 43,724 SF, built as temporary structures in 1944, were destroyed by the typhoon. Replacement buildings which have adequate physical security and provide protection from the weather for expensive repair parts and supplies are required.
Foundry Shop Replacement (P-095) (12,000 SF)	$ 950,000	The foundry shop was destroyed by the typhoon. A new shop is needed, where metal castings can be made as replacement for parts cracked or broken. Many parts are special, non-standard items that are not stored, manufactured or available from any source. At times, castings must be made on short notice since normal supply sources from the Continental US cannot be relied upon. Without a foundry at this repair site, in the middle of the Pacific, it is not possible to effect timely repairs and return ships to active duty.
Service Group Building (P-143) (12,000 SF)	$ 900,000	The Service Group is in charge of rigging, weight handling equipment, sailmaking, woodworking, sandblasting and painting, tank cleaning, shipwright work, pattern making, plastics work, and provision of temporary services for ships undergoing overhaul. Some temporary buildings, used in performance of these functions, will be replaced by this project.
Subtotal	$6,050,000	

Facility Category 400 - Supply

Naval Station		
General Warehouse Replacement (P-303) (15,230 SF)	$ 790,000	This Station needs warehouse space for storage of materials in support of tugboats, waterfront operations, quarters for bachelor personnel, recreational programs, disaster control equipment, and immediate replenishments for ships that pass through Guam. The requirement is 38,000 SF. Adequate space is 22,763 SF. The typhoon destroyed 29,500 SF of temporary warehouse space.

(Continued on DD 1391C)

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA (Continued)	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
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5. PROJECT NUMBER	6. PROJECT TITLE
P-001	RESTORATION OF FACILITIES

BASIS OF REQUIREMENT (Continued)

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, PACIFIC FLEET (Continued)

Facility Category 400 - Supply (Continued)

Naval Station Construction Battalion Warehouse (P-310) (52,500 SF)	$1,860,000	The Naval Mobile Construction Battalion on Guam needs warehouse space to store construction materials and supplies, and especially parts and supplies for construction, tactical, and automotive equipment. This equipment must be maintained in a condition of readiness for deployment to support operations of the Navy and Marine Corps. When deployed, replacement parts must also be available on short notice to keep the equipment operating effectively. Without this project there will be no space where parts can be stored with adequate security and protection from the weather.
Supply Depot Disposal Warehouse Replacement (P-101) (30,400 SF)	$1,670,000	The disposal yard and buildings serve all Department of Defense agencies on Guam. Surplus and used materials are brought here to be processed, first to find a potential Government user, then to dispose of the excess material by sale. Average annual sales is $11 million. A warehouse and office complex containing 30,880 SF was lost in the typhoon. Replacement is required to prevent damage to materials that must be stored under cover to prevent deterioration and depreciation.
Subtotal	$4,320,000	

Facility Category 600 - Administrative

Naval Station Administrative Facility Restoration (P-308) (97,400 SF)	$4,240,000	Administrative offices are located in permanent buildings that have walls formed almost entirely of louvered jalousie windows. This project will replace the jalousies with masonry unit walls, smaller windows, and repair damage done to the interior of the buildings by the rain and high winds.
Operations Building (P-311) (14,230 SF)	$ 760,000	Office space is required to accommodate the executive functions, planning, personnel, and operations staff of the Naval Mobile Construction Battalion. All such space in temporary structures was lost. Requirement exists for 17,150 SF. Adequate space totals 2,920 SF. Until replacement is completed,

(Continued on DD 1391C)

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA (Continued)	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
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5. PROJECT NUMBER	6. PROJECT TITLE
P-001	RESTORATION OF FACILITIES

BASIS OF REQUIREMENT (Continued)

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, PACIFIC FLEET (Continued)

Facility Category 600 - Administrative (Continued)

Operations Building (Continued) (P-311) (14,230 SF)		important functions, like communications, materials ordering and control, and personnel records will be housed in hazardous temporary structures.
Subtotal	$5,000,000	

Facility Category 700 - Housing and Community

Naval Air Station		
Navy Exchange Replacement (P-161) (11,895 SF)	$1,400,000	The NAS Navy Exchange was housed in a wooden frame building with metal roof and siding. This building sustained heavy damage during the typhoon and is considered beyond economical repair. This project will provide a building for storage, administration, and retail sales area; a barber shop and tailor shop; and a dining room.
Gymnasium Replacement (P-162) (22,454 SF)	$2,540,000	Physical recreation at NAS was carried on in a quonset building used for a gymnasium with the exercise/weight lifting room in another building. During the typhoon the gymnasium was completely destroyed, and the exercise room sustained heavy damage. This project will provide a gymnasium with space for basketball, handball, weight lifting, tumbling and other athletic activities.
Library Restoration (P-163) (4,547 SF)	$ 180,000	The existing library is in a permanent structure. During the typhoon some of the wooden louvered windows were broken, allowing the wind driven rain to enter, causing extensive damage to doors, windows, partitions, floor coverings, ceilings, insulation and wood trim. This project will restore the library to a functional condition.
Navy Exchange Cafeteria Restoration (P-164) (13,200 SF)	$ 470,000	This exchange is located in the bachelor housing area. This building is of permanent construction, but with large wooden louvered windows for natural ventilation. During the typhoon many of these windows were blown out, subjecting the interior to wind-driven rain, damaging doors, windows, floor, wall and ceiling coverings, and insulation. This project will restore this building to a functional condition.

(Continued on DD1391C)

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA (Continued)	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
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5. PROJECT NUMBER	6. PROJECT TITLE
P-001	RESTORATION OF FACILITIES

BASIS OF REQUIREMENT (Continued)

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, PACIFIC FLEET (Continued)
Facility Category 700 - Housing and Community (Continued)

Alcoholic Treatment Facility Restoration (P-166) (41,400 SF)	$ 930,000	The program to combat and treat alcoholism is carried out in barracks buildings, in order to provide for live-in patients. While of permanent construction, they were built with large wooden louvered windows. Some of these were blown out during the typhoon, permitting the wind and rain to damage the interior. This project will restore these buildings to a functional condition.
Bachelor Enlisted Quarters Restoration and Modernization (P-160) (69,000 SF)	$2,880,000	Adequate housing is required for bachelor enlisted personnel. The quarters at NAS are of permanent construction with large wooden louvered windows for natural ventilation. Many of the louvers were destroyed in the typhoon, allowing the wind-driven rain to severely damage the buildings' interiors. This project will restore and modernize 5 barracks to full habitability.
Naval Station Bachelor Enlisted Quarters Modernization (P-306) (40,200 SF)	$1,600,000	The barracks at this Station are of permanent construction. Eleven barracks buildings were modernized by the FY 1972 Military Construction Program. Four buildings not modernized were damaged when louvered jalousie windows blew out during the typhoon and permitted wind and rain to enter the buildings. This project will modernize these 4 barracks buildings to match the existing adequate structures not damaged.
Chapel & Religious Education Center (P-302) (19,720 SF)	$2,400,000	The Naval Station chapel is located in a quonset building near the bachelor enlisted quarters area. Religious education buildings and offices are across the street in temporary buildings that were abandoned in 1961. All of these buildings, with a total area of 26,085 SF, were severely damaged by the typhoon. This project will provide permanent structures.
Confinement Facility (P-315) (13,000 SF)	$ 400,000	A permanent building in the bachelor enlisted quarters area is used as the confinement facility for all Naval activities on Guam. One floor is used for the brig, the other for storage. Like all buildings in this area, the walls are formed of floor-to-ceiling louvered jalousies which were damaged severely. New walls will be constructed of masonry units with small windows. Exterior and interior repairs will also be made. (Continued on DD 1391C)

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA (Continued)	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
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P-001		RESTORATION OF FACILITIES		

BASIS OF REQUIREMENT (Continued)

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, PACIFIC FLEET (Continued)
Facility Category 700 - Housing and Community (Continued)

Navy Exchange Warehouse (P-304) (112,725 SF)	$5,800,000	The Navy Exchange main offices and warehouses are in a complex at the Naval Station, where support is provided to all branch exchanges and service outlets. Storage is required in support of the main exchange, garage, restaurant, laundry, 9 branch exchanges, 14 snack bars, 6 gas stations, 7 enlisted mens' clubs, and vending machines at all Navy activities. 170,000 SF of warehouse space is required to support these operations, and store materials between arrival of supply ships, which are scheduled at 30 day intervals for some items, and 90 day intervals for more specialized materials. There is 57,275 SF of adequate storage area. The typhoon destroyed 168,460 SF of temporary buildings used for storage.
Child Care Center/ Kindergarten (P-305) (12,390 SF)	$1,300,000	A day care facility is needed, especially for pre-school aged children, and most critically for children of working mothers. There are no facilities of this type available in quantity in the local village because local working women customarily leave children with relatives. Since the local schools do not have a kindergarten program, children of military personnel who return to most Continental US communities are at a disadvantage. Until this project is completed there will be no space for a kindergarten, and day school children will have to use temporary structures repaired on an interim basis.
Hobby Shops (P-307) (22,000 SF)	$2,100,000	The hobby shops on Guam have been, for a long time, a very important recreational facility for all military personnel, whether single or married, and for their families. The shops provide low cost automobile repair capability, arts and crafts for development of personal skills, radio and high fidelity equipment sales and service, and amateur radio. All of the building space devoted to the "do-it-yourself" functions were destroyed. This project will replace these with permanent buildings.

(Continued on DD 1391C)

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA (Continued)	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
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5. PROJECT NUMBER	6. PROJECT TITLE
P-001	RESTORATION OF FACILITIES

BASIS OF REQUIREMENT (Continued)

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, PACIFIC FLEET (Continued)
Facility Category 700 - Housing and Community (Continued)

Marina Facility (P-312) (4,000 SF)	$ 360,000	The Naval Station operates berthing facilities and small boats used for fishing and other recreation. The marina provides berthing for private small boats owned by military personnel. A prefabricated building was destroyed by the typhoon. Replacement is needed to accommodate repairs for the Navy boats, operations of the boat facility, storage and repairs for deep sea fishing equipment, and services for the private boats.
Naval Magazine Petty Officers Mess (P-703) (8,000 SF)	$1,000,000	The present Petty Officers Club is in a wooden building which was constructed in 1950. It was significantly damaged by the typhoon. The Naval Magazine is in a remote area on Guam. The nearest club facility is a distance of 5 miles. Most of the enlisted personnel have no transportation, and there is no public or Navy transportation available. This project will provide a permanent building to replace the temporary building now in use.
Subtotal	$23,360,000	
TOTAL - CINCPACFLT	$52,560,000	

(Continued on DD 1391C)

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA (Continued)	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
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5. PROJECT NUMBER	6. PROJECT TITLE
P-001	RESTORATION OF FACILITIES

BASIS OF REQUIREMENT (Continued)

CHIEF OF NAVAL MATERIAL

Facility Category 100 - Operational and Training

Navy Public Works Center Telephone System Hardening (P-118) (LS)	$2,400,000	A reliable telephone system is essential for conduct of daily Navy and Defense Department operations on Guam. The requirement becomes critical during emergencies, like typhoons, and during periods of increasing international tension. This project will place 290,000' of telephone line underground. Hardening of the system by burial will significantly improve reliability of the Guam military telephone system.
Subtotal	$2,400,000	

Facility Category 200 - Maintenance and Production

Navy Publication and Printing Office Publications and Printing Facility (P-009) (12,600 SF)	$ 960,000	The printing office performs special job printing for Navy activities on Guam, and produces forms peculiar to the Marianas area. The facility also produces or stocks standard Navy and Government forms for distribution to Department of Defense activities on Guam, and Fleet units transiting the area. The 2 quonset buildings used for print shop and storage of paper and forms were entirely destroyed by the typhoon. This project will replace these buildings.
Navy Public Works Center Public Works Storage (P-116) (54,457 SF)	$2,830,000	This Center serves all Navy organizations on Guam. Because of remote location in the Pacific, there is a requirement to be nearly self sufficient in many common materials and replacement parts in support of family housing; raw materials, replacement parts and supplies for electric power generation and distribution; telephone system; general construction materials; and parts and materials to support automotive and construction equipment operations. 96,900 SF of warehouse area is required. There exists 39,442 SF of adequate required space. The typhoon damaged temporary structures which were erected in 1945. This project will provide a permanent building to house necessary materials and supplies, some of which will be needed for disaster recovery after typhoons and earthquakes.

(Continued on DD 1391C)

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA (Continued)	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
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P-001	RESTORATION OF FACILITIES

BASIS OF REQUIREMENT (Continued)

CHIEF OF NAVAL MATERIAL (Continued)

Facility Category 200 - Maintenance and Production (Continued)

Material Handling Equipment Shop (P-119) (9,600 SF)		$ 730,000	The Naval Supply Depot operated a materials handling equipment shop to maintain fork lift and tow trucks. This facility, which served 365 pieces of equipment, was totally destroyed by the typhoon, with a loss of 53,610 SF. As an alternative to replacement of the entire facility, the materials handling operation will be reassigned to the Public Works Center which operates a maintenance facility for all automotive equipment other than the materials handling equipment. A shop and shed are required for the increased workload placed on the Public Works Center.
	Subtotal	$4,520,000	

Facility Category 800 - Utilities

Navy Public Works Center Electric Power System Hardening (P-115) (LS)	$5,740,000	The electric power distribution and transmission system is extremely vulnerable to typhoons, yet electric power is essential immediately after a storm abates and clean-up or repair operations begin. Power can be restored to areas that are adjacent to power plants within a few days after a storm. More remote areas are always without power for 6-8 weeks, and sometimes longer. Wooden poles are broken and must be replaced, wires are cut, and insulators lost. A more survivable system can be made by using concrete poles. This project will replace existing wooden poles along 275 miles of distribution system with concrete poles, and place 16 miles of critical circuits underground. Since the underground system costs approximately 10 times more than a pole mounted system it is not considered feasible to place all of the system underground. Another problem occurs in storms with wind-driven rain which causes intrusion of water into substation switchgear structures, causing circuits to be lost even though the feeders are underground or hardened on concrete poles. This project will provide weather-proofing for 10 switchgear structures.

(Continued on DD 1391C)

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA (Continued)	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
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P-001	RESTORATION OF FACILITIES

BASIS OF REQUIREMENT (Continued)

CHIEF OF NAVAL MATERIAL (Continued)
Facility Category 800 - Utilities (Continued)

Salt Water Pump Station (P-117) (LS)	$ 120,000	A salt water system is used on ships in lieu of fresh water for flushing and other non-potable water needs. When ships are in port, the salt water is provided from a shore-based pumping and piping system. The salt water pump station at the Ship Repair Facility was completely destroyed when a floating drydock broke from its mooring and rammed the wharf. The pump station, consisting of 2 pumps and platform, will be replaced.
Subtotal	$5,860,000	
TOTAL - CNM	$12,780,000	

(Continued on DD 1391C)

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA (Continued)	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
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P-001		RESTORATION OF FACILITIES		

BASIS OF REQUIREMENT (Continued)

NAVAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

Facility Category 100 - Operational and Training

Naval Communications Area Master Station, WESTPAC		
Transmitter Antennas (P-184) (LS)	$3,860,000	The transmitter site uses several towers and low, omni-directional antennas which survived the typhoon in good condition. There were also several rotatable log periodic antennas, similar to television receiver antennas, but much larger, that were destroyed by the typhoon and are not repairable. This project will replace the log periodic antennas with low omni-directional and high take-off angle antennas which have proven to be more survivable in high winds. At the same time, all transmitters will be consolidated into one existing adequate building.
Subtotal	$3,860,000	

Facility Category 700 - Housing and Community

Naval Communications Area Master Station, WESTPAC		
Hobby Shop Replacement (P-185) (13,250 SF)	$1,430,000	The hobby shop serves bachelor personnel assigned to this Station, plus personel in 875 family quarters in the area. The building that housed the hobby shop was also used for special services issuing office, exchange service outlets, and an automotive hobby shop. Originally built in 1948 as an operational receiver building, this structure consists of quonsets. Since 1955 when the receiver function was relocated to a permanent building, the temporary structure has served several functions, and was being used for hobby shops until it was demolished by the typhoon. This project will provide a permanent hobby shop facility.
Youth Center (P-187) (4,750 SF)	$ 550,000	A youth center is required for the dependents of military personnel living on board the communications station. The space includes meeting rooms, game room, arts and crafts room, kitchen, lobby and auditorium. The communications station is remote from other family areas on the island. Other youth facilities are not within walking distance for dependent children. The present building was damaged beyond repair.
Subtotal	$1,980,000	
TOTAL - NAVTELCOM	$5,840,000	

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1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA (Continued)	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
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P-001	RESTORATION OF FACILITIES

BASIS OF REQUIREMENT (Continued)

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

Facility Category 700 - Housing and Community

Naval Regional Medical Center Enlisted Mens Club (P-037) (6,500 SF)	$ 800,000	The present Enlisted Mens' Club was severely damaged by the typhoon of 1962, and again in the recent typhoon. This building is a quonset structure with wood frame additions. It is no longer repairable. The metal frame work has rusted to the point of structural hazard to occupants. This project will replace this structure with a permanent building.
Subtotal	$ 800,000	

Facility Category 800 - Utilities

Naval Regional Medical Center Generator Building (P-038) (1,176 SF)	$ 140,000	The hospital has an emergency generator capable of keeping necessary services in operation during typhoons and other emergencies. The generator shed was destroyed by the typhoon, causing immediate shut down of the equipment. As a result, no power was provided to the hospital. This project will provide a hardened, permanent structure to protect the generator from rain and high winds, and make it available during periods of greatest need.
Subtotal	$ 140,000	
TOTAL - BUMED	$ 940,000	

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1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA (Continued)	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
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P-001		RESTORATION OF FACILITIES		

BASIS OF REQUIREMENT (Continued)

PLANNING AND DESIGN	$5,749,000	Planning and design funds are required to support efforts by Architect-Engineer firms under the authority of Title 31 USC 723 for advance planning, preparation of cost estimates, and final plans and specifications for these restoration projects. The planning and design requirement is estimated at 8% of construction cost, somewhat higher than normal. Increased costs are anticipated because the size of the total restoration effort will require off-island Architect-Engineer participation with attendant high travel and per-diem expense. It is also anticipated that engineering investigations, and field surveys to determine extent of damage and structural soundness of facilities to be restored will exceed that required under normal construction. These funds will also support in-house efforts in administering the Architect-Engineer contracts. The cost of planning and design is not included in the construction project cost estimates.

OUT-YEAR PROGRAM

Mr. McKay. Provide for the record the out-year program at naval complex, Guam.

[The information follows:]

TENTATIVE AUTHORIZATION, NEXT 4 YR

	Item	Thousands
Fiscal year 1978	None	
Fiscal year 1979:		
Naval magazine	Ammunition segregation facility	$900
Public works center	Ship wastewater collection ashore	800
Public works center	Sewage system improvements	2,800
Fiscal year 1980:		
Naval air station	Ready magazine	100
Naval magazine	Ammunition pier, 1st INCR	30,000
Naval supply depot	Oil spill prevention facility	2,000
Fiscal year 1981:		
Naval air station	Ground support equipment building alteration	400
Naval magazine	Ammunition pier, 2d incr	8,000
Naval magazine	2d harbor entrance	10,000
Naval magazine	Magazine security lighting	2,000
Total		57,000

AMMUNITION WHARF AND HARBOR ENTRANCE

Mr. Patten. What are your plans for providing an ammunition wharf and another entrance to the harbor at Guam?

Admiral Marschall. I think that Mr. Taylor could probably explain this better than anyone here, sir.

Mr. Taylor. Mr. Chairman, our current ammunition handling capability on Guam consists of hotel wharf on the glass breakwater. This particular location generates an explosive quantity distance safety arc that covers a large portion of the naval station along with the commercial port facilities on Cabras Island. The plan is to relocate the ammunition handling functions to the Orote Point Area, thus casting an arc primarily over Navy uninhabited property and unencumbering the naval station and the commercial port on Cabras Island.

[Supplemental information follows:]

Tentative programing schedules call for an ammunition pier in the fiscal year 1980 program at a cost of $30 million. A second increment pier for large ammunition ships will be programed for fiscal year 1981 at a cost of $8 million, along with a second harbor entrance for $10 million. Since the new wharf will be located in the vicinity of the present harbor entrance, the second entrance is needed to prevent cessation of ammunition handling or delays for ships entering the harbor. It will not be needed, therefore, until the ammunition wharf is approved and constructed.

Mr. Patten. Well, your perimeter is just a little over a mile; right?

Mr. Taylor. Two, sir. A 10,400-foot arc.

Mr. Patten. You know, I have been in more explosions than you have. The first one, 1917, when the plant blew up in Morgan. But that wasn't the only one. In 1952 I lost a front door and every window in the house when those mines blew up in the bay in South Amboy. A lot of people were killed; $30 million worth of property damage in Perth Amboy, right there, within 2 miles.

I thought your buffer zone really on this loading bit, I thought it was several miles.

But anyway——

Mr. TAYLOR. Sir, it depends upon the quantity of ammunition being handled. The 10,400-foot arc is based on 9 million pounds net explosive weight being handled at any one time.

Mr. PATTEN. It is not Port Chicago.

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir.

Mr. PATTEN. What areas are included within the explosive hazard zones of the present ammunition handling facilities and the submarine tender?

Mr. TAYLOR. Sir, currently encumbered by our arc from the ammunition handling facility at Hotel Wharf is a large portion of the naval station, the entire ship repair facility and the entire commercial port area located on Cabras Island.

[Supplemental information follows:]

The explosive arc from the submarine tender encompasses all of the ship repair facility and naval supply depot in the harbor area, all of the berths in the inner harbor, portions of the public works center, and family housing at Sumay and a portion of Lockwood housing area. There are as many as 200 family quarters and at least 2,000 military and civilian personnel within this arc. It also encompasses the dental clinic, chapel, and several recreational facilities.

EXPANSION OF CIVILIAN PORT FACILITIES

Mr. PATTEN. What are your plans for expanding civilian port facilities on Guam?

Mr. TAYLOR. The Guam Port Authority and Guam Legislature are interested in expansion of their port facilities at Cabras Island. Also, private firms have expressed an interest in an increased area for commercial and industrial development. Until the new ammunition pier is completed at the tip of Orote Point, the Navy is reluctant to release additional land to the Government of Guam. At present, there are only 37 acres at Cabras Island that are not encumbered by the explosive safety arcs.

AMMUNITION HANDLING

Mr. PATTEN. What areas would the proposed ammunition wharf and transport and the submarine tender encompass in the future?

Mr. TAYLOR. The proposed ammunition wharf would encumber about 10 duplex family quarters and a BOQ at the naval station. All are at the extreme limit of the 10,400-foot arc and all can be protected by blast walls at a cost considerably less than replacement of the facilities. These costs are included in the project for the new pier. No private land will be encumbered. The submarine tender does not now endanger any of the present or proposed commercial port. It is a separate Navy problem that must be further studied in depth.

Mr. PATTEN. Why was the project to acquire land and construct an ammunition wharf at Sella Bay abandoned? What would be its cost in fiscal year 1977 dollars?

Mr. TAYLOR. The largest single objection to the Sella Bay site was local resistance to land acquisition in the amount of nearly 4,000 acres and over 4 miles of ocean frontage. Longer ammunition hauls would be required from Sella Bay to the naval magazine or Andersen Air Force Base at increased expense. Cost in 1977 dollars has now risen to $51 million for the pier, land, and road.

SUBMARINE TENDER

Mr. PATTEN. What are the Navy's long-range plans for maintaining a submarine tender at Guam?

Admiral MARSCHALL. We anticipate that the submarine tender will be in Guam at least through fiscal year 1983, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PATTEN. What are the number of enlisted personnel and officers assigned to the submarine tender with families?

Mr. TAYLOR. The tender has an allowance of 52 officers and 1,257 enlisted, of whom 49 officers and 546 enlisted are projected as married with families on Guam.

SHIP REPAIR FACILITY VERSUS TENDER

Mr. PATTEN. If the ship repair facility is terminated, will there be a requirement to keep some sort of a tender at Guam?

Mr. TAYLOR. There may possibly be, sir, and this is one of the uncertainties involved. The tender is the only nuclear capable maintenance outfit on Guam. The ship repair facility does not have that capability. The attack submarine community has already indicated a requirement to have a nuclear capability on Guam after the 1983 time frame when the FBM tender may leave. Therefore, we may require a tender for that. Also the nuclear surface force transiting through Guam may require some nuclear capability if the FBM tender is relieved.

Mr. NICHOLAS. The ship repair facility currently is not nuclear qualified?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir. All nuclear work has to be done by the submarine tender.

Mr. SIKES. In either case, whether the SRF is terminated or the tender relocates, there will be a reduction in the requirement for facilities to support ongoing operation on Guam. In case the ship repair facility were closed, it would reduce the need for facilities requested there as well as wharf facilities requested elsewhere. In case the tender were relocated, that would reduce the need for personnel support facilities and for family housing. How can you be sure that you need all of the funds requested here?

Admiral MARSCHALL. I will provide the information for the record.

[The information follows:]

The bulk of the funds requested in this supplemental request have little to do in support of the ship repair facility and the submarine tender. Waterfront funds are needed to restore the areas to a condition of usefulness prior to the typhoon, and to stabilize the areas to prevent further damage. Shop and supply building funds at the ship repair facility will permit continued operation, and insure an adequate facility for contingencies in the Western Pacific. The island is located in a strategic area and will continue to perform as a base for significant levels of operations. In the past, decisions on whether to locate new activities in Guam have depended in part on the availability of shore facilities, including housing and personnel support buildings. It has often been necessary to install new functions, such as the submarine tender in 1963, in spite of the lack of supporting facilities. This has led to poor morale in the past. Family housing waiting lists have contained hundreds of applicants who had to wait as long as a year. Normal waiting time for onbase housing has been over 6 months until the recent past. Guam has had a history of total lack of gymnasiums and indoor theaters. Service clubs have been in temporary quonsets. Bowling alleys and hobby shops have been in makeshift facilities. Few Navy personnel, upon learning of their

assignment to Guam, have considered themselves indeed fortunate. Though a forecast of mission and function beyond 1983 is tentative at best, there will be important functions there, and this program for restoration will have a significant impact on the future of the islanders as a naval base of operations in the Western Pacific.

SCOPE OF FACILITIES

Mr. SIKES. To what extent do the facilities requested exceed the scope of those that were damaged?

Admiral MARSCHALL. I will provide that information for the record.

[The information follows:]

TITLE I.—NAVY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, FACILITIES THAT WOULD BE CONSTRUCTED AT A SCOPE GREATER THAN THE SCOPE DAMAGED

P-No.	Activity	Title	Scope (SF) requested	Damaged
P-095	SRF	Foundry shop replacement	12,000	7,084
P-009	NPPO	Publications and printing facility	12,600	12,320
P-101	NSD	Disposal warehouse replacement	30,400	22,880
P-162	NAS	Gymnasium replacement	22,454	4,599
P-305	NAVSTA	Child care center/kindergarten	12,390	7,709
P-703	NAVMAG	Petty officers mess	8,000	4,888
P-185	NCAMS	Hobby shop replacement	13,250	7,140
P-187	NCAMS	Youth center	4,750	1,240
P-037	NRMC	Enlisted men's club	6,500	6,455

Mr. SIKES. What is the status of a request for authorization for those military construction projects for which authorization is required and for additional amounts for family housing construction and operation and maintenance?

Admiral MARSCHALL. In this current supplement, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. SIKES. Yes.

Admiral MARSCHALL. We have presented the request to the Congress, and as I mentioned earlier, this is the first committee before which we have appeared.

Mr. SIKES. Is authorization required for all of the construction that is proposed?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Yes, sir.

WHARF RECONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Mr. SIKES. You are requesting wharf reconstruction for $2,450,000 at the naval station; wharf restoration for $300,000 at the ship repair facility; and supply wharf restoration for $2,460,000 at the supply depot. Indicate on a map where each of these projects is located, what is the scope of each, and to what extent each project is required now to prevent further deterioration to facilities. Provide details for the record.

Mr. TAYLOR. Sir, this map depicts the berthing available in the inner harbor area at Guam. That denoted in yellow is berthing used by the ship repair facility in conducting their mission. That denoted in orange is used by the supply depot, including their cold storage at Pier X-ray across the harbor. The green denotes the naval station berthing, and the blue denotes the area used by the fleet ballistic submarines.

We are requesting some restoration at each of these locations, for the ship repair facility, the naval supply depot, and the naval station.

At the naval station we are requesting restoration of 2,465 feet of berthing. At the supply depot the figure is 2,400 feet of berthing and we are requesting restoration of 251 feet of berthing at the ship repair facility.

Mr. PATTEN. What types of construction is necessary for your wharf protection? We get big northeasters up our way. This idea of building our piers and docks, no matter how good you think you are doing it just seems we run into trouble anyway. Is it something special?

Admiral MARSCHALL. As shown on the sketch this essentially is the pier itself, and this is the fender system. What has happened is that portions of the pier itself and most of the fender system have been damaged. This is the detail of the fender system, where you have some wood backed up by steel, and this is a 15-inch outside diameter rubber fender, which is compressed, so that when a ship comes alongside, neither the ship nor the pier is damaged. With respect to storms, unless it is a terrible one such as we recently experienced, you can see that is a reasonably protected area in the inner harbor.

I think one of the great problems that we encountered in this one was the fact that ships banged into it and tore it up.

Mr. PATTEN. I was in Hong Kong where we had a typhoon. That is quite an experience. There were high winds of 100 to 150 miles an hour. That experience in Hong Kong was something.

Admiral MARSCHALL. Was that the time the Navy ship went aground?

Mr. PATTEN. Yes.

Admiral MARSCHALL. A bad scene.

Mr. PATTEN. Hundreds of people were killed, and everything went. Power and everything else was out.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. McKay?

EXPLOSIVE ARCS

Mr. MCKAY. Admiral, you talked about this earlier and I missed some of it so I may be repeating here. I would like to be informed. You talked about safety arcs, was it?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCKAY. Building from a maximum of what was it?

Mr. TAYLOR. Nine million pounds of net explosive weight.

Mr. MCKAY. Is that anticipated maximum for a year or is that normal daily handling or monthly?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is the amount, sir, that can be carried on one ship. We have experienced 9 million pounds net explosive weight on one ship servicing Guam.

Mr. MCKAY. So that that would be considered a norm that you would have to establish as a safety factor; is that correct?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCKAY. That isn't just the maximum you anticipate?

Admiral MARSCHALL. No.

Mr. MCKAY. For safety purposes, given an emergency, but rather your normal flow. You reach that regularly.

Admiral MARSCHALL. How regularly I can't say, Mr. McKay. We have challenged the Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet on this figure time and again, and he stoutly maintains that this is the figure

we must use. I think it is understandable, because if you sent an ammunition ship out to the Pacific Ocean, it may stop at Guam, it may stop at some other place, and the prospect is that by the time it hits Guam, it is going to be fully loaded, even though it might not discharge its total cargo there. They stoutly maintain this is it, and it is a one-ship load, as you can see.

Mr. SIKES. What would be the normal wartime requirement or capacity?

Admiral MARSCHALL. I would have to provide that for the record, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SIKES. It would be several times that amount.

Admiral MARSCHALL. More than that.

Mr. MCKAY. This is a one-ship load capacity.

Admiral MARSCHALL. One-ship load. Of course what you can do is hold the ship off until the first one is unloaded, and then bring the other ship in.

Mr. MCKAY. That is expensive.

Admiral MARSCHALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. PATTEN. You will remember you sent me out to Port Chicago with the Secretary of the Navy. I gave up a good 4th of July weekend in top temperature. There were eight waivers in the operation that I saw. There is no use going into detail, but in the light of his question, we could be here all night as we get into this.

Mr. MCKAY. How often would one of those ships go in there, and how long would they stay?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Do you know that figure, Mr. Taylor?

Mr. TAYLOR. Sir, I think under current mode of operations, peacetime operation, we are experiencing approximately one ammunition ship a month through there. His stay will average from 2 days to 1 week, at this time, but I would like to give you the exact numbers for the record.

Mr. MCKAY. That is fine.

[The information follows:]

Normal peacetime operations will require one ammunition ship each three months for a stay of approximately ten days. Small ships will also use the facility to work small quantities of ammunition. Utilization time is expected to be a total of 15% during the year.

Mr. MCKAY. Do you think this is adequate for safety at this base?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Yes, sir. I think we are on the conservative side.

Mr. SIKES. How would you accommodate the additional emergency requirements in time of war?

Admiral MARSCHALL. I think probably scheduling and waivers.

Mr. SIKES. You can elaborate on that for the record.

[The information follows:]

During peacetime, the requests and approvals for waivers of explosives handling criteria are held to an absolute minimum. As situations arise that cause increased world tension or likelihood that explosives may be needed, waivers of criteria are more likely to be requested and granted. At Guam the new ammunition pier will be located to provide for nine million pounds net explosive weight. Ships that are being loaded out for destination at Guam will not exceed this amount. In the event two ships arrive at one time, one of them will not be permitted at the pier until the other has totally discharged its cargo or has been off-loaded to the point that the combined total explosives in the two ships has reached less than nine million pounds. The two ship problem is not likely to occur

in peacetime because it is possible to schedule shipments so that two will not arrive together. Depending on the pressure of world situations, it is possible that ships could be scheduled with 12 million pounds or more explosives, or more than one ship may be allowed into the harbor. These situations have to be handled on a case-by-case basis using best judgment considering all of the risks.

BERTHING SPACE

Mr. SIKES. What is the total amount of berthing space on Guam? Provide details for the record.

[The information follows:]

BERTHING SPACE IN APRA HARBOR, GUAM

Wharf	Feet of berthing	User
Alpha	520	Submarine tender.
Bravo	500	Do.
Hotel	500	Ammunition.
Lima	1,110	Ship repair.
Mike	270	Do.
November	540	Do.
Oscar	570	Do.
Papa	510	Do.
Quebec	251	Do.
Romeo	1,035	Supply depot.
Sierra	1,982	Do.
Tango	1,495	Do.
Uniform	1,219	Do.
Victor	5,485	Naval station.
X-ray	1,475	Supply depot (cold storage).
Total	17,463	

Mr. SIKES. What is the total requirement for berthing space on Guam? How much would this be reduced if the ship repair facility were closed or the Polaris squadron, tender, and other supporting functions were removed?

Admiral MARSCHALL. I will provide the information for the record.

[The information follows:]

Current operations require the use of all piers in the harbor, totaling 17,463 feet of berthing, with the exception of a portion of wharf Sierra and Uniform, deducting approximately 2,000 feet of berthing. If the submarine tender were relocated, the entire 1,020 feet of berthing at Polaris Point would be free for other use. This waterfront was not used during the period from the end of World War II until 1963 when the submarine tender arrived. It appears to be useful when viewed from a map, but access to this area is separated from the remainder of the harbor by several miles of road. If not used by the tender, or some replacement activity that needed the solitude of Polaris Point for security reasons, these wharves would in all probability be deactivated as they were previously. If the ship repair facility were completely abandoned, another 3,251 feet of berthing would be free. Reduction to a caretaker status with operation of the floating drydocks would require that wharf Lima, at 1,110 feet of berthing, be retained for use in connection with drydocking operations as a minor repair berth.

BREAKWATER

Mr. SIKES. Of the breakwater restoration project of $5,800,000, how much is strictly required now to prevent further damage?

Admiral MARSCHALL. I feel like the whole thing is required now, Mr. Chairman.

Do you have a picture of the breakwater?

This sketch shows the situation. This was the harbor side before the typhoon, and this was the seaside before the typhoon. What we want to do is to replace what was taken out by the typhoon. As you can see, that is a pretty good chunk missing on the harbor side, and an even bigger chunk on the seaside. There had been some erosion on the seaside previously, and we want to build back up to what we consider the safe slope on this glass breakwater. These are pictures of some of the eroded areas.

Mr. SIKES. Is the fill material available?

Admiral MARSCHALL. This slope should be a straight line.

Mr. SIKES. Is the fill material available in the area?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir. There is a source of approximately 400,000 cubic yards of armor rock available. We require approximately 200,000 cubic yards for our restoration.

Mr. SIKES. Is this privately owned or is it on Government-owned property?

Mr. TAYLOR. I believe, sir, that it is on Government land on Cabras Island. That is where there was a source. There are other private quarries, but I would like to elaborate, for the record.

[The information follows:]

The armor rock required for breakwater restoration is available at Cabras Island which forms the trunk of the breakwater. For the foreseeable future there is no requirement to purchase armor rock from private quaries. Should the supply at Cabras Island diminish in the future, there is an abundance of consolidated coral limestone and basaltic rock available on Navy land. This material and privately quarried materials will not be used in the immediate future due to hauling distances of 5 to 10 miles.

Mr. SIKES. Could this project be economically performed in increments?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Economically, I do not think so, sir. I think probably that when a contractor mobilizes for a job of this sort, you want to let him go, because if you had another contractor come in later and mobilize again, as Mr. McKay pointed out, it might be counterproductive.

Mr. SIKES. If it is proposed to break through the existing breakwater to establish a new channel, would it be more economical to accomplish this at this time so as to be able to utilize the existing rock or other material which is already on site? Provide that for the record.

[The information follows:]

The proposed new entrance to Apra Harbor will be through the coral reef barrier near the existing ammo wharf. The material dredged from this channel would not be suitable to repair the breakwater. Therefore, no savings would result by combining the new entrance channel and this project.

SHIP REPAIR FACILITY

Mr. SIKES. Are all of the four items for the ship repair facility required whether or not the facility should be closed or greatly reduced in scope?

Captain DANIELS. Yes, sir, we feel that these are necessary for a contingency operation so that they would be there in the event we need them in the future.

Mr. SIKES. There would be no reduction in the scope of requirements. You feel that all of them are necessary now.

Captain DANIELS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Can you tell us which are more critically needed than the others?

Captain DANIELS. We would presume that the wharf, which would take some time to repair, should be done now, and the foundry shop should be done now. However, all are required for efficient operation and should be included in this program.

Mr. SIKES. If the ship repair facility is closed, could not the 780 feet of adequate wharf be used for other purposes?

Mr. TAYLOR. If the ship repair facility were entirely closed, as opposed to reduced or held for contingency operations, the 780 feet of adequate berthing could be used for ships in transit. This would require retention of the steam and compressed air plant and some covered operational areas to support ships and personnel.

Mr. SIKES. Can destroyers be berthed at the ship repair facility piers?

Mr. TAYLOR. The only wharf that has adequate clearance, water depth, and utilities is LIMA. A destroyer can also be berthed at Wharf NOVEMBER, OSCAR, or PAPA, but without cold iron utilities for the newer, larger classes of ships.

Mr. SIKES. In what way is the ship repair facility wharf substandard?

Mr. TAYLOR. The only wharf at the ship repair facility with a crane track, adequate utilities, good fender system, and sufficient clearance to permit berthing of ships along the entire length is the southern 780 feet of wharf LIMA. All the rest are deficient in one or more important constituents needed to make up an adequate repair pier.

STORAGE SPACE

Mr. SIKES. What is the total storage requirement for naval activities in Guam? Provide details for the record.

[The information follows:]

WAREHOUSE REQUIREMENTS GUAM NAVAL ACTIVITIES

Type of Storage	Square Feet Required	Existing Adequate	Sub-Standard	Deficit	Pamela Project
Aircraft Spares	5,000	0	2,337	5,000	0
General Warehouse	294,000	264,457	76,500	29,543	15,230
Operational Storage	11,675	4,678	9,338	6,997	0
Controlled Humidity	123,200	161,900	0	(38,700)	0
Shed Storage	20,394	17,760	200	2,634	0
Construction Battalion	98,100	45,540	63,203	52,560	52,500
Submarine Tender	35,280	24,000	992	11,280	0
Training Material	1,480	480	1,000	1,000	0
Flammables	27,800	34,160	0	(6,360)	0
Refrigerated Storage	37,500	57,206	0	(19,706)	0
Disposal Operation	38,400	0	0	38,400	30,400
Outfitting & Supply OPS	5,000	0	15,000	5,000	0
SERVMART	14,400	20,400	0	(6,000)	0
Ships/Spares Storage	95,200	10,800	69,772	84,400	36,968
Total Storage	807,429	641,381	238,342	166,048	135,098

WAREHOUSING REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY

Type of Storage	Square Feet Required	Existing Adequate	Sub-Standard	Deficit	Pamela Project
Naval Air Station					
Aircraft Spares	5,000	0	2,337	5,000	0
General Warehouse	55,900	76,000	0	(20,100)	0
General Oper. Storage	8,875	4,678	6,838	4,197	0
Controlled Humidity	4,000	4,000	0	0	0
Shed Storage	5,400	0	0	5,400	0
Total	79,175	84,678	9,175	(5,503)	0
Naval Station					
Constr. Battalion Stor.	98,100	45,540	63,203	52,560	52,500
Sub Tender Storage	35,280	24,000	992	11,280	0
General Warehouse	38,000	22,763	75,500	15,237	15,230
Training Material	1,480	480	1,000	1,000	0
Controlled Humidity	2,000	0	0	2,000	0
Total	174,860	92,783	140,695	82,077	67,730
Communication Station					
General Warehouse	24,100	15,694	0	8,406	0
Controlled Humidity	3,200	2,300	0	900	0
Flammables	400	0	0	400	0
Total	27,700	17,994	0	9,706	0

Supply Depot

General Warehouse	176,000	150,000	1,000	26,000	0
Controlled Humidity	114,000	155,600	0	(41,600)	0
Flammables	27,400	34,160	0	(6,760)	0
Shed Storage	14,994	17,760	200	(2,766)	0
Refrigerated Storage	37,500	57,206	0	(19,706)	0
Disposal Operation	38,400	0	0	38,400	30,400
Outfitting & Supply OPS	5,000	0	15,000	5,000	0
SERVMART	14,400	20,400	0	(6,000)	0
Total	427,694	435,126	16,200	(7,432)	30,400

Square Feet

Type of Storage	Required	Existing Adequate	Sub-Standard	Deficit	Pamela Project
Ship Repair Facility					
Operational Storage	2,800	0	2,500	2,800	0
Ships/Spares Storage	95,200	10,800	69,772	84,400	36,968
Total	98,000	10,800	72,272	87,200	36,968

Mr. SIKES. What storage space is required to support the Polaris, the Proteus and its personnel?

Mr. TAYLOR. Sir, 35,280 square feet is required, 24,000 square feet is existing adequate, 992 square feet is substandard, 11,280 square feet is the deficit, and none is requested in the Pamela project.

Mr. SIKES. There are two projects for storage at the naval station, one at the supply depot, and one at the Public Works Center. Is there no space available elsewhere that will serve the purpose?

Admiral MARSCHALL. No, sir.

TRANSIT SHED

Mr. SIKES. For the supply depot, what is the normal utilization of the transit shed? You can provide that for the record, telling us what was the utilization at the time of the typhoon, and would be the effect of deferring the project.

[The information follows:]

Transit shed No. 2 is a one story steel frame building with corrugated metal siding and roofing that was first constructed in 1945. It is a multipurpose freight terminal facility that is currently divided for functional purposes into three sections. Section 1 contains 15,000 gross square feet of floor area and is the stevedoring operation center. This center consists of an administration area, a riggers loft with associated mechanical equipment and an area for storage of stevedoring equipment and supplies (wire, rope, sleeves, dunnage, etc.). This section was fully utilized at the time of Typhoon Pamela and there is a requirement for full utilization today. Section 2 also contains 15,000 gross square feet and was utilized as the supply operations assistance program (SOAP) until early 1975. If ships overhaul are again conducted in Guam, section 2 will revert to this purpose. At the time of Typhoon Pamela, this area was utilized for general storage of a variety of commodities for both NSD Guam and other area commands. Approximately 30 to 50 percent of the area was in use at the time of arrival of the typhoon. Section 2 is now used to full capacity to provide covered storage for supplies of Defense Property Disposal Office which suffered total destruction of the storage warehouse during Typhoon Pamela. (The sections of the transit shed were given emergency repair following Typhoon Pamela to enable vital operations to continue). Section 3 of the transit shed contains 36,000 gross square feet of floor area. It was and is used for intransit storage of household goods and personal property. Utilization of this section is consistent at about 85 percent of available storage space.

The utilization of transit shed No. 2 for the above functions, while important to the accomplishment of the peacetime mission of NSD Guam, belies the real importance of this facility. Under periods of peak port loading and contingencies, transit shed No. 2 is required as a waterfront freight terminal. The transit shed should more aptly be entitled a freight terminal building, since it is located adjacent to the supply wharf and provides an essential covered cargo receipt and breakdown area necessary to cargo discharge operations. Due to the considerable damage suffered during Typhoon Pamela and the buildings age (1945) there is little confidence that transit shed No. 2 could withstand any further destruction force winds. Deferral of this project will certainly lead to a degradation of mission effectiveness.

Mr. SIKES. What are the materials in the other transit shed?

Admiral MARSCHALL. I will provide the information for the record.

[The information follows:]

The transit shed is an operational building, not storage. There are not any materials in the building on a continuing basis. The space is used for waterfront offices devoted to operation and control over shipments to and from Guam, and land transportation of materials on the island. The stevedores' equipment and personnel areas are here. At one end of the building containers are brought for filling or emptying for processing at the container terminal operated by the Guam Commercial Port. Break bulk cargo is worked in the largest portion of

the building. That is, cargo that arrives in a break bulk ship is brought in under cover, then segregated for the various users for transshipment on the island, or sent to storage in warehouses. Cargo that is intended to be put aboard Navy vessels, or other break bulk outgoing cargo is assembled in this building. Whether the transit shed is completely filled, or contains empty pallets and loading slings is dependent on the tempo of waterfront operations and requirements for short term storage of items that cannot be immediately placed in regular storage or transshipped to a ship or other user.

SEABEE VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

Mr. SIKES. Can't the Seabees do without a vehicle maintenance facility at a cost of $2,100,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. The vehicle maintenance facility for the Construction Battalion serves the dual purpose of training and readiness. Each battalion has a company that performs periodic maintenance on vehicles and effects repairs to worn or damaged equipment. The personnel involved must have this work to provide on-the-job training and increase proficiency as qualified mechanics. The battalion at Guam is the alert force that must be able to move to any contingency location on short notice. Their equipment must be in a constant state of readiness for deployment. Without a vehicle maintenance facility in Guam, it will not be possible to keep either the equipment or personnel in a state of combat readiness.

ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITY

Mr. SIKES. You are requesting $4,240,000 for an administrative facility restoration. How much of the cost is attributable to restoration, and how much to upgrade or improvement?

Admiral MARSCHALL. For the "Administrative facility restoration," $900,000 is for restoration and $3,340,000 is for upgrading. However, the upgrading is directly related to typhoon proofing or to bring the facility up to minimum Department of Defense standards for administrative space. Although considered an improvement, air-conditioning is required since the typhoon proof windows restrict natural ventilation. It is noted that OSD criteria authorizes air-conditioning in administrative space in weather zones A, B, and C. Guam is in weather zone B, which is defined as "areas where the wet bulb temperature is 67°F or higher 800 or more hours during the 6 warmest months of the year." During the 6 warmest months, Guam experiences this condition in excess of 4,000 hours.

NONAPPROPRIATED FUND ACTIVITIES

Mr. SIKES. Are there any nonappropriated funds available to finance the naval exchange, the Navy exchange cafeteria restoration or the Navy exchange warehouse?

Admiral MARSCHALL. There are very limited funds available in the naval exchange system, Mr. Chairman, which must be considered for worldwide use, and nothing which would really take care of this particular item. The current level of loan money available is about $10 million. The money is allocated worldwide, as I said, against requests averaging $20 million to $30 million annually.

Mr. SIKES. But would you not upgrade projects which are to restore facilities destroyed under conditions such as the typhoon, placing them ahead of normal requirements for naval exchange facilities?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Mr. Chairman, in my memory this has always been done with appropriated funds for storm damage and natural disaster.

Mr. SIKES. Is it expected that all of this will be accomplished through appropriated funds and not nonappropriated funds?

Admiral MARSCHALL. We would hope so, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SIKES. What does that mean? You do have funds available?

Admiral MARSCHALL. What it means is that if we do not get appropriated funds, it will be many years before these facilities are restored on Guam, and then on an incremental basis, because we are competing with the worldwide requirements of the exchange system, which is, as I said, very limited in its availability to take care of major problems of this sort.

Mr. SIKES. Provide for the record the requirements figures, et cetera, for these facilities.

[The information follows:]

The requirement for P-161, Navy Exchange Replacement is as follows:

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA (U/M SF)		
a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT	25,892*	
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	(20,993*)	
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE	0	
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY	0	
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)	0	
	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	0	
g. INCLUDED IN FY ____ PROGRAM	0	
h. DEFICIENCY (a - e - f - g)	25,892	
24 RELATED PROJECTS P-164 NEX Cafeteria		
* Includes Category Codes 740-08 and 740-86		

The requirement for P-164, Navy Exchange Cafeteria restoration is as follows:

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA (U/M SF)		
a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT	26,368*	
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	(19,262*)	
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE	0	
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY	0	
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)	0	
	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	0	
g. INCLUDED IN FY ____ PROGRAM	0	
h. DEFICIENCY (a - e - f - g)	26,368	
24 RELATED PROJECTS P-161 Navy Exchange replacement		
*Includes Category Codes 740-01 and 740-09.		

Mr. SIKES. How many personnel are treated by the Navy's alcoholism program? Couldn't this facility be combined with that of the Air Force?

Admiral MARSCHALL. While the number of patients will vary, it usually ranges between 7 and 11 live-in patients. The maximum live-in capacity of the facility is 15. The current patient load is seven Navy and two Marine Corps personnel. The facility also serves 20 to 25 graduates of the facility on an outpatient basis.

The Air Force has only a treatment program, and does not have a facility set aside for this function.

BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS

Mr. SIKES. With respect to P–160, bachelor enlisted quarters restoration and modernization, how much of the total cost is attributed to restoration, and how much is for upgrade or improvement?

Mr. TAYLOR. I believe, sir, approximately one-third of the primary facility cost is for restoration, and two-thirds of the primary facility cost is for upgrading. If I remember off the top of my head, sir, it is in the neighborhood of $3 million for the primary facility; $1 million of that would be required for restoration, and approximately $2 million for upgrading.

Admiral MARSCHALL. As usual, Mr. Chairman, the top of Mr. Taylor's head was pretty good, because the figure is $800,000 for restoration and $2,080,000 for upgrading.

Mr. SIKES. Does the upgrading include air-conditioning?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. You do not now have air-conditioning?

Admiral MARSCHALL. No; that was one of the problems that we experienced on the island. We had lots of big, wide, jalousie-type windows, and many of them blew out. What we are going to do is reduce the size of the windows, and make them more typhoon-proof. This will essentially eliminate the possibility of natural cooling.

Mr. PATTEN. And spoil the view?

Admiral MARSCHALL. It is going to spoil the view, but it is going to save lives in the long run, I hope.

SAFETY

Mr. MCEWEN. Admiral, what were the casualties during this typhoon?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Among military personnel I don't think there was one death, and no really serious injuries that I am aware of. They were alerted. They took proper measures to protect themselves.

For example, in the BEQ's, we had men huddled in the heads, which were the safest places of all, for hours and hours. It was a bad scene for at least 24 hours, and other people took other precautions in preserving their own safety.

[Supplemental information follows:]

Destructive-force winds in excess of 50 knots continued for 30 hours. During that period, typhoon force winds (greater than 63 knots) lasted for 18 hours. At the height of the storm, 100-knot winds buffeted the island for a total of 6 hours. All but one of the island's anemometers were carried away; the maximum recorded wind was a 136-knot gust. From atmospheric pressure measurements, it is estimated that maximum sustained winds were 120 knots, with gusts to 145

knots. The destructive force of Pamela stemmed from two factors: the long duration of destruction force winds, and the degree of gusting. Winds gusted as much as 80 knots between peak and lull in a matter of seconds, resulting in large pressure differences (60 to 70 pounds per square foot) on windward and leewide sides of buildings. Few unreinforced structures were able to withstand the intermittent pressure and wrenching effects. Rainfall associated with Pamela measured 33 inches, with 27 inches within a 24-hour period. Wind-driven water was a major factor in interior damage to buildings and their contents.

Mr. SIKES. Does the Air Force have a confinement facility?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir. The Navy provides the only confinement facility at Guam for all military personnel. The Air Force has a detention facility for holding prisoners for a maximum of 24 hours.

TELEPHONE

Mr. SIKES. What are the most critical lines in the telephone system?

Admiral MARSCHALL. The most critical lines in the telephone systems are those between the major telephone exchanges, and those from the major exchanges to the military activities. In contrast to high voltage electric powerlines, telephone cables can be direct-buried at reasonable cost. Since the voltage is small, telephone cables may safely be buried at relatively shallow depths at a cost approximately 1.3 to 1.5 times as much as overhead lines. For this reason, major trunk lines connecting telephone exchanges have been buried on Guam for a number of years. Most of the outages on main trunks were caused by wind-driven water intrusion at cable huts, exchanges, and junction boxes. The major problem however, was destruction of overhead secondary telephone distribution. The funds requested in this supplemental will improve telephone system hardening by installing additional water intrusion protection on trunk lines and direct burial of selected secondary lines.

Mr. SIKES. Project P–118, telephone system hardening, Public Works Center, Guam, proposes to place critical telephone cables underground. What are the relative costs for underground and aerial telephone cable lines?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Based upon unit cost figures derived from previous experience, underground telephone systems are 1.3 to 1.5 times more expensive than overhead systems. An adequate, reliable telephone system is essential for military communications between Defense activities on Guam and overseas. Reliable communications are vital during periods of military alert and are also especially critical for directing recovery efforts following major storms. The necessary reliability can only be achieved by underground installation of critical telephone cables.

COMMUNITY SUPPORT FACILITIES

Mr. SIKES. Do you consider hobby shops, a marina facility, a petty officers mess, a hobby shop replacement, and the replacement of an enlisted men's club project of such urgency that they should be included in a supplemental request, or could they be postponed for the regular bill?

Admiral MARSCHALL. I challenged that myself, Mr. Chairman, when this program was presented to us. I am personally convinced that it

should be in this bill, because of the isolated location about which we are speaking, the lack of existing facilities in the civilian community, the lack of any really adequate public transportation. We have people many thousands of miles away from home. "An idle mind is the Devil's workshop," and idle hands the same way, and I think that we must provide some facilities for people to use in their time off or we are going to have very disgruntled people on Guam. The sooner we do it, the better.

Mr. McEwen. Admiral Marschall, do we normally build, for instance, marinas with appropriated funds?

Admiral Marschall. I questioned this one too. Again it is part of the total recreation facilities on Guam. This marina would provide berthing and repair facilities for small boats, both sailboats and powerboats, fishing gear, lockers and things of that sort.

Mr. Sikes. If these were not constructed at the time as a part of the overall program, would they be more costly?

Admiral Marschall. I couldn't say they would, other than normal inflation.

OUTLAYS

Mr. Sikes. Provide for the record the outlays, by quarter, for the military construction and family housing programs for which the Navy is to be construction agent. If possible, break this down by appropriation item.

[The information follows:]

Outlay estimates for this restoration program, all of which will be executed by the Navy, are summarized below by quarter:

Fiscal year—	Quarter	Estimated outlays (millions)
19QT		$21.1
1977	1	10.2
	2	11.6
	3	18.6
	4	24.3
1978	1	26.7
	2	22.0
	3	17.7
	4	8.5
1979	1	6.5
	2	2.9
	3	1.8
	4	1.8
Total		173.7

SELF-HELP AND REPAIR

Mr. Sikes. How many military and civilian personnel are at the public works center?

Admiral Marschall. There are 11 officers, no enlisted types, 248 graded civilians, and 1,000 ungraded civilians.

Mr. Sikes. What restoration work has been accomplished to date, and what was the source of the funding?

Admiral Marschall. The Navy has spent $500,000 to date from "operations and maintenance" funds diverted from other Navy requirements. Work to date has involved cleanup and emergency tem-

porary repairs to restore essential services, to eliminate additional damage to facilities or their contents, and to reduce chance of injury. In addition, as mentioned earlier, massive assistance was rendered to both the military and civilian communities in cleanup after the storm by station forces, Seabee personnel from the alert battalion on Guam, and particularly by men from ships of the 7th Fleet, sent to Guam for emergency assistance. Substantial assistance was also provided to the Government of Guam under procedures established by the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration. Assistance in 10 specific areas, with a maximum cost not to exceed $5.6 million, will be provided subject to reimbursement by the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration.

Mr. SIKES. Could not more of this work be accomplished by the Seabees, the public works center, or the general Navy population on a self-help basis?

What you gave us earlier was not a very impressive figure considering the magnitude of the damage, and the number of personnel there.

Admiral MARSCHALL. I was talking primarily of occupants of housing alone, and I think these people have done a marvelous job.

With respect to the Seabees, they have a mission which precludes their continued use on Guam, as you well know, Mr. Chairman. The public works center is totally involved in restoration work, not only for the Navy but for some of the civilian community through the FDAA. In general, I think it is going to take a great effort by private contractors to get this thing back on its feet. Everybody is working very vigorously over there, but there are just not enough people, and there is not enough material or equipment to do the job.

NAVY FAMILY HOUSING

Mr. SIKES. Insert in the record the justifications sheets for Navy family housing.

[The justifications follow:]

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
June 1976	19TQ-S		NAVY	U.S. NAVY PUBLIC WORKS CENTER

5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
$ 12,000,000	P.L.	710-00		GUAM, MARIANA ISLANDS

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. PROJECT NUMBER	13. PROJECT TITLE	NM	CM	RM
$ 12,000,000		P-112	FAMILY HOUSING RESTORATION			

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION		16. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY	
a. PERMANENT	X	a. NO. OF BLDGS. 777	b. NO. OF STORIES 1&2
b. SEMI-PERMANENT		e. DESIGN CAPACITY	f. GROSS AREA
c. TEMPORARY		d. COOLING CAP.	COST ($)
15. TYPE OF WORK		19. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE	
a. NEW FACILITY		Restoration work includes removal of remaining window/ door frames, jambs, and sills pulled loose, damaged or blown out during Typhoon Pamela. Work consists of installing approximately 400 sq. ft. of typhoon resistant windows, doors, frames, jambs and sills properly anchored. Miscellaneous structural repair includes damaged walls and floors. Restoration is for 1554 units, built approximately 25 years ago, and identified by area on the attached 1391C.	
b. ADDITION			
c. ALTERATION			
d. CONVERSION			
e. OTHER (Specify)			
18. REPLACEMENT			
17. TYPE OF DESIGN			
a. STANDARD DESIGN	X		
b. SPECIAL DESIGN			
c. DRAWING NO.			

(Continued on 1391C)

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

20. PRIMARY FACILITY	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
FAMILY HOUSING RESTORATION	FA	1,554	$6,462	$10,042.0
a. REPLACE DOORS/WINDOWS & FRAMES	FA	(1,554)	5,304	(8,242.0)
b. MISC. STRUCTURAL REPAIRS	FA	(1,554)	1,158	(1,800.0)
c.		( )		( )
d.		( )		( )
21. SUPPORTING FACILITIES				$ 1,958.0
a. DESIGN 6%				(603.0)
b. CONTINGENCY 10%				(1,004.0)
c. SIOH 3.5%				(351.0)
d.				( )
e.				( )
f.				( )
g.				( )
h.				( )
i.				( )
j.				( )
22. TOTAL PROJECT COST				$12,000.0

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA (U/M)		
a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT		
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	( )	
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE		
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY		
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)		
	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION		
g. INCLUDED IN FY ____ PROGRAM		
h. DEFICIENCY (a - e - f - g)		
24. RELATED PROJECTS		

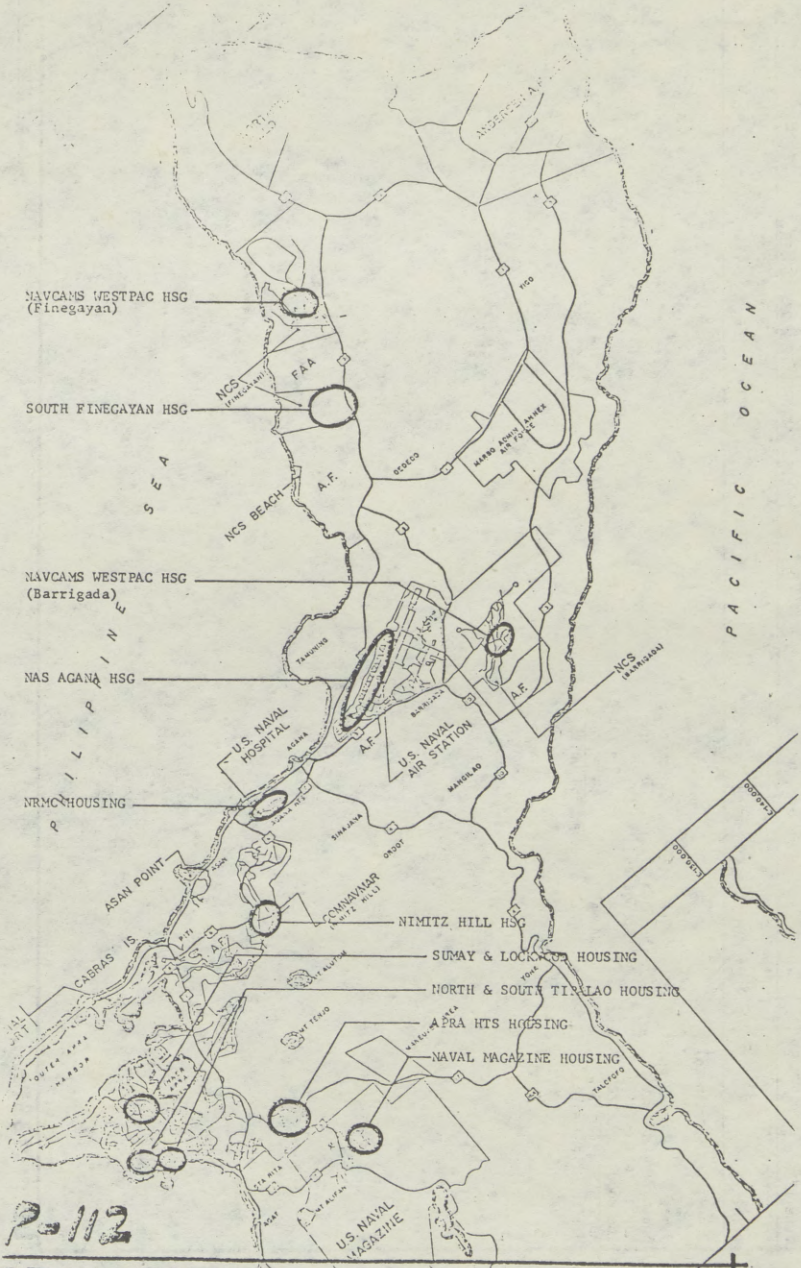
25. REQUIREMENT FOR PROJECT

MISSION: Provide public works, utilities, housing and engineering support required by various activities and commands. PROJECT: Restore 1554 units of Navy family housing damaged by Typhoon Pamela.
REQUIREMENT: Typhoon resistant windows, doors and frames are necessary to replace similar items damaged by typhoon conditions, thereby reducing the likelihood of future typhoon damage.
CURRENT SITUATION: Majority of the family housing units sustained extensive damage to exterior doors, window panels and frames. Door/window panels were broken or blown away; frames/mullions were completely detached from the anchor at the sills, jambs and heads.
IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Doors and windows are subject to leaks during driving rains and inclement weather, subjecting furniture and other household effects to damage. One of the possible results is that morale and retention of highly skilled and trained personnel will be adversely affected. Accomplishment of this project is necessary to preclude further damage to structural wall members exposed to unpredictably inclement meteorological conditions. These 1554 units cannot be occupied on a continuing basis without performing this repair.

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA (Continued)	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
June 1976	19TQ-S		NAVY	U.S. NAVY PUBLIC WORKS CENTER
5. PROJECT NUMBER		6. PROJECT TITLE		
P-112		FAMILY HOUSING RESTORATION		

Block 19: (Continued)

Sumay	=132 units	NAVCAMS (F)	= 238 units
South Tipalao	= 90 "	NAVCAMS (B)	= 22 "
North Tipalao	=312 "	NAS Agana	= 195 "
Lockwood	=220 "	NRMC	= 9 "
Apra Hts	=196 "	NAVMAG	= 16 "
Nimitz Hill	=124 "	TOTAL	=1,554 units



RESTORATION OF FAA HOUSING AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
June 1976	19TQ-S		NAVY	U.S. NAVY PUBLIC WORKS CENTER

5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
$ 250,000	P.L. -	740-78		GUAM, MARIANA ISLANDS

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. PROJECT NUMBER	13. PROJECT TITLE	NM	CM	RM
$ 250,000		P-113	HOUSING COMMUNITY CENTER			

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION		15. TYPE OF WORK	
a. PERMANENT	X	a. NEW FACILITY	X
b. SEMI-PERMANENT		b. ADDITION	
c. TEMPORARY		c. ALTERATION	
		d. CONVERSION	
		e. OTHER (Specify)	
		16. REPLACEMENT	X
		17. TYPE OF DESIGN	
		a. STANDARD DESIGN	X
		b. SPECIAL DESIGN	
		c. DRAWING NO.	

18. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY

a. NO. OF BLDGS 1 | b. NO. OF STORIES 1 | c. LENGTH 80' | d. WIDTH 40'

e. DESIGN CAPACITY | f. GROSS AREA 3200 SF

g. COOLING CAP. COST ($)

19. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE

Work consists of constructing a permanent typhoon and earthquake resistant community center. An existing community center was demolished by Typhoon Pamela. This center had been converted to such use from a building not designed as a community center. Accordingly, the proposed project includes installing adequate electrical distribution, water and sewage systems, as well as streets, parking and site preparation.

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

20. PRIMARY FACILITY	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
HOUSING COMMUNITY CENTER	SF	3,200	$	$203.3
a.		( )		( )
b.		( )		( )
c.		( )		( )
d.		( )		( )
21. SUPPORTING FACILITIES				$ 46.7
a. DESIGN 6%				15.0
b. CONTINGENCY 10%				23.5
c. SIOH 3.5%				8.2
d.				( )
e.				( )
f.				( )
g.				( )
h.				( )
i.				( )
j.				( )
22. TOTAL PROJECT COST				$250.0

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA (U/M)		
a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT		
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	( )	
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE		
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY		
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)		
	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION		
g. INCLUDED IN FY PROGRAM		
h. DEFICIENCY (a - e - f - g)		

24. RELATED PROJECTS

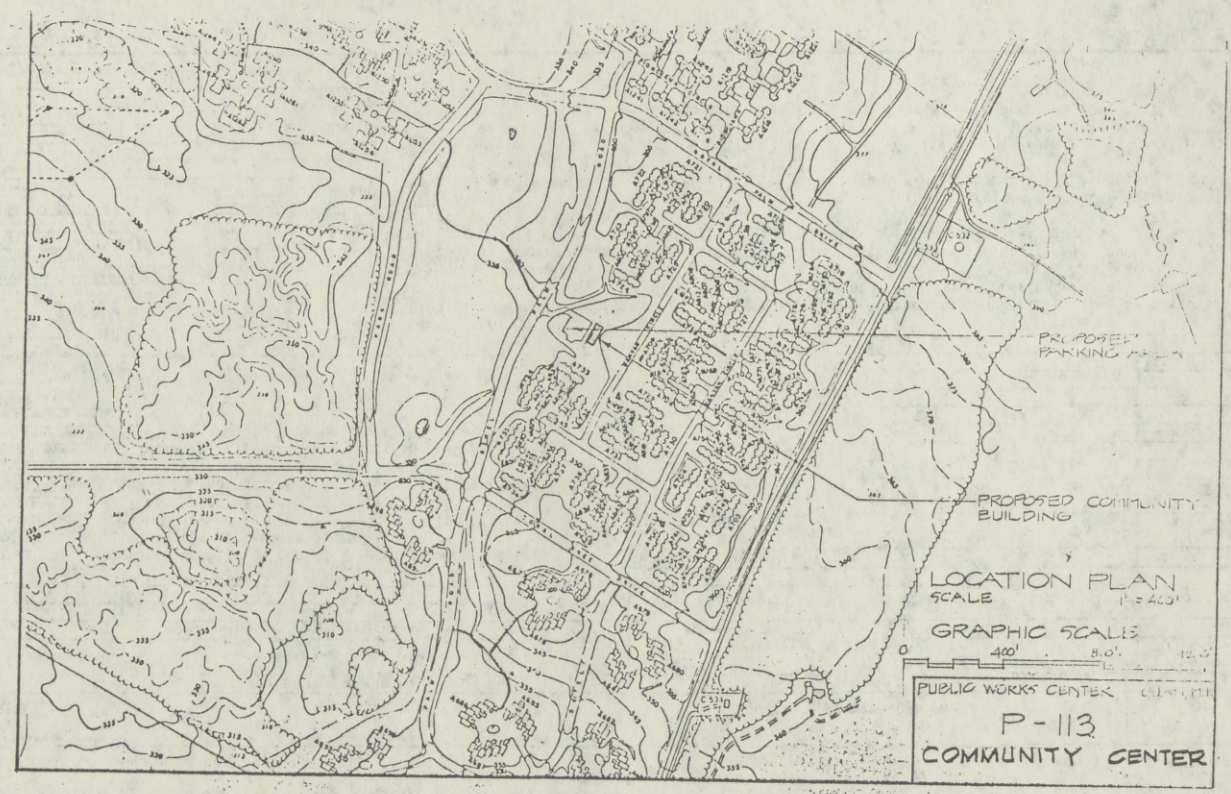
25. REQUIREMENT FOR PROJECT

MISSION: Provide public works, utilities, housing and engineering support required by various activities and commands. PROJECT: Construct a permanent typhoon and earthquake resistant family housing community facility.

REQUIREMENT: Permanent reinforced concrete building to replace buildings demolished by Typhoon Pamela is required to house the multi-purpose recreational facility for use by occupants of family housing.

CURRENT SITUATION: The pre-engineered steel building used as a recreational center sustained irreparable damage during Typhoon Pamela. Personnel and their dependents on this housing area are now without a community center facility.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Lack of recreational/community facility at this remote station will have an adverse effect of personnel morale. The nearest such facility in the private community is approximately 8 miles away and lack of a public bus system on Guam precludes use by the majority of military dependents.


PROPOSED PARKING
PROPOSED COMMUNITY BUILDING
LOCATION PLAN
SCALE
GRAPHIC SCALE
0
400'
PUBLIC WORKS CENTER
P-113
COMMUNITY CENTER

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
June 1976	19TO-S		NAVY	U.S. NAVY PUBLIC WORKS CENTER

5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
$ 5,742,000	P.L.	710-00		GUAM, MARIANA ISLANDS

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. PROJECT NUMBER	13. PROJECT TITLE	NM	CM	RM
$ 5,742,000		P-114	FAMILY HOUSING O&M REPAIR			

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	
a. PERMANENT	X
b. SEMI-PERMANENT	X
c. TEMPORARY	

15. TYPE OF WORK	
a. NEW FACILITY	
b. ADDITION	
c. ALTERATION	
d. CONVERSION	
e. OTHER (Specify)	
16. REPLACEMENT	
17. TYPE OF DESIGN	
a. STANDARD DESIGN	X
b. SPECIAL DESIGN	
c. DRAWING NO.	

18. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY

a. NO OF BLDGS 2468 b. NO OF STORIES 2 c. LENGTH IRREG. d. WIDTH IRREG.

e. DESIGN CAPACITY - f. GROSS AREA -

g. COOLING CAP. COST ($)

19. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE

Work consists of replacing walls, windows and interiors of 200 frame structures severly damaged by Typhoon Pamela. All housing areas, including 2936 family units, require general clean-up of debris, removal of fallen trees, restoration of electric power, temporary boarding-up of windows and doors, and repairs to roads and driveways. Additionally, exterior painting of 1382 family quarters is included. A separate project submittal (P-112) proposes to restore windows and doors for 1554 family quarters.

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

20. PRIMARY FACILITY	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
FAMILY HOUSING O&M REPAIR			$	$ 4,805.0
a.	( )			( )
b.	( )			( )
c.	( )			( )
d.	( )			( )
21. SUPPORTING FACILITIES				$ 937.0
a. DESIGN 6%				(288.0)
b. CONTINGENCY 10%				(481.0)
c. SIOH 3.5%				(168.0)
d.				( )
e.				( )
f.				( )
g.				( )
h.				( )
i.				( )
j.				( )
22. TOTAL PROJECT COST				$5,742.0

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA (U/M)		
a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT		
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	( )	
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE		
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY		
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)		
	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION		
g. INCLUDED IN FY PROGRAM		
h. DEFICIENCY (a - e - f - g)		

24. RELATED PROJECTS

25. REQUIREMENT FOR PROJECT

MISSION: Provide repairs and maintenance incident to Typhoon Pamela in all Navy family housing areas on Guam. PROJECT: Repair damaged family housing and restore all housing areas.
REQUIREMENT: General repairs to roofs, floors, doors, windows, street lights, appliances, traffic control signals, streets and driveways as well as exterior painting of 1382 units are necessary immediately to restore orderly family life to the occupants of the 2936 housing units affected by Typhoon Pamela.
CURRENT SITUATION: All Navy family housing areas on Guam have been impacted by the devastation of water and wind. Approximately 200 units are uninhabitable and a general clean-up is crucial. Other repairs as required to units damaged by Typhoon Pamela are included in this project.
IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Livability of housing and resultant morale will be further aggravated.

DD FORM 1391 1 OCT 70 S/N 0102-013-8001 PLATE NO. 14206

Mr. SIKES. What is the current condition of the Navy's family housing assets?

Mr. MOORE. They are generally in very good condition, Mr. Chairman. The damage that we experienced was in our housing built prior to the 1960's, in our 1950 to 1959 acquisitions. Generally what we have constructed since 1960 withstood the damage very well.

Mr. SIKES. What leasing are you undertaking or have you been able to accomplish and are you able to expand the leasing out there?

Mr. MOORE. No, sir. At the present time, and actually before the typhoon hit, we were in the process of phasing down a 200-unit leasing authorization which had been leased pending the completion of construction. That project is nearing completion, and we are now down to 68 units as of a few days ago. We have temporarily set aside the phaseout pending completion of the work on our own units. We were lucky in that one of our leased units in the community were damaged.

Mr. SIKES. Would it be economical to continue the leasing operation that you now are phasing out in view of the storm damage?

Mr. MOORE. To continue it temporarily, yes, sir, but once our own units are repaired and the construction is complete, we lose our statutory basis for leasing.

Mr. SIKES. It is to your advantage to phase out, from the standpoint of economy?

Mr. MOORE. Yes, sir, I believe it is. The units were placed under lease at a time when we simply didn't have enough units to house our families, and the payment of temporary lodging allowances are considerably more costly than leasing.

Mr. SIKES. To what extent does your request for family housing consist of those items necessary to restore habitability or prevent further damage to facilities or their contents, and to what extent does it represent upgrade or modernization?

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, we have absolutely no upgrade or modernization of any kind contained in the units, other than, as Admiral Marschall mentioned, we have, for example, typhoon-proof type windows that we are replacing. We are doing some things to the units to strengthen them structurally to avoid such damage in the future.

Mr. SIKES. Are these air-conditioned?

Mr. MOORE. The majority are not air-conditioned at this time, although they are wired for individual occupant-owned window units.

Mr. SIKES. And your present request does not include any air-conditioning?

Mr. MOORE. No, sir, it does not.

Mr. SIKES. Is air-conditioning something that is highly desirable in the area?

Mr. MOORE. Yes, sir, it is, especially in those units where, as in the BOQ, we are reducing the window size. One thing the project does is replace the existing power outlet, to allow the continued use of window units whether they be privately owned units or Government air-conditioning units.

Mr. SIKES. Do many of those who use government units provide their own air-conditioning?

Mr. MOORE. Yes, sir; at the present time they do. Many of the units are not configured such that we could provide central air-conditioning.

Mr. SIKES. What is the average cost per unit for those units which you will repair using O. & M. funding and those you will restore using military construction funding?

Mr. MOORE. The average cost per unit to restore the 1,554 units using construction funds is $7,722. The average cost for the O. & M. type work is $1,956, but this varies, depending upon the type of work being performed on the unit. In some cases, a unit will require more than one type of work, thus increasing its cost well above the average while many units had little or no damage, thus being well under the average.

Mr. SIKES. What will be the highest cost for any unit?

Mr. MOORE. There were eight enlisted units which were seriously damaged and each will require approximately $14,660 to repair. This includes several different types of repair, such as the replacement of all windows and doors, the replacement of all floor tile through the entire unit, painting the entire interior, rewiring the entire electrical system, repairs to the roof and structure, and complete exterior painting.

Mr. SIKES. Could not existing facilities, including housing units, be modified for a community center at a cost less than $250,000?

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, it is not economically feasible to combine housing units into a community center as their configuration and construction would not conform to required safety standards for meeting facilities. There are no other structures in this area which would lend themselves to conversion for this purpose.

Mr. SIKES. Provide for the record the current and projected Navy housing situation on Guam.

[The information follows:]

There is currently a housing deficiency of 149 units on Guam. In the next 5 years the housing situation will worsen slightly with the deficit increasing to 355 units.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Patten?

[Discussion off the record.]

Mr. TALCOTT. What is the situation with regard to our welcome on Guam?

Admiral MARSCHALL. We have some places in the United States where they don't like to have the military. I think on Guam they definitely like us, and cherish their associations with the military.

Mr. TALCOTT. Without the military, they don't have much there economically.

Admiral MARSCHALL. It is a big segment of the industry.

Mr. SIKES. If you find any of those people who don't want the military in their areas, we still have a little room left in Florida.

Mr. McKay?

Mr. MCKAY. No questions.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Talcott?

Mr. TALCOTT. In looking over the pictures here, in my experience with Guam, some typhoons can be very valuable. They get rid of a lot of facilities that are old, inadequate, and you just haven't had time to tear them down. They weren't being used. This typhoon really cleared up a lot of those facilities, didn't it?

Admiral MARSCHALL. It certainly did.

Mr. TALCOTT. After winding down the war we had a lot of extra facilities that were just standing empty in Guam, and a lot of the damage, the principal damage, was to facilities that weren't being used.

Admiral MARSCHALL. As I mentioned Mr. Talcott, the facilities which we built subsequent to Typhoon Karen have stayed remarkably well, and it is those that were of a temporary nature, from World War II, and others, that did not meet typhoon design criteria, that suffered the damage.

Mr. MCEWEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TALCOTT. Yes.

Mr. MCEWEN. On that point, Admiral Marschall, you are referring to facilities that were there prior to Typoon Karen in 1962? Some of these then survived in 1962 but didn't survive this time?

Admiral MARSCHALL. That is right, and I think one of the factors that brought this about was that Typhoon Karen had a narrow swath and went through rapidly, whereas Pamela cut a rather wide swath and moved quite slowly over the island.

Mr. TALCOTT. Some of the pre-1962 facilities were not really maintained or engineered properly and they were more susceptible to another typhoon.

Admiral MARSCHALL. I don't think it was as much a question of maintaining them, Mr. Talcott, as the original criteria upon which they were built.

[Discussion off the record.]

Mr. TALCOTT. Most of the recent construction on Guam was really typhoon proof.

Admiral MARSCHALL. The newer facilities certainly are, and they withstood it very well.

Mr. TALCOTT. Some gentleman here said we are lucky that the leased units were not damaged. It wasn't so much luck as that they were better constructed.

Mr. MOORE. The leased units happened to be dispersed in the community and the ones that we happened to occupy simply weren't damaged. It is not a single project that we occupied. The units were scattered throughout the island.

Mr. TALCOTT. The military housing on Guam was sort of lease-purchase?

Mr. MOORE. No, sir, very little. We have some Capehart housing on Guam, sir.

Admiral MARSCHALL. The best houses we built.

Mr. TALCOTT. In the rebuilding is there a modified coastal plan that the people of Guam have developed? After the typhoon, did the people of Guam have a study made with proposals for developing a coastal plan for redevelopment, for construction of buildings, relocation of buildings and this sort of thing?

Are we complying with their new coastal plan?

Admiral MARSCHALL. I would have to answer that for the record, Mr. Talcott, because I am not aware of that plan personally.

[The information follows:]

With regard to coastal zone management by the government of Guam, section 13412 of the government code established a seashore reserve 100 meters

back from the mean high water line. The government is authorized to prevent people from rebuilding houses more than 50 percent destroyed in that zone. Indications are, however, that the law is unenforceable, in that people living within the zone are rebuilding their homes, using wood frame and corrugated sheet metal construction similar to that destroyed. Navy construction is not bound by the code, but will be of permanent, typhoon-resistant construction, sited in accordance with the approved master plan for Guam.

Mr. TALCOTT. Does the Navy take advantage of this to relocate facilities or do anything of this sort? Are we just going to build right back up?

Admiral MARSCHALL. I think we are going to build in the general area where we have been.

Mr. TALCOTT. But there is no Federal plan for Guam requiring coastal areas to be open or modified in any way?

Admiral MARSCHALL. I am just not aware of this, Mr. Talcott. I will check it out and let you know, sir.

Mr. TALCOTT. Ordinarily when we have a disaster of this kind, why you take advantage of the opportunity, and if some things need to be relocated or some modification in construction codes need to be developed——

Admiral MARSCHALL. In line with that, we have a master plan for Guam, and we are resiting the new structures in conformance with our master plan. This master plan has been discussed, but I thought you were talking about one of these coastal zone management plans.

Mr. TALCOTT. That is right, I am. There isn't a coastal zone management plan?

Admiral MARSCHALL. I don't know.

Mr. TALCOTT. 300 yards or so from the coast that the territory of Guam has insisted upon for at least civilian structures, and generally where the military and civilian are colocated, there is a mutual cooperation pact. You are not familiar with that?

Admiral MARSCHALL. I am not familiar with it, and I certainly think I would have heard about it, had there been a problem with this.

Mr. TALCOTT. I have no further questions, if that is not a problem.

Mr. SIKES. Are there staff questions?

Very well, gentlemen, thank you very much.

Mr. MCKAY. Can we get a breakout of how much of this is for morale support facilities versus——

Admiral MARSCHALL. Yes, sir, it is listed according to category code.

Mr. MCKAY. What percentage of it is for this?

Admiral MARSCHALL. $26 million total is for personnel support.

Mr. MCKAY. Nearly a third.

Admiral MARSCHALL. Yes.

Mr. MCKAY. About a quarter or a third is for that. The rest is base support.

Commander IVES. That figure includes bachelor enlisted quarters as well as welfare and recreation facilities.

Mr. MCKAY. That $26 million.

Commander IVES. Yes, sir.

Mr. TALCOTT. That is a good point.

Are there recreational facilities more vulnerable to typhoons? I remember we were trying to build some recreation facilities which were

very important in an isolated place like Guam. I happen to think especially during peacetime in an isolated place one of the most important functions is people support, to keep them occupied and happy, and still interested in what they are doing. We were talking about building gymnasiums.

Admiral MARSCHALL. Show Mr. Talcott the gymnasium which we are hoping to rebuild.

Mr. TALCOTT. Those are the type of gymnasiums that we were talking about previously. They just weren't adequate and probably weren't even designed as a gymnasium to start with. It was probably an old hangar or something.

Admiral MARSCHALL. Elephant quonset huts.

Mr. TALCOTT. They are very hard to protect against a typhoon. A typhoonproof gymnasium is a very expensive building. You will remember we were really concerned about whether or not we should put that kind of money into a gymnasium, and of course we are all frugal and money conscious, and probably neglected some of these kinds of facilities, but if they are more susceptible to typhoons, I think we should know that.

Admiral MARSCHALL. The facilities themselves are not necessarily more susceptible to typhoons per se. We have been using old makeshift buildings. The community center or youth center was a former operations building in a tin shed.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir. One of the points to be made is that because money has not been provided for these recreational facilities, they have been relegated to whatever could be scrounged up to make do. Therefore, as the Admiral mentioned, one of the hobby shop complexes was a series of four quonset huts in an x shape that had been a transmitter facility previously. Once they got a transmitter replacement facility of permanent construction, there was no place for a hobby shop, so the old transmitter building became a hobby shop. These were operational air field facilities at one point in time, but we have never been able to get funding for a gymnasium. So once we got permanent facilities for the operational mission, we had to use this to satisfy our gymnasium requirement.

Mr. TALCOTT. Hobby shops and libraries need to be waterproofed whereas tennis courts, baseball or football fields need not be. You may not need one for that sort of thing.

Mr. TAYLOR. Sir, on the Island of Guam, where it is hot and humid, and has a high level of rainfall, outside basketball courts, et cetera, become unusable much of the time. That is why we try and program a permanent facility that can be used at all times.

Mr. TALCOTT. I think this committee actually turned down several gymnasiums on Guam and Okinawa, simply because of what we considered to be the extraordinary cost. Maybe we were unwise.

Admiral MARSCHALL. I think it was relative priority as well as anything else, Mr. Talcott.

Mr. MCEWEN. How much of the $96 million is for structures that were put up subsequent to the typhoon in 1962?

Admiral MARSCHALL. I think the enclosure for the generator up at the hospital is one of those.

Mr. MCEWEN. A relatively small amount.

Admiral MARSCHALL. Practically none. The generator building will cost $140,000.

Mr. NICHOLAS. The repair?

Admiral MARSCHALL. No replacement.

[Supplemental information.]

In addition to building 71, the generator enclosure at the naval regional medical center, the following facilities constructed since 1962 were extensively damaged, will be replaced by projects included in the restoration program and will be demolished:

Building No.	Area square feet	Year constructed	Type construction	Use
6000	1,240	1964	Semi-perm	Gen. storage/administration.
634D	352	1966	Temp	Hobby shop.
634E	1,340	1968	do	Do.
553	960	1973	Semi-perm	Hospital medical storage.
563	15,680	1965	do	Disposal warehouse.
71	2,720	1965	Temp	NRMC generator enclosure.
23	1,920	1965	Perm	Electrical/communications maintenance.
3188	3,100	1962	Temp	Material handling, equipment shop.
Total	27,312			

It is noted that the total area of buildings to be replaced and demolished is 838,582 square feet, of which those constructed since 1962 constitute only 3.3 percent.

Mr. TALCOTT. Does this request provide for a total rehabilitation of Guam after the typhoon?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. TALCOTT. I have no further questions.

Mr. SIKES. Very well, gentlemen.

If there are no further questions, thank you. This has been very interesting and a very informative session and very useful to the committee.

The committe will meet again at 2 o'clock to hear the Air Force requirements for Guam.

Admiral MARSCHALL. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

[Whereupon, at 11:45 a.m. the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m., this same day.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1976.

WITNESSES

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM D. GILBERT, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF ENGINEERING AND SERVICES
H. P. RIETMAN, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF ENGINEERING AND SERVICES
COL. H. E. AULD, DIRECTORATE OF ENGINEERING AND SERVICES
J. W. WARD, JR., DIRECTORATE OF ENGINEERING AND SERVICES
LT. COL. E. D. SCHEIDEMAN, DIRECTORATE OF ENGINEERING AND SERVICES
R. C. WANLASS, DIRECTORATE OF ENGINEERING AND SERVICES
R. AXTELL, DIRECTORATE OF BUDGET
R. HENSHAW, DIRECTORATE OF BUDGET

ANDERSEN AIR FORCE BASE, GUAM

Mr. SIKES. We are meeting this afternoon to discuss the Air Force request for funding for military construction in the supplemental request submitted by the President for Andersen Air Force Base on Guam because of destruction and damage done by typhoon Pamela, on May 21, 1976.

We will insert the financial summary, the Air Force request, and the supplemental data forms in the record.

[The information follows:]

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
21 Jun 76	19 TQ	AF	ANDERSEN AIR FORCE BASE

5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
$ 26,622,000	P.L.	Various		GUAM

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. PROJECT NUMBER	13. PROJECT TITLE
$ 26,622,000	330		RESTORATION AND REPLACEMENT OF FACILITIES

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

a. PERMANENT	X
b. SEMI-PERMANENT	
c. TEMPORARY	

15. TYPE OF WORK

a. NEW FACILITY	
b. ADDITION	
c. ALTERATION	
d. CONVERSION	
e. OTHER (Specify) Restoration	X
16. REPLACEMENT	X
17. TYPE OF DESIGN	
a. STANDARD DESIGN	X
b. SPECIAL DESIGN	
c. DRAWING NO.	

18. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY

a. NO. OF BLDGS	b. NO. OF STORIES	c. LENGTH	d. WIDTH
e. DESIGN CAPACITY		f. GROSS AREA	
g. COOLING	CAP.	COST ($)	

19. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE

Restore and replace major facilities or parts of facilities, or government furnishing destroyed or damaged by Typhoon Pamela. Area includes exterior and interior components of troop housing, industrial, community, communications, operational facilities, roads, grounds, utility systems and equipment.

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

20. PRIMARY FACILITY	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Restore and Replace Facilities	LS		$	$ 24,650
a. Various Ops & Base Support	LS	( )		(24,650)
b.		( )		( )
c.		( )		( )
d.		( )		( )
21. SUPPORTING FACILITIES				$ 1,972
a.				( )
b.				( )
c.				( )
d.				( )
e.				( )
f.				( )
g.				( )
h.				( )
i.				( )
j. Design				(1,972)
22. TOTAL PROJECT COST				$ 26,622

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA (U/M _____)

a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT		
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	( )	
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE		
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY		
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)		
	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION		
g. INCLUDED IN FY_____ PROGRAM		
h. DEFICIENCY (a - e - f - g)		

24. RELATED PROJECTS

25. REQUIREMENT FOR PROJECT

PROJECT: Restoration and replacement of various (troop housing, operational, community, roads, industiral, equipment, etc.) base facilities to restore failed components and reestablish original standards of adequacy.

REQUIREMENT: Structurally sound and properly protected facilities are necessary to insure the proper operation of the base, the well-being of the inhabitants, their possessions and the equipment essential to the accomplishment of the base mission.

CURRENT SITUATION: Facilities or major components of facilities were damaged or destroyed by high wind and wind driven rain accompanying Typhoon Pamela on 21 May 1976. Facility components such as roofs, exterior siding, floors and walls were damaged by wind and/or water to the extent they cannot be restored short of replacement. Wind and water damage to utilities was extensive necessitating replacement of those facilities. Considerable interior and exterior equipment will be restored only by replacement.

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☆ GPO: 1974-558-783

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA (Continued)	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
	19 TQ		AF	ANDERSEN AIR FORCE BASE
5. PROJECT NUMBER		6. PROJECT TITLE		
		RESTORATION AND REPLACEMENT OF FACILITIES		

Category Code	Title	($000) Cost	Description
120-000	Restore POL Facilities	3,072	Provide protective coating on pipeline and tanks, flood proof hydrant and transfer pumphouses, repair damaged structures, lighting and tank farm dikes.
130-000	Restore Communications and Airfield Lighting	64	Provides replacement of 4 VASI light units, Doors/Louvers on the Comm Tmtr and Rcvr buildings and wiring, piping, installing 3 generators and control panel in Bldg 23002 (Comm Relay Center).
130-000	Restore Remote Communications/Navigational Aids	267	Provides for repair of the VOR ground screen, repair and stormproofing of the Barrigada Transmitter Site, replacement of antennas, repair and stormproofing of the TACAN facility.
140-000	Restore Operations and Training Facilities	439	Repair roof, windows and window frames, doors and electrical repairs in control tower, squadron operations, flight simulator and security police control point. Replace aircraft arresting barriers. Reconstruct small arms range. Paint.
210-000	Restore Maintenance Facilities	1,973	Repair roof, door repair/replacement, replace siding, electrical repair, and protective coating for four maintenance shops and three maintenance docks. Remove maintenance dock which was damaged beyond economical repair. Replace three maintenance shops.
310-000	Restore/Alter Satellite Tracking Station	300	Provides structural repairs, interior building repair, security fence repair/replacement, security lighting repair, stairway enclosure, improved site drainage, improved water distribution, relocation of power distribution underground and relocation of electrical switch gear.

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA (Continued)	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
	19 TQ		AF	ANDERSEN AIR FORCE BASE
5. PROJECT NUMBER		6. PROJECT TITLE		
		RESTORATION AND REPLACEMENT OF FACILITIES		

Category Code	Title	($000) Cost	Description
550-143	Restore Dispensary	120	Repair roof, ventilators, exhaust fans, doors, windows and window frames. Replace interior electric fixtures and carpet. Paint.
610-000	Restore Administrative Facilities	1,378	Provides storm damage repair and stormproofing of the Division Headquarters and replacement with masonry construction of the destroyed metal frame and siding Commercial Transportation Facility.
610-249	Restore/Alter Wing Headquarters	3,170	This will provide interior and exterior repairs to the 124,639 SF building and provide stormproofing to prevent water damage from futurs storms. Ceilings and floor coverings must be replaced. Louvered walls and jalousie type windows will be replaced with masonry units and conventional windows. Damaged partitions and restrooms will be repaired. Complete interior painting is required. Replacement of interior lighting and general electrical rehab is required. The closing up of louvered openings for stormproofing requires the installation of a central air conditioning unit. This would replace the multitude of window units now in use.
720-000	Restore Bachelor Housing and Dining Hall	6,876	Repair/replace roofs, wall louvers, windows and window frames, doors, latrines, ceilings, and floors. Replacement of interior lighting and general electrical rehab is required. Paint. (12 facilities require restoration).

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA (Continued)	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
	19 TQ		AF	ANDERSEN AIR FORCE BASE
5. PROJECT NUMBER		6. PROJECT TITLE		
		RESTORATION AND REPLACEMENT OF FACILITIES		

Category Code	Title	($000) Cost	Description
740-000	Restore Community Facilities Indoor	3,332	This line item will provide for storm damage repair and stormproofing for 11 buildings and the replacements with masonry construction of 3 metal frame and metal siding buildings which were destroyed. Included is a 5,153 SF addition to the commissary sales store closing in the produce reefer area where the existing unprotected reefers were destroyed.
750-000	Restore Community Facilities Exterior	188	Regrade athletic fields, repair light standards and wiring, reinstall fences and backstops. Remove and replace damaged portions of buildings. (Softball, baseball and football fields; tennis courts; outdoor theatre; golf club house and outdoor pavillion).
810-000	Electrical Distribution and Generating Systems	2,485	Replace overhead distribution lines with underground system. Replace streetlights and floodlights. Repair 20 megawatt power generating plant. Provide new feeder to substation. Repair/replace emergency generators.
840-000	Water Supply and Distribution	591	Provide emergency power generating units and masonry enclosures for the water wells at Andersen Annex. Replace inoperative gate valve at Santa Rosa Reservoir.
872-000	Replace Fencing	395	Repair and replace eight-foot high chain link security fencing.

Mr. SIKES. The request is for a total of $49,003,000 to restore, replace, and repair facilities and family housing on the island of Guam. These facilities were damaged by Typhoon Pamela on May 21, 1976, as I stated.

As chief Air Force witness, we have Brig. Gen. William D. Gilbert, Deputy Director of Engineering and Services.

General Gilbert, if you wish, you may proceed with your statement at this time.

STATEMENT OF DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF ENGINEERING AND SERVICES

General GILBERT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, it is a pleasure to appear before you to present the Air Force construction program for restoration of facilities on Guam which were damaged or destroyed by Typhoon Pamela.

The program supports the restoration of facilities at Andersen AFB, the Andersen South Annex, the satellite tracking station 8 miles from Andersen, the transmitter site at Barrigada, and remote navigational aids. The estimated cost for renovation is $49,003,000 divided as follows: Facilities, $26,622,000; family housing, $22,381,000; for a total of $49,003,000.

Before going any further into details of the program, I would like to provide some details on the force of the typhoon and the cause of damage.

The full force of Typhoon Pamela struck the island on May 21, 1976, causing millions of dollars in damage to facilities, equipment and personal property, both military and civilian, the storm had maximum winds exceeding 145 knots with sustained winds greater than 100 knots for 7 hours and rainfall of 22.6 inches. Damage resulted from a number of causes, one was the direct force of the wind which toppled antennas, snapped utility poles, overturned vehicles, tore roof and wall panels from buildings, forced the failure of structural members, sheared roof ventilators, buckled metal rollup doors, blew in windows and wooden wall panels and blew away furnishings and small equipment. Another was the effect of flying debris which severed power and communication lines, lodged against poles and fences causing a sail effect which buckled them, ripped and gouged roofs, broke windows and chipped and gouged and collapsed building walls and doors. The tremendous amount of wind-driven rain then soaked and ruined furnishings, equipment and personal property, flooded buildings, shorted out transformers, switches and motors. Major secondary damage resulted from the extended loss of electric power.

In preparing the proposed program, full consideration has been given to the damage effects and causes. All permanent concrete or masonry buildings withstood the storm structurally. Metal sheathed steel frame buildings were severely damaged, some structurally. With the exception of three aircraft nosedocks, damaged metal buildings are being replaced using concrete or masonry. This type of construction coupled with the placement of utility lines underground is the basic premise of our program to minimize damage from any future storm. A corollary action is to seal the family housing units

to prevent entry of heavy wind-driven rain which flooded the quarters and resulted in severe personal loss. We wish to assure you and your committee that this program represents a thoroughly reviewed listing of requirements providing only for the restoration of storm damage while minimizing potential future damage. The Air Force has scrutinized requirements and is only requesting facility restoration to support the end mission. Attached to the printed copies of my statement are project justification sheets containing narrative descriptions of the entire program broken out by category of facilities. I would like at this time to give a short overview briefing on the storm and the damage that was incurred.

Mr. SIKES. It will be useful to the committee. We would be glad for you to proceed in your own way.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOSSES

Mr. MCEWEN. Mr. Chairman, one question at this point. General Gilbert, have you any figure as to personal property loss—to personnel—not personal property as opposed to real property of the Air Force—but personal property of the airmen, officers, and their families?

General GILBERT. I have a gentleman from our budget shop who I believe has some feel for that.

Mr. HENSHAW. My name is Robert H. Henshaw, Chief of the O. & M. Branch, Directorate of Budget, Headquarters, U.S. Air Force.

The latest information I have, which I would like to correct if it is outdated, is there were $2.9 million for the Air Force allocation for the appropriation claims, Defense. And that would take care of all the various property claims.

[Note: The Air Force portion of the claims, Defense appropriation reprograming is $3 million.]

Mr. SIKES. Is it standard procedure to compensate individuals for the loss of their own property under conditions of this kind?

Mr. HENSHAW. Yes, sir. This is done often with on-the-spot adjudication by trained members of our Judge Advocate Corps. And there are very rigid procedures to be used, and these are followed throughout.

Mr. MCEWEN. Well, the $2.9 million figure certainly had a justification for what you are proposing on housing, to avoid the entry of wind-driven rain damage, such as this was.

Just one further question, though.

Do none of these people carry insurance privately, carry with a private carrier the insurance on their property?

Mr. HENSHAW. I am sure they do. The exact procedure by which this is done we could elaborate for the record. But much of this is for the individual airman who may lose clothing for which he has—military clothing—which he has paid for and becomes part of his personal possessions—these, and the individuals who live on base, in bachelor and family quarters particularly.

Mr. SIKES. Are there any limits on the claims that can be made for loss of personal property?

Mr. HENSHAW. There are limits. I am not familiar with the individual limits. But there are limits, and they cover different lines. There are limits for example——

Mr. SIKES. Suppose they lose a diamond ring. Is that covered?

Mr. HENSHAW. My first response is, I had better get you better information than I have off the top of my head on that one, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Obviously there should be limits. I am sure there are limits.

Mr. HENSHAW. Yes, sir. These funds are under the supervision and control of the judge advocate in the Air Force, and he in effect holds court, if you will, and adjudicates these claims, each and every one.

[The information follows:]

Claims officials of the various services have established maximum amounts which may be paid for numerous items of household goods and personal effects. These maximums have been included in regulations implementing the claims law. The maximum for jewelry is $500 per item and $1,000 per claim.

Mr. MCEWEN. Mr. Chairman—I assume that an airman, or an officer, would not be compensated twice if he had insurance coverage he had taken out himself which covered his loss or a part of his loss—he would not be paid again for that.

Mr. HENSHAW. No, sir.

General GILBERT. If I may, I would use my own experience in suffering damage through moves or otherwise. We are required to list any insurance we have and the company we have it with, and then the Government makes an effort to collect from the insurance companies, and any collections made are then returned to the Treasury. But the Air Force does act as the collector in the case of damage. And these funds are authorized and handled under the Military Personnel and Civilian Employees Claims Act. There are very specific limits in the act on what our judge advocate people can pay, and they are adhered to.

Most losses, while large in number, are not large in individual amount. And I think one of the things that helped reduce losses, certainly in this case is, as the committee knows, one's furnishings and appliances are provided by the Government, and therefore these personally owned expensive items were not on the island in any great number.

So the losses consist mostly of small items of personal property.

Mr. SIKES. All right.

STORM TRACK

General GILBERT. Now, with the permission of the committee, I will move to the board.

Just for orientation, I am presenting a map of the island of Guam, showing Andersen Air Force Base at the extreme northern tip in relation to Agana.

Mr. SIKES. What is the distance between Andersen and Agana?

General GILBERT. Approximately 12 miles, Mr. Chairman.

Now, the storm track moved over the island with a 20-mile eye covering the bottom two-thirds of the island. Between the maximum wind and the minimum wind or the eye is what our weather people refer to as a wall cloud. Maximum winds normally in a typhoon, as in a hurricane, are in the northeastern quadrant of the storm, placed them directly over Andersen Air Force Base.

Mr. SIKES. What kind of winds did you have between the minimum and maximum areas?

General GILBERT. For instance, in knots, 50 knots or greater, at Agana they had 19 hours, at Andersen they had 25 hours. Seventy-five knots or greater, at Agana they had 4 to 5 hours, at Andersen, we had 17 hours. A 100 knots and greater, Agana had zero, and we had 7 hours. And with that, we had 30 hours of continuous rain. This was a very slow-moving storm, only at about 8 miles an hour, and therefore really did affect the weather over the island for a period of 3 days.

Mr. SIKES. The Navy is not going to be very happy about the way you are downgrading their part of the storm. They told us they got hit pretty hard.

General GILBERT. They did, sir. And there is no doubt about it. You know, a 75-knot wind for a sustained period along with the rain can do considerable damage. But we were in the maximum wind.

We at Andersen had, as I said, 30 hours of rain, and that accumulation was 22.6 inches. Most of the time it was horizontal.

And that is basically the track that our weather people tell me that the storm passed over the island.

Now, we know we had 145 knots. Some estimates, of course—because we lost the weather gear at that time—but some estimates have gone as high as 200.

Mr. MCEWEN. The anemometer let go?

General GILBERT. We lost that.

Mr. SIKES. All right.

STORM DAMAGE PICTURED

General GILBERT. Now, sir, I think I have some pictures large enough for the committee to see. These were taken immediately following the storm. They are illustrative of the type of damage that we sustained. We prepared them for the committee so the members might better understand our need for restoration funds. This happens to be a nose dock on the flight line. I have a couple of books of photographs that we will pass around to you later.

So this is a nose dock. We had four of these on the flight line. This one happens to have gotten structurally damaged—as you can see back here—as well as losing the skin off the side of the building.

This is merely to show the extensive damage we got from flying debris in our fence line around Andersen, and quite a bit of the funds in front of the committee today are to replace the fencing, some 20 percent of which was ruined.

This is an example of what happened to our power poles and transformers and lines, of course. And in this one is a communications antenna totally toppled, and down on the ground.

These are the kinds of damages we experienced in our facilities, this specifically being an officer's quarters, but the enlisted quarters were the same. As the committee can see, we lost windows in their totality. We lost louvers just blown through. And of course, rain soaked in after that.

This is an example of the commissary meat storage facility which is totally blown away, the reefers are still standing there, but severely damaged.

Now, moving to family housing as an example, our family housing is not air-conditioned. It was built several years ago, for the most part

built for the tropics, with a lot of louvered sections for cross ventilation. As the committee can see, we lost all of those. And this is boarded up after the storm. And in addition to that, flying debris and the force of the wind blew out the air-conditioner that the occupant had, broke the windows, also breaking the window frames.

I thought this was a good example. This is a concrete power pole, and you can see that it even snapped it.

These are examples, again, of the louvered sections going out of buildings, and being boarded over. The same here. This is a family house, and family housing damage there, a louver blown out of the wall.

Now, the program before the committee this afternoon does contain an item for $3 million in our POL facilities, and that is primarily for protective coating. We have a lot of sandblasting and painting to do as a result of damage of the blowing rain and debris on the tanks and pipeline, and to floodproof some of our hydrant areas which did get badly flooded, and to offer some protection around our pumphouses, and to do some replenishment of the dike area around the POL tanks.

In our communications and airfield lighting area, we lost our VASI system off the end of the runway which we must replace. Doors, louvers, on the communications transmitter sites, and wiring and piping and insulation, and also the repair of three generators associated with the communications relay center.

In the remote communications, again, some of this is Navaids. The VOR ground screen, stormproofing of some facilities and equipment around the transmitter site.

In our training facilities, $439,000 is required for roof repair to buildings, windows, window frames, doors, electrical repairs. Also flight simulator, security police control point, and our control tower. Naturally, we lost all the glass in the control tower. We need to actually reconstruct a small arms range which was totally destroyed between the wind and rain. All our firing points were leveled and washed away.

In the maintenance facilities, we have $1.9 million, that is for windows, replacing some siding, electrical repairs, and protective coating for some of our maintenance shops, and to rebuild three maintenance docks.

Mr. ALLEN. Will those three replace the four you have?

General GILBERT. That is right. We again in an effort to make sure that we only brought to this committee the actual requirements supporting the end mission. We are only requesting three nose docks whereas four were destroyed. As a matter of fact, we are not replacing the one you saw in the picture.

In the satellite tracking facility, an antenna blew over on the roof. We need to repair some interior damage to the building and the security fence around it. This fence suffered damage similar to that of the base perimeter fence. We have to protect the water distribution system to keep contaminated water from entering the system. We had a great deal of contamination as you may well imagine from the storm.

In our dispensary, we must repair the roof, the ventilators which blew off, and the exhaust fans. Not only were some of them blown off, but in addition to that, the motors were water-soaked and ruined as were some electrical fixtures.

In administrative facilities, we are requesting $1.3 million in the program before you. That is to repair the damage and provide stormproofing of the division headquarters building. We also must replace, with masonry reconstruction, a metal frame building that housed the commercial transportation facility. It was totally blown away. The scope of this replacement facility has been reduced to approximately two-thirds of the original structure. For the Wing Headquarters, $3.1 million is required to provide interior and exterior repairs to this large building, as well as some stormproofing. It had many louvered sections for cross-ventilation, because it is not air-conditioned. We propose to seal the louvered sections, and this project is the only project that we have in front of the committee today to add air-conditioning, because air-conditioning is necessary to stormproof it. There is no other way to provide the ventilation required for so many occupants of such a large amount of space.

AIR-CONDITIONING LACKING

Mr. SIKES. Why don't you air-condition the others? It is something that is needed, is it not?

General GILBERT. Mr. Chairman, most of our critical facilities on Andersen were air-conditioned and we are repairing those air-conditioners. For instance our dormitories are now air-conditioned.

Mr. SIKES. What about family housing?

General GILBERT. No, sir. Our family housing is not, Mr. Chairman. To be very honest, we entertained the idea of asking the committee to give us the money for this air-conditioning. But it is terribly expensive, and we felt that we could not appear before this committee and say it had anything to do with the storm.

Mr. SIKES. Is it in the 5-year program?

General GILBERT. Yes, sir, we have a project in the out years to air-condition those units.

Mr. SIKES. Would it cost less to do it now?

General GILBERT. Based on normal escalations, Mr. Chairman, I would have to say yes. Also, it would cost less to do it now as a part of a large repair project. We estimate it would cost about $2,800 a unit to do it now.

Mr. SIKES. I presume that a considerable number of the family housing units have air-conditioning installed by the occupants.

General GILBERT. That is true, sir, they do.

Mr. SIKES. Window units.

General GILBERT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. All right.

LOUVERS TO BE REPLACED

Mr. MCEWEN. We saw, Mr. Chairman, the pictures of the louvers that were damaged. General Gilbert, will you be going back to that type of louvered windows?

General GILBERT. No, sir. We intend to go to steel frame windows, and to close the louvered sections. We believe that we can provide the ventilation required with windows alone.

Mr. McEwen. Well, listening this morning to Admiral Marschall, I was under the impression that the Navy was contemplating, as they made changes, to make the buildings more stormproof—through the type of windows to be installed in place of louvers. That would necessitate air-conditioning as it would lose the ventilation that the louvers provided.

Do you have that sort of a problem here—as you get rid of these louvers?

General Gilbert. We do, particularly in the Wing Headquarters. But because of the way most of our family housing was constructed, there is nearly an entire wall that would either be window or louvers on either side. We know we can partially close those areas and still provide a reasonable amount of natural ventilation through the house.

Because the louvers in the family housing were constructed to provide maximum natural ventilation they also made the units vulnerable to wind driven rain that struck the houses horizontally rather than vertically. We also suffered severe ceiling damage from rain water penetrating cracks in roof slabs that developed during normal structural settling that were aggravated by earth tremors and wind stresses.

We feel that we will provide reasonable ventilation, along with our stormproofing efforts, but air-conditioning would greatly enhance our stormproofing efforts.

Mr. Sikes. All right. Go ahead.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

General Gilbert. OK, sir.

In our bachelor housing, and dining hall, our requirement again is for replacement of louvers, windows, window frames, doors, latrines, ceilings, floors, and some interior lighting which was water soaked and ruined.

In the community facilities, our requirement is to provide for storm damage repair and stormproofing for 11 buildings and replacement with masonry construction of 3 metal frame and metal-sided buildings which were totally destroyed. In addition, a 5,000-square-foot area in the commissary will be closed in to provide protection to the produce reefers as the existing ones were damaged in the storm.

Mr. Sikes. Well, were your facilities generally more modern than the Navy's? For instance, the Navy showed us photographs of some quonset huts that were being used as a gymnasium, and the inference being that the Navy facilities were built earlier than those at Andersen, and therefore were possibly less modern and less able to withstand storm damage. Is that a proper assumption or not?

General Gilbert. Yes, sir. The Navy has many more temporary facilities on Guam than we do, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Sikes. That is a much better way of saying it. That answers the question.

General Gilbert. In the community facilities area, our requirement is to regrade the athletic field, repair light standards which were blown over, replace ruined wiring, reinforce fences and backstops which were blown down, and remove and replace damaged portions of a couple of buildings.

The electrical distribution and generating requirement is $2.485 million. In recent years, each time we have added to or replaced the electrical distribution system on Guam, we have been going underground. We have found that in an area like that, as experienced in this storm, that an overhead system supported by concrete or wood poles just will not survive.

We have had no difficulty with the underground system. It may be because we are on the northern tip of the island, where the water table is much lower than on other parts of the island. But we have not had any water penetration problems whatsoever. As a matter of fact, had our overhead lines been operable after the storm we could have restored service. The underground systems suffered no damage whatsoever. The systems on Andersen are now about half underground. And very frankly, where we are having to replace lines, we are asking the committee for funds to put them underground.

Mr. McEwen. No poles at all. Are they all down?

General Gilbert. No, sir, not all of the poles are down but there are enough down to support economical replacement by an underground system. This will pretty well complete Andersen with an underground electrical system except in areas such as athletic fields and other exterior facilities.

Mr. McEwen. Did you have both concrete and wooden poles?

General Gilbert. Yes, sir.

Mr. McEwen. Was there appreciable difference between the two as to how they stood up in the storm?

General Gilbert. I must admit we got less damage with the concrete poles. The wood poles snapped quicker.

Mr. McEwen. You did lose some concrete?

General Gilbert. Yes, sir.

Mr. McEwen. I assume when you lost it, it broke the line.

General Gilbert. Yes, sir. And, of course, we also naturally lost the transformer on poles that fell.

Mr. McEwen. And probably those are the ones more prone to come down, because of the weight of the transformer.

General Gilbert. Yes, sir. That and the wind and the rain, yes.

The requirement for our water distribution system is primarily to enclose the critical utilities associated with that system, so that they won't become water soaked, and hopefully we don't lose water in another storm like we did this time. Because for about 10 days we had water trucks running around as our only source of potable water after that storm. Our system was down because of wind damage and rain damage.

The fencing, primarily the base perimeter fences did suffer extensive damage. We must replace about 21,000 linear feet of fencing. And then, of course we have an expense for the design of the program. And that constitutes what we have got in front of the committee for the regular program today.

In the family housing area, we suffered some damage—not equal damage, naturally—but some damage to every one of our 1,454 housing units on Andersen. And our estimate of that restoration work

is $20 million. In addition, there is a requirement for $2.2 million for replacement of furnishings and appliances that were ruined in the storm. That brings that program to $22,381,000.

Now, with that, Mr. Chairman, I am ready to respond to any specific questions.

NAVY IS CONSTRUCTION AGENT

Mr. SIKES. Thank you very much.

Will this work be accomplished for the Air Force by the Navy?

General GILBERT. Yes, sir. The only part that would not is in our family housing program. SAC is going to be the design agent. But other than that, the Navy will be the design and construction agent.

Mr. SIKES. Do you depend upon your own forces, Air Force units, to do any of the work of rehabilitation?

General GILBERT. Not for the long term. We have spent an awful lot of man-hours getting back into business. As a matter of fact, our best estimate is that we spent a quarter of a million man-hours during the first 5 days.

Mr. SIKES. Is this voluntary, O. & M., or a combination of both?

General GILBERT. It was voluntary and O. & M., sir. We even put in out of other PACAF resources 160 people with critical skills that were not available at Andersen to help them following the storm, especially on the interior restoration.

LOCAL HELP SUPPLIED

Mr. SIKES. To what extent did the poeple stationed on Andersen, military and civilian, help on the voluntary basis to clean up after the storm and repair such damage as they could repair?

General GILBERT. Between the base, and the housing units—and I am talking about not only the housing area, but the units they were living in—the first 4 days after the storm were practically spent in that, in its entirety by everyone, and they pitched in very nicely.

That is the only thing that helped Andersen, as severely as it was damaged, to get back into operation as quickly as they did.

STORMPROOFING NEW CONSTRUCTION

Mr. SIKES. In the new construction that is planned, what will be done to reduce damage from future storms?

General GILBERT. We are doing two or three things. Anything we are rebuilding or repairing, we are planning to meet typhoon criteria, which we do have; by eliminating wood louvers and things of that nature, by putting the utilities systems underground; and where we are installing equipment outside, like an air-conditioning system, putting a windshield around it to provide protection from damage from flying debris and wind.

PERMANENT BUILDINGS SURVIVED

Mr. MCKAY. Mr. Chairman.

The buildings which were damaged, how many of those were built between World War II and the present?

General GILBERT. If I could, I would answer it this way, sir. We went to Guam, the Air Force did, in 1945. So most of our base has been built since that time. And to be very honest, we lost 21 facilities during this typhoon in their entirety. We are asking for only seven of them to be replaced. And they were buildings, preengineered buildings, with metal siding.

Mr. MCKAY. Have any of these buildings which were built since World War II, under your criteria of building, really been damaged?

General GILBERT. Not severely damaged. They were louvered, and some of those blew out, and of course we had broken glass. But the buildings that were totally blown away were buildings that were built since World War II, and for the most part built during the Southeast Asia buildup.

Mr. MCKAY. Vietnam?

General GILBERT. Yes, sir. That is not true now with the hangars that we have on the flight line. They were built many, many years ago, back in the 1950's, I believe—I'm not sure of that date. And we have from time to time, through some of these storms, suffered damage on them.

But, basically, the permanent construction that we built on Andersen since World War II suffered only the standard kind of damage that all of our buildings did—windows, louvers, and so forth.

Mr. SIKES. How much damage did you suffer in the 1962 storm at Andersen?

General GILBERT. That storm cost us nearly $6 million in damage, versus the $26 million in this one. That storm moved very rapidly across Andersen, you might recall, and it was traveling at about 20 miles an hour, versus 8 for this one. So we did not have the sustained duration of winds we had in this one.

Mr. SIKES. Was the comparative damage greater on operational facilities such as hangars, or on personnel and administrative support facilities?

General GILBERT. In the support area, primarily because outside of the four nose docks on the flight line, most of our operations and training facilities were permanent construction. So we only suffered——

Mr. SIKES. You think that is what made the difference?

General GILBERT. Yes, sir, I do.

Mr. SIKES. In your documentation, you cite repairs to windows and doors, roofs, and lighting. How much of the work for which you are requesting funds already has been done, and what was the source of those funds? Provide details for the record as to amounts spent and for what.

[The information follows:]

None of the work for which we are requesting funds has already been accomplished.

PRIORITIES DISCUSSED

Mr. SIKES. Can you give us a priority list for the Air Force program?

General GILBERT. No, sir, Mr. Chairman. We have scrubbed this program so hard until the program before the committee is the Air Force priority list for the total program.

Mr. SIKES. Is all of it needed now?

General GILBERT. Yes, sir, it is, because we are not replacing facilities that we do not need. We have downscoped some facilities to the scope required for the mission today. And as I say, it is just scrubbed down to the bare bones program.

CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

Mr. SIKES. What is your construction program? When will planning be completed—when will the bids be let, when do you anticipate the completion of the program?

General GILBERT. In the regular program, the Navy is in the process now of selecting the A. & E.'s to bring on board. As I understand the Navy's plan now, they are going to bring two A. & E.'s aboard for the Air Force, except for our electrical distribution and generation systems which they are going to combine with a package of their similar work.

They plan that the design will be actively underway in September, and begin to award the packages. They are currently planning to package ours in four bid packages, and start the awards on the first of the year and have them all awarded by June for the family housing program, the Strategic Air Command will be the design agent and they are now in the process of selecting the A. & E.'s. They also are actively writing, right now, the statement of work. We expect to have the design complete and ready to turn over to the Navy for contracting the very first part of the year, sir, no later than the end of January.

Mr. ALLEN. General Gilbert, can you provide for the record your current and projected aircraft loading at Andersen?

General GILBERT. Yes, sir, I can do that.

[The information follows:]

The current aircraft loading at Andersen Air Force Base is 14 B–52's, 6 KC–135's, and 6 WC–130's. There is no significant change expected in this loading projected over the next 4 years.

SUPPORT FACILITIES

Mr. ALLEN. How many men are involved in the bachelor housing to be repaired?

General GILBERT. We have in the dormitories, 1,360 airmen now, against 1,374 spaces.

Mr. ALLEN. Are any of these habitable now?

General GILBERT. Yes, sir, but they are still in a boarded-up condition, because we are not spending money that we would have to turn around and tear out. We are just making do until we get our program going through the MCP.

Mr. ALLEN. Are these open bay?

General GILBERT. Some are, but for the most part they are not. They do have some room configuration, not necessarily two men—some of them are four.

Mr. ALLEN. Is it your intention on those buildings that are open bay to convert them to room configuration in connection with repairs?

General GILBERT. No, sir, we do not have any of that kind of upgrading in the program.

Mr. ALLEN. How much is in this request that would have been included in the regular program over the next 5 years?

General GILBERT. Not a project. The next 5-year program for Andersen—we now have only two projects. Neither one of them are involved with this.

Mr. ALLEN. Those buildings which you have to reconstruct completely, are you doing it on the same site, or are you changing sites?

General GILBERT. Certainly for the most part our estimate in front of the committee is predicated on rebuilding them at the same sites, because of the access to utilities, and therefore reduce costs.

Mr. ALLEN. You mentioned an addition to the commissary warehouse, I believe. What is that?

General GILBERT. Yes, sir. It was existing before, and was blown away. It was an addition to the back of the commissary which housed our reefers. You say that one picture of the roof blown off, as well as the damage to our large refrigerator boxes.

Mr. ALLEN. How does the Air Force intend to provide other facilities which purportedly were damaged? I refer to things like a hobby shop, library, things of that nature.

General GILBERT. We have a hobby shop in this program. The library, as well as the clothing sales store, is housed in the wing headquarters building and they are going to remain there.

Mr. ALLEN. Can you provide for the record the dollar figure of the command submission as opposed to that which has been requested by Air Force?

General GILBERT. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]

The command submission was in the amount of $78,730,000 for work under the purview of this committee.

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
July 1976	FY 19TQ		AF	ANDERSEN AIR FORCE BASE

5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
$ 20,121,000	P.L.	711-111/143/144	8-80-22	GUAM, MARIANA ISLAND

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. PROJECT NUMBER	13. PROJECT TITLE
$ 20,121,000			TYPHOON REPAIR MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	
a. PERMANENT	X
b. SEMIPERMANENT	
c. TEMPORARY	
15. TYPE OF WORK	
a. NEW FACILITY	
b. ADDITION	
c. ALTERATION	
d. CONVERSION	
e. OTHER (Specify)	
16. REPLACEMENT	
17. TYPE OF DESIGN	
a. STANDARD DESIGN	X
b. SPECIAL DESIGN	
c. DRAWING NO.	

18. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY

a. NO. OF BLDGS 962 b. NO. OF STORIES c. LENGTH N/A d. WIDTH N/A

e. DESIGN CAPACITY f. GROSS AREA

g. COOLING CAP. COST ($)

19. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE

Work includes; (a) restoration of 1454 family housing units (Capehart and Appropriated Fund) to include repairing and replacement of roofing walls, doors, windows, cabinets,tile flooring, interior and exterior painting, interior electrical and the provision of storm-proofing the units; (b) repair by replacement the electrical distribution system and placing it underground.

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

20. PRIMARY FACILITY	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST $	COST ($000) $
a. Repair 1454 Units		( )		(15,077)
b. Upgrade Electric Dist		( )		(3,728)
c.		( )		( )
d.		( )		( )
21. SUPPORTING FACILITIES				$
a.				( )
b.				( )
c.				( )
d.				( )
e.				( )
f.				( )
g.				( )
h.				( )
i. Design				(564)
j. SIOH				(752)
22. TOTAL PROJECT COST				$20,121

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA (U/M)		
a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT		
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	( )	
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE		
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY		
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)		
	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION		
g. INCLUDED IN FY PROGRAM		
h. DEFICIENCY (e - e - f - g)		

24. RELATED PROJECTS

25. REQUIREMENT FOR PROJECT

PROJECT: Project provides for restoration of family housing units and related electrical distribution system damaged or destroyed during a typhoon on 21 May 76. The storm consisted of winds exceeding 145 knots with sustained winds in excess of 100 knots for 7 hours. Total rainfall was 22.6 inches.

REQUIREMENTS: To restore all MFH to a livable condition and provide adequate typhoon-proof electric power to the housing areas.

CURRENT SITUATION: High winds and blowing debris, such as trees, metal, car doors, etc., damaged louvers and screens, foam roofs, doors and door frames. Old cracks were opened in the roofs and exterior walls, exterior wall surfaces were scarred and scratched and require repainting/sealing, party walls caved in due to falling and blowing trees. All wooden door frames and other wooden members were loosened or pulled from the facility by high winds. Large amounts of water entered through the louvers causing considerable damage to floor tiles and kitchen cabinets. Floor tiles are curling up and cabinet doors are warped

DD FORM 1 OCT 70 1391 PREVIOUS EDITION IS OBSOLETE.

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA (Continued)	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
			AF	ANDERSEN AIR FORCE BASE

5. PROJECT NUMBER	6. PROJECT TITLE
	TYPHOON REPAIR MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING

Continued from Block 25:

or coming apart. The sliding glass doors are not constructed with tempered glass and many blew apart.

Existing overhead electrical distribution system in the housing area was extensively damaged by high winds which exceeded 145 knots and by flying debris. At least 90% of all lines were broken, cut, or blown completely away. Many of the power line poles were broken or uprooted and strewn across the ground. Insulators were cracked, chipped, or stripped from the cross arms. Pole mounted transformers were destroyed as poles broke, or transformers were loosened from their brackets, and fell to the ground. Salt deposits on insulators are a constant problem and cause maintenance problems not associated with most bases in the CONUS. Replacement with an underground system will preclude such damage from future typhoons.

1. Repair: Accomplish necessary repair work to 1454 military family housing units required as a result of damage caused by typhoon Pamela. Work includes repairing damaged roofs, replacing floor tile, restoring kitchens and bathrooms using modern materials and amenities, replacing exterior doors and frames, repairing cracks in exterior and interior walls, replacing sliding glass doors and frames. In addition, replace louvers and screens with concrete block and windows and provide typhoon panels for future protection of windows.			$15,077,000
		SIOH	603,000
		DESIGN	452,000
			$16,132,000
2. Electrical Distribution System: Replace damaged and destroyed pole hung transformers with pad mounted units. Replace damaged street light poles. Repair by replacement primary and secondary electrical distribution lines. New lines are to be buried cable. Existing ducts will be utilized where available.			$ 3,728,000
		SIOH	149,000
		DESIGN	112,000
			$ 3,989,000
		TOTAL	$20,121,000

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
July 1976	FY 19TQ		AF	Andersen Air Force Base

5. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION	6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	8. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	9. STATE/COUNTRY
$2,260,000	P.L.	P-721	8-80-25	Guam, Mariana Island

10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION	11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER	12. PROJECT NUMBER	13. PROJECT TITLE	NM	CM	RM
$2,260,000			Typhoon Repair, Military Family Housing			

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	
a. PERMANENT	
b. SEMI-PERMANENT	
c. TEMPORARY	

15. TYPE OF WORK	
a. NEW FACILITY	
b. ADDITION	
c. ALTERATION	
d. CONVERSION	
e. OTHER (Specify)	
16. REPLACEMENT	
17. TYPE OF DESIGN	
a. STANDARD DESIGN	
b. SPECIAL DESIGN	
c. DRAWING NO.	

18. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY

a. NO. OF BLDGS	b. NO. OF STORIES	c. LENGTH	d. WIDTH

e. DESIGN CAPACITY	f. GROSS AREA

g. COOLING CAP. COST ($)

19. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE

Replace furnishings damaged by wind and water, $1,342,000; remove damaged furnishings take inventory and repair salvageable items, $918,000.

SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES

20. PRIMARY FACILITY	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST $	COST ($000) $
a. Repair/Replace Furnishings		( )		(2,260.)
b.		( )		( )
c.		( )		( )
d.		( )		( )
21. SUPPORTING FACILITIES				$
a.				( )
b.				( )
c.				( )
d.				( )
e.				( )
f.				( )
g.				( )
h.				( )
i.				( )
j.				( )
22. TOTAL PROJECT COST				$ 2,260.

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

23. QUANTITATIVE DATA (U/M)		
a. TOTAL REQUIREMENT		
b. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	( )	
c. EXISTING ADEQUATE		
d. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY		
e. ADEQUATE ASSETS (c + d)		
	AUTHORIZED	FUNDED
f. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION		
g. INCLUDED IN FY PROGRAM		
h. DEFICIENCY (a - e - f - g)		

24. RELATED PROJECTS

25. REQUIREMENT FOR PROJECT

Project: Repair and replace furnishings that were damaged or destroyed during a typhoon on 21 May 1976. The storm consisted of winds exceeding 145 knots, with sustained winds in excess of 110 knots for seven hours. Total rainfall was 22.6 inches.

Requirements: Replace furnishings, $1,342,000; fund overhires to remove damaged furnishings, take inventory and repair salvageable items.

Current Situation: Furniture and furnishings were damaged or destroyed by wind and water that, at times, flowed freely through the units.

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Air Force Family Housing

Mr. Sikes. Turning to family housing, the committee understands the damage to Air Force family housing units was caused by factors different from damage to Navy units. What caused most of your housing damage?

[The information follows:]

Air Force housing was damaged during 7 hours of sustained 100-knot winds, with gusts exceeding 145 knots. Over 22 inches of rain fell in this 7 hour period. Damage was caused by winds, wind-driven rain, flooding, flying debris, and falling trees.

Mr. Sikes. How are people now being housed? Are the units habitable? Are you replacing furnishings? Provide details for the record.

[The information follows:]

With considerable inconvenience, 1,449 of our 1,454 units are habitable and occupied. We have no families in temporary housing on the base. Our request includes $2,260,000 for repair and replacement of furnishings. The only replacements issued to date have been mattresses to replace those unusable because of water damage.

Mr. Sikes. How much of the family housing work already has been done, and how was it funded? Provide details for the record on the amount spent and for what.

[The information follows:]

We have cleaned and repaired the units and made them habitable. Family housing operations and maintenance funds available at the base were used for this work. We expended $150,700 for civilian labor, $44,400 for supplies such as plywood, screening, and power poles, $2,200 for vehicle support, and $17,900 as the housing share for power generating plant repair.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FUNDS

Mr. Sikes. How has this situation affected your O. & M. funds? Do you have a problem now doing the work that has been scheduled under O. & M.?

General Gilbert. I brought Mr. Henshaw along, who is our O. & M. man in Budget. Mr. Henshaw, could you address that?

Mr. Henshaw. Yes, sir. We have an overall shortage of O. & M. funds. It is very severe in both fiscal year 1976 and TQ. And right now, it is my estimate we are about $534 million short, because of nonprogrammatic congressional reductions and because of inflation in fiscal year 1976; and about $159 million short in fiscal year TQ. We have had to take extraordinary measures, and these include deferrals, postponements.

As an example, our depot overhaul of exchangeables has a substantial increase in backlog. We have gone from $84 million a few years ago, to right now we have over $600 million worth of equipment lying idle because it is in a backlog status.

So the $13,290,000 is urgently required. Without it we will have to go into further deferrals and so forth. And we see that this is going to have further impact on the readiness of the overall force. In this case we are talking about the entire Air Force.

ACCURACY OF COST ESTIMATES

Mr. Sikes. Do you feel that your cost estimates are accurate and within the range of the bids that you will receive on the projects?

General GILBERT. Yes; we do. And I say that because they are the product of an extensive onsite survey of the damage by a professional team. It is not off the top of somebody's head.

Mr. SIKES. What is the area cost factor?

General GILBERT. It is normally 1.5. We are programing this under 1.8.

Mr. SIKES. Why the difference?

General GILBERT. We feel that with the shortage of materials that exist on the island, plus the extensive work that will be going on throughout the island, there will be some inflation over and above that normally anticipated.

FACILITIES COMPARED

Mr. SIKES. Provide for the record a listing of those facilities included in this request which will be larger in square footage than the facility which was damaged.

[The information follows:]

None of the facilities included in the Air Force program will be larger in square footage than the facility which was damaged. In the case of the commissary, the floor slab and roof existed where the reefer boxes were placed. This program would replace the damaged roof and close in the sides to provide protection to the reefers.

Mr. SIKES. Provide a listing showing the total square footage, where applicable, and the original cost of those facilities together with the cost of your proposed project, the percentage of each facility covered by your request, and when each facility was built.

[The information follows:]

Item	Total SF	Proj SF	Percent	Original cost [1] (thousands)	Project cost (thousands)	Percent
Restore POL				$8,476	$3,072	36
Comm and afld ltg				3,414	64	2
Remote comm nav				940	267	28
Ops and tng	187,083	41,094	22	4,782	439	9
Maint facs	411,694	311,343	32	7,104	1,973	28
Satellite track				2,440	300	12
Dispensary	16,498	16,498		791	120	15
Admin facs	63,645	48,305	76	1,210	1,378	[2] 114
Wg hq	124,693	124,693		5,713	3,170	55
Bach hsg and din	643,905	596,245	89	10,686	6,876	64
Commu indoor	256,412	195,256	76	7,868	3,332	42
Commu outdoor				1,084	188	18
Elec gen and dist				7,313	2,485	34
Water sup and dist				554	591	107
Fence	106,485	24,668	23	542	395	73

[1] All total dollars based on original cost 48–73.
[2] Project provides for complete replacement of 30,000 SF at a cost of $1,300,000.

Mr. McKay?

Mr. MCKAY. No questions.

Mr. SIKES, Mr. McEwen?

Mr. MCEWEN. I defer to Mr. Allen.

LACK OF UNIFORMITY IN APPROACH

Mr. ALLEN. General, from testimony by the Navy this morning, they say they intend to go in and air-condition and make some other changes

with regard to stormproofing, or storm resistance of some of their projects. The Air Force does not seem to be going into that. Has there been any kind of criteria laid down to the Air Force or the services with regard to proceeding along the same lines on these things? The Navy seems to be providing storm protection in one way. The Air Force seems to be providing it in another way. And perhaps not as well.

General GILBERT. There have been no guidelines laid down as to how we program our damage repair requirements. The Air Force would be glad to air-condition our 1,454 homes. But we could not represent to this committee that it was attributable to storm damage. It would be upgrading. And we elected in the Air Force not to bring to this committee any upgrading projects as a result of this damage. We do have it programed for the out years. And it is needed very much.

But in all honesty, we could not say that it would be other than upgrading of facilities in connection with the stormproofing.

Mr. SIKES. Further questions?

Mr. MCEWEN. The dormitories, those that are open bay will remain open bay, is that correct?

General GILBERT. Yes, sir. As a matter of fact, to be very honest with you, the Command submission had some upgrading work in the way of bathrooms as well as partitions. And we scrubbed it out at the Air Staff, because again it was upgrading and not attributable to storm damage.

Mr. MCEWEN. Mr. Chairman, my recollection from this morning's testimony is that the Navy is upgrading—for instance, open bay type dormitory, to individual units.

There seems to be quite a difference here in the way the Navy and the Air Force have approached what their scope of work is to be.

Mr. SIKES. Was there no coordination between the Air Force and the Navy on what is justifiable?

General GILBERT. To answer you question, I could not say there was any formal coordination. We were in meetings together, and each one of us knew what the other was programing. But no specific coordination.

Mr. SIKES. Each of you had your own set of ground rules.

General GILBERT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Generally similar.

General GILBERT. Yes, sir. And ours was to restore—and as we restored, stormproof, but not upgrade. That was the guidelines that we in the Air Force followed in the program.

Mr. SIKES. As I recall it, Navy wanted air-conditioning in order to avoid louvering, and the problem that you now have with that type of construction.

General GILBERT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. That situation doesn't disturb the Air Force?

General GILBERT. As I said earlier, we feel that we can provide reasonable ventilation with windows. We would much prefer to have the air-conditioning.

Mr. SIKES. What would be the additional cost of air-conditioning—not family housing, but facilities.

General GILBERT. All the others that people occupy are air-conditioned—except the Wing Headquarters, which we are proposing to air-condition.

Mr. SIKES. There isn't the difference that first appeared from the previous discussion. The Navy is not air-conditioning family housing. Neither are you.

General GILBERT. I didn't think so. I thought the Navy now had about a thousand units that were air-conditioned. But there was no new air-conditioning in their program.

Mr. MCEWEN. Of course, here the Air Force is going underground on their electric system. The Navy is still going to have a great deal overhead with concrete poles.

Mr. SIKES. That is correct.

You do not have a water table problem similar to the Navy's in going underground.

General GILBERT. No, sir, as evidenced by the fact we did not have to do anything to the existing underground system.

Mr. SIKES. All right.

Are there further questions?

If not, thank you very much, gentlemen. This has been an interesting discussion and very useful to the committee. We understand your problem, and we will deal with it as quickly as we can.

General GILBERT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is a pleasure.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1976.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FUNDS FOR REPAIR AND REPLACEMENT OF TYPHOON DAMAGED FACILITIES ON GUAM

WITNESSES

JOHN R. QUETSCH, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (PROGRAM/BUDGET), OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (COMPTROLLER)
FRANK L. McLAUGHLIN, DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR OPERATIONS, OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (PROGRAM/BUDGET), OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (COMPTROLLER)
REAR ADM. E. P. TRAVERS, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF BUDGET AND REPORTS, NAVY
MAJ. GEN. CHARLES C. BLANTON, DIRECTOR OF BUDGET, AIR FORCE

INTRODUCTION

Mr. SIKES. The committee will come to order.

This afternoon the committee will give consideration to the transition quarter supplemental budget request of $44,136,000 for "Operation and Maintenance" funds which are being requested to repair damage caused by Typhoon Pamela which struck the Island of Guam on May 21, 1976. Of the total amount requested, $30,846,000 is for the Navy and $13,290,000 is for the Air Force.

For the transition quarter the Congress has already appropriated $2,207,557,000 of operation and maintenance funds for the Navy and $1,957,295,000 for the Air Force.

In addition, at the end of fiscal year 1976 the Navy had unobligated funds of $60.2 million which were carried forward into the transition quarter. The Air Force had $116 million of unobligated funds which were also carried forward into the transition quarter. Considering the amounts carried forward, the Navy has funds available of $2,267,757,000 and the Air Force $2,073,295,000.

We will insert the justification material at this point in the record.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

FY 19TQ SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION REQUEST

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OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For "Operation and Maintenance, Navy" for the period July 1, 1976 through September 30, 1976, $30,846,000.

PROGRAM AND FINANCING (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

IDENTIFICATION CODE 07-10-1804-0-1-051	FY 19TQ PRESENTLY AVAILABLE	FY 19TQ REVISED ESTIMATE	FY 19TQ PROPOSED SUPPL
PROGRAM BY ACTIVITIES:			
DIRECT PROGRAM:			
1. STRATEGIC FORCES	189,831	189,831	0
2. GENERAL PURPOSE FORCES	1,002,480	1,010,405	7,925
3. INTELLIGENCE AND COMMUNICATIONS	106,055	109,265	3,210
7. CENTRAL SUPPLY AND MAINTENANCE	639,290	657,695	18,405
8. TRAINING, MEDICAL, AND OTHER GENERAL PERSONNEL ACTIVITIES	206,344	207,650	1,306
9. ADMINISTRATION AND ASSOCIATED ACTIVITIES	63,393	63,393	0
10. SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS	164	164	0
TOTAL DIRECT PROGRAM	2,207,557	2,238,403	30,846
REIMBURSABLE (TOTAL)	473,900	473,900	-
SUBTOTAL	2,681,457	2,712,303	30,846
INTERACTIVITY OBLIGATIONS	-245,000	-245,000	-
10 TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	2,436,457	2,467,303	30,846
FINANCING:			
RECEIPTS AND REIMBURSEMENTS FROM:			
11 FEDERAL FUNDS	-215,900	-215,900	-
13 TRUST FUNDS	-5,000	-5,000	-
14 NON-FEDERAL SOURCES	-8,000	-8,000	-
25 UNOBLIGATED BALANCE LAPSING, BUD PLAN			
BUDGET AUTHORITY	2,207,557	2,238,403	30,846
BUDGET AUTHORITY:			
40 APPROPRIATION	2,207,557	2,238,403	30,846
43 APPROPRIATION (ADJUSTED)	2,207,557	2,238,403	30,846
RELATION OF OBLIGATIONS TO OUTLAYS:			
71 OBLIGATIONS INCURRED, NET	2,207,557	2,238,403	30,846
OBLIGATED BALANCE, START OF PERIOD			
72.40 APPROPRIATION	1,931,913	1,931,913	-
72.49 CONTRACT AUTHORITY			
OBLIGATED BALANCE, END OF PERIOD			
74.40 APPROPRIATION	-1,720,470	-1,731,266	-10,796
74.49 CONTRACT AUTHORITY			
77 ADJUSTMENTS IN EXPIRED ACCOUNTS			
90 OUTLAYS	2,419,000	2,439,050	20,050

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

IDENTIFICATION CODE 07-17-1804-0-1-051		FY 19TQ PRESENTLY AVAILABLE	FY 19TQ REVISED ESTIMATE	FY 19TQ PROPOSED SUPPL
	PERSONNEL COMPENSATION:			
11.1	PERMANENT POSITIONS	392,998	392,998	-
11.3	POSITIONS OTHER THAN PERMANENT	8,544	8,544	-
11.5	OTHER PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	15,730	15,730	-
	TOTAL PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	417,272	417,272	-
	DIRECT OBLIGATIONS:			
	PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	338,415	338,472	57
12.1	PERSONNEL BENEFITS: CIVILIAN	34,585	34,585	-
13.0	BENEFITS FOR FORMER PERSONNEL	163	163	-
21.0	TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONS	24,600	24,629	29
22.0	TRANSPORTATION OF THINGS	56,200	64,200	8,000
23.0	RENT, COMMUNICATIONS, AND UTILITIES	99,300	99,300	-
24.0	PRINTING AND REPRODUCTION	9,300	9,300	-
25.0	OTHER SERVICES	1,280,094	1,302,471	22,377
26.0	SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	360,000	360,383	383
31.0	EQUIPMENT	4,900	4,900	-
	TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	2,207,557	2,238,403	30,846
	REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS:			
	PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	78,857	78,857	-
12.1	PERSONNEL BENEFITS: CIVILIAN	8,078	8,078	-
13.0	BENEFITS FOR FORMER PERSONNEL			
21.0	TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONS	8,000	8,000	-
22.0	TRANSPORTATION OF THINGS	2,200	2,200	-
23.0	RENT, COMMUNICATIONS, AND UTILITIES	12,000	12,000	-
24.0	PRINTING AND REPRODUCTION	3,000	3,000	-
25.0	OTHER SERVICES	279,765	279,765	-
26.0	SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	78,000	78,000	-
31.0	EQUIPMENT	4,000	4,000	-
	TOTAL REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	473,900	473,900	-
	SUBTOTAL	2,681,457	2,712,303	30,846
96.0	INTERACTIVITY OBLIGATIONS	-245,000	-245,000	-
99.0	TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	2,436,457	2,467,303	30,846

Introduction

On 21 May 1976, Typhoon Pamela struck the Island of Guam with sustained winds to 140 knots and gusts to 170 knots causing extensive, severe wind and water damage to facilities. Funds in the amount of $30,846 thousand are requested in this appropriation to repair and restore these facilities to an adequate operating condition. Justification by Budget Activity is provided for this request.

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 19TQ Presently Available	$1,002,480
FY 19TQ Revised Estimate	$1,010,405
FY 19TQ Proposed Supplemental	$ 7,925

Budget Activity 2: General Purpose Forces

Justification of supplemental requirements

Funds are required in the amount of $7,925 thousand in this Budget Activity to repair damages sustained to real property facilities at Naval Station Guam, Naval Air Station Agana, Naval Ship Repair Facility Guam, Naval Supply Depot Guam, and the Naval Military Assistance Group Guam. Typhoon damage impacted on the water, electric, and telephone systems; perimeter fencing at several installations, wharves and fendering systems; and wind and water damage to numerous buildings and grounds. In addition, thirteen (13) Navy service craft were sunk or damaged and require salvage, repair, or scrapping. Significant projects include repair to perimeter fence and VQ-1 hangar at NAS Agana; repairs to wharf, fendering systems, waterfront and causeway at SRF Guam; repairs to ammunition wharf, roads and guard rails, repairs to communications cable at NAVMAG Guam; and major repair and restoration projects to warehouses, enlisted barracks, and various other buildings and facilities at these activities.

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 19TQ Presently Available	$106,055
FY 19TQ Revised Estimate	$109,265
FY 19TQ Proposed Supplemental	$ 3,210

Budget Activity 3: Intelligence and Communications

Justification of supplemental requirements

Funds are required in the amount of $3,210 thousand in this Budget Activity to repair extensive typhoon damage to the facilities at the Naval Communications Area Master Station, WESTPAC, which crippled communications operations in the Western Pacific. Restoration of station facilities to an adequate, serviceable condition is required. Significant projects include the repair of roofs, broken windows and doors in order to regain water tight integrities of the buildings, and to replace floor and ceiling tile that has been buckled and ruined by flooding waters and severe winds.

Major exterior mounted air conditioning equipment must be replaced or repaired as a result of damage from wind blown debris. These units, along with other critical equipment items such as antennas and power lines, have received a minimum of temporary repairs necessary to permit resumption of a limited communications operations capability. However, permanent repairs are required for these equipments and facilities in order to restore and to permit the continuation of WESTPAC communications operations at full capacity in the future. Bachelor Enlisted Quarters (BEQ) also located at the Communications Station sustained considerable interior damage that will require repair and renovation to restore them to liveable conditions.

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 19TQ Presently Available	$639,290
FY 19TQ Revised Estimate	$657,695
FY 19TQ Proposed Supplemental	$ 18,405

Budget Activity 7: Central Supply and Maintenance

Justification of supplemental requirements

Funds are required in the amount of $18,405 thousand in this Budget Activity for repair of severe typhoon damage to Navy installations and facilities as indicated in the following budget programs.

Sea Systems Technical Support. $243 thousand are requested in this program to refloat four (4) active fleet craft (YON-275, YC-1435, YIM-419 and YD-174), and to repair other fleet craft (AFDL-7, YX-1458, and YFNB-37). In addition, funds are requested for inactive service craft, stored at Guam, to refloat the YRDH-2, and to repair other craft for broken cleats, chocks, hand rails, torn decking, and missing brows.

Facilities Technical Support. $10,052 thousand are requested in this program for the initial outfitting collateral equipment requirements associated with the Military Construction supplemental package, plus repair costs of the Public Works Center Guam and the Officer in Charge of Construction Guam. The PWC Guam requirement is to cover preliminary storm damage prevention measures and subsequent inspections, and restoration/repair of electrical and water systems, fleet moorings, and industrial plant equipment. The OICC Guam requirement is to cover extraordinary survey team expenses and repair of typhoon damage to the OICC Guam office spaces. A breakdown of these costs are as follows:

Collateral Equipment	$ 1,785 thousand
OICC, Pacific Division	100 thousand
PWC Guam Immediate Recovery Measures	796 thousand
PWC Guam Plant Account Restoration/Repair	7,371 thousand
Total	$10,052 thousand

Supply Support. $8,110 thousand are requested in this program to cover extraordinary supply system material support, travel costs of household goods claims examiners, and overtime costs of employees at the Commissary Store Guam, for typhoon damage clean-up required. In addition, funds are requested to cover the shipment of material to Guam under the Second Destination Transportation Program as requested by Navy activities. A breakdown of these costs is as follows:

Supply Support/Commissary Stores	$ 81 thousand
Household Goods Claims Examiners	$ 29 thousand
Second Destination Transportation	$8,000 thousand
Total	$8,110 thousand

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 19TQ Presently Available	$206,344
FY 19TQ Revised Estimate	$207,650
FY 19TQ Proposed Supplemental	$ 1,306

Budget Activity 8: Training, Medical and Other General Personnel Activities

Justification of supplemental requirements

Medical Support - Care in Defense Facilities. Funds are requested for recovery costs and structural repairs for the Naval Regional Medical Center (NRMC), Guam. Recovery costs of $106 thousand are required for emergency public works services and replacement of medical consumable items water damaged beyond use. Structural repairs of $1,200 thousand are required for replacement of windows and window frames blown out by typhoon, restoration of fire alarm systems and replacement because of wind/water damage to roofs, exteriors and interiors of various structures at NRMC, Guam. Also included is replacement of small structures such as compressed gas storage building which were damaged beyond repair.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For "Operation and Maintenance, Air Force" for the period July 1, 1976 through September 30, 1976 $13,290,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

PROGRAM AND FINANCING (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	IDENTIFICATION CODE 07-10-3400-0-1-051	FY 19TQ PRESENTLY AVAILABLE	FY 19TQ REVISED ESTIMATE	FY 19TQ PROPOSED SUPPL
	PROGRAM BY ACTIVITIES:			
	DIRECT PROGRAM:			
	1. STRATEGIC FORCES	396,692	404,892	8,200
	2. GENERAL PURPOSE FORCES	338,391	338,445	54
	3. INTELLIGENCE AND COMMUNICATIONS	151,818	155,733	3,915
	4. AIRLIFT AND SEALIFT	122,833	122,833	
	7. CENTRAL SUPPLY AND MAINTENANCE	643,428	644,526	1,098
	8. TRAINING, MEDICAL, AND OTHER GENERAL PERSONNEL ACTIVITIES	233,774	233,797	23
	9. ADMINISTRATION AND ASSOCIATED ACTIVITIES	70,177	70,177	
	10. SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS	182	182	
	TOTAL DIRECT PROGRAM	1,957,295	1,970,585	13,290
	REIMBURSABLE (TOTAL)	198,000	198,000	
10	TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	2,155,295	2,168,585	13,290
	FINANCING:			
	RECEIPTS AND REIMBURSEMENTS FROM:			
11	FEDERAL FUNDS	-146,056	-146,056	
13	TRUST FUNDS	-36,604	-36,604	
14	NON-FEDERAL SOURCES	-9,040	-9,040	
15	OFF-BUDGET FEDERAL AGENCIES			
21	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE AVAILABLE, START OF PERIOD	-6,300	-6,300	
22	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER ACCOUNTS			
24	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE AVAILABLE, END OF PERIOD			
25	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE LAPSING, BUD PLAN			
	BUDGET AUTHORITY	1,957,295	1,970,585	13,290
	BUDGET AUTHORITY:			
40	APPROPRIATION	1,957,295	1,970,585	13,290
	RELATION OF OBLIGATIONS TO OUTLAYS:			
71	OBLIGATIONS INCURRED, NET	1,963,595	1,976,885	13,290
	OBLIGATED BALANCE, START OF PERIOD			
72.40	APPROPRIATION	1,023,955	1,023,955	
72.49	CONTRACT AUTHORITY			
	OBLIGATED BALANCE, END OF PERIOD			
74.40	APPROPRIATION	-1,035,550	-1,039,540	-3,990
74.49	CONTRACT AUTHORITY			
77	ADJUSTMENTS IN EXPIRED ACCOUNTS			
90	OUTLAYS	1,952,000	1,961,300	9,300

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

IDENTIFICATION CODE 57-19-3400-0-1-051		FY 19TQ PRESENTLY AVAILABLE	FY 19TQ REVISED ESTIMATE	FY 19TQ PROPOSED SUPPL
	PERSONNEL COMPENSATION:			
11.1	PERMANENT POSITIONS	502,725	502,725	
11.3	POSITIONS OTHER THAN PERMANENT			
11.5	OTHER PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	16,886	17,577	691
	TOTAL PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	519,611	520,302	691
	DIRECT OBLIGATIONS:			
	PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	488,098	488,789	691
12.1	PERSONNEL BENEFITS: CIVILIAN	49,946	49,946	
13.1	BENEFITS FOR FORMER PERSONNEL	1,425	1,425	
21.0	TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONS	46,423	46,535	112
22.0	TRANSPORTATION OF THINGS	91,128	94,796	3,668
23.0	RENT, COMMUNICATIONS, AND UTILITIES	123,964	124,199	235
24.0	PRINTING AND REPRODUCTION	12,728	12,728	
25.0	OTHER SERVICES	637,178	641,713	4,535
26.0	SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	482,841	485,393	2,552
31.0	EQUIPMENT	17,771	19,268	1,497
41.0	GRANTS, SUBSIDIES, AND CONTRIBUTIONS	72	72	
42.0	INSURANCE CLAIMS AND INDEMNITIES	5,721	5,721	
	TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	1,957,295	1,970,585	13,290
	REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS:			
	PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	31,513	31,513	
12.1	PERSONNEL BENEFITS: CIVILIAN	3,089	3,089	
21.0	TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONS	3,103	3,103	
22.0	TRANSPORTATION OF THINGS	7,618	7,618	
23.0	RENT, COMMUNICATIONS, AND UTILITIES	9,605	9,605	
24.0	PRINTING AND REPRODUCTION	423	423	
25.0	OTHER SERVICES	115,861	115,861	
26.0	SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	25,940	25,940	
31.0	EQUIPMENT	848	848	
	TOTAL REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	198,000	198,000	
99.0	TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	2,155,295	2,168,585	13,290

DEPARTMENT OF AIR FORCE
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 19TQ Presently Available	$396,692
FY 19TQ Revised Estimate	$404,892
FY 19TQ Proposed Supplemental	$ 8,200

Budget Activity: Strategic Forces

Justification of supplemental requirements.

For increased costs resulting from Typhoon Pamela which struck Guam on May 21, 1976.

a.) Recovery Operations. $3,389 thousand is requested for special assignment airlift, port handling augmentation, emergency overhire and overtime requirements, rental of construction equipment for initial recovery operations, and for travel of assistance teams from other bases.

b.) Repair, Replacement, and Rehabilitation. $4,811 thousand is requested for supplies required for in-house repair, replacement of dormitory furnishings and other equipment destroyed, and for contractual repair of facilities and equipment.

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 19TQ Presently Available	$338,391
FY 19TQ Revised Estimate	$338,445
FY 19TQ Proposed Supplemental	$ 54

Budget Activity: General Purpose Forces

Justification of supplemental requirements.

For increased cost resulting from Typhoon Pamela which struck Guam on May 21, 1976.

a.) Manning Assistance. $54 thousand is requested for the deployment of Air Force personnel to Guam on a temporary basis to assist in recovery from the storm damage.

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 19TQ Presently Available	$151,818
FY 19TQ Revised Estimate	$155,733
FY 19TQ Proposed Supplemental	$ 3,915

Budget Activity: Intelligence & Communications

Justification of supplemental requirements.

For increased cost resulting from Typhoon Pamela which struck Guam on May 21, 1976.

a.) Satellite Tracking Station. $3,915 thousand is requested to restore the operational capability of a satellite telemetry, tracking and commanding facility which suffered severe damage. The facility is an integral part of the world wide system which supports satellite programs for the Department of Defense, NASA, the United Kingdom and NATO.

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 19TQ Presently Available	$643,428
FY 19TQ Revised Estimate	$644,526
FY 19TQ Proposed Supplemental	$ 1,098

Budget Activity: Central Supply and Maintenance

Justification of supplemental requirements.

For increased cost resulting from Typhoon Pamela which struck Guam on May 21, 1976.

a.) Second Destination Transportation. $1,098 thousand is requested for transportation of supplies and equipment urgently needed for relief work and for replacement of lost or damaged items. In view of the urgency, the shipments were delivered by Military Airlift Command aircraft.

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 19TQ Presently Available	$233,774
FY 19TQ Revised Estimate	$233,797
FY 19TQ Proposed Supplemental	$ 23

Budget Activity: Training, Medical & Other General Personnel Activities

Justification of supplemental requirements.

For increased cost resulting from Typhoon Pamela which struck Guam on May 21, 1976.

a.) Andersen Air Base Clinic. $23 thousand is requested for the repair of clinic facilities and equipment and the replacement of medical supplies.

GENERAL STATEMENT

We have with us to present this request the Hon. John R. Quetsch, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Program/Budget. He is accompanied by Admiral Traverse, Deputy Director of Budget and Reports of the Navy, and General Blanton, Director of the Air Force Budget.

All of you gentlemen have been here before in support of various defense requests. We welcome you again. We are always interested in your testimony.

All of you have prepared statements which we will now hear.

OVERALL STATEMENT

Mr. Quetsch, would you proceed?

Mr. QUETSCH. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman.

I understand that you have had some background on this in connection with the military construction request. Would you prefer that I just insert the statement in the record and we could go to any questions you have.

Mr. SIKES. I think in view of the fact that other members of this subcommittee have not heard the testimony that I have heard, it would be well for you to give your statement.

Mr. QUETSCH. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am appearing before your committee today to request a transition quarter supplemental appropriation for repair of damage to facilities on the Island of Guam caused by Typhoon Pamela. The additional funds requested in the "Operation and maintenance" appropriations total $44.1 million, $30.8 million for the "Operation and maintenance, Navy," and $13.3 million for the "Operation and maintenance, Air Force" account. This is a part of a total supplemental request of $189 million. The amount of $104.5 million has been requested for military construction and $40.4 million for family housing. I understand that these are being considered by other subcommittees and will be a part of this same appropriation bill.

As you know, on May 21, 1976, Typhoon Pamela struck the Island of Guam. She carried winds of 140 knots and gusts to 170, causing severe and extensive wind and water damage to facilities. Winds greater than 100 knots lasted 7 hours and rainfall was 22.6 inches. Damage was substained by facilities at the Naval Station, Naval Air Station Agana, Naval Ship Repair Facility, Naval Supply Depot, the Naval Magazine, the Naval Communications Area Master Station, WESTPAC, the Naval Regional Medical Center, the Air Force Satellite Tracking Station, and at Anderson Air Force Base.

Damage and destruction resulted from a number of causes. The direct force of the wind toppled antennas, tore off roofs, blew in windows and wall panels and blew away furnishings, supplies, and equipment. Flying debris severed power and communication lines and did other extensive damage. Wind-driven rain soaked or washed away furnishings, supplies and equipment, and flooded buildings. Major secondary damage resulted from the extended loss of electric power. In addition, 13 Navy service craft were sunk or damaged and required salvage, repair, or scrapping.

In general then, our request is for additional funds to be provided for recovery operations, such as special assignment airlift, and other second destination transportation charges, port handling augmentation, emergency overhire and overtime payments, the rental of construction equipment for initial recovery operations and for travel of assistance teams from other bases and secondly for the repair, replacement, and rehabilitation of buildings, fencing, hangars, wharfs, waterfront, and causeway facilities, bachelor enlisted quarters, communications cables and antennas, furniture, equipment, et cetera. As that indicates, virtually every military facility suffered some damage.

Since our initial submission of this request we have continued to refine our estimates. We now find that the Navy is able to reduce its second destination transportation requirements by $3.5 million.

Admiral Travers can address that in more detail.

Since we have prepared this statement, the savings have gone up. In addition, because project design has not been completed on some of the facility projects, the Navy will be unable to make contract award for the total amount being requested in the transition period. We are requesting the funds, however, because of the Navy's need to finance urgent projects which were deferred in order to accomplish necessary recovery measures at Guam immediately after the storm struck.

In summary, appropriation of $40.6 million is urgently requested. Both the Navy and the Air Force have had to severely surpress approved operations during fiscal year 1976 and fiscal year 197T, primarily due to inflation, which continues to significantly impact O. & M. Program reductions, deferrals and postponements are already reducing force readiness and maintenance of facilities. The supplemental is required to prevent further reductions.

This completes my summary statement on this subject. Admiral Travers of the Navy and General Blanton of the Air Force have detailed statements to present to the committee. We will then attempt to answer any questions which the chairman or members of the committee may have.

Mr. SIKES. Thank you very much, Mr. Secretary.

NAVY STATEMENT

Admiral Travers, would you proceed?

Admiral TRAVERS. Very well.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate the opportunity to present the Department of the Navy's proposed supplemental request for the appropriations, operation and maintenance, Navy to cover restoration of facilities on Guam damaged by typhoon Pamela.

On May 21, 1976, tvphoon Pamela struck the island of Guam with sustained winds to 140 knots and gusts to 170 knots causing extensive, severe wind and water damage to facilities. Funds in the amount of $27,346 thousand are required in the O. & M, N. appropriation to repair and restore these facilities to an adequate operating condition as follows:

A. Funds are required in the amount of $7,925,000 in budget activity 2 (general purpose forces) to repair damages sustained to real prop-

erty facilities at Naval Station Guam, Naval Air Station, Agana, Naval Ship Repair Facility, Guam, Naval Supply Depot, Guam, and the Naval Magazine, Guam.

B. Funds are required in the amount of $3,210,000 in budget activity 3 (intelligence and communications) to repair extensive typhoon damage to the facilities at the Naval Communications Area Master Station, WESTPAC, which crippled communications operations in the western Pacific. Restoration of station facilities to an adequate, serviceable condition is required.

C. Funds are required in the amount of $14,905,000 in budget activity 7 (central supply and maintenance) for repair of severe typhoon damage to Navy installations and facilities as indicated in the following budget programs:

(1) SEA SYSTEMS TECHNICAL SUPPORT

$243,000 are required in this program to refloat four active fleet craft and to repair other fleet craft.

(2) FACILITIES TECHNICAL SUPPORT

$10,052,000 are required in this program for the initial outfitting of collateral equipment requirements associated with the military construction supplemental package, plus repair costs of the public works center, Guam and the officer in charge of construction, Guam.

(3) SUPPLY SUPPORT

$4,610,000 are required in this program to cover extraordinary supply system material support, travel costs of household goods claims examiners, and overtime costs of employees at the commissary store, Guam, for typhoon damage cleanup required. In addition, funds are required to cover shipment of material to Guam under the second destination transportation program as required by Navy activities. Our original estimate has been reduced in this area and I will address it later.

D. $1,306,000 are required in budget activity 8 (training, medical and other general personnel activities) for recovery costs and structural repairs for the Navy Regional Medical Center (MRMC), Guam. Recovery costs are required for emergency public works services and replacement of medical consumable items water damaged beyond use and structural repair.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to supplement this, as Mr. Quetsch indicated, by additional information.

First, the dollar estimate budgeted for transportation was overstated. Our estimate of funds required for transportation is now $3 million. This significant reduction is due to the unexpected availability of material in the civilian market on Guam, principally telephone poles, the fact that material support came from Subic and other nearby Far East naval stations rather than the United States, that much of the material moved in U.S. Navy ships which proceeded to Guam to assist in recovery operations, and lastly, some of the mate-

rial moved in military sealift ships which were already leased to the U.S. Navy.

Mr. SIKES. Admiral, has this information where applicable been transmitted to the Subcommittee on Military Construction?

Admiral TRAVERS. No, sir, it has not.

Mr. SIKES. Does it affect that request?

Admiral TRAVERS. No, sir. This is relative to transportation costs for operation and maintenance programs and not military construction.

Mr. SIKES. Very well.

Admiral TRAVERS. The second reason that the Navy funds requested in this supplemental should be adjusted downward is that it is too late in the fiscal period to utilize all of the funds requested in the supplemental in an efficient and effective manner prior to September 30; as the operation and maintenance funds requested in this supplemental expire for obligation on September 30.

Except for transportation, the requirements for the reconstitution of the naval installations on Guam remain as depicted in my statement and as supported in our justification book.

Now, however, due to the impending end of the period of availability for obligation of these requested funds, two additional adjustments should be made. Under budget activity 3, $1.238 million should be deleted; under budget activity 7, central supply and maintenance, $1.785 million should be deleted.

Mr. Chairman, that completes my statement.

AIR FORCE STATEMENT

Mr. SIKES. Very well, Admiral. Thank you very much.

General Blanton, do you wish to proceed?

General BLANTON. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate the opportunity to present the Department of the Air Force's fiscal year transition quarter supplemental budget request of $13.3 million for the operation and maintenance, Air Force (O. & M.) appropriation. The funds are requested for emergency recovery actions and for the replacement, repair, and restoration of facilities, equipment, and supplies destroyed or damaged by Typhoon Pamela.

The full force of Typhoon Pamela struck Guam on May 21, 1976, causing millions of dollars in damage to facilities, equipment and personal property, both military and civilian. The storm had maximum winds exceeding 145 knots, with sustained winds greater than 100 knots for 7 hours, and rainfall of 22.6 inches.

Damage and destruction resulted from a number of causes. One was the direct force of the wind which toppled antennas, snapped utility poles, overturned vehicles, tore roof and wall panels from prefabricated metal buildings, forced the failure of structural members, sheared roof ventilators, buckled metal rollup doors, blew in windows and wooden wall panels, and blew away furnishings, supplies, and equipment. Another was the effect of flying debris which severed power and communication lines, lodged against poles and fences causing a sail effect which buckled them, ripped and gouged roofs, broke

windows and chipped and gouged and collapsed building walls and doors. The tremendous amount of wind-driven rain then soaked or washed away furnishings, supplies, equipment, and personal property, flooded buildings, and shorted-out transformers, switches and motors. Major secondary damage resulted from the extended loss of electric power—frozen food spoiled, water could not be pumped from wells to reservoir, and sewage lift station pumps were inoperable.

A summary of the supplemental request by major force program is as follows:

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY BUDGET PROGRAM

[In thousands of dollars]

Title	Presently available	Revised estimate	Proposed supplemental
Direct program:			
Strategic force	396, 692	404, 892	8, 200
General purpose forces	338, 391	338, 445	54
Intelligence and communications	151, 818	155, 733	3, 915
Airlift and sealift	122, 833	122, 833	----------
Central supply and maintenance	643, 428	644, 526	1, 098
Training, medical, and other general personnel activities	233, 774	233, 797	23
Training and other general personnel activities	(168, 432)	(168, 432)	----------
Medical	(65, 342)	(65, 365)	(23)
Administration and associated activities	70, 177	70, 177	----------
Support of other nations	182	182	----------
Total	1, 957, 295	1, 970, 585	13, 290

I will now discuss details of the supplemental requirement by major force program.

STRATEGIC FORCES

For recovery operations and for the repair, replacement, and rehabilitation of facilities $8.2 million is required.

Recovery operations ($3.4 million) requirements are for special assignment airlift, port handling, augmentation, emergency civilian overhire and overtime, rental of construction equipment for initial recovery operations, and for the travel of assistance teams deployed from other bases.

Repair, replacement, and rehabilitation requirements ($4.8 million) are for the supplies needed to make repairs, the replacement of dormitory furnishings and other equipment destroyed, and for the contractual repair of facilities and equipment.

GENERAL PURPOSE FORCES

For the temporary deployment of Air Force personnel from other bases to assist in the recovery efforts on Guam $54,000 is required.

INTELLIGENCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

To repair a severely damaged satellite telemetry, tracking, and commanding facility $3.9 million is required. The facility is an important link in a worldwide system which supports a number of satellite programs for the Department of Defense, NASA, and the United Kingdom and NATO.

CENTRAL SUPPLY AND MAINTENANCE

For the transportation of approximately 2,000 short tons of supplies and equipment urgently needed for initial recovery efforts and for the replacement of lost or damaged items $1.1 million is requested. The shipments were delivered by aircraft of the Military Airlift Command.

MEDICAL

For the repair of facilities at the Andersen AFB clinic and for the repair of vehicles and the replacement of medical supplies $23,000 is requested.

SUMMARY

Approval of the supplemental is urgently requested because of the serious shortage of fiscal year 1976 transition quarter O. & M. funds.

The Air Force has severely suppressed O. & M. funded operations in both fiscal year 1976 and transition quarter due to both congressional reductions and inflation. The Congress reduced the Air Force's fiscal year 1976 O. & M. request by $499 million, of this total, $190 million was not related to specific program reductions. In addition, inflation has effectively reduced fiscal year 1976 funds by another $300 million. Further, the Air Force has had to absorb the unbudgeted costs ($44 million) for withdrawal from Thailand.

The impact of the shortage of fiscal year 1976 funds on the depot maintenance of exchangeables and the resultant impact on our aircraft operations as a result of an increase in NORS (not operationally ready—supply) incidents is depicted in the following table:

EXCHANGEABLES BACKLOG

	Fiscal year—		
	1974	1975	1976
Backlog (millions)	$14	$40	$101
NORS incidents (thousands)	334	437	477
How satisfied: (thousands)			
Depot	(149)	(203)	(207)
Cannibalization	(68)	(88)	(93)
Lateral support	(22)	(28)	(30)
WRM	(95)	(118)	(147)
Value of the backlog (millions)	$84	$240	$606

In general, as far as adjustments are concerned, our $13.3 million requirement is still valid. There have been some minor adjustments within the categories, but the increases, as an example the transportation cost we have experienced, is about half a million dollars higher than we had programed.

This is offset by some minor decreases in the TDY area. We will have to absorb those increases in the transportation area and plan to do so.

That is all I have.

Mr. SIKES. Thank you very much.

Now, I have had the benefit of the detailed briefing given to the Subcommittee on Military Construction. I recognize the seriousness of the problem and I am sympathetic. I shall have to be in and out

this afternoon. I am going to ask Mr. Addabbo to proceed with some committee questions.

Use of Funds Available

Mr. Addabbo. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Secretary, since Typhoon Pamela took place in May, why was not fiscal year 1976 funds used to cover the damage which was incurred?

Mr. Quetsch. We have used fiscal year 1976 and 19TQ money pending the availability of the supplemental appropriation. However, none of that 1976 money was unprogramed and we did not feel we could divert the money to this purpose without seriously affecting important defense programs.

Mr. Addabbo. This would then appear to be a reimbursement for the funds. Since you had over $60 million of unobligated funds at the end of fiscal year 1976 in the Navy operation and maintenance appropriation and the Air Force had over $116 million, why were not these funds used for this purpose rather than seeking reimbursement today as supplemental funds?

Mr. Quetsch. This of course is an unusual year, because of the transition quarter. Those funds remain available. I think all the services tried to avoid the inefficiencies that are normally associated with a June 30, closing. We have carried those balances forward to be obligated in an orderly manner for approved programs during the transition quarter. We do not consider them unobligated or available in the sense of normal fiscal year unobligated balances.

Admiral Travers. May I expand on that?

Mr. Addabbo. Yes.

Admiral Travers. We are in a peculiar circumstance this year, Mr. Chairman, with the transition quarter. We have been required to close our books much earlier than we have in the past. Therefore, the obligations that are on the books against the Navy are not fully recordable on June 30 closing. So for the Navy the $60 million unobligated, as best we are able to determine, is much, much less than that, closer to about $5 or $10 million, which is just enough, sufficient to permit the anticipated growth in obligations that generally occurs from the time you go out and incur the obligation until you pay the bill.

It is the early closure of the books this year that is responsible for the indication that the unobligated balances are large in the Navy.

Mr. Garrity. Admiral, if you have already closed your books as of June 30 and that indicated that you had over $60 million of unobligated funds which could be carried forward, I cannot rationalize how you can now say that you have only between $5 to $10 million unobligated.

Admiral Travers. We were directed by the Treasury to close our books a month earlier than heretofore and report the status of obligations at that time. What I am saying is that there is a flow of documents, a pipeline that, when the flow is completed—and it takes time to complete that flow—

then those documents which are somewhere between the person who initiated the obligation and the book of record will result in an increase in the total obligations against the Navy.

Mr. GARRITY. Then what you are saying, in effect, is that by the time you get to the end of September, your unobligated balance will have declined for the 15 months' period to around $5 to $10 million rather than the $60 million you had when you were directed to close your books on May 31?

Admiral TRAVERS. No. What I am saying is that on the 30th of September, it will be the same as it was the 30th of June if you asked me a month later, but if you ask me in December when I am required to certify what is on the book of obligation of the Navy, then it will be closer to the $5 to $10 million that I indicated.

ABILITY TO OBLIGATE NEW FUNDS

Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Secretary, in preparing the budget for a fiscal year, is it not customary to plan and include funds for contingencies or disasters of this type which normally strike some military installations?

Mr. QUETSCH. Not in operation and maintenance. There is authority in military construction which carries no money, but in O. & M. the money depends on what time of the year you are in and how bad the disaster is and how serious are the consequences of diverting money from other programs to pay for the damage.

Generally, the later in the year these catastrophes happen, the harder they are to accommodate. But we do not specifically budget a contingency. When we have a problem like this, we either have to come up with a supplemental, we have to take savings which have accrued to us, or we have to reduce other programs. Those are our only three alternatives.

Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Secretary, this is September 15, and by the time the committee gets this bill out and it is passed, it will probably be another week or 10 days, and the Senate has to act on it; the transition period ends by September 30. Will you be able to obligate these funds by this time or will this just be added to the unobligated fund within the Navy and the Air Force?

Mr. QUETSCH. We can obligate the funds. There may be certain circumstances where a particular project on Guam cannot be obligated.

If the bid comes in too high or something of that sort, it has to be reexamined.

As Admiral Travers said, some of those items simply will not be obligated on Guam. What we would do is advance 1977 projects now funded in 1977 and ready for obligation into 1976, and we would then award these Guam projects in 1977. But that is a relatively small part of the total.

We have already obligated a significant amount of this money against the O. & M. accounts, hoping that we will get the appropriations to cover it.

General BLANTON. In the case of the Air Force, we see no difficulty in obligating the funds on the work projects we have programed.

On the earlier comment about the unobligated balances, we have looked at our progress on the 15 months' budget. We have executed

the 1976 program at about a $700-million-a-month obligation rate, and we think we will sustain that through the transition period.

We think that the Air Force has been very effective in managing its program over the entire 15 months' budget as Congress intended. We did that for a very deliberate reason. Should we be unsuccessful in getting this supplemental approved, very obviously, to live up to our stewardship to this committee, we have to be prepared to cover the Guam costs.

Failing that, the Air Force will have to do that. Obviously we would much prefer to be able to get these one-time emergency costs covered by the Congress.

Obligations Already Incurred

Mr. Addabbo. How much has actually been obligated as a result of the storm?

Mr. Quetsch. Overall, the latest figures we had through August 31 total $18.6 million of the amount requested.

Mr. Addabbo. Can you give us a breakdown between Navy and Air Force?

Mr. Quetsch. The gentlemen here can correct me.

I have $7.7 million for the Air Force, and for the Navy $10.9 million.

Mr. Garrity. Mr. Quetsch, was that obligated before June 30 or has it been obligated since June 30?

Mr. Quetsch. Most of it has been obligated since June 30. I do not have a month-by-month breakdown.

General Blanton. In our case, to give you a figure, we had about $6.6 million obligated at June 30; we now have $7.7 million obligated.

Mr. Garrity. How about the Navy?

Admiral Travers. I do not have that available. I have just the total, $10.9 million. I can supply it if you wish.

Mr. Garrity. It will not be necessary.

Time Required To Submit Request

Mr. Addabbo. Mr. Secretary, the Pamela Typhoon struck around May 21. Why was it almost 2 months later that we received a request, this budget request? Did it take that long to estimate the damage?

Mr. Quetsch. No, sir. We had estimates rather early in June. We submitted the request to the Office of Management and Budget on the 23d of June. We had to give the people on Guam at the Public Works Center, the engineering officers, time to check the damage and assess it.

We then reviewed the estimates and they came down from the original estimates submitted by the Air Force. I think the Air Force probably adjusted the estimates that came in from the island.

The OMB took considerable time reviewing our estimates and they came down some more before we submitted them to you.

Mr. Addabbo. The request was submitted to the committee on July 30, which means it took another 6 weeks for a look-see. Was there a good possibility that it had been rejected and you were told to use other funds and then finally reviewed, or someone changed their minds, and someone said, "Try to get more funds to put into unobligated balances"?

Mr. QUETSCH. Originally, the reaction of OMB always is, as in this case, to apply the criteria: Is it an emergency and is there any other way of financing it without asking the President to go forward with a supplemental? They did take the time to make that review, in addition to the pricing of the estimates during the time that information came in from the military departments and, to be quite frank with you, made some compromises which took some reductions, for instance, in the family housing area primarily in construction, and we agreed we would not request funds for certain minor costs in order to speed it up to the Hill.

But that dialog took some time.

REQUEST OVERSTATED

Mr. ADDABBO. Now, I understand from your statements that you have or the Navy has overestimated its supplemental by $3.5 million, and after this had been studied both by the Navy, by the Defense Department and OMB. We are speaking of a request of $44 million.

The staff tells me that in addition to the $3.5 million you also gave up $3 million more, or a total of $6.5 million.

I, being one of those who have felt all along that many of these requests that we receive are not fully developed, and many times they are inflated. If a request of $44 million we find a give-up of $6.5 million, I am wondering how much of an inflated figure is included in the billions that are requested annually. We are always told, that if you are not given all the money dire things would happen to our national security.

Mr. QUETSCH. Well, this was an unusual case.

First of all, I do not think anybody deliberately inflated the estimates. They came in to us from the military departments in mid-June, $228 million. We asked OMB for $203 million. OMB approved $189 million. We are now saying that we either do not need 3.5 of that, the other figure that Admiral Travers mentioned is money which he needs but cannot obligate; he is not saying he does not need it but cannot get it under contract.

So those increments indicate that we took out $26 million the first time around and about $13 million the second time around; now we are taking out $3.5 million, the point of diminishing returns.

Our savings are, in fact, leveling off. I think by now we do have pretty good estimates and we have never claimed that they were made in heaven. We have readily agreed to whatever reductions the newer information indicated and we are continuing to do so. In other words, we are not trying to get any money we do not need.

ABILITY TO OBLIGATE NEW FUNDS

Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Preston?

Mr. PRESTON. A further question with regard to the timing of this proposal.

The supplemental request is for the period ending September 30. It appears just at this moment that if Congress acts expeditiously, it would be unlikely that the bill would be enacted and the President will have signed it prior to that date.

Since O. & M. is an annual appropriation, what is the situation with regard to your ability to obligate these funds after the end of that period.

Mr. QUETSCH. That depends entirely on the language that Congress gives us. If they can give us language which will extend the availability, it will obviously pose no problem.

Mr. PRESTON. Would you need special language making the funds available after September 30 in order to do that?

Mr. QUETSCH. Certainly if the bill were not signed, yes, sir, we would.

We have obligated, as I said, $18.6 million of this $44 million already. We plan to obligate more. Now if we did not get the money, if it simply were not available, we would probably slip some of those projects to next year or we might have to slip other projects at other installations until next year. But we are, frankly, hopeful that the Congress will give us language which will continue the O. & M. money available beyond the 30th of September.

Mr. PRESTON. The amounts made available in this particular legislation?

Mr. QUETSCH. In this legislation, for O. & M. obviously as well as for construction.

Mr. PRESTON. Do you have language which would do this, that you could submit for the record now?

Mr. QUETSCH. I do not have it with me, but I believe Mr. Nicholas may have worked out some language like that in connection with his part of the bill.

Mr. PRESTON. It is going to be a joint bill?

Mr. QUETSCH. Yes; that is my understanding. I do not have that language with me.

Mr. PRESTON. You would not have the problem with military construction, would you?

Mr. QUETSCH. No.

Mr. PRESTON. But you would in O. & M.?

Mr. QUETSCH. In family housing we would need it also.

Mr. NICHOLAS. Family housing and O. & M.

Mr. PRESTON. I understand when this legislation reaches the Senate that a number of items not germane or pertaining to defense matters might be added to it and it could be delayed. That is one of the reasons I raise this point.

We would need to be sure that whatever amounts the Congress decides to appropriate would be available when you have the legislation available, and it seems to me under normal circumstances, from today, it would be unlikely that the President would sign this by September 30.

So we will have to be sure that we have such language available to make this possible.

Mr. QUETSCH. As soon as I leave here I will get on the phone and make sure you have it, if it is not up here somewhere already.

ABILITY TO ABSORB REQUIRED FUNDING

Mr. GARRITY. Mr. Quetsch, in effect you are asking now for $37.6 million, taking into consideration the amount of money that you have

already said that you do not need. You have obligated about $18.5 million already. That is about half of your revised request.

They are valid obligations on your books and they have to be paid for by the Treasury. So you have money available in the transition quarter to pay for those?

Mr. QUETSCH. That is right.

Mr. GARRITY. That leaves you with only about $18 million that has to be covered. Why can you not find that $18 million out of a total appropriation between the Navy and the Air Force of some, pretty near $4.5 billion for the quarter?

Mr. QUETSCH. First of all, for the record, it is not $18 million; it is about $22 million.

In other words, we still need the money in the Navy request except for the transportation money. We just may have trouble obligating it by September 30.

Mr. GARRITY. You always say you need it for some reason. Whenever you come up here for a reprograming or supplemental or anything else, you always say you can use it some place or another.

That is true. You could take the money and use it for depot maintenance activity, or something like that. It is very easy to obligate, all you have to do is issue a work order and the money is obligated for depot overhauls or ship repair and maintenance.

But this is an urgent requirement. You need money for Guam.

Mr. QUETSCH. Whatever had to be obligated simply could not be deferred for a matter of weeks or days. We would obligate out of available O. & M. resources just as we have the $18 million we have already obligated, no doubt about that.

Yes, we could. In fact, if we came up here under any other circumstances and said that we had obligated at a deficiency rate in anticipation of this appropiration we would be in error. So we can finance these necessary expenses between now and September 30, we are not saying we cannot.

We are saying that the consequences of doing it are to reduce maintenance in other areas. At this time of the year essentially we are reduced to reductions in maintenance of real property facilities or maintenance of personal property, that is equipment.

Those are funds we justified for those purposes. We did not get all we thought we needed last fall.

We have been faced with inflation, we will have been faced with inflation for 15 months in the interim.

We are getting and providing the country with less readiness than we had hoped we could when we justified those amounts to you a year ago. We are not saying we could not finance these particular obligations if we had to.

Mr. GARRITY. Let's follow that thought.

You could finance them if you had to. But actually, how much of the remaining $37.6 million, or really the $18 million it comes down to would have to be obligated between now and September 30? And what portion could be carried forward into fiscal year 1977?

Mr. QUETSCH. I understand there are some bids which have not yet been received, but would be opened later in the month.

Presumably those, in terms of when those facilities would be finally ready for reuse again, we would lose, perhaps to January, before the work was done or until next spring; we would not lose more than 2 weeks of the availability of those facilities.

We could reduce those. That would be our choice, whether we would defer other maintenance or this maintenance in order to live with the available funds through September 30. I do not know exactly how much of this money is tied up in contract awards that are not made but that, essentially, is the only amount we can defer directly related to Guam.

Mr. GARRITY. Would it be a goodly portion?

Would it be $10 million that would have to be obligated or would it only be $5 million?

Mr. QUETSCH. I think we are talking about—how much would you say it would be General Blanton?

General BLANTON. In our case there is only one major work project not yet obligated. That is for the satellite tracking station repair, that is $3.2 million.

Very obviously we are prepared to award that contract this fiscal year if we get authority to do so. If we do not, we will do everything we can to fund it. Right now we do not know the source.

It would probably have to await fiscal year 1977 to be obligated and proceed with the major repair of that station. That is the only major item in that category.

Mr. QUETSCH. And the Navy has how much that it either cannot or has not yet awarded, would you say, Admiral Travers?

Admiral TRAVERS. Well, the balance that is not obligated, other than the two items that we said we could not obligate by September 30, would amount to about $3 million. They are still required, should we have language that would permit us to obligate these funds after September 30. There is no diminishment of the requiment.

Mr. GARRITY. The reason I ask these questions is that for fiscal year 1977, the Navy is receiving $9.6 billion of operation and maintenance funds. That is an increase of $1.3 billion over fiscal year 1976.

The Air Force is receiving $8.1 billion, and that is an increase of $437 million over fiscal year 1976.

So within those huge increases in the appropriations which have already passed the Congress, I just cannot see why you cannot absorb $18 to $21 million worth of additional obligations.

Mr. QUETSCH. Mr. Garrity, our record does not show, nor does the record of the hearings or the deliberations of the Appropriations Committee show, that that was too much money. Nobody has told us that there was excess money, and we do not think there is excess money in there.

We have justified the programs. We have tried to. We have not always been successful. We are going to have to face inflation in many of those areas again in 1977. There is just no reason before the year begins to think that we do not need all of that money.

To say that we could not finance these, simply could not finance these, that is not true.

General BLANTON. Your own figures seem to substantiate that point.

The $400 million increase for the Air Force is about a 5-percent increase, which does not even come close to covering the inflation facing us.

As I testified before this committee last year, the 1976 program was suppressed, half a billion dollars. We have a serious problem in depot maintenance. We suppressed real property maintenance about $100 million in 1976 because we did not have the resources to repair our facilities.

We have incurred inflation, not budgeted in 1976, of at least $300 million.

We have all of those problems going into 1977, which provides us with an increase but does not keep up with inflation.

Extent of Repairs and Rehabilitation

Mr. Edwards. Did you budget for Pamela?

General Blanton. No, sir.

Mr. Edwards. Is any of this money that you are requesting going to be used to improve any of the facilities beyond their status at the time of Pamela?

Mr. Quetsch. Yes, sir, but only in the sense that when we rebuild or repair, we are repairing to current criteria, that is with regard to stormproofing primarily, that is where the biggest expense is.

Mr. Robinson. What about that ammunition handling and transportation problem they have there; is that being taken into consideration in any way?

Mr. Quetsch. No, sir. There is no general modernization. If we lose a building entirely, if we have lost one of those buildings entirely, I presume the new building would meet the new requirement. But generally, there is no specific program for improvement.

There is an allowance in the number for the fact that what we build is going to have to be sturdier than what we are replacing.

Mr. Edwards. You know what I was wondering is, just as an example, did you have a roof on a BOQ that you were going to replace anyway; do you have any of that type of money already in the bill that in effect you will be duplicating with this money?

Mr. Quetsch. No, sir.

General Blanton. We looked at our repair money at Guam. The amounts are quite small, about $700,000 of contract repair money. We looked at the project list. We could find really no great duplication in that area.

Endorsing Mr. Quetsch's comments, basically what we are doing, where we had metal covered buildings that were blown down in 1963 and again this year, we did not think it was prudent to go back and do that again. We will put up a concrete building.

Mr. Edwards. That extra type construction is either in this bill or in the military construction bill?

General Blanton. It is in the military construction bill.

Mr. Edwards. Finally, is there any money in this bill or anybody's else's bill that has to do with Pamela that could be construed as relief money or welfare type help for the people of Guam as opposed to military type rebuilding or reconstruction?

Mr. Quetsch. No, sir.

Mr. Edwards. There is no element of relief money in this at all?

Mr. Quetsch. You could not even say that the work here is relief because there is no labor force on Guam to handle it. They are going to have to bring people in from other places to do much of the work.

Mr. EDWARDS. I mean, is there not some little insignificant $100,000 highway that they lost, or this sort of thing?

Mr. QUETSCH. No, sir.

Mr. GARRITY. Will all this money be used on the bases?

Mr. QUETSCH. It will not all be obligated for work there. Most of what has already been obligated is for supplies and equipment sent out there to replace what is lost. I do not think we have any money in here for public works centers in Hawaii or anything of that sort.

In military construction there may have to be some architectural and engineering work done somewhere else, but not the O. & M. money that we are talking about here.

INITIAL OUTFITTING OF FACILITIES

Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Secretary, the Navy is requesting $10,052,000 for the initial outfitting of facilities to be constructed with funds requested in the miliatry construction portion of the request.

Admiral Travers, when does the Navy anticipate the contracts will be signed for construction and work completed?

Admiral TRAVERS. Mr. Chairman, a portion of the contracts are anticipated in Fiscal Year 1977. Completions are anticipated in Fiscal Year 1978 or Fiscal Year 1979. The Navy's justification book is incorrect. The statement that the funds are for the associated military construction is not correct. That should have read that the funds were required to replace the collateral equipment of the Public Works Center buildings. Collateral equipment that was blown away or destroyed by the storm.

It was an error in the justification book. But notwithstanding, this is one of the items, the $1,785,000, that I identified that, because of contractual difficulties, we cannot obligate before September 30.

Now of the $10,052,000 only $1,785,000 is for collateral equipment. The balance of the $10,052,000 is for the restoration of the Public Works Center on Guam.

This restoration includes the telephones, the lights, the sewage, the water system on the Island of Guam.

The Navy Public Works Center provides service for the entire island.

Mr. ADDABBO. What was the amount provided the Navy in fiscal year 1977 Defense Appropriation Act for the initial outfitting of newly constructed facilities?

Admiral TRAVERS. The Department of Navy was provided $14,900,000 in the Operation and Maintenance, Navy, appropriation; $850,000 in the Operations and Maintenance, Naval Reserve; $2,400,000 in the Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps, and $177,000 in the Operations and Maintenance of Marine Corps Reserve.

The fund requirement is keyed to beneficial occupancy dates of buildings to be outfitted during the fiscal year 1977. Because generally there has been slippage in programs, we do not budget for outfitting buildings in the last 2 months of the year.

Mr. ADDABBO. General Blanton, the committee has been advised that the Air Force is requesting $1.3 million to replace 867 rooms of dormitory furniture and equipment.

Were all the Air Force dormitories on Guam destroyed by Pamela?

General BLANTON. No, sir. That 867 computation was what we re-required in terms of equivalent rooms out of 1,360 rooms for airmen on the base. So less than 70 percent of the furniture was either soaked, wiped out, or wind-damaged on the island for the airmen; about $1,500 per room to replace that furniture and equipment.

Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Robinson?

Mr. ROBINSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Is this request for replacement of dormitory furniture and equipment associated with the Air Force military construction request of $26,622,000?

General BLANTON. In our case the quarters were not destroyed, but the windows were blown out and all the furniture inside was slammed against the walls and broken and soaked over about a 36-hour period.

What we have done is boarded up the windows, the guys are living in there, sleeping on the floor as best we can until we can get the furniture replaced. So they are still there.

To repair those facilities in the construction appropriation obviously will make it more livable.

Mr. ROBINSON. Is there not an inventory of furniture and equipment on which you can draw for emergencies like this?

General BLANTON. Yes, sir. As I understand it, there is a GSA contract that we can order pretty much standard equipment for these rooms, and that has been done. As soon as we get clearance here, we will process the paperwork and have the stock fund at the base begin the process of ordering and hopefully delivering room items for the people involved.

Mr. QUETSCH. But that inventory is not owned by the O. & M. appropriation. They have to pay for it.

Mr. ROBINSON. Is there not an inventory that is owned?

Mr. QUETSCH. No, sir, not to the best of my knowledge.

Those items would nomally be carried in the stock fund operated at the base level, as an element of the stock fund operating at the base level.

Mr. ROBINSON. This, then, would be to replace that?

Mr. QUETSCH. Yes.

Mr. ROBINSON. An additional $180,000 is being requested by the Air Force to purchase other miscellaneous equipment, such as tools, calculators, typewriters, reproduction equipment, individual equipment, and morale, welfare and recreation equipment.

General Blanton, does the Air Force have any of this type of equipment in its inventory at this time?

General BLANTON. We have in the case of miscellaneous equipment items sufficient to meet normal demands. Included in that category I should mention are things like for the other dormitories that were not totally wiped out, such things as refrigerators, driers, washing machines.

The big cost of $180,000, about $113,000 is in that category. The miscellaneous equipment is only about $67,000.

They were kind of lumped together in our justification book.

We, unfortunately, did not make that clear, Mr. Chairman.

Payments for Personal Equipment

Mr. Robinson. It was our thinking that in "Claims, Defense" reprograming hearing a few weeks ago, we were advised that personal equipment, and clothing damaged or lost in the storm was reimbursable as a claim against the Department.

Mr. Quetsch, you were the principal witness at that hearing. Do you recall if I am correct?

Mr. Quetsch. Yes, sir, that was true. The personally held equipment, things not owned by the individual, we are having to replace that with O. & M. money, what we call unit issue equipment, such as coveralls that mechanics use, that sort of thing that were also, as I understand it, lost through flooding and wind damage. We refer to them as personal articles of clothing, but they are not personally owned by the member. They are issued to him by the unit.

General Blanton. Our terminology, and we are at fault here, our terminology there is not at all clear, because when an item is issued to an individual and he is accountable for it, like a pilot's helmet, we use our terminology and call it personal equipment. It is really organizational equipment. He has to turn it back in after he uses it.

We had equipment like that.

Mr. Robinson. I do not have to recall for you that a disaster like this gives one the opportunity to replace everything that has been lost, regardless of what it is. I am conscious of the fact that this may be what is going on in this instance.

General Blanton. Sir, in that category, in our case, out of that $180,000 we have items of office equipment and hard pieces of equipment to cover the bulk of it. There is only very small amounts of personal equipment that fall in that category. If that is happening, and we hope it is not, obviously, it is a very small dollar amount.

Mr. Robinson. I hope so.

Use of Unsubscribed Airlift Funds

The Air Force is requesting $3,668,000 and the Navy $8,100,000 for second destination transportation. All but $100,000 is for transportation furnished by the Military Airlift Command (MAC). A substantial portion of this transportation was provided by C–5 and C–141 aircraft on special mission airlift.

In the Defense Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1976 the Congress provided the Air Force $64.3 million for unsubscribed airlift training flights. For the transition quarter the Congress provided $12.5 million.

Unsubscribed airlift flights are missions in which the aircraft are flown for training purposes without carrying cargo. They fly regular channel routes to keep assigned crews in proficiency status.

General Blanton, could the Air Force have utilized thse unsubscribed training flights to transport required materials and supplies to Guam rather than requesting supplemental funds for additional flying hours?

Or, to phrase the question another way, were these unsubscribed training flights actually used to transport required emergency materials; and if not, why not?

General BLANTON. They were not, Mr. Chairman, and we think for a good reason.

First, for the record, I would like to correct the numbers. The Congress reduced the unsubscribed dollars funding from $82.3 million down to $28 million in the appropriation bill for fiscal year 1976.

Now, as to the substantive question, we pulled our program within the Military Airlift Command down from 353,000 hours to 325,000 flying hours. That is particularly meaningful on the C–5 where we have reduced the flying hour program by 18,000 hours in order to preserve the wing life on that airplane until the overhaul of the wing, you have heard about I am sure, can take place.

We pulled the use rate from 2 hours a day down to 1½ hours a day. When we did that, it became obvious we had a serious problem with respect to readiness of our crews. We established Simulated Channel Airlift Training (SCAT) for the C–5, a 6-hour leg out and back, where all the navigational responsibilities, all the use proficiency responsibilities are included in that 6-hour leg.

In order to do that within the reduced funding we had available, there are no resources left within this very low flying hour program to do anything else but ask for the transportation funds or have an impact on our flying hour program.

I am sure the committee is mindful that this occurred late in the fiscal year, May 21, by the time we got underway with the missions and had it fully evaluated, our flexibility to do anything else but was very minimal, when you recognize also the upgrading of a crew member in an aircraft like that takes 90 days.

All those factors summarized, we felt readiness of our crews dictated retaining our flying hour program as we had it programed because it had already been severely reduced.

Mr. GARRITY. General, that is a fine statement, but these funds were for proficiency flying purposes to train aircrews.

Now you have all this money for unsubscribed airlift. Why could you not take that and use your crews to fly the material to Guam. The flying hours are the same, it is for training purposes that the Congress gave you this money, and if there is an emergency or a necessity comes up to use the crews and the aircraft for purposes such as this, why can you not use it, why do you need additional money?

General BLANTON. Mr. Garrity, by the time this event occurred, it was late in the fiscal year. We had already programed those missions, as I indicated earlier, to maintain the readiness of the crews in a severely reduced program we had underway for the fiscal year because of the fact we had to maintain the readiness of those crews, had already initiated it.

Mr. GARRITY. General, are you trying to tell me that you cannot change your flying program in the Air Force to accommodate emergency situations such as this?

General BLANTON. Obviously not.

Mr. ROBINSON. This is the area that concerns me, what we are trying to ascertain is whether or not the matter was considered, evaluated and rejected, and this is not just an answer out of hand on the subject of unsubscribed airlift and air-training hours.

Was this looked at specifically?

General BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I can assure you, based on personal discussions with the Commander of Military Air Command, we looked at flying programs and were concerned about retaining readiness of our crews because of events of this past year, and we, therefore, chose deliberately to retain those flying hours and to pursue the program that was underway from the point of view of readiness of our crew. It was a judgment made at that time.

If the judgment of this committee is that we have to absorb these costs, the Air Force will do that. As Mr. Quetsch indicated, we initiated this fiscal year with a program underway and adjusted it late in the fiscal year, which impacted very severely, as you can imagine.

Mr. ROBINSON. I would simply hope, in the event of an emergency in the future, that a little more flexibility might exist in the program so something like this could be taken into consideration. It seems to me that it should be because it is a highly expensive operation.

Just as a matter of information, I am looking at the Conference Report that accompanied the DOD appropriation bill for 1976. Your disagreement with the figure that I recited of $64.3 million. It was true that the House reduced the request from $82 million to $43 million. However, the Senate restored the full amount, but in conference it was agreed that only $25 million should be restored. This adds up to $64.3 million, based on the conference report.

General BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I have to differ with that record. The record I have on which we operated, and we will correct this for the record, is that the fiscal year 1976 amount was funded for two categories and included in that $82.3 million was a proposed crew ratio increase. The amount funded was only $28.1 million. I will be happy to document that for the record.

Mr. ROBINSON. I think we need to get our record straight because the Conference Report certainly doesn't reflect that. But we can do that later.

REPAIR PROJECTS

Of the $7,925,000 being requested by the Navy, $3,550,000 is for major repair projects. One of these projects is the replacement of the fence around the naval air station at a cost of $716,116. Admiral Travers, will all of the fence have to be replaced, or only a portion of the fenced-in area?

Admiral TRAVERS. The job order, Mr. Chairman, calls for some 48,000 lineal feet of fence to be replaced. I believe that is all of the fence around the naval air station.

Mr. ROBINSON. This does constitute the entire perimeter then?

Admiral TRAVERS. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBINSON. Also the Navy request for major projects includes $249,279 for repairs to recreational facilities. Admiral, are these funds to be used to construct new recreational facilities? Why I ask that question is that from information provided the committee, the largest single amount of damage at the naval station was sustained by the recreational facilities. It appears to be five times greater than other facilities on the station. Is there a reasonable explanation for this?

Admiral TRAVERS. Generally, Mr. Chairman, the recreational facilities to be restored at the naval stations are those activities as have been earlier mentioned here that were not stormproof. These nontyphoon buildings sustained the greater amount of damage. Now, in

this request, we are not asking for funds to construct any new recreational facilities; we are asking for funds to restore building and facilities in accordance with the procedure Mr. Quetsch mentioned earlier.

Mr. QUETSCH. If I may add, when I was there three years ago, I noticed that a number of things, hobby shops, and so forth—maybe I can be corrected—were still housed in Quonset huts. I don't think we will be replacing Quonset huts with Quonset huts. But generally the recreational facilities get the leftovers, whatever unused buildings you have, so I think they took an inordinate amount of damage probably compared to anything else.

Mr. ROBINSON. Would you care to react with regard to the Air Force recreational facilities, general?

General BLANTON. Yes. In our case in looking at the $242,000, we are talking about library materials, for a big chunk of that, replacement of tools and equipment in our hobby shops, gymnasium equipment, and the like.

These appropriated funds for recreational facilities we feel is a very appropriate thing, particularly for the personnel assigned on tours out in areas like this. We hope the committee will continue to support them.

Mr. ROBINSON. One of the items mentioned is the golf course. Do you happen to know how much is going to be used for that? We will be asked, I am afraid.

Admiral TRAVERS. $450,000 for the golf clubhouse and associated equipment. That is a joint service facility that the Navy operates at the communication station. The course is located in the fields that surround the antenna fields. We operate it for the benefit of all folks on Guam, all services. It is a joint service facility.

I was in communication with the commanding officer out there just an hour ago to see what they are doing right now; "Are they playing golf?", and "Yes, they are playing golf," but the clubhouse and associated facilities are really in bad shape and they need restoration, and that was the purpose of this request.

That brings me, Mr. Chairman, to one thing I think is significant in this, in that there are significant recreation facilities asked for in this request. They are asked for because they were not typhoon-proof and were in general blow away, and most of the facilities with them.

The second thing is Guam, by its location—I have a map here of the island of Guam. I think it is worthy of taking a look at. In red is the magazine, the naval station, family housing, Naval Air Station, communication station, where the golf course is centrally located, another communications antenna field up here, family housing, but it is a 30-mile island; the roads are poor; there are no recreation facilities for the troops there in the local community.

So what recreation is there for the families of the men, for the men, themselves, are provided by the services. So we have asked that these recreation facilities which were marginal at best, be replaced, and that is the basis for the request.

Mr. QUETSCH. Mr. Robinson, I might add the question came up earlier, what took so long to get it up here? This was one of them. We questioned this; OMB took even longer than we did, suggesting that these facilities should pay for themselves, but out there, when there is a total disaster like this, there simply aren't any nonappro-

priated fund resources to replace these faciliites. And none of us is generally considered a patsy, but we all sort of bowed to the reality out there.

Mr. ROBINSON. The suggestion was made, of course, that the facilities were not exactly adequate in the first place, and the question then occurs, naturally, as to what extent this represents replacement of something that was already in being and to what extent it represents an improvement to the extent that it ought to be in a separate budget rather than being in a supplemental request to repair the damage that Pamela caused. Maybe it should be in MilCon instead of O. and M.

Mr. QUETSCH. I believe there may be some in MilCon. Mr. Nicholas can tell you better than I. We did have, for instance, a controversy on consolidation of certain community facilities which had been in separate buildings, and we insisted they not replace them separately, but they combine them in the interest of economy.

Mr. NICHOLAS. In addition, there are some funds to repair or replace PX warehouse, commissary store, gymnasium, and other things in the military construction portion.

ABSORBED COST

Mr. ROBINSON. Do the services have any estimate of the amount of the cost of what they have already absorbed? I know there is a lot. There has to be. These are things you can't itemize. You had to do a heck of a lot immediately after the storm obviously that will never show up on the books anyplace, that is handled by the personnel already on the island. Have you tried to put any cost on that?

Mr. QUETSCH. We did delete some of those from the estimate in coming to the $44.1 million. We deleted some; OMB deleted some before they were submitted up here. What those have finally cost, in fact, and as to what we estimated. The amount absorbed in total was approximately $30 million.

Mr. ROBINSON. It would be interesting, I think, because it would reflect some of the cost is not in here. You are not trying to recover every nickel.

Admiral TRAVERS. Very true, principally because the Navy sailed some six or eight ships with material from other naval stations there, and we are not asking for reimbursement for that. That was operating funds of the 7th Fleet, and they responded to the emergency. We didn't ask for that.

REPAIR OF NAVAL CRAFT

Mr. ROBINSON. Are all of the ships that were sunk going to be raised and salvaged?

Admiral TRAVERS. None were sunk in the channel, but those that are salvageable and worth reclaiming will be salvaged; yes, sir. There were 13 small craft, including floating drydocks which require refloating and/or refurbishing.

Mr. ROBINSON. Was there significant damage to the submarine base area?

Admiral TRAVERS. No, sir; the tenders hoisted anchor and got underway. The submarines did the same. They weren't there when the typhoon struck.

Mr. GARRITY. Admiral, concerning the 13 small craft that were either sunk, damaged or grounded, what is the request for the repair of those vessels? What is the total? Do you know? How much of the budget request before us is for that purpose?

Admiral TRAVERS. We are asking for $1,447,000 under the fleet commander's claim. That is to salvage, raise them and reconstitute them generally.

Mr. GARRITY. Since in the fiscal year 1977 Defense Appropriation Act, which has just cleared the Congress, you are directed to spend $22 million in ship overhaul, repair and maintenance in Guam, why can't those funds be used for the repair and rehabilitation of these craft rather than use the money in this request here?

Admiral TRAVERS. First, let me say this. The money budgeted to repair the fleet in the Pacific did not include $22 million for Guam. Therefore, the fact that we have to spend $22 million at Guam and sail ships to Guam to receive the repair services is going to cost us money over and above that which we budgeted. Therefore, that draws down our ability to do what we intended to do with the funds that we requested because these have been reserved and set aside only for expenditure at Guam. That is the first thing. And Guam generally cannot produce as cheaply or efficiently as other places where we would like to spend the money.

Second, we budgeted in 1977 a repair effort that occurs in 1977, not to repair some $1½ million worth of craft damage that occurred in a prior year. I think it is awfully significant to note here the degree to which we cannot receive funds to support the fleet in this supplemental. It will adversely impact our ability to support the fleet in 1977.

We have already received, I mean in order to fund the obligations that we have incurred, that have occurred as a result of Pamela, we have had to defer important programs, and I will provide for the record, if you would like to see it, the list of programs we have deferred, and they talk about drawing down the supplies and equipage in the fleet, the amount of supplies you have at the hospitals, because they are in a separate budget that we couldn't augment because of a cut from the Congress without prior approval, and there is no time to come back and notify you, but these are compartmented funds, and the degree to which we can't use them for the budget or purpose intended we will have less readiness in 1977, and that is what you are talking about when you talk about $18 million of absorption.

Mr. GARRITY. $18 million worth of readiness in fiscal year 1977 is a mere insignificant amount of the total amount of funds that the Congress appropriated for fiscal year 1977 for readiness purposes. Would you agree with that?

Mr. QUETSCH. I wouldn't agree with that, Mr. Garrity.

Mr. GARRITY. Mr. Quetsch, how much was included in the fiscal year 1977 for additional readiness, just additional readiness?

Mr. QUETSCH. It was included in 1977; it was appropriated in 1977 for additional readiness. Nobody said that they had appropriated $18; what should be $22 million, too much. As a matter of fact, it was scrubbed pretty hard by some pretty tough-minded people around here to make sure we didn't have $22 million too much. Think of the $18 million in terms of how many ships it could overhaul.

Mr. GARRITY. How many ships could you overhaul?

Mr. ROBINSON. We are involved in a perennial question here. This is not something specific to this particular supplement request, and I am inclined to believe that the point that has been raised by Mr. Garrity is not unreasonable if this repair work has not already been done.

Is it not, in fact, going to be done at Guam with regard to these 13 ships that have to be renovated? You are certainly not going to take them someplace else?

Admiral TRAVERS. No, sir, we are not going to, and some of the work has already been initiated. We can't let them sit in the mudbank and rot; that is true. We have obligated funds.

Mr. ROBINSON. It would certainly make more sense to fix ships that are already there than bring ships in that aren't there. That is the point I am making, and I think it is a valid one.

Admiral TRAVERS. I certainly support that, but the degree to which I spend the money I budgeted to support 7th Fleet ships on these crafts in Guam, it is not available to support the 7th Fleet ships.

Mr. ROBINSON. The $22 million?

Admiral TRAVERS. Yes, sir.

Mr. QUETSCH. Those would have to be repaired in Subic at an additional cost, or Pearl Harbor.

Mr. QUETSCH. It wasn't expected or intended that we should move it someplace else when we are told to spend it in Guam.

Mr. ROBINSON. I know.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

ABILITY TO OBLIGATE NEW FUNDS

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Quetsch, earlier we discussed the time period of the availability for funds and the fact that September 30 is close on us. What impact would it have on the Defense Department if these funds were appropriated to fiscal year 1977?

Mr. QUETSCH. It would reduce the amount available under the resolution and the supplementals we will have to submit next spring. In terms of the immediate impact here, we can get through September 30, as we said before, by diverting money that we had reserved to avoid a section 3679 violation in case we don't get the supplemental. But we have been marked down considerably rather stringently in 1977, and it would pose that kind of a problem, not for us so much as for the Congress. The resolution is, of course, congressional business, but if we were held strictly to the amount in the national defense title or function under the resolution, it would reduce the amount we would otherwise have available for pay raises and other program supplementals in the spring.

Mr. PRESTON. You have a problem with having obligated funds in the 7–T period which could not be covered with the 1977 money.

Mr. QUETSCH. We have already reserved enough to cover it. Yes, we could reshuffle it there, but it would pose that kind of problem for us, and that is why we prefer to have it appropriated in the transition quarter.

Mr. ADDABBO. There being no further questions, we thank you, gentlemen.

The committee will stand in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

LIST OF WITNESSES

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REPAIR AND RESTORATION OF DAMAGED FACILITIES ON GUAM

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