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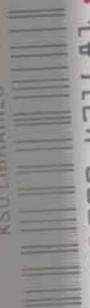
Senate Hearings

Before the Committee on Appropriations

Military Construction Appropriations

Fiscal Year 1976

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94th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

the same time, the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA) published a study by the same authors, which reported that the use of the same procedure was associated with a 10% increase in the risk of death.

The authors of the study, Dr. David A. Asch and Dr. Robert M. Wachter, are both professors at the University of Michigan Medical School. Dr. Asch is also a professor at the University of California, San Diego, and Dr. Wachter is also a professor at the University of California, San Diego.

The study was published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA) in the March 19, 2008 issue. The study was titled "The Effect of the Use of the Same Procedure on the Risk of Death in Patients with Acute Myocardial Infarction." The study was conducted in a large, multi-center study of patients with acute myocardial infarction.

The study found that patients who were treated with the same procedure as the control group had a 10% increase in the risk of death. The study also found that patients who were treated with the same procedure as the control group had a 10% increase in the risk of death.

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MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR
FISCAL YEAR 1976

HEARINGS
BEFORE A
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
NINETY-FOURTH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR MILITARY CON-
STRUCTION FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FOR
THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1976, AND FOR OTHER
PURPOSES

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1975

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MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1976

TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1975

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m. in room S-126, the Capitol, Hon.
J. Bennett Johnston presiding.

Present: Senators Johnston, Stevens, and Symington.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

INSTALLATIONS AND HOUSING

STATEMENT OF PERRY FLIAKAS, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
INSTALLATIONS AND HOUSING, OFFICE, ASSISTANT SECRETARY
OF DEFENSE, INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS

OPENING REMARKS OF SENATOR JOHNSTON

Senator JOHNSTON. The subcommittee will come to order.

Today we are opening subcommittee hearings on the fiscal 1976 military construction bill. The appropriation request before the committee for the fiscal 1976 bill amounts to \$4,109 million with an additional request of \$359.1 million for the interim 3-month transition period.

This is a substantial increase over the actual appropriations for fiscal 1975, which amounted to \$3,077 million.

This increase has been caused by cost escalations based on higher construction costs experienced during fiscal 1974 and fiscal 1975.

It is anticipated these cost escalations will continue through calendar year 1975.

The \$4,109 million request is as follows:

Army, \$957.9 million; and Navy is \$854 million, and Air Force is \$703.6 million, and the Defense agencies is \$141.5 million, and family housing is \$1,221.6 million, and homeowners' assistance is zero, and Guard and Reserve is \$230.4 million, for a total of \$4,109 million.

The fiscal 1977 add-on requests are as follows:

Army is \$37.1 million, Navy is \$17.2 million, Air Force is \$14 million, and Defense agencies is \$1 million, and family housing is \$285.4 million, and homeowners' assistance is zero, and Guard and Reserve is \$6.4 million, for a total of \$959.1 million.

During the forthcoming hearings, we will not go into detail on each of the approximately 700 separate military reconstruction projects in this bill; however, we will look at various categories of projects such as

barracks, medical facilities, operational facilities, and research and development.

We will pay special attention to those items that require large amounts of money for funding, particularly the Trident submarine facilities, the shelter program in Europe, and the hospital programs.

The committee is pleased to see that the Department of Defense no longer has such a large programable deficit of new family housing units.

Last year, the 10,462 units were requested in comparison with this year's program of 3,444 units. This is a decrease of approximately two-thirds in 1 year.

We are pleased to see that the Department of Defense is now concentrating on upgrading and refurbishing some of the permanent housing now on the present inventory.

Mr. Fliakas, we welcome you and your colleagues to the committee.

BUDGET AUTHORITY REQUEST

Mr. FLIAKAS. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am indeed pleased for the opportunity to again appear before this committee and introduce the fiscal year 1976 Department of Defense military construction funding program.

The total program requested this year differs from past years in that it covers financial requirements for a 15-month period as distinct from the normal 12-month period. This change is required to respond to the revision in the Federal Government's fiscal year basis which was enacted into law by the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974—Public Law 93-344.

As a result, the program before the committee may be considered in two parts. The fiscal year 1976 defense budget has been formulated to cover the normal fiscal year's requirements from July 1, 1975, through June 30, 1976, and a one-time additive amount to cover the 3-month transition period from July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976.

As you know, the new fiscal year basis will commence on October 1, 1976, and annual programs from that point on will return to the normal 12-month requirement.

The program we present for your consideration today is based on the 5-year defense plan and derives from a careful selection of facilities required in support of projected missions, weapon systems, and forces envisaged in that plan.

During staff review of the projects proposed by the Department of Defense components, each request was individually reviewed and evaluated to verify its justification in support of DOD approved programs and to make sure that its need could not be met through use of existing assets and resources.

In addition, each project was subjected to a careful engineering analysis against DOD standards relating to size, cost, site location, and design criteria to assure that its construction represented the most cost effective solution to the demonstrated need.

As a result of these multistep appraisals and judgments, we developed a fiscal year 1976 program for the Active and Guard/Reserve Forces totaling \$2.9 billion. When coupled with the \$1.2 billion re-

requested for military family housing, the total budget authority requested for fiscal year 1976 comes to \$4.1 billion.

New authorizing legislation in support of this has been requested in the amount of \$3.9 billion. The program for the Active Forces would provide some 638 construction projects at 278 separate installations.

Additionally, as a one-time requirement to cover the 3-month transition period, we have requested \$359.1 million in budget authority for essential operations, for which \$330.6 million in new authorization has also been requested.

This amount provides only for such needs as the operation and maintenance of family housing units, an amount needed to cover the U.S. share of NATO infrastructure payments, and sufficient funds to cover such essential ongoing programs as urgent minor construction and construction planning and design.

The following table indicates a detailed breakdown of these amounts. I would like to emphasize that these funds cover only those costs incurred during the transition period and do not provide any new construction starts. We have purposely excluded any new construction requirements to help simplify the transition phase.

In addition to the budget authority amounts just discussed, we also are requesting appropriations for an additional \$107.6 million in fiscal year 1976 and \$27.2 million in the transition period for family housing debt reduction. Authorization for this is included in the \$3.9 billion new authorization amount previously discussed.

A comparison of the fiscal year 1976 proposed budget authority and the amount requested for the 3-month transition period with that requested and enacted for the 12 months of fiscal year 1975 follows:

At the top of page 4 of the statement, you will see a comparison chart that compares our request with previous requests.

FAMILY HOUSING DEBT REDUCTION

Senator JOHNSTON. Would you tell me about that debt reduction. How do you finance family housing?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Yes, sir.

The family housing inventory is made up largely of Capehart and Wherry housing units privately financed and constructed in the early 1950's through the early 1960 period.

We assumed the mortgage on these units and the total debt was about \$2.5 billion. It has been paid off to approximately \$1.2 billion and every year we make payments against the principal and interest to retire that debt.

Senator JOHNSTON. Those are from the fifties, early fifties?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Yes, sir, the Wherry program started in 1950 and produced about 78,000 units of housing for the Department of Defense.

Senator JOHNSTON. These mortgages were for how long?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Thirty-year mortgages and very low interest, about 4 percent. In those days, we were still doing pretty well.

The Capehart program was the followup program which produced over 100,000 units. These were 100-percent mortgages that the U.S. Government assumed upon completion of construction. The combination of these two programs accounted for almost 200,000 units, com-

prising over half of our inventory of some 380,000 units. All of these are in the United States and every year we retire the debt according to a scheduled plan. Because of the way that it is portrayed in the budget, it is not included in the budget authority, it is a below-the-line entry but we call it to your attention because it does require appropriation.

[In millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year—			
	1975 requested	1975 (actual)	1976 request	1977 request
Army.....	740.5	656.8	957.9	37.1
Navy.....	643.9	606.4	854.0	17.2
Air Force.....	536.4	456.4	703.6	14.0
Defense agencies.....	50.6	31.3	141.5	1.0
Family housing.....	1,237.1	1,142.4	1,221.6	283.4
Homeowners assistance.....	8.0	8.0	0	0
Guard/Reserve.....	169.5	176.3	230.4	6.4
Total.....	3,386.0	3,077.6	4,109.0	359.1

¹ Excludes a proposed pay supplemental totaling \$10,200,000.

BUDGET INCREASES

Senator JOHNSTON. All right, continue.

Mr. FLIAKAS. The proposed budget authority for fiscal year 1976, including the extra 3 months of the transition period, is approximately \$1.1 billion more than the \$3.4 billion requested in fiscal year 1975. If however, the amount requested for the transition period is deducted—\$359.1 million—to compare both budgets on a comparable 12-month period, the fiscal year 1976 request is some \$723 million more than the fiscal year 1975 request.

This increase, although substantial in magnitude, actually includes some \$435 million to provide solely for cost escalation based on higher construction costs experienced during 1974 and 1975 and anticipated to continue through 1976.

Despite this additional cost burden, which accounts to a considerable degree for the increase over last year's request, we have embarked on several new and continuing efforts including a major energy conservation program involving retrofit of existing facilities, a health facilities modernization effort which substantially increases our investment in this category but which no longer could be delayed, additional increases in bachelor housing facilities, a major improvement program to enhance security of nuclear storage, a significant increase in the amount devoted to providing shelters for U.S. aircraft committed to defense of Europe under NATO, an additional increment for the Trident support site, increased emphasis on National Guard and Reserve facilities, and a significant family housing program.

I do not wish to take a great amount of the committee's time by presentation of a lengthy statement or by discussion of program details which are addressed in the addendum to this statement. In that addendum, we have provided a general discussion and some definitive description of the major elements and projects contained in each of the nine construction categories making up this program. I would, however, like to touch briefly on certain important subjects, relating to this request which I believe will be helpful to the committee in its evaluation of our program.

CONSTRUCTION COST INFLATION

Concerning the effect of construction cost inflation, the first of these is the severe and largely unanticipated rise in the rate of inflation of construction costs in fiscal year 1974, which made it more difficult to award contracts. During that period, the rate of inflation in the construction industry ranged between 8 to 10 percent. However, the military construction projects in the fiscal year 1974 program included an inflation factor of only 6 percent, and consequently, many of the projects exceeded the programmed amount. Those fiscal year 1974 projects awarded subsequent to the end of the fiscal year were further impacted cent, portland cement 24 percent, and insulation materials 39 percent per month.

A significant contributor to this construction cost growth was the increased prices for key construction materials. For example, during the calendar year 1974, the wholesale price indexes for building steel increased 39 percent, reinforcing bars 76 percent, electrical wire 65 percent, portland cement 24 percent, and insulation material 39 percent.

To minimize the erosion of the buying power of our construction dollars due to inflation, we are continuing to stress the need to get all approved projects under contract as soon as possible. Despite the problems of inflation, we were successful in executing by December 31, 1974, almost 74 percent of the new construction requirements which were approved in the fiscal year 1974 military construction program.

The rate of inflation in the construction field during fiscal year 1975 has continued to increase at about 1 percent per month and is projected to remain the same in fiscal year 1976.

Senator JOHNSTON. Would our inflation be going at 1 percent per month during a time of recession when there is so much slack in construction?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Sir, we indeed have been experiencing good bids in the last few months, particularly since the fall of last year when most of our projects were exceeding program amounts, and we either had to reduce the scope or use our flexibility authority in order to execute the program.

We are indeed, as you indicated, in a favorable bidding climate now. We are getting good bids, and we are awarding within the money and getting more competition.

As you know, the construction industry, I think, has an unemployment rate higher than any other industry in the country, some 19 percent.

But in talking to leaders of the construction industry and using engineering analyses, the indexes available to us in the Commerce and Labor Departments and other authoritative sources such as the construction guide and so forth, we believe that the good bidding climate that we are now in will last perhaps through the early summer. It is projected there will be an upturn then as more capital investment comes to the front and generates more competition.

INCREASE IN BUILDING

Senator JOHNSTON. You expect an increase in building because it is down now in housing starts below 1 million, but with all of the slack we have now, 1 percent a month, I can't see what it will be.

Mr. FLIAKAS. We are predicting an average of 1 percent per month or 12 percent for the year. As you have indicated, it is not running that

now. It is something less than that. But because we were burned badly in our 1974 and 1975 programs, where we had projected only a 6-percent inflation factor and found that we could not award our projects within the money, we felt that it would be prudent to provide in this year's bill an estimate of 12 percent, using the best authoritative sources that we could to project our estimates.

I hope, sir, that the bidding climate that we are now in, as you indicated, will extend into 1976, but frankly, it is not considered that it will.

Well, if I may go back, we projected for 1975 and 1976 a 12-percent rate, but again, hoping that inflation rates will have a downturn or at least a leveling off effect, we are projecting an estimate for the long leadtime projects at 9.5 percent rate, for those projects that go into 1977, so to that extent we are predicting a downturn.

Senator JOHNSTON. This is a very good time to get into the construction business in a good way with all of the unemployment we have in the construction industry, with all of the things that must be built, or we ought to have as much investment in construction as we can get.

Mr. FLIAKAS. There is no question these are labor-intensive projects and will benefit the economy.

Mr. HARRINGTON. One of the major underpinnings to high construction costs is reluctance of the major labor unions in the building trades to accept any reductions in wage rates. In fact, most of the wage agreements being settled now are still contingent on a 9-percent or more increase on an annual basis. So as long as this major underpinning of high construction cost continues to steadily escalate, I don't see that we can see too much hope for a major reduction.

MATERIALS

Senator JOHNSTON. How about materials?

Mr. FLIAKAS. The materials are better, of course. The impact of the energy crisis has had some effect, but that, too, of course, is reflected in the higher costs.

Our current experience is that we are receiving excellent competition in bidding on both large and small projects at prices which generally permit award within the programmed amount.

For the projects in our fiscal year 1976 construction program, we have developed the project estimates to include an allowance for cost growth to the midpoint of the construction period.

This allowance is 12 percent for fiscal year 1975 and fiscal year 1976, and reduces to 9.5 percent for any construction which extends into fiscal year 1977.

We will continue our efforts to get all approved projects under contract at the earliest possible date as this is one of our principal means of combating inflation in the present economic environment.

ENERGY CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Another major element of this year's request which I believe will be of interest to the committee involves an ongoing effort to effect substantial reductions in energy consumption throughout our existing plant facilities. Based on surveys last year, an energy conservation

investment program has been established as part of the overall DOD conservation-of-energy effort. This investment program is aimed at retrofitting existing facilities as a positive means of conserving all types of energy and reducing utilities cost increases to the minimum. It is proposed to retrofit existing facilities that are to be retained in inventory by taking advantage of present day "off-the-shelf" hardware that will provide energy savings and be quickly amortized. The type of projects included in this investment program are self-amortizing in nature and range from storm windows, sunshades, and insulation improvements, to the more advanced systems such as heat recovery wheels, power factor corrections, and energy monitoring control systems. A 6-year program, commencing with fiscal year 1976, has been identified at an overall cost of \$1.35 billion. In the first year of this program, fiscal year 1976, we are requesting an expenditure of \$136 million, and in fiscal year 1977 we are proposing an expenditure of \$213.9 million.

It is estimated that the fiscal year 1976 program will be amortized in 4 years and the fiscal year 1977 program will amortize in about 5 years. Subsequently, in the outyears, these modifications will accrue substantial savings in both dollars and scarce energy resources.

HEALTH FACILITIES MODERNIZATION

As the committee knows, over the past 2 years we have initiated a comprehensive program for modernization of our military medical facilities. The program as originally conceived envisaged a long-range program which would have required 20 years to complete. However, with the elimination of the physicians draft, the need for more efficient medical facilities which could maximize utilization of scarce medical skills became critical. As a result, in February 1972, the Secretary of Defense approved an accelerated program which would shorten the program time to 5 years, to be accomplished in fiscal years 1974 through 1978. The first 2 years were cut back substantially due to design leadtime problems and the impact of the recent decision to implement a defense regional hospital program. Because of the slippages, the program has been extended through fiscal year 1980. The total program is now estimated to cost \$2.9 billion.

In fiscal years 1974 and 1975, we programed \$137 million and \$211 million, respectively, for this program; and in fiscal year 1976, we are requesting \$393 million.

As an essential corollary to this program, the Congress authorized in fiscal year 1972 the establishment of a Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences to train the medical personnel required to staff the military medical facilities of the services. In last year's program, we sought and Congress approved the initial increment of facilities necessary to begin the construction of this vitally needed source of medical skills.

I am pleased to report that design of this increment is complete, and construction contract award is scheduled for June 1975. Preliminary design of increment II, being requested in the fiscal year 1976 military construction bill, was started on January 15, 1975, and design is scheduled to be complete January 15, 1976. The amount requested in fiscal

year 1976 to finance the second increment of the university is \$72.3 million.

TRIDENT SUPPORT FACILITIES

Construction in support of the new Trident submarine-launched ballistic missile weapons system is now well underway. You will recall that the fiscal year 1974 Appropriations Act provided \$112 million for missile testing facilities at Patrick Air Force Base in Florida and for the initial construction of the dedicated Trident support site at Bangor, Wash.

At Patrick Air Force Base, all the work to be constructed in the fiscal year 1974 program has been awarded, including major contracts for dredging and construction of a large wharf. At Bangor, numerous contracts have been awarded for foundation work on the training facility, site preparation and utility systems, roads and security fencing, and construction of an \$18 million covered wharf for handling missiles. By the end of this summer, additional awards will be made for utility and site work, the refit pier and delta support platform, and numerous buildings in the missile assembly and weapons support area including the Trident training building, and support facilities. By the end of calendar year 1975, awards will have been made on all the projects approved under the programs for fiscal years 1974 and 1975. We are pleased that construction is on schedule thus far and the facilities will be operational by late calendar year 1978.

In the fiscal year 1976 program, we are requesting an additional \$187 million for the next phase of Trident support facilities, which will include a large drydock, the refit industrial facilities, the delta support facility, and a large ammunition pier, plus many smaller supporting facilities. Navy witnesses will provide full details of the construction status of this program and the request for fiscal year 1976.

Senator JOHNSTON. Please detail for the record what past appropriations have been for the Trident submarine bases, particularly what is being done at Patrick Air Force Base and Bangor, Wash.

Mr. FLIAKAS. The amounts for construction in fiscal year 1974 was \$112.3 million and fiscal year 1975 was \$100 million. Of the fiscal year 1974 appropriations, approximately \$35 million was for construction of a wharf and turning basin and missile flight test facilities at Patrick Air Force Base, Cape Canaveral, Fla. The remainder of the construction funds were for work at the Trident support site, Bangor, Wash. In addition, \$27.3 million have been appropriated for planning and design for Trident military construction.

AIRCRAFT PROTECTIVE SHELTERS

Senator JOHNSTON. Continue.

Mr. FLIAKAS. Another element of this year's program which reflects our continuing concern for protection of aircraft committed to the defense of Europe is a significant increase in the amount devoted to protective shelters. As the committee knows, the potential vulnerability of U.S. aircraft in Europe has been a subject of concern to the Secretary of Defense and the Supreme Allied Commander and in past years we have devoted substantial increments of construction to provide hardened shelters for these aircraft. Most recently, and based on lessons learned from the recent conflict in the Middle East, we have

determined to accelerate and broaden this effort to achieve an improved defense posture against this threat at the earliest practicable date. Toward that end, in fiscal year 1976, we have included \$175 million for aircraft shelters and related support facilities. Approximately 80 percent of this total is for shelters with the remainder devoted to such items as explosives storage, fuel storage, aircraft maintenance, and increased security facilities. This program will provide a significantly improved posture for our aircraft assigned or earmarked for NATO at a rate commensurate with our ability to obligate funds and execute construction.

AIRCRAFT SHELTER FUNDING

Senator JOHNSTON. Has the money in the bill that we have before us for aircraft shelter been approved for NATO funding?

Mr. FLIAKAS. In the fiscal year 1976 MCP, \$175 million is being requested for additional aircraft shelters that are not currently eligible for NATO funding and recoupment. NATO infrastructure eligibility criteria and funding only supports sheltering a portion of the in-place, dual-based, and rapid reaction aircraft earmarked to NATO; remaining sheltering is a national expense. Meanwhile, we are continuing to press NATO for an expansion of eligibility criteria and will submit prefinancing statements to protect our recoupment rights when NATO expands the eligibility criteria at a later date.

DOORS FOR PROTECTIVE SHELTERS

Senator JOHNSTON. I seem to remember that last year the doors for the protective shelters had not been perfected. Has this problem been solved?

Mr. FLIAKAS. The Air Force has always had a high degree of confidence in the design as a result of its previous technical experience in this area. The final door design has been completed and is currently out for bids. We have repeatedly functionally tested a prototype of this design which has not revealed any defects of consequence.

Senator JOHNSTON. In the DOD's considerations for approving the aircraft protective shelter program, has the U.S. Government had the shelter program NATO approved?

Mr. FLIAKAS. NATO and SHAPE have approved the designs for the new U.S. aircraft shelter and flush mounted front closure as complying with their criteria.

EXTENT OF FACILITIES IMPROVEMENTS

Senator JOHNSTON. You referred to the request for \$175 million for aircraft shelters and related support facilities for our aircraft in Europe. I support that goal, but I would like to know whether the \$175 million is a one-time improvement of these facilities or the beginning of a more extensive program?

Mr. FLIAKAS. We are committed through our NATO alliance to send additional aircraft squadrons to Europe in the event of force mobilization. These aircraft are vulnerable from conventional air attack unless fully sheltered. Only a portion of the U.S. tactical fighter

aircraft committed to a conflict in Europe under our NATO alliance will be protected by the 615 shelters that are being built from approved and funded programs. The \$175 million requested in fiscal year 1976 is for additional shelters that are not currently eligible for NATO funding and recoupment. NATO is being requested in infrastructure slices XXVII and XXVIII to directly fund the remaining shelters which are eligible under current criteria and to expand their criteria to recognize additional aircraft shelters for additional aircraft squadrons which were committed to NATO command last year. Meanwhile, the Air Force continues to program funds for sheltering those U.S. aircraft not now eligible under existing NATO criteria and currently plans to spend \$575 million against the remaining deficit of shelters needed to protect our aircraft identified as available to NATO within a specified time after Mobilization Day.

Senator JOHNSTON. Continue with your statement.

BASE REALINEMENTS AND INSTALLATIONS SURVEYS

Mr. FLIAKAS. The Congress understandably continues to express vital interest in actions relating to base realignments, and I would, therefore, like to summarize the current status of these actions.

The base realignment announcement of November 1974 affected Defense installations and activities in 40 States and Puerto Rico and, when completed, will result in the elimination of over 23,000 personnel positions, of which 11,600 are civilian positions and 11,500 are military positions, at an estimated annual savings of approximately \$331 million. The announcements of December 1974 concerning the disestablishment of Headquarters, Pacific Air Forces in Hawaii, will result in the elimination of an additional 2,400 personnel positions, of which some 600 are civilian positions and 1,800 are military positions, at an estimated annual savings of \$34 million. The resources freed by these actions will, for the most part, be allocated to increase the "teeth-to-tail" ratio.

Senator JOHNSTON. There are two additional divisions in the Army?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Yes, sir, if we were to go to 16 divisions, they would be accommodated through savings generated by this program.

Senator JOHNSTON. There is no "if" to that?

Mr. FLIAKAS. I was going to correct myself. Not if, but when, and of course, we are well on the way toward this. There is a major construction plan for the installations.

Senator JOHNSTON. Please don't say "if" because I am going to Fort Polk tomorrow.

Mr. FLIAKAS. Fort Polk and Hunter/Stewart are in for major construction projects in this program, and we intend to build them up by permanent construction to accommodate those additional brigades at those installations.

We have in the past informed you of the actions we have taken pursuant to Executive Order 11508 (subsequently replaced by Executive Order 11724). These Executive orders assigned responsibility to the General Services Administration, GSA, to conduct surveys of all Federal properties in order to identify unneeded and underutilized properties.

"LEGACY OF PARKS" PROGRAM

In addition, we have provided you with information on the President's "legacy of parks" program which is closely allied to the aforementioned survey program. In order to keep you up to date on the progress we are making in meeting the objectives of these programs, we would like you to know where we stand today.

During the period January 1970 to January 1975, the DOD agreed to 671 separate actions involving the release of over 1.3 million acres of land. As part of this effort, the DOD undertook over 400 installation surveys involving approximately 17 million acres of Defense land since July 1971. Since February 1970, the GSA accomplished 350 surveys of Defense installations involving over 5 million acres of land. The White House announced in January 1975, that 482 properties had been transferred to State and local governments in the 50 States, Puerto Rico, and Washington, D.C., as part of the "legacy of parks" program. These properties consist of about 69,300 acres of land with an estimated fair market value of almost \$200 million. Of the 482 properties, 259, or 54 percent, were formerly DOD properties representing approximately 40,000 acres, or 58 percent, of the total acreage conveyed.

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF OIL AND GAS LEASE SALES

As we advised you in our statement last year, the increase in the oil and gas lease sales program by the Department of the Interior on the Outer Continental Shelf creates a corresponding increase in potential conflicts with DOD activities in these coastal waters. The Department of Interior leasing target for 1975 of 10 million acres of seabed and the recently revised 5-year oil and gas development program will require constant review of the essentiality of our missions and a continuing dialog with Interior to assure the operational integrity of those most essential to national security. The initial conflict of any consequence in the recent round of Outer Continental Shelf development plans began in early 1973 with the heavy industry response to "Calls for Nomination" in the Gulf of Mexico immediately south of Eglin/Tyndall Air Force Bases' Panama City complex. Negotiations were successfully concluded in August 1973, leading to the exclusion from the lease sale of tracts which could have otherwise adversely affected the operational integrity of the Navy's Undersea Laboratory at Panama City, Fla., and those of Eglin and Tyndall.

Similar problems were encountered in the Outer Continental Shelf offshore southern California whereby the "calls for nomination" included major areas west of the Channel Islands now used extensively by the Pacific Missile Range and elements of the Pacific Fleet. As in the Gulf of Mexico situation, we were able to persuade the Department of the Interior to eliminate tracts in the central core of the range from the final tract selection. Unlike the Gulf situation, relocation of certain range equipment and replacement of facilities at an estimated and unprogrammed cost of \$18 to \$21 million will be required if the lease sale is consummated and exploration and exploitation is successfully initiated.

With the publication in December 1974 of the new 5-year leasing schedule, we are looking closely at our activities in the Gulf of Alaska,

the South Bering Sea, and the Baltimore Canyon area along the mid-Atlantic coast. Of significant import has been our most recent success in having excluded from a new Gulf of Mexico sale a 70-mile-wide corridor south of Eglin Air Force Base, Fla., and any new leasing in an arc area lying approximately 25 miles southwest of Tyndall Air Force Base, Fla.

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF EXPLORATION

Senator JOHNSTON. In your statement, you speak of the problems that the Department of Defense has when the Outer Continental Shelf is leased for oil and gas exploration. Has the Department of Defense reserved large areas in the Gulf of Mexico where the geology shows that there is a likelihood of finding oil?

Mr. FLIAKAS. While the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953, which charged the Interior Department with the management of the OCS minerals, authorized that certain Defense areas could be set aside for Defense purposes, this authority was effectively negated by Public Law 85-337—the Engle Act—which requires a specific act of Congress to withdraw or otherwise restrict public domain lands, in the aggregate of 5,000 acres or more. Efforts to obtain the required legislation under the Engle Act for any of the designated Defense offshore warning or restrictive areas have been unsuccessful. As a consequence, the DOD has been required to attempt to negotiate with the Department of the Interior for the exclusion from oil and gas lease sales of those areas most essential to national defense. Typical of these negotiations was the successful one which led to the exclusion from the 1973 sale in the Gulf of Mexico of a portion of an area immediately south of Eglin Air Force Base, Fla., and thought to be of high oil and gas potential.

RESERVED OFFSHORE AREAS FOR DOD

Senator JOHNSTON. If there are oil and gas leases on the Atlantic coast, which of the areas will have to be reserved for the Department of Defense?

Mr. FLIAKAS. The Department of Interior is presently requesting nominations from industry of tracts in the so-called Baltimore Trough area off the coast of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland. Additional calls for nominations soon be issued for the Georges Bank basin offshore Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island and the Blake Plateau Trough offshore Georgia and eastern Florida. Depending upon the areas nominated by industry, the Department of Defense may request Interior to exclude certain tracts or blocks of tracts from the lease sale to insure the continued viability of designated warning areas or for classified uses essential to national security.

Senator JOHNSTON. Could you place in the record pertinent information showing exactly where the Department of Defense has overwater ranges in the Pacific, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic Coast. Also, include Alaska if we have overwater ranges in Alaska.

Mr. FLIAKAS. The precise locations of all DOD overwater ranges, restricted areas, or warning areas are as follows:

Geographical Coordinates
of Area Appear Below Area
Number and State

Area No.	Location	Highest Altitude	Days of Week	Hour of Day	Weather	Controlling Agency Using Agency
W-534	Bristol Bay, AK	To FL 200	Intmt	Days By NOTAM	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Anchorage, AK Comdr Alaskan Air Command
	Beginning at 58°24' N 159°10' W to 57°56' N 158°30' W to 57°07' N 160°20' W to 58°02' N 161°40' W to point of beginning.					
W-612	Blying Sound, AK	To FL 250	Mon-Fri By NOTAM 24 hr in advance	Days	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Anchorage, AK CG, Alaskan Air Command
	Beginning at 55°52' N 148°42' W to 59°23' N 147°00' W to 58°52' N 148°03' W to 59°20' N 149°45' W to point of beginning. (2 MAR 72)					
W-614	Shemya, AK	To 200,000'	Mon-Fri	2000-0200Z (DT 1900-0100Z)	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Anchorage, AK DAF, Hq 6th Weather Wing, MAC, Andrews AFB, Washington DC 20331
	Within a 40 NM radius of 52°44' N 174°06' E, extending clockwise from 300° true brg to 030° true brg, excluding that portion extending from the launch point (52°44' N 174°06' E) to 3 NM offshore. (25 MAY 72)					
W-72A	North Carolina	E of 75°30' W to untd, W of 75°30' W to but not including 2000' MSL and above FL 600 to untd	Intmt	Intmt	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Washington, DC Virginia Capes Operating Area Coordinator, (VCOAC), Virginia Beach, VA 23460 (Fona Area Code 804 425-2852 AUTOVON 274- 2852)
	Beginning at 36°49' N 75°54' W to 36°49' N 75°32' W to 36°47' N 74°30' W to 35°11' N 74°30' W to 35°57' N 75°33' W thence 3 NM from and parallel to the shoreline to the point of beginning. (10 OCT 74)					
W-72B	North Carolina	To Untd	Intmt	Intmt	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Washington, DC Virginia Capes Operating Area Coordinator (VCOAC) Virginia Beach, VA 23460 (Fona Area Code 804 425-2852 AUTOVON 274- 2852)
	Beginning at 36°47' N 74°30' W to 36°43' N 73°00' W to 35°00' N 73°00' W to 34°33' N 73°41' W to 35°11' N 74°30' W to point of beginning. (10 OCT 74)					
W-92	New Orleans, LA	FL 400	Cont	1300-0600Z	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Houston, TX CO, HAS New Orleans, LA (Fona Local 366-2361, Ext 322, 323, AUTOVON 363, 7322, 363-7323) (1)
	Beginning at 28°15' N 90°13' W to 27°00' N 90°13' W to 27°00' N 91°05' W to 27°48' N 91°05' W to 28°15' N 90°13' W to point of beginning. (1) Scheduling preferably by phone with a follow-up message.					
W-102 (High)	Mechanic, ME	From but excluding 17,000' to FL 600	Intmt	Intmt	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Boston, MA 509th BW/DOO Pease AFB, NH (Fona Area Code 603 436-0100 Ext 2341 AUTOVON 852-2180 or 2102)
	Beginning at 43°41' N 69°30' W to 43°50' N 68°53' W to 44°21' N 67°00' W to 43°48' N 67°00' W to 43°25' N 68°44' W to 43°05' N 69°30' W to the point of beginning. (10 OCT 74)					

W-102 (Low)	Mochias, ME	To 17,000'	Intmt	Intmt	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Boston, MA
	Beginning of 43°41'N 69°30'W to 43°50'N 68°53'W to 44°21'N 67°00'W to 43°48'N 67°00'W to 43°23'N 68°44'W to 43°05'N 69°30'W to the point of beginning. (10 OCT 74)					Comdr, Patrol Wing Five, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, NAS Brunswick, ME (Fone Area Code 207 921-2322) AUTOVON 476-2322)
W-103	Cosco Bay, ME	To 2000'	Intmt	Intmt	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Boston, MA
	Beginning at 43°15'N 70°30'W to 43°30'N 70°06'W to 43°41'N 69°30'W to 43°05'N 69°30'W to 42°41'N 70°30'W thence via a line 3 NM from and parallel to the U.S. shoreline to 42°45'N 70°37'W to the point of beginning. (10 OCT 74)					Comdr, Patrol Wing Five, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, NAS Brunswick, ME (Fone Area Code 207 921-2322) AUTOVON 476-2322)
W-104	Boston, MA	Unltd ①	Intmt	Intmt	VFR-IFR	Boston ARTCC Nashua, NH (Fone Area Code 617 567-3200 Extn 7663 AUTOVON 881-1635)
	Beginning at 42°34'N 70°04'W to 42°41'N 69°34'W to 42°56'N 68°30'W thence counterclockwise along the arc of a circle 13.5 SM in radius centered at 43°07'N 68°34'W to 42°57'N 68°27'W to 43°18'N 67°30'W to 43°15'N 67°30'W to 42°47'N 68°20'W thence counterclockwise along the arc of a circle 15 SM in radius centered at 42°36'N 68°10'W to 42°44'N 68°24'W to 42°19'N 68°57'W to 42°22'N 69°30'W to 42°25'N 69°47'W to 42°25'N 70°04'W to point of beginning. (12 SEP 74)					Comdr, Patrol Wing Five, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, NAS Brunswick, ME (Fone Area Code 207 921-2322) AUTOVON 476-2322)
	① Excluding the airspace from 18,000' MSL through FL 260 in the area bounded by a line beginning at 42°34'N 70°04'W to 42°43'N 69°30'W to 42°39'N 69°30'W to 42°28'N 70°04'W to point of beginning and excluding the airspace east of 67°47'W above FL 290.					
W-106	Patchogue, NY	Unltd ①	Cont	1300-2300Z (DT 1200-2200Z) ②	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, New York, NY
	Beginning at 40°40'N 72°30'W to 39°34'N 72°30'W to 39°44'N 72°44'W to 40°13'N 73°15'W to 40°24'N 73°15'W to 40°33'N 73°04'W to the point of beginning, excluding that portion above 3000' MSL within and west of V-139 and that airspace extending upward from 8000' MSL within 10 NM SE of the SE boundary of V-139. (28 MAR 74)					Comdr, Patrol Wing Five, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, NAS Brunswick, ME (Fone Area Code 207 921-2322) AUTOVON 476-2322)
	① Excluding the airspace from FL 230 to FL 390 inclusive within the South Island, NY, transition area.					
	② OT By NOTAM.					
W-107	Atlantic City, NJ	Unltd ①	Mon-Fri Sat-Sun	1100-0500Z DT 1000-0400Z Days, OT by NOTAM	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, New York, NY
	Beginning at 40°00'N 73°52'W to 40°00'N 73°37'W to 38°48'N 72°23'W to 38°21'N 73°02'W to 38°03'N 73°02'W to 39°09'N 74°37'W thence 3 NM from and parallel to the shoreline to 39°54'N 74°01'W to the point of beginning, excluding that portion above 2000' MSL within and west of V-139 and within the area beginning at 39°44'N 73°41'W to 39°52'N 73°29'W to 39°44'N 73°20'W to the point of beginning.					CO, NAS Lakehurst, NJ (AUTOVON 624-2316, 1200Z-2030Z exc Sat, Sun, hol) ②
	NOTES: (A) Area 1 is that portion beginning at 39°44'N 73°20'W to 38°48'N 72°23'W to 38°42'N 72°31'W to 39°40'N 73°30'W to 39°44'N 73°30'W to the point of beginning. (B) Area 2 is the portion beginning at 39°44'N 73°20'W to 39°40'N 73°30'W to 38°42'N 72°31'W to 38°40'N 72°34'W to 39°36'N 73°55'W to 39°44'N 73°41'W to the point of beginning. (C) Area 7 is that portion north and west of a line joining the following points: 39°09'N 74°36'W to 39°36'N 73°55'W to 39°44'N 73°41'W to 39°44'N 73°20'W, surface to 2000'. (D) W-107 is further divided by lines parallel to SW boundary extending NW from the SE boundary at the following points: 38°35'N 72°41'W, 38°30'N 72°42'W, 38°24'N 72°58'W to the SE boundary of area 7 and numbered 3 thru 6. (E) W-107 is also divided by lines bearing 028°T from the SW boundary to the NE boundary at the following points: 38°37'N 73°50'W, 38°23'N 73°30'W and named Alfa, Bravo and Charlie from west to east. (18 JUL 74)					
	① Excluding the airspace from FL 230 to FL 390 inclusive within the South Island, NY, transition Area. Operating areas 3 thru 6 W of ADIZ active to 40,000' 1300-2200Z (DT 1200-2100Z) Mon thru Fri excluding hol.					
	② Message requests anytime.					

W-108	Patuxent River, MD	To FL 750	Interm	Interm	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, New York, NY
	Beginning at 38°45' N 74°53' W to 38°45' N 74°31' W to 38°00' N 73°44' W to 38°00' N 73°11' W, thence 3 NM from and parallel to the shoreline to 38°37' N 75°00' W to the point of beginning. (10 OCT 74)					CO, NAS Patuxent River, MD (Phone 863-3395 AUTOVON 356-3395 duty hr, 863-3836/3837 AUTOVON 356-3836/3837 after 2000Z and Sat, Sun and hol)
W-122A	Cherry Point, NC	Unhd	Mon-Fri	1000-0500Z (DT 0900-0400Z)	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Washington, DC
			Sat	1000-1700Z (DT 0900-1600Z)		Marine Cherry Point APP CON 268.7 CG, MCAS Cherry Point, NC (AUTOVON 477-2671), 3334, 2233)
	Beginning at 35°30' N 75°25' W to 34°21' N 74°05' W to 34°14' N 73°52' W to 33°36' N 74°52' W to 34°50' N 76°15' W thence 3 NM from and parallel to the shoreline to the point of beginning. (6 DEC 73)					
W-122B	Cherry Point, NC	Unhd	Mon-Fri	1000-0500Z (DT 0900-0400Z)	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Washington, DC
			Sat	1000-1700Z (DT 0900-1600Z)		Marine Cherry Point APP CON 268.7 CG, MCAS Cherry Point, NC (AUTOVON 477-2671), 3334, 2233)
	Beginning at 34°50' N 76°15' W to 33°36' N 74°52' W to 32°59' N 75°44' W to 34°09' N 77°25' W to 34°24' N 77°28' W thence 3 NM from and parallel to the shoreline to the point of beginning. (6 DEC 73)					
W-122C	Cherry Point, NC	Unhd	Mon-Fri	1000-0500Z (DT 0900-0400Z)	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Washington, DC
			Sat	1000-1700Z (DT 0900-1600Z)		Marine Cherry Point APP CON 268.7 CG, MCAS Cherry Point, NC (AUTOVON 477-2671), 3334, 2233)
	Beginning at 34°09' N 77°25' W to 32°59' N 75°44' W to 32°12' N 76°49' W to 32°15' N 77°00' W to the point of beginning. (6 DEC 73)					
W-122D	Cherry Point, NC	To FL 300	Mon-Fri	1000-0500Z (DT 0900-0400Z)	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Washington, DC
			Sat	1000-1700Z (DT 0900-1600Z)		Marine Cherry Point APP CON 268.7 CG, MCAS Cherry Point, NC (AUTOVON 477-2671), 3334, 2233)
	Beginning at 34°24' N 77°28' W to 32°15' N 77°00' W to 32°20' N 77°20' W to 34°05' N 77°43' W to 34°18' N 77°36' W thence 3 NM from and parallel to the shoreline to the point of beginning. (10 OCT 74)					
W-132	Charleston, SC	To FL 600	Cont	1200-0400Z (DT 1100-0300Z)	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Jacksonville, FL
	Beginning at 32°33' N 79°22' W to 32°15' N 78°32' W to 32°00' N 78°36' W to 32°00' N 79°22' W to the point of beginning. (10 OCT 74)					COMNAVBASE CHASN, Charleston, SC (Phone 743-2000 Extn 3810/3891/ 3892 Charleston OPAREA Co- ordinator)
W-133	Beaufort, SC	To 4500'	Cont	1200-0400Z (DT 1100-0300Z)	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Jacksonville, FL
	Beginning at 32°42' N 79°46' W to 32°33' N 79°22' W to 32°00' N 79°22' W to 32°00' N 80°29' W to 32°30' N 80°11' W thence 3 NM from and parallel to the shoreline to the point of beginning. (10 OCT 74)					Comdr Naval Base, Charleston, SC

W-134	Beaufort, SC	4500' to FL 800	Cont	1200-0400Z VFR-IFR (DT 1100-0300Z)	FAA, ARTCC, Jacksonville, FL	
	Beginning at 32°42' N 79°46' W to 32°33' N 79°21' W to 32°00' N 79°22' W to 32°00' N 80°29' W to 32°30' N 80°11' W thence 3 NM from and parallel to the shoreline to the point of beginning. (10 OCT 74)				CO, Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, SC	
W-151	Valparaiso, FL	Unld	Cont	Cont	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Jacksonville, FL
	Beginning at 30°20' N 86°48' W thence 3 NM from and parallel to the shoreline to 30°21' N 86°41' W to 30°09' N 86°48' W to 30°05' N 86°48' W to 30°00' N 86°44' W to 30°00' N 86°34' W to 30°06' N 86°30' W to 30°15' N 86°29' W to 30°08' N 86°24' W to 30°08' N 86°13' W to 30°11' N 86°08' W to 30°15' N 86°06' W thence 3 NM from and parallel to the shoreline to 29°37' N 85°22' W to 28°10' N 84°30' W to 28°10' N 84°39' W to 28°37' N 86°21' W to 28°42' N 86°48' W to point of beginning.				Cond, Armament Development and Test Center/ADTC/ Eglin AFB, FL	
	NOTE: Contact (Eglin) (Tyndall) RAPCON for operations within the transition area in W151.					
W-152	Valparaiso, FL	To FL 240	Cont	Cont	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Jacksonville, FL
	Beginning at 30°20' N 86°28' W thence 3 NM from and parallel to the shoreline to 30°15' N 86°06' W to 30°11' N 86°08' W to 30°08' N 86°13' W to 30°08' N 86°24' W to 30°15' N 86°29' W to point of beginning.				Cond, Armament Development and Test Center/ADTC/ Eglin AFB, FL	
W-153	Valparaiso, FL	To FL 240	Cont	Cont	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Jacksonville, FL
	Beginning at 30°21' N 86°41' W thence 3 NM from and parallel to the shoreline to 30°20' N 86°32' W to 30°15' N 86°29' W to 30°06' N 86°30' W to 30°00' N 86°34' W to 30°00' N 86°44' W to 30°05' N 86°48' W to 30°09' N 86°48' W to point of beginning.				Cond, Armament Development and Test Center/ADTC/ Eglin AFB, FL	
W-154	Valparaiso, FL	FL 240 to Unld	Cont	Cont	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Jacksonville, FL
	Beginning at 30°21' N 86°41' W thence 3 NM from and parallel to the shoreline to 30°15' N 86°06' W to 30°11' N 86°08' W to 30°08' N 86°13' W to 30°08' N 86°24' W to 30°15' N 86°29' W to 30°06' N 86°30' W to 30°00' N 86°34' W to 30°00' N 86°44' W to 30°05' N 86°48' W to 30°09' N 86°48' W to point of beginning.				Cond, Armament Development and Test Center/ADTC/ Eglin AFB, FL	
W-155	Pensacola, FL	To FL 400	Mon-Sat, OT by NOTAM	Days, OT by NOTAM	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Jacksonville, FL
	Beginning at the intersection of 88°02' W and a line 3 NM from and parallel to the shoreline thence E along a line 3 NM from and parallel to the shoreline to 30°11' N 87°44' W thence to 30°10' N 87°46' W thence counterclockwise along a 30 SM arc centered at NAS Pensacola TACAN (30°21' N 87°19' W) to 30°04' N 87°41' W to 30°03' N 87°42' W thence counterclockwise along a 30 SM arc centered at 30°20' N 87°20' W to 29°54' N 87°15' W to 30°18' N 87°00' W thence E along a line 3 NM from and parallel to shoreline to 86°48' W thence S along 86°48' W to 29°23' N to 29°36' N 88°02' W thence N along 88°02' W to point of beginning. (30 MAR 73)				CNATRA, NAS Pensacola, FL (Fane Area Code 704 Duty br 452- 2791, AUTOVON 922-2791 OT 452- 2419 AUTOVON 922-2419)	
W-157	Fernandina, FL	To FL 550	Intmt	Intmt	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Jacksonville, FL
	Beginning at 32°00' N 80°29' W to 32°00' N 78°36' W to 30°40' N 78°56' W to 30°33' N 80°58' W to 30°42' N 80°57' W to 31°12' N 80°59' W to 31°37' N 80°41' W to point of beginning. (10 OCT 74)				Jacksonville Oper- ating Area Coordi- nation Center (JOACC) NAS, Jacksonville, FL 32212 (Fane Area Code 904 duty br, 772-2551 after 2030Z and Sat, Sun and hol 772-2338 AUTOVON 942 plus extn)	

W-155A	Mayport, FL	To FL 620	Inter	Inter	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Jacksonville, FL
	Beginning at 30°13' N 81°00' W to 30°12' N 79°02' W to 29°13' N 79°00' W to 29°07' N 79°09' W to 28°50' N 80°00' W to 28°50' N 80°42' W thence 3 NM from and parallel to the shoreline to 29°00' N 80°48' W to 29°22' N 81°02' to 30°00' N 81°02' W to point of beginning, excluding that portion within W-156D. (10 OCT 74)					Jacksonville Operating Area Coordination Center (JOACC) NAS, Jacksonville, FL 32212 (Phone Area Code 904 duty hr, 772-2351 after 2000Z and Sat, Sun and hol 772-2338 AUTOVON 942 plus extn)
	Ⓢ Excluding the airspace in control 1386.					
W-156D	Mayport, FL	To FL 620	Inter	Inter	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Jacksonville, FL
	Beginning at 30°40' N 78°56' W to 30°12' N 79°02' W to 30°17' N 81°00' W to 30°23' N 80°58' W to the point of beginning. (10 OCT 74)					Jacksonville Operating Area Coordination Center (JOACC) NAS, Jacksonville, FL 32212 (Phone Area Code 904 duty hr, 772-2351 after 2000Z and Sat, Sun and hol 772-2338 AUTOVON 942 plus extn)
W-158C	Mayport, FL	FL 430 to FL 620	Inter	Inter	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Jacksonville, FL
	Beginning at 30°37' N 78°09' W thence via the Eastern boundary of control area 1150 to 29°30' N 78°20' W to 29°07' N 79°09' W thence via the Western boundary of control area 1150 to 30°37' N 78°58' W to point of beginning. (10 OCT 74)					Jacksonville Operating Area Coordination Center (JOACC) NAS, Jacksonville, FL 32212 (Phone Area Code 904 duty hr, 772-2351 after 2000Z and Sat, Sun and hol 772-2338 AUTOVON 942 plus extn)
W-158D	Mayport, FL	12,000' to 12,000'	Inter	Inter	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Jacksonville, FL
	Beginning at 29°29' N 81°01' W thence east along 29°29' N to and clockwise along the arc of a 23 NM radius circle centered on Daytona Beach Regional Airport (29°11' N 81°03' W) to and north along a line 3 NM east of and parallel to the shoreline to 29°00' N 80°48' W to point of beginning. (10 OCT 74)					Jacksonville Operating Area Coordination Center (JOACC) NAS, Jacksonville, FL 32212 (Phone Area Code 904 duty hr, 772-2351 after 2000Z and Sat, Sun and hol 772-2338 AUTOVON 942 plus extn)
W-168	Sarasota, FL	Unbd	Cont	Cont	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Miami, FL
	Beginning at 26°10' N 82°17' W to 26°10' N 80°40' W to 27°19' N 84°40' N to 27°19' N 82°47' W to point of beginning. (2 MAR 72)					Comdr, Armament Development and Test Center Eglin AFB, FL (ADTC-AUTOVON 882-5800)

W-174	Key West, FL	To FL 700	Mon-Sat	1000-0600Z	VFR-IFR	CD, NAS Key West, FL Key West Manual NORAD Control Center (KWMNCC) (Fone Area Code 305-296-3551) AUTOVON 894-3470 Sage AUTOVON 641-1001. KWMNCC operator Extn 581 ask for Warning Area Scheduling Rep. Mon-Fri 0800- 1630 local time, OT Senior director)
	Beginning at 25°48'N 81°57'W to 25°35'N 81°55'W to 25°25'N 81°54'W to 24°53'N 81°53'W to 24°38'N 82°01'W to 24°38'N 82°06'W to 24°29'N 82°05'W to 24°25'N 82°07'W to 24°25'N 81°15'W to 23°50'N 81°24'W to 23°30'N 82°24'W to 23°31'N 82°46'W to 23°53'N 83°12'W to 24°00'N 83°19'W to 24°00'N 83°00'W to 25°22'N 85°00'W to 25°28'N 84°54'W to 25°46'N 84°07'W to point of beginning, excluding the airspace within control 1488 and the airspace between 5500' and FL 410 beginning at 24°00'N 82°50'W to 23°50'N 83°08'W to 24°00'N 83°19'W to 24°00'N 83°25'W to 24°05'N 83°11'W to 24°00'N 83°10'W to point of beginning. (1 MAR 73) Ⓢ OT By NOTAM.					
W-177A	Myrtle Beach, SC	To FL 500	Cont	SR-0600Z (DT SR-0500Z)	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Jacksonville, FL Comdr, 354 TFW Myrtle Beach AFB, SC 29577 (Fone 448-8311 Extn 3634, DOT-AUTOVON 748-3634) Ⓢ
	Beginning at 33°51'N 78°24'W to 33°51'N 78°08'W to 32°36'N 78°27'W to 32°51'N 79°23'W to 32°59'N 79°18'W to 33°11'N 79°06'W to 33°17'N 79°04'W to 33°20'N 79°02'W to 33°28'N 78°55'W thence counterclockwise along a 15 SM radius arc centered at Conway TACAN 33°41'N 78°56'W thence to 33°40'N 78°40'W thence to point of beginning. (6 DEC 73) Ⓢ Intensive air operations including live fire and night Air Refueling hazardous to non-participating units. All aircraft contact Myrtle Beach RAPCON, freq 259.3 prior to entering W-177A.					
W-177B	Myrtle Beach, SC	To FL 620	Cont	1100-0500Z (DT 1000-0400Z) Ⓢ	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Jacksonville, FL Comdr, 354 TFW Myrtle Beach AFB, SC 29577 (Fone 448-8311 Extn 3634, DOT AUTOVON 748-3634) Ⓢ
	Beginning at 32°51'N 79°23'W to 32°39'N 78°36'W to 32°19'N 78°44'W to 32°33'N 79°20'W to 32°38'N 79°33'W to the point of beginning. (10 OCT 74) Ⓢ OT By NOTAM. Ⓢ Intensive air operations including live fire and night Air refueling hazardous to non-participating units. All aircraft contact Myrtle Beach RAPCON, freq 259.3 prior to entering W-177B.					
W-228A	Corpus Christi, TX	To FL 290	Cont	Days	VFR-IFR	CNATRA, NAS Corpus Christi, TX (Fone Area Code 512 Duty hr 939-3927 AUTOVON 861-3927 OT 939-2284 AUTO- VON 861-2284)
	Beginning at 28°08'N 96°41'W to 27°38'N 95°30'W to 26°52'N 95°35'W to 26°00'N 95°59'W to 26°00'N 97°06'W thence via a line parallel to and 3 NM from the shoreline to its intersection with 27°11'N thence to 27°23'N 97°06'W to 27°15'N 96°56'W to 27°28'N 96°46'W to 27°46'N 96°51'W to the intersection of 27°49'N and a line 3 NM from the shoreline thence northeast along a line 3 NM from and parallel to the shoreline to the point of beginning. (1 FEB 73)					
W-228B	Corpus Christi, TX	FL 290 to FL 450	Cont	Days	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Houston, TX CNATRA NAS Corpus Christi, TX (Fone Area Code 512 Duty hr 939-3927 AUTOVON 861-3927 OT 939-2284 AUTO- VON 861-2284)
	Beginning at 28°08'N 96°41'W to 27°38'N 95°30'W to 26°52'N 95°35'W to 26°00'N 95°59'W to 26°00'N 97°06'W thence via a line parallel to and 3 NM from the shoreline to its intersection with 27°11'N thence to 27°23'N 97°06'W to 27°15'N 96°56'W to 27°28'N 96°46'W to 27°46'N 96°51'W to the intersection of 27°49'N and a line 3 NM from the shoreline thence northeast along a line 3 NM from and parallel to the shoreline to the point of beginning. (1 FEB 73)					
W-237	Washington Coastal	To FL 500	By NOTAM	By NOTAM	VFR-IFR	Comdr, Medium Attack Tactical Electronic Warfare Wing Pacific (COM- MAT/TACELWING PAC), NAS Whidbey Island, Oak Harbor, WA 98278 AUTOVON: 891-1741 or 820- 2877
	Beginning at 48°09'N 125°56'W to 46°20'N 124°54'W to 47°35'N 124°38'W to 47°35'N 124°24'W to 47°30'N 124°24'W to 47°25'N 124°23'W to 47°00'N 124°23'W to 46°50'N 125°24'W to point of beginning, excluding that portion which coincides with R-6707. (20 JUN 74)					

W-260	San Francisco, CA	To FL 600	By NOTAM	By NOTAM	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Oakland, CA
	Beginning at 29°00' N 123°57' W to 38°03' N 123°15' W to 38°03' N 123°14' W to 38°00' N 123°23' W to 37°50' N 124°25' W to 38°06' N 125°22' W to 38°52' N 125°53' W to point of beginning. (31 JAN 74)					COMPATWINGS PAC NAS Moffett Field, CA (Phone Duty hr Area Code 415 966- 5030 AUTOVON 462-5030 OT Area Code 415 966-5011 AUTOVON 462- 5011)
W-281	Point Arguello, CA	To FL 450	By NOTAM	By NOTAM	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Oakland, CA
	Beginning at 35°58' N 121°57' W to 35°37' N 121°32' W to 35°04' N 122°43' W to 35°29' N 123°00' W to point of beginning. (31 JAN 74)					COMPATWINGS PAC NAS Moffett Field, CA (Phone Duty hr Area Code 415 966- 5030 AUTOVON 462-5030 OT Area Code 415 966-5011 AUTOVON 462- 5011)
W-283	San Francisco, CA	To FL 600	By NOTAM	By NOTAM	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Oakland, CA
	Beginning at 37°05' N 122°43' W to 35°58' N 121°57' W to 35°13' N 123°34' W to 36°20' N 124°19' W to point of beginning. (31 JAN 74)					COMPATWINGS PAC, NAS Moffett Field, CA (Phone Duty hr Area Code 415 966- 5030 AUTOVON 462-5030 OT Area Code 415 966-5011 AUTOVON 462- 5011)
W-289	Pt. Mugu, CA	Unld	Intmt (1)	Intmt (1)	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Los Angeles, CA
	Beginning at 34°06' N 119°13' W thence 3 NM from and parallel to the shoreline to 34°02' N 119°04' W to 33°52' N 119°07' W to 32°57' N 119°07' W to 32°50' N 119°18' W to 32°14' N 121°43' W to 33°15' N 122°19' W to 34°06' N 120°30' W to 34°00' N 120°30' W to 34°00' N 119°38' W to point of beginning, excluding that portion which would coincide with W-412. (25 MAY 72)					Comdr, Pacific Missile Range, Pt. Mugu, CA (Phone Area Code 805-982- 7851 extn 7545 Attn: Range schedule officer AUTOVON 873-7545/7358)
	(1) Contact Plead Control on 280.7 126.2 5080.					
W-289N	Pt. Mugu, CA	To FL 240	Intmt (1)	Intmt (1)	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Los Angeles, CA
	Beginning at 34°07' N 120°30' W to 34°08' N 120°26' W to 34°08' N 120°11' W to 34°00' N 120°16' W to 34°00' N 120°30' W to point of beginning. (10 OCT 74)					Comdr, Pacific Missile Range, Pt. Mugu, CA (Phone Area Code 805-982- 7851 extn 7545 Attn: Range schedule officer, AUTOVON 873- 7545/7358)
	(1) Contact Plead Control on 280.7 126.2 5080.					
W-290	San Diego, CA	To FL 800	Cont (1)	Cont (1)	VFR-IFR	Comdr, Fleet Air Control and Surveil- lance Facility, San Diego, CA (Phone 437-6845 FACSFPAC SDIEGO-AUTOVON 727-3925)
	Beginning at 33°29' N 119°07' W to 33°29' N 118°44' W to 33°27' N 118°41' W to 33°29' N 118°40' W to 33°29' N 118°37' W to 33°20' N 118°27' W to 32°57' N 119°07' W to point of beginning. (2 JAN 75)					
	(1) Intensive surface and air operations hazardous to non-participating units. All aircraft contact Beaver (FACSFPAC SDIEGO) or Los Angeles Center/FSS prior to entry into W-290/W-291; freq 289.9 326.5 126.65 352.9 268.5 308.1 285.7 309.3 273.1 272.6 354.9, for current advisory of hot areas.					

W-291	San Diego, CA	To FL 800	Cont	Cont	VFR-IFR	Comdr, Fleet Air Control and Surveillance Facility, San Diego, CA (Fone 437-6845 FACSFAC SDIEGO-AUTOVON 727-3925)
	Beginning at 33°11'N 117°49'W to 32°58'N 117°35'W to 32°50'N 117°45'W to 32°35'N 117°39'W to 32°37'N 117°33'W to 32°32'N 117°30'W to 32°13'N 117°30'W to 32°13'N 117°12'W to 29°35'N 115°57'W to 29°35'N 118°10'W to 24°00'N 125°00'W to 27°50'N 127°10'W to 30°40'N 120°50'W to 30°50'N 120°40'W to 31°50'N 119°42'W to 32°12'N 119°42'W to 32°44'N 119°07'W to 33°17'N 118°25'W to point of beginning. (2 JAN 75)					
	Ⓢ Intensive surface and air operations hazardous to non-participating units. All aircraft contact Beaver (FACSFAC SDIEGO) or Los Angeles Center/FSS prior to entry into W-290/W-291; freq 289.9 326.5 126.65 382.9 268.5 308.1 285.7 309.3 273.1 272.6 354.9 for current advisory of hot areas.					
A-291A	Miami, FL	To 2500'	Cont	Cont	VFR	All local flying schools and flying clubs Greater Miami, FL area
	Beginning at 26°20'N 80°25'W to 26°17'N 80°24'W to 26°08'N 80°22'W to 26°01'N 80°22'W to 26°01'N 80°26'W to 26°05'N 80°30'W to 26°20'N 80°38'W to point of beginning. (10 OCT 74)					
A-291B	Miami, FL	To 2500'	By NOTAM	By NOTAM	VFR	All local flying schools and flying clubs Greater Miami, FL area
	Beginning at 25°43'N 80°32'W to 25°38'N 80°32'W to 25°37'N 80°36'W to 25°37'N 80°45'W to 25°43'N 80°45'W to point of beginning. (10 OCT 74)					
W-386A	Virginia Copes, VA	E of 75°30'W to unld, W of 75°30'W to but not including 2000' MSL and above FL 600 to Unld	Intmt	Intmt	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Washington, DC Virginia Copes Operating Area Coordinator, (VCOAC), Virginia Beach, VA 23460 (Fone Area Code) 804 475-2852 AUTO. VON 274-2852
	Beginning at 38°00'N 75°11'W to 38°00'N 74°30'W to 37°05'N 74°30'W to 37°00'N 75°32'W to 37°08'N 75°32'W to 37°08'N 75°47'W thence 3 NM from and parallel to the shoreline to point of beginning. (10 OCT 74)					
W-412	Santa Cruz I, CA	To 3000'	Cont	Days	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Los Angeles, CA Comdr, Pacific Missile Range, Pt. Mugu, CA (Fone Area Code 805-982-7851 Extn 7545 Attn: Range schedule officer AUTOVON 873-7545/7358)
	Beginning at 34°08'N 119°40'W to 33°59'N 119°40'W to 33°53'N 120°07'W to 33°49'N 120°16'W to 34°00'N 120°16'W to 34°08'N 120°11'W to point of beginning. (25 MAY 72)					
W-453	Gulfport, MS	To FL 500	By NOTAM	By NOTAM	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Houston, TX Comdr, ANG Trng, Gulfport, MS
	Beginning at 30°09'N 88°02'W to 29°36'N 88°02'W to 29°43'N 88°50'W thence 3 NM offshore of the Chandeleur Islands to 30°06'N 88°51'W to 30°11'N 88°42'W thence 3 NM from and parallel to the shoreline to the point of beginning.					
W-465	Key West, FL	FL 210 to FL 700	Mon-Sat	1000-2400Z OT by NOTAM	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Miami, FL CO, NAS Key West, FL, Key West Manual NCRAD Control Center (KWMNCC) (Fone Area Code 305-296-3561 AUTO-VON 894-3470 Sage AUTOVON 641-1001. KWMNCC operator Extn 581 ask for Warning Area Scheduling Rep. Mon-Fri 0800-1630 local time, OT Senior Director.)
	Beginning at 24°33'N 79°44'W to 24°25'N 79°41'W to 24°09'N 79°41'W to 23°30'N 80°58'W to 23°30'N 81°02'W to 24°33'N 80°51'W to point of beginning. (16 AUG 73)					

- W-470 Panama City, FL Unltd Cont Cont VFR-IFR FAA, ARTCC,
Jacksonville, FL
Beginning at 29°37' N 85°22' W to 28°10' N 84°30' W to 28°56' N 83°31' W to
29°43' N 84°00' W to 29°43' N 84°40' W thence 3 NM from and parallel to the
shoreline to point of beginning.
① Address requests for use to HQ ADTC (ADTS), Eglin AFB, FL 882-4567.
Comdr, Tyndall,
AFB, FL 32401
(Fone 283-2105,
283-2592, AUTOVON
899-1530, 899-1570)
②
- W-497 Patrick AFB, FL Unltd Cont Intmt VFR-IFR FAA, ARTCC,
Miami, FL
Beginning at 28°42' N 80°35' W to 29°20' N 78°20' W to 29°30' N 78°18' W to
30°00' N 77°13' W to 30°00' N 77°00' W to 27°00' N 77°05' W to 27°00' N
79°48' W to 27°20' N 80°06' W to 27°30' N 80°14' W thence 3 NM from and
parallel to the shoreline to the point of beginning, excluding the airspace below
5000' MSL in a corridor 2½ SM on each side of a line between 27°00' N
79°00' W to 27°15' N 78°24' W to 27°00' N 77°43' W. (20 JUN 74)
Comdr Air Force
Eastern Test Range
Cape Canaveral AFS,
FL (Fone 559-5941
Duty hr. DOOT-
AUTOVON 467-5941
after duty hr Sat,
Sun and hol)
- W-506 Nantucket Shoals, To Unltd Intmt Intmt VFR-IFR FAA, ARTCC,
Offshore, MA Boston, MA
Beginning at 41°06' N 69°40' W to 41°06' N 68°00' W to 41°00' N 68°00' W to
39°54' N 68°57' W to 40°48' N 69°40' W to point of beginning. (10 OCT 74)
① Request all Military Aircraft not under ARTCC Control contact "INCOGNITO"
Control on 364.2 MC entering and leaving W-506.
21st Air Div DOTIS
AUTOVON 587-9110
Extn 858, 859, ②
- W-513 Point Reyes, CA To FL 600 By NOTAM By NOTAM VFR-IFR FAA, ARTCC,
Oakland, CA
Beginning at 38°03' N 123°14' W to 37°56' N 123°13' W to 37°51' N 123°03' W
to 37°47' N 123°00' W to 37°43' N 124°00' W to 37°50' N 124°25' W to 38°00' N
123°23' W to point of beginning. (31 JAN 74)
COMPA TWINGSPAC,
NAS Moffett Field,
CA (Fone Duty hr
Area Code 415 966-
5030 AUTOVON
462-5030 OT Area
Code 415 966-5011
AUTOVON 462-5011)
- W-532 Pt. Arguello, CA Unltd Intmt ① Intmt ① VFR-IFR FAA, ARTCC,
Los Angeles, CA
Beginning at 35°37' N 121°32' W to 34°57' N 120°44' W thence 3 NM from and
parallel to the shoreline to 34°23' N 120°30' W to 33°46' N 122°38' W to
35°13' N 123°34' W to 35°29' N 123°00' W to 35°04' N 122°43' W to point of
beginning. (25 MAY 72)
① Contact Plead Control on 280.7 126.2 5080.
Comdr, Pacific
Missile Range, Pt.
Mugu, CA (Fone
Area Code 805-982-
7851 extn 7545 Attn:
Range schedule officer
AUTOVON 873-
7545/7358)
- W-537 Santa Barbara, CA Unltd Intmt ① Intmt ① VFR-IFR FAA, ARTCC,
Los Angeles, CA
That airspace included in Control Area 1176 which lies west of 120°30' W.
NOTE: Prior approval required before entering Control Area 1176 West of
120°30' W. (25 MAY 72)
① Contact Plead Control on 280.7 126.2 5080.
Comdr, Pacific
Missile Range,
Point Mugu, CA
(Fone Area Code 805
982-7851 extn 7545
Attn: Range schedule
officer AUTOVON
873-7545/7358)
- W-601 Cape Flattery, WA To FL 500 By NOTAM By NOTAM VFR-IFR
Beginning at 48°27' N 125°13' W to 48°17' N 125°15' W to 48°17' N 125°45' W
to 48°27' N 125°45' W to point of beginning. (20 JUN 74)
Comdr, Medium
Attack Tactical
Electronic Warfare
Wing Pacific (COM.
MAT/TACELWING-
PAC), NAS Whidbey
Island, Oak Harbor,
WA 98278 AUTOVON
891-1741 or 820-287.

W-602	Gulf of Mexico— South of Houston, TX Beginning at 28°10'N 94°53'W to 28°10'N 94°14'W to 27°22'N 93°26'W to 26°20'N 94°41'W to 26°20'N 95°03'W to point of beginning. (23 MAY 74) Ⓞ Live firing, surface or aerial, not permitted north of a line from 27°46'N 94°55'W to 27°46'N 93°50'W.	To FL 450	Cont Ⓞ	Cont Ⓞ	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Houston, TX 2 AF Barksdale AFB, LA (DOTS- AUTOVON 781-3917 or 4116)
R-2516	Pt. Arguello, CA Beginning at 35°00'N 120°42'W to 34°54'N 120°33'W to 34°50'N 120°32'W to 34°46'N 120°27'W to 34°40'N 120°31'W to 34°35'N 120°22'W to 34°35'N 120°43'W thence 3 NM from end parallel to the shoreline to the point of beginning. (2 JAN 75)	Unltd	Cont	Cont	VFR-IFR	HQ, Space and Missile Test Center (SAMTEC)/ROSF Vandenberg AFB, CA (Fono Area Code 805 866-4472, 4508, AUTOVON 276- 4472, 4508)
R-2517	Pt. Arguello, CA Beginning at 34°35'N 120°43'W to 34°35'N 120°32'W to 34°25'N 120°27'W to 34°24'N 120°30'W thence 3 NM from end parallel to the shoreline to the point of beginning. (2 JAN 75)	Unltd	Cont	Cont	VFR-IFR	HQ, Space and Missile Test Center (SAMTEC)/ROSF Vandenberg AFB, CA (Fono Area Code 805 866-4472, 4508 AUTOVON 276- 4472, 4508)
R-2519	Point Mugu, CA Beginning at 34°07'N 119°07'W to 34°04'N 119°04'W to 34°02'N 119°04'W thence 3 NM from end parallel to the shoreline to 34°06'N 119°13'W to 34°06'N 119°11'W to 34°07'N 119°10'W to point of beginning. (25 MAY 72)	Unltd	Cont	Cont	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Los Angeles, CA Comdr, Pacific Missile Range, Pt. Mugu, CA (Fono Area Code 805 982-7851 extn 7545 Attn: Range schedule officer-AUTOVON 873-7545/7358)
R-2520	Point Mugu, CA Beginning at 34°09'N 119°06'W to 34°07'N 119°05'W to 34°06'N 119°05'W to 34°07'N 119°07'W to 34°07'N 119°09'W to 34°09'N 119°08'W to the point of beginning. (25 MAY 72)	To 3000'	Cont	Cont	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Los Angeles, CA Comdr, Pacific Missile Range, Pt. Mugu, CA (Fono Area Code 805 982-7851 extn 7545 Attn: Range schedule officer-AUTOVON 873-7545/7358)
R-2534A	Point Arguello, CA Beginning at 34°39'N 120°31'W to 34°36'N 120°28'W to 34°36'N 120°27'W to 34°30'N 120°16'W to 34°25'N 120°16'W thence 3 SM from end parallel to the shoreline to 34°25'N 120°19'W to point of beginning. (2 JAN 75)	500' AGL to Unltd	Cont	Cont	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Los Angeles, CA HQ, Space and Missile Test Center (SAMTEC)/ ROSF Vandenberg AFB, CA (Fono Area Code 805 866-4472, 4508, AUTOVON 276- 4472, 4508)
R-2534B	Point Arguello, CA Beginning at 34°39'N 120°31'W to 34°25'N 120°19'W to 34°25'N 120°27'W to 34°35'N 120°32'W to point of beginning. (2 JAN 75)	500' AGL to Unltd	Cont	Cont	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Los Angeles, CA HQ, Space and Missile Test Center (SAMTEC)/ ROSF Vandenberg AFB, CA (Fono Area Code 805 866-4472, 4508, AUTOVON 276- 4472, 4508)

R-2902A	Cape Canaveral, FL	Unfid	Cont	Cont	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Miami, FL
	Beginning at 28°42' N 80°35' W thence three NM from and parallel to the shoreline to 28°25' N 80°31' W to 28°25' N 80°42' W to 28°31' N 80°42' W to 28°37'35" N 80°46'50" W to 28°38'00" N 80°47'02" W to point of beginning. (25 APR 74)					Comdr, Air Force Eastern Test Range, Patrick AFB, FL Cape Canaveral AFS, FL (Fone 559-5941 duty hr. DOOT-AUTOVON 467-5941 after duty hr Sat, Sun and hol)
R-2902B	Cape Canaveral, FL	To 14,000'	Cont	Cont	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Miami, FL
	Beginning at 28°42' N 80°35' W to 28°38' N 80°42' W to 28°45' N 80°38' W to the point of beginning. (25 APR 74)					Comdr, Air Force Eastern Test Range, Patrick AFB, FL Cape Canaveral AFS, FL (Fone 559-5941 duty hr. DOOT-AUTOVON 467-5941 after duty hr Sat, Sun and hol)
R-2908	Pensacola, FL	To 12,000'	Cont	Days	VFR-IFR	FAA, Pensacola RATCF
	Bounded on the N by the Alabama-Florida shoreline, on the E by a line extending from 30°15' N 87°41' W to 30°11' N 87°48' W, on the S by a line 3 NM from and parallel to the Alabama-Florida shoreline and on the W by 88°02' W. (11 OCT 73)					CNATRA, NAS Pensacola, FL (Fone Area Code 904 Duty hr 452-2791 AUTOVON 922-2791 OT 452-2419 AUTOVON 922-2791)
R-2914	Valparaiso, FL	To FL 500	Cont	Cont	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Jacksonville, FL
	Beginning at 30°43' N 86°25' W to 30°44' N 86°11' W to 30°41' N 86°05' W to 30°24' N 85°56' W to 30°11' N 85°56' W thence 3 NM from and parallel to the shoreline to 30°15' N 86°06' W to 30°23' N 86°02' W to 30°31' N 86°25' W to point of beginning. Excluding that airspace 5000' and below within a circle with a 1.25 SM radius centered at 30°34' 19" N 86°12' 56" W.					Comdr, Armament Development and Test Center (ADTC), Eglin AFB, FL
R-2915A	Eglin AFB, FL	To FL 500	Cont	Cont	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Jacksonville, FL
	Beginning at 30°34' N 86°55' W to 30°39' N 86°55' W thence along the L and N Railroad to 30°43' N 86°46' W to 30°43' N 86°38' W to 30°29' N 86°38' W to 30°22' N 86°52' W thence along the Navarre-Milton Highway to point of beginning.					Comdr, Armament Development and Test Center (ADTC), Eglin AFB, FL
R-2915B	Eglin AFB, FL	To FL 1200	Cont	Cont	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Jacksonville, FL
	Beginning at 30°29' N 86°38' W to 30°21' N 86°39' W thence 3 NM from and parallel to the shoreline to Long 86°51' 30" W thence along Long 86°51' 30" W to 30°24' N 86°52' W to 30°24' N 86°48' W to 30°27' N 86°52' W to point of beginning. (8 NOV 73)					Comdr, Armament Development and Test Center (ADTC), Eglin AFB, FL
R-2916	Cudjoe Key, FL	To 14,000'	Cont	Cont	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Miami, FL
	A circular area 4 SM in diameter centered at 24°42' N 81°31' W. (8 NOV 73) (1) The Controlling Agency shall return the use of R-2916 to the Using Agency upon request. Such request shall be made at least 6 hr prior to use by the Using Agency. The Key West Manual NORAD Control Center (KWMNCC) is designated as Liaison Station for the relay of information concerning the release of the area between the Controlling Agency and the Using Agency.					USAF, 20th Air Division Key West Manual (NORAD) Control Center Key West NAS, FL 33040 (Fone GP AUTOVON 874. 3479 Extn 581 or SAGE AUTOVON 641-1321)

R-2919	Valparaiso, FL	To FL 500	Cont	Cont	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Jacksonville, FL
	Beginning at 30°31' N 86°25' W to 30°23' N 86°08' W to 30°15' N 86°06' W thence 3 NM from end parallel to the shoreline to 30°20' N 86°24' W to 30°25' N 86°22' W to 30°25' N 86°25' W to point of beginning.					Comdr, Armament Development and Test Center (ADTC), Eglin AFB, FL
R-4002	Bloodsworth Is, MD	To 20,000'	Cont	SR to 0500Z (DT SR to 0400Z) (U)	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Washington, DC
	Beginning at 38°13' N 76°00' W to 38°08' N 76°00' W to 38°08' N 76°09' W to 38°13' N 76°11' W to point of beginning. (28 FEB 74)					CO, Naval Amphibious School Little Creek, Norfolk, VA (Fons Area Code 703 464-7393/7394 AUTOVON 680- 7393/7394).
	(U) OT By NOTAM 48 hr in advance.					
R-4101	Camp Edwards, MA	To 9000'	Cont	1100-2300Z (DT 1000-2200Z) (U)	VFR-IFR	FAA, Otis APP CON, MA (Fons 968-4470)
	Beginning at 41°41' N 70°33' W to 41°41' N 70°34' W to 41°42' N 70°35' W to 41°43' N 70°35' W to 41°44' N 70°35' W to 41°45' N 70°34' W to 41°46' N 70°33' W to 41°45' N 70°31' W to 41°44' N 70°30' W to 41°43' N 70°30' W to 41°43' N 70°31' W to 41°42' N 70°31' W to 41°41' N 70°32' W to the point of beginning. (5 DEC 74)					CDR, US Army Garrison, Camp Edwards, MA
	(U) OT By NOTAM 48 hr in advance.					
R-4105	No Mans Land Island, MA	To but not including 18,000'	Cont	1200-0500Z (DT 1100-0400Z)	VFR-IFR	FAA, Quonset APP CON, RI (Fons CY 4-4511 Extn 2631/ 749)
	A circular area with a 3 SM radius centered at 41°15' 30" N 70°48' 40" W. (25 APR 74)					CO, NAS South Weymouth, MA
R-5001A	Fort Dix, NJ	To 4000'	Cont	Cont	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, New York, NY
	Beginning at 40° 02' 45" N 74°27' 00" W to 40°00' 00" N 74°26' 20" W to 39°59' 00" N 74°25' 08" W to 39°58' 00" N 74°25' 00" W to 39°58' 45" N 74°28' 00" W to 39°58' 45" N 74°31' 25" W to 39°59' 15" N 74°33' 30" W to 40°01' 53" N 74°33' 30" W to 40°02' 45" N 74°32' 30" W to the point of beginning. (10 OCT 74)					CDR, Fort Dix, NJ
R-5001B	Fort Dix, NJ	From 4000' to 8000'	Fri-Sun (U)	Cont	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, New York, NY
	Beginning at 40°02' 45" N 74°27' 00" W to 40°00' 00" N 74°26' 20" W to 39°59' 00" N 74°25' 08" W to 39°58' 00" N 74°25' 00" W to 39°58' 45" N 74°28' 00" W to 39°58' 45" N 74°31' 25" W to 40°01' 53" N 74°33' 30" W to 40°02' 45" N 74°32' 30" W to the point of beginning. (10 OCT 74)					CDR, Fort Dix, NJ
	(U) OT By NOTAM 48 hr in advance.					
R-5202	Gardiners Island, NY	To 10,000'	Cont	1400-2300Z (DT 1300-2200Z)	VFR-IFR	FAA, Quonset RATCF
	A circular area with a radius of 3 NM centered at 41°09' N 72°09' W. (10 OCT 74)					Naval Plant Representative Office, Grumman Aerospace Corporation, Bethpage, NY
R-5306A	Cherry Point, NC	To but not including FL 180	Cont	Cont	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Washington, DC
	Beginning at 35°23' N 76°35' W to 35°18' N 76°17' W to 35°05' N 76°05' W to 34°47' N 76°25' W to 34°46' N 76°30' W to 35°02' N 76°51' W to point of begin- ning. (24 MAY 73)					Marine Cherry Point APP CON 268.7 CG, MCAS Cherry Point, NC
R-5306B	Cherry Point, NC	From 3000' to but not including FL 180	Cont	Cont	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Washington, DC
	Beginning at 35°08' N 76°51' W to 34°46' N 76°30' W to 34°45' N 76°41' W to 34°42' N 76°55' W to 34°51' N 77°06' W to 34°50' N 77°10' W to 35°03' N 76°57' W to point of beginning. (24 MAY 73)					Marine Cherry Point APP CON 268.7 CG, MCAS Cherry Point, NC

R-5306C	Cherry Point, NC	Surface to but not including FL 180	Cont	Cont	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Washington, DC Marine Cherry Point APP CON 268.7 CG, MCAS Cherry Point, NC
	Beginning at 34°51'N 77°06'W to 34°42'N 76°55'W to 34°42'N 76°56'W to 34°38'N 76°56'W thence SW along a line 3 NM from and parallel to the shoreline to 34°35'N 77°09'W to 34°45'N 77°15'W to 34°50'N 77°10'W to point of beginning. (24 MAY 73)					
R-5306D	Cherry Point, NC	Surface to but not including FL 180	Cont	Cont	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Washington, DC Marine Cherry Point APP CON 268.7 CG, MCAS Cherry Point, NC
	Beginning at 34°45'N 77°15'W to 34°35'N 77°09'W thence SW along a line 3 NM from and parallel to the shoreline to 34°30'N 77°16'W to 34°33'N 77°19'W to 34°36'N 77°26'W to 34°40'N 77°22'W to 34°39'N 77°21'W to point of beginning. (24 MAY 73)					
R-5306E	Cherry Point, NC	Surface to but not including FL 180	Cont	Cont	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Washington, DC Marine Cherry Point APP CON 268.7 CG, MCAS Cherry Point, NC
	Beginning at 34°40'20"N 77°22'12"W, to 34°40'N 77°22'W to 34°36'N 77°26'W to 34°38'N 77°26'W to point of beginning. (24 MAY 73)					
R-6312	Cotulla, TX	To 12,000' \square	Cont	Days	VFR-IFR	FAA, ARTCC, Houston, TX CHATRA, NAS Corpus Christi, TX (Base Area Code 512 Duty hr 939-3927 AUTOVON 861-3927 OT 939-2264 AUTOVON 861-2264)
	The area within 5 NM of geographical points located at 28°15'N 98°44'W and 28°06'N 98°43'W. (22 JUN 72)					
	\square Except for the area west of a line between 28°18'N 98°48'W, and 28°12'N 98°48'W, and the area along highway 674 extending 1/2 mile each side where the floor is 1000' AGL.					
R-6707	Quetta, WA	To 12,000'	Cont	Days	VFR-IFR	Hagdon FSS Comdr, Medium Attack Tactical Electronic Warfare Wing Pacific (COM. MAT/TACELWING-PAC), NAS Whidbey Island, Oak Harbor, WA 98278 AUTOVON 891-1741 or 820-2877
	Beginning at 47°29'N 124°25'W clockwise along the arc of a circle with a radius of 3 miles centered at 47°27'N 124°24'W to 47°24'N 124°25'W thence 3 NM from and parallel to the shoreline to the point of beginning. (20 JUN 74)					

Abbreviations

W	Prefix	Warning Area (eg W-92)
R	"	Restricted Area (eg R-2534A)
A	"	Alert Area - (Area of Heavy Use - Caution) (eg A219B)
Unltd		Unlimited altitudes
Cont		Continuous
Intmt		Intermittant
VFR		Visual Flight Rules
IFR		Instrument Flight Regulation
FAA		Federal Aviation Administration
ARTCC		Air Route Traffic Control Center

FAMILY HOUSING

Senator JOHNSTON. Continue with your statement, Mr. Fliakas.

Mr. FLIAKAS. Finally, I would like to address the largest single integer within our program which provides for operation, maintenance, debt payment, construction, leasing, and other support of military family housing.

Our family housing program for fiscal year 1976 requires appropriations of \$1.6 billion, including \$0.3 billion for the 3-month transition period to the new fiscal year. Excluding the transition period and on a comparable 12-month basis, fiscal year 1976 estimates are about \$13 million less than the fiscal year 1975 request.

Since we no longer have large programable deficits of new family housing units, the Department of Defense has:

(a) Reduced the number of new housing units requested from 10,462 units in fiscal year 1975 to 3,444 units in fiscal year 1976, a decrease of two-thirds in 1 year, and

(b) Placed greater emphasis on improving the present housing inventory to today's standards by increasing the amount requested for improvements to existing public quarters from \$60 million in fiscal year 1975 to \$120.4 million in fiscal year 1976, doubling the program in a year.

About 130,000 housing units, or about one-third of our present inventory, are either over 25 years old or do not meet today's standards for size, amenities, et cetera, to a significant degree. We plan to remedy this situation with this larger, more comprehensive improvement program.

ENERGY CONSERVATION INVESTMENT PROJECTS

Included in the fiscal year 1976 improvement program is \$23.2 million for energy conservation investment projects which are expected to amortize their cost in about 5 years. These energy conservation investment projects will be integrated into our regular improvements program for administrative purposes but will be identifiable in such a way that savings can be effectively monitored. This program will result in lowered operating costs or, in recognition of current inflationary trends, at least offset the ever increasing total cost of utilities.

SALARY AND WAGE INCREASES

Increases in operating costs generally in the family housing account in fiscal year 1975 have caused the redistribution of funds from maintenance, services, and procurement to meet day-to-day utility and fuel bills. We have requested a supplemental fiscal year 1975 appropriation of \$10.2 million to cover salary and wage increases already incurred. This is a small offset for unbudgeted cost increases in fiscal year 1975, now estimated at between \$85 and \$95 million. Maintenance of housing is the only significant source of funds to meet exigent utility and fuel bills. The impact of this redistribution is a "shock wave" into future programs. The immediate effect is to increase deferred maintenance, thus adding to the demands on scarce future funding. My concern is not only for the added maintenance backlog but for the future condition and livability of the housing for our military families.

This completes my presentation, Mr. Chairman. I would like to again express my appreciation of the opportunity to appear before your committee and discuss the major elements of our fiscal year 1976 program. I would also like to express appreciation for the interest and support which this committee has extended to our program over past years.

Members of my staff are present and together we will attempt to provide answers to any questions which the committee may have.

ADDENDUM TO STATEMENT

I would also respectfully request that a prepared addendum to my statement be placed in the record at this point.

Senator JOHNSTON. The addendum will be inserted in the record.

[The information follows:]

ADDENDUM TO STATEMENT

FY 1976 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION PROGRAM
(\$ Millions)

<u>Active Forces, Military Departments</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Facility Class</u>				
Operational and Training	124.0	173.0	242.9	539.9
Maintenance and Production	47.3	224.9	31.8	304.0
Research and Development	24.0	14.4	9.6	48.0
Supply	59.8	10.0	43.6	113.4
Hospital and Medical	105.4	132.9	154.6	392.9
Administrative	3.6	21.3	15.7	40.6
Housing and Community	378.5	74.6	65.3	518.4
Utilities and Ground Improvements	136.0	122.1	85.8	343.9
Real Estate	14.3	16.2	--	30.5
General Support Activities	69.0	64.6	54.3	187.9
Total Direct Program	961.9	854.0	703.6	2,519.5
Less Financing Adjustments	- 4.0	--	--	- 4.0
Budget Authority (and Appropriation)	957.9	854.0	703.6	2,515.5
 <u>Defense Agencies</u>				
Direct Program				151.5
Less Financing Adjustments				- 10.0
Budget Authority (and Appropriation)				141.5
 <u>Reserve Forces (Direct Program, Budget Authority and Appropriation)</u>				
				230.4
 <u>Family Housing</u>				
Direct Program				1,271.3
Less Financing Adjustments				- 49.7
Budget Authority				1,221.6
Plus Appropriation Applied to Debt Reduction				+ 107.6
Appropriation				1,329.2
 <u>Homeowners Assistance</u>				
Direct Program				5.1
Less Financing Adjustments and Reimbursements				- 5.1
Budget Authority				0
Less Authority to Spend Agency Debt Receipts				- 0
Appropriation				0

SUMMARY

	<u>Direct Program</u>	<u>Budget Authority</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
<u>Active Forces</u>			
Military Departments	2,519.5	2,515.5	2,515.5
Defense Agencies	151.5	141.5	141.5
<u>Reserve Forces</u>	230.4	230.4	230.4
<u>Family Housing</u>	1,271.3	1,221.6	1,329.2
<u>Homeowners Assistance</u>	5.1	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	4,177.8	4,109.0	4,216.6

STATEMENT OF PERRY J. FLIAKAS

Proposed Construction in Major Categories of FacilitiesActive Forces

The Active Forces portion of the Military Construction Direct Program for Fiscal Year 1976 totals \$2,519.5 million for the three Military Departments and \$151.5 million for the Defense Agencies. This portion of the program is related to the regular military establishment and provides for facilities and installations necessary to meet operational, logistical and other mission requirements of the three Military Departments and the Defense Agencies, other than family housing. For purposes of easy summation, we have grouped the total request into nine standard Department of Defense construction categories. I would like to describe the principal items contained in each of these categories for the individual Services. I will omit reference to the Defense Agencies in these descriptions, inasmuch as I will summarize their requirements separately at the end of this presentation. The first of the categories is:

Operational and Training

\$539.9 million

The operational facilities contain essential airbase, fleet operations support, communications, security, command and control, and other operational facilities necessary to support the combat readiness capability of the Services. Under training facilities we seek to provide the instructional and training facilities necessary to the development of not only the basic soldier, seaman, airman, and marine but also the technical and professional specialists required to operate, maintain, and repair the complex tools of modern war.

Within the above total, the requests for such facilities are:

Army	-	\$124.0 million
Navy	-	\$173.0 million
Air Force	-	\$242.9 million

Significant items included in the Army request for operational and training facilities include \$80.0 million for financing the U. S. share of the NATO Infrastructure Program; \$3.4 million for airfield pavements at two locations; \$1.0 million for communications facilities at Fort Detrick, Maryland; \$8.7 million for operational facilities at nine locations; \$8.0 million for modernizing the Fargo Building, Boston, Massachusetts; and \$22.9 million for training facilities at 13 locations, including: \$5.3 million for the first phase of an academic facility for the U. S. Army Intelligence School at Fort Huachuca, Arizona; \$2.9 million for flight simulator facilities at six locations; \$5.3 million for tank trails at Fort Polk, Louisiana; and \$9.4 million for training facilities at five locations.

Of the \$173.0 million included in this category for Navy, \$65.8 million is for operational facilities and \$107.2 million for training facilities. Of the \$65.8 million for operational facilities, \$11.3 million will provide improvements and additions to airfield pavements at six Navy installations; \$10.5 million for communication facilities at seven Navy installations; \$12.3 million for land operational facilities at four installations; \$28.0 million for waterfront facilities at five Navy installations; and \$3.7 million for a dredging project. The Navy's training facilities category request includes \$34.9 million for urgently needed training facilities at 14 Navy installations and \$72.3 million for the second increment of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.

The Air Force program for operational and training facilities totals \$242.9 million, of which \$222.6 million is for operational facilities and \$20.3 million for training facilities. Significant items within the operational facilities portion include \$175.0 million for airfield protective facilities in Europe; \$7.1 million for a Drone runway and supporting facilities at Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida; \$24.8 million for communications and radar facilities, navigational aids and airfield lighting; \$5.6 million for airfield pavements; \$5.8 million for aircraft hydrant refueling systems at two locations; and \$4.3 million for miscellaneous facilities at three locations. The training facilities include: \$9.7 million for flight simulator training facilities at five operational and training bases; \$6.7 million for a Personnel Interview and Processing facility at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas; and \$3.9 million for academic classrooms and field training facilities at three locations.

Maintenance and Production Facilities \$304.0 million

This category includes all types of facilities necessary for the production, maintenance and repair of military hardware, including field and depot maintenance shops and hangars, shore-based marine maintenance facilities for the fleet, and production assembly and maintenance facilities for rockets, missiles and various types of conventional ammunition.

The totals of the Services' requests for such facilities are:

Army	-	\$ 47.3 million
Navy	-	\$224.9 million
Air Force	-	\$ 31.8 million

Significant items included in the Army request are \$3.8 million for aircraft maintenance facilities at two locations; \$39.0 million for

tactical equipment and vehicle maintenance facilities at eight locations; and \$4.5 million for maintenance shops and production facilities at three locations.

Significant items in the Navy request for maintenance and production facilities include \$19.1 million related to aircraft maintenance at eight air stations; \$7.5 million for ships maintenance facilities at three installations; \$9.3 million for ammunition maintenance facilities at three installations; \$187.0 million for the third phase of the TRIDENT Refit Complex at Bangor Annex, Washington; and \$2.0 million for other maintenance facilities at three installations.

The construction requested by the Air Force in this category will provide the necessary facilities to support the maintenance of new weapons systems and will provide for increased Air Force missions, changes in missions, and safety of operations. Significant amounts entered in this category are \$18.8 million for various aircraft maintenance facilities in support of Depot Plant Modernization; \$3.6 million for aircraft corrosion control facilities at three locations; \$3.5 million for automotive maintenance facilities at two locations; and \$5.9 million for miscellaneous aircraft maintenance shops at seven locations.

Research and Development Facilities \$48.0 million

This portion of the construction program is necessary to sustain our search for new and improved weapons systems. Despite its modest size, the Department considers the projects included herein to be of high essentiality and vital to the maintenance of U. S. leadership in the development and testing of new defense systems.

The totals of the Services' requests for R&D facilities are:

Army	-	\$24.0 million
Navy	-	\$14.4 million
Air Force	-	\$ 9.6 million

The Army's request includes \$9.2 million required for a research animal isolation laboratory at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland; \$9.1 million for an aeronautical medical research laboratory at Fort Rucker, Alabama; and \$5.7 million for research and development facilities at four locations.

For the Navy, six research and development facilities total \$14.4 million and include \$4.8 million for an electromagnetic development laboratory at Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C.; \$3.7 million for the third increment of the electronics development and testing laboratory at San Diego, California; \$2.4 million for a surface weapons system development facility at Dahlgren, Virginia; \$1.9 million deficiency for the deep ocean engineering pressure building at Panama City, Florida; \$1.4 million for a sink rate test facility at El Centro, California; and \$0.2 million for an applied research laboratory at Orlando, Florida.

The Air Force program for RDT&E facilities contains the following six items: \$2.2 million for alteration of a Systems Management Engineering facility and \$3.2 million for an addition and iteration to a Medical Science Laboratory at Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio; \$0.9 million for an addition to a Research Data Services Center at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida; \$1.1 million for an addition and alteration to a Research Data Services Center at Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico; \$0.7 million for alteration of Space Launch Complex No. 10 West at Vandenberg

Air Force Base, California; and \$1.5 million for an addition and alteration to a Toxic Altitude Propulsion Research facility at Edwards Air Force Base, California.

Supply Facilities

\$113.4 million

This category includes various supply facilities, including fuel storage, ammunition storage, cold storage, depot and arsenal warehouses and open storage facilities.

The totals of the Services' request for such facilities are:

Army	-	\$59.8 million
Navy	-	\$10.0 million
Air Force	-	\$43.6 million

Significant items included in the Army's request are nuclear weapons security facilities of \$34.0 million outside the United States and \$2.6 million inside the United States; ammunition storage facilities improvement in Europe for \$13.6 million; and \$9.6 million for storage facilities at seven locations.

The Navy's request includes \$4.3 million for a warehouse at Pensacola, Florida; \$5.5 million for a projectile magazine at Yorktown, Virginia; and \$0.2 million for storage facilities at two installations.

The \$43.6 million requested for supply facilities for the Air Force will provide \$13.5 million for nuclear weapons security improvement; \$28.0 million for munitions storage, shipping, and receiving worldwide; and \$2.1 million for two miscellaneous projects.

Hospital and Medical

\$392.9 million

Replacement and improvement of our outmoded and obsolescent medical plant continues as one of our urgent priorities. A great portion of our hospital and medical facilities were constructed from 25 to 50

years ago and over the years have become increasingly inadequate to the needs of modern medicine. In Fiscal Year 1976, we have included a substantial increment to continue the replacement of the most inadequate of such facilities.

The totals of the Services' requests for such facilities are:

Army	-	\$105.4 million
Navy	-	\$132.9 million
Air Force	-	\$154.6 million

Army's request for hospital and medical facilities includes hospital additions at Fort Knox, Kentucky, \$42.3 million, and Fort McClellan, Alabama, \$13.0 million; improvements to the Nuremberg hospital, Germany, \$24.4 million; \$11.7 million for the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C.; and \$14.0 million for dental clinics at nine locations.

Navy's request for hospital and medical facilities include \$100.0 million for the second phase of the medical center modernization at the National Naval Medical Center at Bethesda, Maryland; \$29.9 million for the hospital complex at Bremerton, Washington; and \$3.0 million for a warehouse/dental clinic at Orlando, Florida.

Within the Department of the Air Force, the \$154.6 million requested for hospital and medical facilities will provide for the following: \$97.6 million for an addition and alteration to the composite medical facility at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas; \$43.1 million for a composite medical facility at Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi; \$13.5 million for a composite medical facility at RAF Upper Heyford, England; and \$0.4 million for air conditioning a composite medical facility at Plattsburgh Air Force Base, New York.

Administrative Facilities

\$40.6 million

This category includes various administrative facilities, including headquarters, squadron operations, and similar facilities. The totals of the Services' request for such facilities are:

Army	-	\$ 3.6 million
Navy	-	\$21.3 million
Air Force	-	\$15.7 million

Army's request for \$3.6 million provides for the new Tri-Service Medical Information Systems (TRIMIS) facility at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C.

The Navy's request for administrative facilities provides \$21.3 million for an administrative complex at New Orleans, Louisiana, to accommodate the relocation of approximately 2,100 military and civilian personnel of the Bureau of Naval Personnel from Washington, D. C.

The Air Force program provides \$15.7 million which includes \$3.5 million for consolidated base personnel offices at Columbus Air Force Base, Mississippi (\$1.5 million) and George Air Force Base, California (\$2.0 million). In addition, this category includes \$7.2 million for an Electromagnetic Compatibility Analysis Center at Fort Meade, Maryland; \$4.4 million for an Air Force Headquarters Military Personnel Center at Randolph Air Force Base, Texas; and \$0.6 million for a commercial transportation facility at Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana.

Housing and Community Facilities

\$518.4 million

Troop housing is one of the most important and vital requirements in our construction program. We recognize the importance of this item in persuading personnel to stay in the military service as a career, and we believe implicitly that improved housing will provide both immediate

and long-range benefits through increased re-enlistment, heightened morale, and reduced recruitment costs. The Service programs in Fiscal Year 1976 are:

Army	-	\$378.5 million
Navy	-	\$ 74.6 million
Air Force	-	\$ 65.3 million

The Army's request for troop housing and community facilities, represents a continuation of last year's reorientation of construction priorities with major emphasis being placed on 'peoples projects' designed to improve the conditions under which Service personnel and their families work and live. The request includes construction of 17,733 bachelor enlisted spaces and support facilities at \$277.6 million; modernization of 9,062 existing bachelor enlisted spaces at \$48.9 million; construction of 126 bachelor officer spaces at \$2.8 million; two bachelor enlisted complex support facilities at \$18.8 million; and \$16.9 million for dining facility modernization at 12 locations. Additionally, the program includes ten community facilities at \$13.5 million. These provide four dependent schools in Germany at \$8.7 million; and various community facilities at six other locations in the amount of \$4.8 million.

The Navy's program for this category provides 4,859 new bachelor enlisted spaces at a cost of \$52.2 million, exclusive of the 335 new spaces included in the TRIDENT Program; 325 modernized bachelor enlisted spaces for \$3.3 million; 100 new bachelor officer quarters at a cost of \$2.8 million; and a deficiency for an enlisted dining facility at a cost of \$0.8 million. Community support items total \$15.5 million and the most significant item is \$13.8 million for the second increment of the expansion of facilities at Diego Garcia which includes 277 new

bachelor enlisted quarter spaces and 32 new bachelor officer quarter spaces.

The Air Force program for this category provides \$52.9 million for troop housing facilities and \$12.4 million for community facilities. The \$52.9 million will provide 2,640 new bachelor enlisted spaces at a cost of \$31.2 million; modernization of existing bachelor enlisted quarters to provide 2,480 spaces at a cost of \$11.7 million; 400 bachelor officer quarters for \$8.4 million; and one airmen dining hall at a cost of \$1.6 million. The \$12.4 million for community facilities will provide for one Chapel center (\$1.0 million); one officers' open mess (\$2.0 million); one non-commissioned officers' open mess (\$2.4 million); one new gymnasium and an alteration to an existing gymnasium (\$2.5 million); a Dependent High School at Hahn Air Base, Germany (\$3.9 million); and a Fire Station (\$0.6 million).

Utilities and Grounds Improvements \$343.9 million

This portion of the program provides for expansions and additions to utility systems and road nets at various U. S. and overseas locations. A significant element of this year's, as in last year's, program is directed toward further implementing the national policies for controlling water and air pollution. The Military Department totals in the category of utilities and ground improvements are as follows:

Army	-	\$136.0 million
Navy	-	\$122.1 million
Air Force	-	\$ 85.8 million

In compliance with federal, state and local air and water pollution control regulations and Executive Order 11752 (19 December 1973),

there is included a total of \$144.0 million for 98 pollution abatement projects as a continuation of the program begun seven years ago to eliminate pollution at our military installations. All of these projects have been coordinated with the Environmental Protection Agency.

The pollution abatement projects in each of the Department programs are summarized as follows:

	<u>Air Pollution Abatement</u>			<u>Water Pollution Abatement</u>		
	<u>\$Mil.</u>	<u>Projects</u>	<u>Installations</u>	<u>\$Mil.</u>	<u>Projects</u>	<u>Installations</u>
Army	15.9	12	11	69.1	36	30
Navy	3.2	4	4	45.1	32	30
Air Force	<u>0.6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>10</u>
Total	19.7	17	16	124.3	81	70

As a part of the Department of Defense's energy conservation program, a multi-year energy conservation investment program has been established. The Fiscal Year 1976 Military Construction Program includes the first year of this conservation investment program. Projects in this program are self-amortizing within four years and are limited to retrofitting of existing facilities so as to achieve hard energy savings. The energy conservation investment projects in each of the active Service programs are summarized as follows:

	<u>\$Millions</u>	<u>Projects</u>	<u>Installations</u>
Army	33.1	46	34
Navy	28.8	48	34
Air Force	<u>47.0</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>89</u>
Total	108.9	310	157

The Army's request includes \$85.0 million for pollution abatement; \$17.9 million for utilities systems including \$11.6 million for electrical distribution or augmentation of heating and power facilities; \$1.9 million

for entrance roads at two locations; \$4.4 million for water supply and storage facilities at five locations; and \$33.1 million for energy conservation projects.

Significant items included in the Navy's request for utilities include \$48.3 million for pollution abatement; \$28.8 million for energy conservation projects; \$11.1 million for electrical power distribution improvements at eight installations; \$23.9 million for heating plant and distribution system improvements at eight installations \$1.0 million for water supply and distribution improvements at one installation; \$1.8 million for deficiencies for roads and tracks at two installations; and \$7.2 million for nuclear weapons security improvements.

This portion of the Air Force Fiscal Year 1976 Military Construction Program will provide expansion and additions to existing utility systems worldwide. Significant items included in this category are \$10.7 million for pollution abatement projects; \$47.0 million for energy conservation projects; \$10.9 million for electric power plants and distribution lines at eight locations; \$5.5 million for hot water and steam distribution systems at three locations; \$3.7 million for water supply and storage facilities at four locations; \$3.7 million for alteration of a heating plant and heating fuel oil storage at two locations; and \$4.3 million for miscellaneous utilities at two locations.

Real Estate

\$30.5 million

This portion of the program provides for real estate acquisitions and is by far the smallest category in the Fiscal Year 1976 request.

The Departments' requests are as follows:

Army	-	\$14.3 million
Navy	-	\$16.2 million
Air Force	-	None

The Army's request includes \$7.2 million for acquisition of the first phase of privately-owned land located contiguous to Fort Carson, Colorado; \$5.0 million for acquisition of mineral rights at Fort Polk, Louisiana; and \$2.1 million for acquisition of land at White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico.

The Navy's request includes \$0.2 million for the acquisition of 4.5 acres of land for the transducer calibration facility at Dresden, New York; \$0.3 million for the acquisition of easements to 1,055 acres for an explosive safety area at Concord, California; and \$15.7 for the acquisition of land interests in a total of 4,298 acres adjacent to the Naval Air Stations at Miramar, California; Cecil Field, Florida; and Oceana, Virginia, as a first increment to alleviate the encroachment problem at these installations.

General Support Activities \$187.9 million

This portion of our budget request includes funds required for planning and design, construction of military access roads, minor land acquisition under \$25,000, and financing of minor construction project authorized under standing legislation contained in 10 USC 2674. The amounts requested for each of the Military Departments for these activities are as follows:

	<u>Planning</u>	<u>Minor Construction</u>	<u>Supporting Activities</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Army	49.0	20.0	0	69.0
Navy	41.6	20.0	3.0	64.6
Air Force	<u>30.0</u>	<u>24.0</u>	<u>.3</u>	<u>54.3</u>
Totals	120.6	64.0	3.3	187.9

The requests for general support funds are relatively modest and similar to last year's requests. The requests for minor construction

funds are small in magnitude when compared with other elements of the total request; however, we consider these funds most important as they constitute the only immediately available source of funds to finance those relatively small but urgent projects which inevitably evidence themselves during the fiscal year. We strongly urge the Committee to approve them in total.

Defense Agencies \$141.5 million

The request for activities of the Defense Agencies contains \$115.0 million for new construction and rehabilitation of existing facilities at 15 installations, \$6.5 million for general support activities, and \$20.0 million for the Secretary of Defense Contingency Fund for which we are seeking appropriations. The \$141.5 million program is divided as follows:

Defense Intelligence Agency \$86.1 million

This will provide a DIA building at Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D. C.

Defense Mapping Agency \$0.2 million

This will provide for upgrading the utilities of the Ruth Building at the Defense Mapping Agency Topographic Center, Bethesda, Maryland.

Defense Supply Agency \$4.6 million

This will provide for warehouse improvements and storm drainage at the Defense Depot, Memphis, Tennessee; a mechanized receiving and shipping facility at the Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton, Ohio; fuel loading facilities at the Defense Fuel Support Point, Melville, Newport, Rhode Island; a fuel truck loading facility at the Defense Fuel Support Point, Norwalk, California; storage facilities at the Defense Property Disposal Office, Colorado Springs, Colorado; storage facilities at the Defense Property Disposal Office, Elmendorf, Alaska; improvement of storage

facilities at the Defense Property Disposal Office, Monterey, California; conversion of building 9 (4th floor) at the Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; storage facilities at the Defense Property Disposal Office, Nuremberg, Germany; and covered storage at the Defense Property Disposal Office, Seckenheim, Germany.

National Security Agency \$3.0 million

This will provide antenna control facilities and relocation of shop facilities at NSA headquarters, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.

Defense Nuclear Agency \$18.1 million

This will provide for waterfront improvements and a waste heat exchange system at Johnston Atoll and the first phase of the cleanup of Enewetak Atoll, Marshall Islands/Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Pollution Abatement \$2.8 million

This will provide for further implementing national policies for controlling air and water pollution. All requested projects have been coordinated with the Environmental Protection Agency.

Energy Conservation \$0.2 million

This will support a part of the Department of Defense's energy conservation program, a multi-year energy conservation investment program which has been established. The Fiscal Year 1976 Military Construction Program includes the first year of this conservation investment program. Projects in this program are self-amortizing within four years and are limited to retrofitting of existing facilities so as to achieve hard energy savings.

Contingency Fund \$20.0 million

The Department of Defense is requesting funds for emergency construction authorization for the Secretary of Defense to provide for

construction deemed vital to the security of the United States.

General Support Activities

\$6.5 million

This portion of the Defense Agency Budget includes funds required for planning and design and for financing of minor construction projects authorized under standing legislation contained in 10 USC 2674.

The Fiscal Year 1976 Family Housing Program contains a request for 3,444 new units and a total appropriation request of of \$1,639,876,000, including \$310,639,000 for the transition period, for the following functions:

	(\$000)	
	<u>FY 1976</u>	<u>FY 1977</u>
<u>Construction of New Housing (3,444 units)</u>	\$ 136,723	---
Army (2,100 units)	\$78,307	
Navy (1,129 units)	\$51,155	
Air Force (200 units)	\$ 5,941	
DIA (12 units)	\$ 1,320	
DIA (3 units)	Excess Foreign Currency	
<u>Improvements to Existing Quarters</u>	\$ 120,357	---
Includes Energy Conservation Investment \$23,200		
<u>Minor Construction</u>	\$ 5,220	\$ 1,620
<u>Planning</u>	\$ 1,000	\$ 280
Total Construction	\$ 263,300	1,900
Less: Resources Applied	- 35,000	---
Total Appropriation Request, Construction	\$ 228,300	\$ 1,900
Operating Expenses	\$ 435,977	\$114,848
Leasing	92,229	28,239
Maintenance of Real Property	424,994	127,152
Debt Payment - Principal	108,165	27,375
Debt Payment - Interest and Other Expense	49,840	12,118
Mortgage Insurance Premiums - Capehart and Wherry	1,872	479
Serviceman's Mortgage Insurance Premiums	3,068	836
Total O&M and Debt Payment	\$1,116,165	\$311,047
Less: Anticipated Reimbursements and Amounts Available from Prior Years	- 15,228	- 2,308
Appropriation Request, O&M and Debt Payment	\$1,100,937	\$308,739
Total Appropriation Request	<u>\$1,329,237</u>	<u>\$310,639</u>
Less: Portion Applied to Debt Reduction	- 107,617	- 27,239
Budget Authority	<u>\$1,221,620</u>	<u>\$283,400</u>

Enclosure 3

ADDENDUM TO STATEMENT
By
Perry J. Fliakas
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense
(Installations and Housing)

FY-1977 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION BUDGET AUTHORITY
(July 1, 1976, to September 30, 1976)
(\$ Millions)

	<u>General Support Activities</u>		<u>NATO</u>	<u>O&M & Debt Pay</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Planning & Design</u>	<u>Minor Construction</u>			
Army	12.1	5.0	20.0	--	37.1
Navy	12.2	5.0	--	--	17.2
Air Force	9.0	5.0	--	--	14.0
Defense Agencies	0.5	0.5	--	--	1.0
Guard/Reserve Forces	3.9	2.5	--	--	6.4
Family Housing	<u>.3</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>281.5</u>	<u>283.4*</u>
Totals	38.0	19.6	20.0	281.5	359.1*

* Excludes an additional \$27.3 million in appropriations for family housing debt reduction.

Enclosure 4

CURRENT UNOBLIGATED BALANCES

Senator JOHNSTON. For the fiscal year 1975 program, the Congress did not pass the bill until the latter part of December 1974. So I realize that your current unobligated balances are probably rather high. What are the current unobligated balances in each of the service constructions accounts, and what is the Department of Defense doing to place their construction projects under contract this summer?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Mr. Chairman, with your permission, I would like to place in the record the data that you requested by service with respect to yearend obligational balances.

With regard to your second question, we have enjoined the military departments to expedite the execution of the 1975 program in order to get on the street during this favorable bidding climate that we are in right now.

We were, of course, set back by the late appropriation and availability of funds, but we believe that the military departments are rolling now.

All of the projects have been designed. Many of them are awaiting bid results, and we expect to have a good performance by early summer.

UNOBLIGATED BALANCES

If you would like, sir, a feel for the magnitude of the unobligated balances, I will call on Mr. South from our comptroller's office to provide those, and then we can be more specific for the record.

Mr. SOUTH. Mr. Chairman, we are doing an analysis of obligations and unobligated balances at the present time, not only where we stand, but what we hope to get under contract by June 30 of this year, and our goals, our plan looking ahead to next year. If I may, I would like to provide that for the record.

Senator JOHNSTON. All right, we would appreciate it.

[The information follows:]

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS AND UNOBLIGATED BALANCES,
FISCAL YEAR 1975 AND FISCAL YEAR 1976¹

[Direct program in millions of dollars]

	Estimated obligations		Estimated unobligated balances	
	Fiscal year 1975	Fiscal year 1976	June 30, 1975	June 30, 1976
Military construction, Army.....	858.0	990.0	474.7	442.6
Military construction, Navy.....	614.2	733.8	464.5	584.7
Military construction, Air Force.....	408.9	571.2	211.5	343.9
Military construction, Defense.....	16.1	136.5	53.5	58.5
Subtotal, active forces.....	1,897.2	2,431.5	1,204.2	1,429.7
Military construction, Guard and Reserve Forces.....	187.1	206.5	47.2	71.1
Family housing and homeowners assistance.....	1,217.4	1,434.7	473.1	263.7
Total.....	3,301.7	4,072.7	1,724.5	1,764.5

¹ Fiscal year 1976 estimated obligations and end-year unobligated balances assume enactment of program as requested in fiscal year 1976 President's budget.

BASE CLOSURES

Senator JOHNSTON. Are you planning any base closures; and if so, how much?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Sir, we of course, are continuously reviewing and studying our base structure in order to find the most efficient combination possible to support the force structure and decisions with respect to bedding down of our forces. However, there are no base closure announcements that are planned at the moment.

We have many studies ongoing that possibly could result in some realignments or consolidations. I know that the committees have been briefed, for example, with regard to the Army AMARC Centers, and there are other actions such as a review of our training facilities to provide a centralized, interservice support of training activities; for example, pilot training is one.

But these are ongoing studies within the Department, and those decisions have not been made. I must say in answer to your question that we know of no actions that affect any of the projects included in this year's program. These were screened very, very carefully.

Any projects at installations that were considered even remotely soft were eliminated, and we considered that these projects in the requested program are firm.

Senator JOHNSTON. No base closings then presently contemplated?

Mr. FLIAKAS. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JOHNSTON. Does that include Thailand?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Yes, sir. Of course, these will be announced with clearance of the State Department, but there is no construction in our programs to support those installations.

Senator JOHNSTON. Is the same thing true in Hawaii?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Of course, in Hawaii, we have major construction; family housing, for example.

Senator JOHNSTON. You are cutting back in Hawaii?

Mr. FLIAKAS. The reduction in PACAF Headquarters, that has already been announced, has been considered as far as a reduction at Hickam is concerned. Also, we have construction in the Philippines, for example, which we consider are still good projects. Despite newspaper accounts to the contrary, we feel that our tenure is firm, and we believe that our bases at Clark and Subic are permanent installations.

RESERVE BACKLOG

Senator JOHNSTON. You have quite a backlog of deferred construction in Reserve components. Do you have any plans to move that backlog?

Mr. FLIAKAS. We have had major program requests for the Reserves in large increments in the last few years, and we believe we are retiring that backlog to some extent.

Our backlog for the Reserves, I believe, is about \$2½ billion; excuse me, \$1.3 billion.

Within the priorities and limits of the budget constraints, we believe that we have provided a goodly program against that backlog.

Mr. HARRINGTON, would you like to add to that?

Mr. HARRINGTON. The only thing I would add, Senator, is that 5 years ago, our backlog was about \$1.2 billion, and 5 years later it is only \$1.3 billion, which does not show much progress on the face of it.

However, 5 years ago, our average Reserve program was running about \$40 to \$50 million maximum annually.

Now, we are placing between \$200 and \$230 million a year into the Reserve facilities and National Guard facilities.

So I have much greater hopes of nibbling away at that backlog now and achieving some substantial reduction over a reasonable period, than I did 4 or 5 years ago.

HEALTH FACILITIES

Senator JOHNSTON. You have a big request in here for health facilities. Why is it so big this year, and what do you project, say, over the next 5 years?

Mr. FLIAKAS. A few years ago, the Secretary of Defense developed a 5-year plan that would upgrade and modernize our aging obsolescent medical facilities. We have a major program of almost \$2 billion over the next 5 or 6 years. In this year's program, we have \$385 million for a number of major hospital additions, alterations, and new construction.

I would like to ask Colonel Dowery, from the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense on Health and Environment, to expand on that, if I may.

Colonel DOWERY. Our modernization program was envisioned in the beginning to run the 3-year period from 1974 to 1978. We had a late start in 1974, and design problems caused some slippage in the program, and it is now envisaged to run 1977 through 1981 at, as he said, \$365 million this year, and I think the largest of the 4 years we predict remaining is \$431 million in 1978 and just under \$400 million for the remaining 3 years of the program.

We believe that this is necessary to improve the medical facilities to current civilian standards to bring them to a level of current civilian standards and to help us improve the productivity necessary to offset the reduced provider population.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Senator JOHNSTON. Finally, you have an item in here for installation as to energy conservation. Most of that is retrofit money, is it not?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Yes; indeed it is, Mr. Chairman. We felt that in addition to our new construction standards which would require on our new projects the inclusion of energy savings devices or techniques, that the upgrading of the existing plants should not be neglected.

Senator JOHNSTON. I agree. But my question is, What is the relationship between the cost of putting it in new and the cost of going about retrofitting?

I know it must be less to put it in new.

Mr. FLIAKAS. This is correct, but I don't know if we have a ratio that I can cite. There is no question but that it is more costly. There are some of our projects that are rather mundane, like just insulation, for example.

There are other more sophisticated devices such as heat recovery wheels and the employment of solar energy techniques as well.

I will ask Colonel Stipo if he can provide a ratio.

Colonel STIPO. We have a ratio and it is cheaper to put it in new. But, it must be remembered that we had cheap energy before and, of course,

then we were not considering the recycling costs which we put in a lot of these facilities, which requires us to go back now and retrofit to put solar screening in now, which is more expensive than going back to the original architecture and cutting down the glass area and cut out the heat again that you would get from the sun.

We have no ratio that we can base this on.

Mr. FLIAKAS. We believe, sir, that only through a dedicated funding program could we really concentrate on the upgrading of the existing facilities.

Normally, these would be low priority projects and if we didn't put a fence around the money and direct it be used only for these purposes we believe it would take forever to get it done.

But in a concerted or concentrated 5- or 6-year period we believe we can bring about major decreases in energy consumption.

Senator JOHNSTON. I think I can say on behalf of this committee and the Congress we have expressed ourselves many times on the need to conserve energy, so we very much approve of that program to retrofit.

I am glad you are specifying it in there and I hope you spend every penny of it in that category.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR JOHNSTON

We have additional questions in writing for you, and ask that you supply the answers.

Mr. FLIAKAS. We will be pleased to answer them, Mr. Chairman.

[The questions and answers follow:]

NUCLEAR STORAGE FACILITIES

Senator JOHNSTON. I share the concern expressed by many over the security of our nuclear storage facilities. I notice that you have a major improvement program planned for these facilities. Could you elaborate a little on your plans?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Mr. Chairman, I would be pleased to comment on our concept and plans pertaining to nuclear weapons security.

With the increasing activities of terrorists and other criminal elements over the past few years, the Department of Defense has recognized the need for increased vigilance, uniform standards, and improved criteria for the protection of land based nuclear weapon storage sites. Within the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Physical Security Review Board, with membership from the military departments and other components of the DoD, determines the need for physical security measures and takes the necessary steps to establish them. We have taken quite a number of measures to strengthen the security of nuclear weapons against this new threat dimension. We have not, however, publicized these efforts or the conceivable vulnerability of our storage sites in order to deny any possible incentive to terrorist groups. We have made major improvements to enhance the procedures affecting storage, control, custody, and accountability, along with physical security improvements such as hardened facilities, better lighting, and sophisticated electronic devices.

The Physical Security Review Board has concentrated its efforts on appraisal of the current security situation of nuclear weapon storage sites worldwide. Underlying the program is the need for cost effective measures which provide the added degree of protection. Our budgeting will be developed considering our ability to achieve practical utilization and the impact of the ongoing review of future nuclear weapon deployments in response to the NUNN Amendment to Public Law 93-365. As a matter of DoD policy, tear-down and rebuild will not be undertaken unless there has been a determination that existing physical security measures cannot be supplemented to provide the required degree of upgraded protection. During the past year, the Department of Defense has issued a completely revised directive establishing policy on the protection of nuclear weapons. A new security manual which will supplement that policy with

revised security requirements is in the final stages of coordination prior to publication. Those new requirements include the following:

- (a) Dual perimeter sensor systems;
- (b) Dual storage structure sensor systems;
- (c) Clear zones;
- (d) Improved security lighting;
- (e) Hardened site security control centers;
- (f) Hardened guard facilities;
- (g) Improved perimeter barriers (barbed concertina);
- (h) Improved security force communications;
- (i) Backup battery power;
- (j) Emergency power supply;
- (k) Vegetation control;
- (l) Dual high security locking systems on storage structures; and
- (m) Redundant annunciator/display equipment for sensor systems.

Current funding requirements for procurement, operation and maintenance, and military construction, to provide physical security for nuclear weapons worldwide are \$95.6 million.

Military construction costs, by department, are summarized in the following tabulation:

FISCAL YEAR 1976 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM, AUTHORIZATION/APPROPRIATIONS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Inside the U.S. cost	Outside the U.S. cost	Total cost
Army.....	2,652	34,000	36,652
Navy.....	6,580		6,580
	(7,200)		(7,200)
Air Force.....	7,909	5,591	13,500
Total.....	17,141	39,591	56,732
(Appropriations).....	(17,761)		(57,352)

NATO INFRASTRUCTURE

Senator JOHNSTON. You referred to the \$80 million necessary for financing the U.S. share of the NATO Infrastructure program. Could you elaborate on how this money will be spent and explain how the \$80 million figure was derived?

Mr. FLIAKAS. For the U.S. share of the cost of multilateral programs for construction of military facilities and installations in FY 1976, we have proposed a total funding plan of \$100.0 million including \$20.0 million for the three months transition period from July 1, 1976 to September 30, 1976. This would be financed through \$96.0 million in new obligational authority, and \$4.0 million to be derived from recoupments. "Recoupments" are generated through NATO payments designed to reimburse the U.S. for costs incurred as a result of U.S. prefinancing of projects which are ultimately requested for approval and reimbursement from the Infrastructure Program.

Unlike other elements of the MILCON Program, Infrastructure cannot be tied to a firm list of projects whose total construction cost matches the authorization and appropriation sought. Rather the estimate of Infrastructure authorization and funding needed in a fiscal year is based on estimates of just which projects among many hundreds of "eligible" projects will have reached the stage of completed design, site acquisition, final estimate and other qualifying considerations so as to be approved by the Infrastructure Progress and Payments Committee for contracting. Approval by the Committee constitutes an obligation by all participating nations.

Because of these factors, the estimating of total obligational authority and funds for a total year in advance is necessarily an extremely fluid procedure requiring constant updating as projects fall out of consideration and are supplanted by others which have advanced to the final stages of approval. This requires a high degree of alert and responsive management by the U.S. members of the Committee so as to assure that the amounts available to them in any given year are sufficient to cover all obligational commitments by the Committee.

DEFENSE AGENCIES

Senator JOHNSTON. Thank you very much for your very good presentation.

Mr. FLIAKAS. Thank you, Senator. With your permission, sir, I will read a short statement on title IV and then introduce the representatives of each Defense Agency who will briefly summarize each program.

Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, the appropriation request for activities of the Defense Agencies totals \$141.5 million and contains \$115 million for 23 projects of new construction and rehabilitation of existing facilities at 20 named installations, \$6.5 million for general support activities, and \$20 million for the Secretary of Defense Contingency Fund.

Department of Defense and Defense Agencies' witnesses are present and prepared to provide details as required in support of the projects for which appropriations are requested.

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Mr. Chairman, I would recommend that in the interest of expediting the committee's review the committee start their review of the Defense Agencies with the Defense Intelligence Agency.

That Agency is represented today by its Director, Lieutenant General Daniel O. Graham, U.S. Army; and with your permission, he is now ready to present his prepared statement on his agency's program.

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DEFENSE AGENCIES

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

STATEMENT OF LT. GEN. DANIEL O. GRAHAM, U.S. ARMY, DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

BUDGET REQUEST

General GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate this opportunity to present for your consideration an urgent requirement for the Defense Intelligence Agency Building.

Included in the President's Budget for fiscal year 1976 is a request for \$86.1 million for the construction of a building to be located at the Bolling/Anacostia Military Complex.

Since the submission of the President's Budget, we have continued, as we do with all major projects, to review our requirements with the objective of satisfying our needs with the minimum outlay of funds.

This follow-on review has convinced us of the validity of our earlier estimate of funding needs. However, if certain site development costs can be avoided; and if the beginning signs of some economic and pricing stability hold; and if we accept some reductions to our building size—a most undesirable move—we may be able to construct an adequate facility for something less than the funding requested in the President's budget.

Our latest assessment is that it will take at least \$70.9 million to construct the DIA building under these assumptions, which may result in some of its features bordering on the substandard. However, I feel that the building is so urgently needed that I am willing to take that risk at this time.

DIA MISSION

The Defense Intelligence Agency was established in 1961 by the Secretary of Defense under the provisions of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended.

The Agency is primarily responsible for managing the intelligence production activities of the DOD, as well as producing intelligence to satisfy the requirements of the National Command Authorities (NCA), Unified and Specified Commands, and the Military Departments.

The Defense Intelligence Agency is charged with reviewing, validating, prioritizing, and tasking of Department of Defense military intelligence collection requirements. This responsibility includes the tasking of military intelligence collection requirements on activities outside the Department of Defense such as the Central Intelligence Agency, Department of State, and other collection activities.

Finally, the Defense Intelligence Agency manages all DOD automated intelligence systems and support equipment and develops train-

ing and career programs for all DOD general intelligence personnel. The Agency has been conducting these functions under extremely poor working conditions.

Additionally, the existing geographic dispersion results in nonproductive man-hours at a time when manpower is becoming more and more critical.

We have introduced advance automated data handling systems and other unique intelligence processing capabilities to relieve some manpower-intensive efforts and in so doing, have partially overcome the effects of this situation.

These efforts have been successful in improving our operations; however, we cannot achieve full efficiency without consolidation. The new building will result in enhanced production and efficiency while providing the environment so essential to achieving optimization of morale and career development. It will also provide improved academic facilities for training and a modern physical environment for computer and industrial activities.

BACKGROUND

There are three major facets to the problem. The Agency is located, for the most part, in substandard World War II temporary facilities. We are hampered by the organizational fragmentation which accompanies geographic dispersion.

In addition, several planned land use changes threaten the continued availability of several current DIA sites.

The Defense Intelligence Agency is currently housed in six major locations within the National Capital region; Arlington Hall Station, the Cafritz Building, Pomponio Plaza, Washington Navy Yard, Anacostia Annex, and the Pentagon.

The planned building will consolidate approximately 2,900 people now engaged in operational, industrial, and academic activities at all of these locations except for the Washington Navy Yard where the DIA contingent will remain as is.

After consolidation, we will operate from three locations—the Pentagon, the Navy Yard, and the new building.

REQUIREMENTS

The Defense Intelligence Agency has occupied substandard facilities at the Army's Arlington Hall Station since 1961 and at the Navy's Anacostia Annex since 1963.

These World War II temporary wooden structures have more than outlived their intended useful and economic lives. They are vulnerable to fire damage and structural deterioration. Renovations to date have been based on extending their use only through the 1980 time frame. The walls of buildings at Arlington Hall, which house more than 1,300 DIA employees, are flexing outward, threatening collapse of the second story floors.

A contractor will soon attempt to alleviate that situation using turnbuckles to bring the walls inward to their original position.

The situation is further complicated by the possibility that the Agency may be required to vacate Arlington Hall Station in accord-

ance with Defense Department plans to release the facility under the President's Legacy of Parks Program.

Also, the Anacostia property which houses the Defense Intelligence School belongs to the Interior Department, and the Secretary of Defense has indicated that the Defense Department will vacate this property as soon as possible to make way for other park developments.

Further, our lease of the Cafritz Building expires in 1977 and will have to be renewed at that time. Continued extensions are not expected because the owner intends to use the land for other purposes—probably high-rise development.

The Agency requires an operations facility to provide permanent-type space with special security features which are not typical of most military construction.

Secure administrative and special purpose space is required for work on sensitive intelligence materials. The building will provide a logical and functional relationship of offices, equipment, and personnel, and thus enhance the efficiency with which this time-sensitive work is accomplished.

As I mentioned previously, we have realized many efficiencies through heavy reliance on computers and telecommunications. The Agency is presently forced to house the majority of its basic computer complex, intelligence data banks, library, and communications equipment—which links the Nation's intelligence community—at Arlington Hall Station.

The computer operations must have a technically adequate environment to store, compare, analyze, and retrieve information for our intelligence analysts. This environment is not available at Arlington Hall Station.

The present facility is plagued by sagging floor joints that are separating from the walls, leaking roofs, variations in temperature and humidity, and by power interruptions which cause an average of 140 shutdowns resulting in a loss of 250 computer hours each year. The new facility will provide the properly controlled environment necessary to solve this problem.

The Anacostia Annex, which was originally designed as a hospital, houses the Defense Intelligence School and provides training facilities for the Nation's defense intelligence analysts, as well as our worldwide Defense attaché personnel.

This space is equipped with antiquated environment controls which are considered inadequate for concentration and learning. These sub-standard facilities are considered far below the physical standards that are essential for the education and training that forms the cornerstone for achieving analyst professionalism.

The space occupied by DIA at the Cafritz Building and Pomponio Plaza is leased by the General Services Administration. DIA pays GSA over \$1 million a year for these facilities. Renovations, particularly in the Cafritz Building, have made the facilities habitable but they still provide less than optimum conditions.

The Cafritz Building is a permanent brick structure originally constructed as a warehouse. It houses administrative personnel activities and an extensive, sophisticated photographic reproduction laboratory.

The space occupied in the Pomponio high-rise building is primarily

office space. Although fairly modern, the location is a contributing factor to our problem of organizational fragmentation.

SOLUTIONS

The proposed DIA building, to be located at the 88-acre Bolling/Anacostia tract, will be designed to satisfy our operational, academic, and industrial space requirements with 509,700 square feet of net usable space within 738,700 square feet of gross space.

These estimates are based on the final design of a building originally planned for construction at Arlington Hall Station, as modified, using a current survey of space requirements conducted in accordance with Department of Defense space standards and 1980 manpower authorizations.

The \$70.9 million estimate includes the projected costs of inflation through 1980 and provides for the full financing of the complete cost of construction of the building.

Planning for the tract continues under the supervision of the Chesapeake Division of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command. An architectural/engineer firm has been selected for the planning and design and a negotiated contract is expected in June 1975.

The building design efforts, for which \$2.8 million was appropriated in fiscal year 1975, will take maximum advantage of the previous design effort for Arlington Hall Station.

The schedule will require design and construction to overlap, with the first construction funds to be obligated in fiscal year 1976. The construction is to be completed in order to permit occupancy in about midyear 1980.

ALTERNATIVES

The decision to pursue the construction of a building was made only after an exhaustive study of alternatives had been made. The Department of Defense has determined that the General Services Administration cannot support the DIA request with leased space now on hand or planned for the future.

The GSA Assistant Commissioner for Public Building Services has indicated that from an economic standpoint, there is no advantage to acquiring a building through the lease/purchase provisions of the Federal Building Fund over military construction.

The possibility of occupying other Government buildings was also investigated. None of adequate size will become available in the 1980 time frame. Including Bolling/Anacostia, 36 locations were considered as possible construction sites for the DIA Building. None of the sites offers a distinctively greater advantage to the Government than the Bolling/Anacostia tract.

SUMMARY

In summary, I respectfully request appropriation of military construction funds in the fiscal year 1976 budget for a new building to bring together the Defense Intelligence Agency's analytical work force and related intelligence processing and support activities.

This consolidation will maximize our capability to provide the sound and timely intelligence estimates essential to our Nation's defense.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my prepared statement. I will be very glad to answer any questions the subcommittee may have.

Senator JOHNSTON. Thank you very much, General Graham.

NEW DIA BUILDING

General GRAHAM. Senator, you have heard my statement, and I would just like to briefly speak about the need for a new building for the Defense Intelligence Agency.

As you know, the cost of collecting intelligence is vital, and it is very high.

My primary mission in DIA is to take this information collected at very high cost and turn it into intelligent judgments for the use of the Department of Defense.

This requires more than anything else a good professional staff, good professionals within DIA. This includes a lot of people that are now in facilities which certainly do not help to bring about a good professional attitude, nor does it help me to recruit from colleges around the country the kind of people that ought to be working in this intelligence.

Senator JOHNSTON. Where are they located?

General GRAHAM. Right now I have about 1,470 people in some World War II vintage temporary buildings at Arlington Hall Station. They have been there since 1961.

Senator JOHNSTON. Arlington where?

General GRAHAM. Arlington Hall Station. It is just outside Washington, on Route 50.

Mr. FLIAKAS. Route 50, a former girls school converted to defense purposes in World War II and then provided to the Defense Intelligence Agency in 1961.

General GRAHAM. We are going to be ejected from that piece of property through agreement to return it to an Arlington County department. Even if that were not the case, I would be here pleading for a new building. Those old buildings are very dilapidated.

As of right now, the walls of these temporary buildings are bending outward because of the weight of equipment on top of them.

We are going to put cables in with turnbuckles to try to pull them back together to hold the building up.

These people are working not only in unsafe conditions, but unprofessional conditions. We have to block the windows and doors of these old temporary wooden structures for security purposes, because we handle highly classified material.

Because of that, the places are actually a fire hazard, and I dread from day to day the possibility of fire in those old buildings. We really need to get these people into better working conditions in order to help us recruit good people and to help us otherwise.

RECRUITING PROBLEMS

Senator JOHNSTON. Are you having recruiting problems?

General GRAHAM. Yes, sir, we are. When we see a good intelligence analyst, and we show him the conditions that he has to work in, he naturally has an inhibition toward coming to work for DIA.

Senator JOHNSTON. For someone who is fairly new to the study of intelligence, can you tell me why it is necessary to have such a big effort on DIA's part when you have the CIA and I think you have some equal services also in intelligence as well?

FOREIGN MILITARY CAPABILITIES

General GRAHAM. Well, the Defense Intelligence Agency works at military intelligence problems, which means keeping track of order of battle potential in other foreign countries, and this is an enormous amount of data.

It is not a function in which the CIA does anything. We do it.

Senator JOHNSTON. Keeping track of what now?

General GRAHAM. Of foreign military capabilities, the transportation systems in foreign countries, all of those things that are pertinent to a military operation.

Senator JOHNSTON. Assessment of foreign capabilities?

General GRAHAM. Yes, sir.

Senator JOHNSTON. I thought that was precisely what the CIA was supposed to do, and as a matter of fact, there was a piece in the Post, I don't believe everything I read, of course, but it was rather critical of DIA, referring to this building, and saying what you wanted to do really in DIA was to take over assessment of foreign capabilities and in so doing serve the military interests by being able to, as the piece implied, to manipulate those assessments and not have the same detached lack of interest that the CIA has.

How do you respond to that?

General GRAHAM. Well, there is always a requirement for the Director of Central Intelligence, CIA, to have an analytical capability, to take military collections of prime importance to a national decision and analyze it, so there is an objective view and so there is an opposing view which might come up.

However, the CIA does not keep track of all of the basic military intelligence matters, nor do I think they have a requirement to, and I think Mr. Colby would agree with me.

Let me give you a couple of examples of what I am talking about. If you take a matter of the Soviet capability to conduct antisubmarine warfare, and that is an issue in which you must be sure that you are getting the right answer and you want more than one, you don't want my answer out of DIA but you want the Director of Central Intelligence to have his own view on this, but let me give you another example.

How many divisions are there along the Chinese border? If CIA did it and we did it, too, you might come up with a difference of a couple of divisions, but that is not critical to a national intelligence judgment, and therefore there is a requirement to duplicate efforts in something like that.

I think that in these days there is very little duplication of effort between the Defense Intelligence Agency's operations and CIA's operations, and such duplication that does exist is in those areas where there should be more than one organization working.

BUILDING SIZE

Senator JOHNSTON. How many square feet do you have in this building?

Mr. FLIAKAS. The original estimate that was submitted in the President's budget was for 854,000 square feet gross.

Subsequent to the submission of the President's budget, we undertook a refined review using the Defense designated construction agency, other cognizant agencies and components within the Department of Defense, and of course including the Defense Intelligence Agency, and we have now revised that estimate to 738,000 square feet at a revised cost of \$70.9 million.

I communicated this to the committee last week in a letter in which we indicated that we have developed a more refined cost estimate based on the new square foot requirements.

Senator JOHNSTON. And what does that work out to?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Well, sir, it would vary, because there are many elements included such as the operations element, the academic requirements, the industrial requirements, the need for security vaults and shielding.

COST PER SQUARE FOOT

Senator JOHNSTON. I have it pretty close to \$100 a square foot.

Mr. FLIAKAS. It would come to more like \$60, I believe, Mr. Gerber.

Mr. GERBER. If you want a gross average, yes, sir, it would be about \$78 a square foot for the basic building alone.

Mr. FLIAKAS. We do not think it is inordinate because you cannot compare it to pure administrative space; for example, what GSA would put up in the Washington area for pure general administrative space.

We believe, and certainly General Graham can talk to this better than I, that the security requirements especially are unique. The industrial and academic requirements are rather unique and require additional space.

Senator JOHNSTON. I notice in the general's statement that it says low costs that might border on the substandard.

One hundred dollars a square foot? I would hate to see what first-class facilities would be.

PROTECTION AGAINST ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE

General GRAHAM. If I might point up something, when you are handling some of this highly sensitive material, you have to have walls that are not subject to various kinds of sonic and electronic eavesdropping capability. You have to guard against things that you don't have to normally guard against in a normal administration space.

Senator JOHNSTON. You mean there are ways to beam in a laser beam or something from across the street?

General GRAHAM. Yes; there are ways to pick up what is being said inside of a room by various sonic devices.

Senator JOHNSTON. Not from the same building, but way out from outside?

General GRAHAM. Yes, sir.

Senator JOHNSTON. From how far away?

General GRAHAM. Well, I can give you that answer but it is a technical answer. About 100 feet has been considered a clear zone to observe against attempts at surveillance.

Senator JOHNSTON. You can do that by building a fence 100 feet out and that would take care of that danger then. You don't have to have lead-built walls or anything?

General GRAHAM. We have various categories of intelligence within the intelligence building.

Senator JOHNSTON. Let me recognize Senator Symington.

Senator SYMINGTON. General, you did not defend this building when it came up in military construction authorization; is that correct?

General GRAHAM. That is right.

Senator SYMINGTON. Why not?

General GRAHAM. I was out giving a speech at the time.

Senator SYMINGTON. I remember you were the one, Mr. Fliakas, that defended the building.

Mr. FLIAKAS. Yes; there was a representative, though, from the Defense Intelligence Agency.

Senator SYMINGTON. You made a talk just before you were transferred to the Central Intelligence Agency that was reported in the press. It worried me a great deal because you said, as I understood it, that the military should describe the national threat; that it was their duty and obligation to do this. To me that meant that civilians were out of defining the threat.

So I called Secretary Schlesinger about it, and it came out in the press you were being transferred to CIA and I said, "Do you want a man who feels this way in the Department?" and he said, "Have you read the speech," and I said, "No; I have not." He said, "If you read it, I don't think you would feel the same way about it."

So then I read the speech, which was well written, and then wrote him a letter which said, "Now, I feel a lot more worried about it than I did before I read the talk."

I wrote in longhand under the letter "Specifically where does that leave the CIA?" exactly what the chairman here has been talking about. I think we talked about it on the phone although I didn't get an answer to the letter.

DUPLICATION OF EFFORT AMONG INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES

At any rate, for the record, we looked at this project and decided that because this year defense requested more than ever before for military construction, we deferred the request for a new DIA headquarters in the military construction authorization bill. This year, the military asked for \$4.2 billion and we allowed \$3.8 billion. Last year we allowed just under \$3 billion.

Also, we took this action based on the fact that Senator Church is currently looking into the intelligence community as a whole and will soon make a report. Thus, plans for this building would be premature at this point.

Further, neither has an analysis on the impact to the environment made, nor, in the opinion of the staff of the Armed Services Committee, has a good look been taken at other sites in the Washington area.

Given all of these circumstances, I hope some consolidation and moneysaving measures would be taken. We currently have a CIA, DIA, NSA, and the ONI, which for many years, in my opinion, was the best of the intelligence services. And then we also have Navy In-

telligence, Air Force Intelligence, Army Intelligence, and State Department Intelligence. In many parts of the world our people reported these agencies were falling all over each other in duplication and triplification of information, some of which was very important, and some of which was very unimportant.

I only mention this project because I did not know you were going to defend it here. I came over as chairman of our subcommittee on military construction and, Mr. Chairman, I would hope we will take a long look at this because it is an awful lot of money for a new building.

I have noticed the beautiful new building the CIA has out in Virginia, and the FBI has a beautiful building here. I am not criticizing those buildings, but it seems to me there must be some space somewhere without building a gigantic new building, which, in my opinion, may be another duplication.

I appreciate the chairman allowing me to make this statement and I would be interested in any comments you might have on it.

General GRAHAM. Well, sir, with regard to that article I wrote in the Army Magazine, I did make the point that the threat, or the estimates of the threat in the past have included inflated estimates and I criticized those rather severely.

ARTICLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. SYMINGTON. If you will yield, I ask unanimous consent that your article and my letter to Secretary Schlesinger be included in the record.

Senator JOHNSTON. Without objection, it is so ordered.

[The article and letter follow:]

STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE—ESTIMATING THE THREAT: A SOLDIER'S JOB

After the well-publicized "missile gap" failures of the late '50s, the position of the uniformed services in national intelligence matters went into a long decline. The pendulum is now swinging back, particularly in the critical area of estimating the strength of potential enemies.

(By Maj. Gen. Daniel O. Graham)*

In his landmark book, *The Soldier and the State*, Professor Samuel P. Huntington draws our attention to an extremely important and sometimes neglected fact:

The military institutions of any society are shaped by two forces: a functional imperative stemming from the threats to the society's security, and a social imperative arising from the social forces, ideologies, and institutions dominant within the society. . . .

So, the reason for the existence of our armed forces is to counter threats to our security, and the function, composition and size of those forces depend on the perception of threats by the national leadership. If the military profession loses its role in describing these threats to national security, it surrenders much of its influence in decisions about military strategy, military force structure and the nature of its own armaments.

*Maj. Gen. Daniel O. Graham, a 1946 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, now deputy director for estimates in the Defense Intelligence Agency, has served in several posts in the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence and the Central Intelligence Agency, and commanded the 319th Military Intelligence Battalion in U.S. Army Pacific. In Vietnam he was chief of the Current Intelligence, Indications and Estimates Division, Directorate of Intelligence Production, in the office of J2, U.S. Military Assistance Command.

We have in the past ten years come perilously close to losing this vital role. The impact of the intelligence views of the Department of Defense was progressively weakened between 1960 and 1970, and the voice of civilian agencies in all facets of military intelligence became progressively more dominant. The military budgets carried the onus of heavy outlays for intelligence collection, but the key intelligence judgments derived from this costly effort were for the most part made in other agencies.

This situation can be too easily dismissed as the result of bureaucratic maneuvering, of "whiz kids" ignoring military advice, or of the general growth of anti-military sentiment in and out of government. The fact is that the muting of the military voice in military intelligence was largely of our own doing. Military professionals—both users and producers of intelligence—through failure to understand the strategic intelligence function, downgrading of the role of intelligence in general and sometimes abusing the intelligence process, have in the past produced the best arguments for taking the responsibility for threat description out of military hands. Now is the time to face these facts, and to take the attitude and the necessary steps to correct the situation.

One has little difficulty in arguing the need for good tactical intelligence among military professionals these days. One prime lesson learned in Vietnam was the fact that superior military force cannot be brought to bear in the absence of good intelligence. The Army has acted and is still acting vigorously to insure that good tactical intelligence will be available to commanders in all levels of warfare. However, we are concerned here with an area about which there is less agreement—strategic intelligence.

Strategic intelligence is that which is used to make strategic decisions. This fact is often lost sight of among planners and decision-makers. There is a tendency to think of intelligence gathered by Washington-controlled resources as "strategic" and that gathered by the commands as "tactical" or "operational" intelligence. This is nonsense. If intelligence is used to make tactical decisions, it is tactical intelligence; if it is used to make strategic decisions, it is strategic intelligence. The means by which it is collected is quite beside the point. For example, in 1950, when front-line troops reported the fact that the Chinese were crossing the Yalu, it was tactical intelligence to all levels of command in Korea, but strategic intelligence to Tokyo and Washington. On the other hand, knowledge of a new surface-to-air missile in country X is strategic intelligence to national planners but it is tactical intelligence to any air unit which may operate in the area.

It is extremely important to get this matter straight. If we don't, we will continue to have expensive bureaucratic squabbles about intelligence resources, based on spurious arguments about control echelons. Commands will jealously guard intelligence resources on the grounds of "tactical" intelligence requirements and Washington intelligence agencies will fail to see that their refined "strategic" collection systems are producing a great deal of tactical intelligence, neglecting the need for quick dissemination to the commands.

The definitional dilemma is compounded somewhat by tactical decisions that are often made in Washington. This fact of military life today means the military intelligence organizations in Washington find themselves hip-deep in the tactical intelligence business, traditionally the purview of commanders in the field. Further, there is the unfortunate tendency among intelligence producers and users to associate the term "strategic" exclusively with intercontinental nuclear-strike matters. For instance, you would find few intelligence officers in the targeting business who would not consider their product "strategic" intelligence. In fact, it is not; it is essentially tactical intelligence stored up against the contingency of executing the SIOP (Single Integrated Operational Plan).

The general conceptual confusion between tactical and strategic intelligence is jeopardizing the commanders' control of their intelligence assets. But a more serious intelligence problem, in my view, is the danger of the military profession as a whole losing the function of defining the military threat for the national leadership. The basic problem is one of confidence in the military intelligence product within the service, the Department of Defense and the other departments of government.

The intelligence products of greatest impact in the national decisionmaking arena are the estimates. These contain the intelligence which most heavily influences strategic decisions. They are usually predictive in nature, pulling together basic order-of-battle, technical, doctrinal, economic and political intelligence to describe overall military postures of foreign powers. The estimates

project military threats from the present out two, five and ten years. Military planners are heavily dependent on these estimates in force structuring, force development and weapons development.

It is in this area that we military professionals have been in danger of losing our shirts to civilian agencies. To put it bluntly, there is a considerable body of opinion among decisionmakers, in and out of the DOD, which regards threat estimates prepared by the military as being self-serving, budget-oriented and generally inflated. This gives rise to a tendency to turn to some other source for "objective" threat assessments. The suspicion exists not only with regard to broad strategic estimates—for example, trends in the manned bomber threat—but to such detailed military estimates as the ability of the Soviet field army to sustain itself under various assumed levels of combat. The trend toward independent analysis has been gathering over the past ten years and there are now analytical staffs in the civilian intelligence community paralleling those of the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) on almost every military intelligence subject.

The responsibility for this situation to a large degree rests with the military side of the house, not with the civilian agencies. The lack of confidence in the threat estimates emanating from military intelligence agencies which caused users to request outside opinion in the early 1960s, is fully understandable. It stemmed from a series of bad overestimates, later dubbed "bomber gap," "missile gap," and "megaton gap." These and other seriously inflated estimates of less notoriety have hung like albatrosses around the necks of military intelligence officers ever since.

In its first several years of existence, DIA was plagued by the prevalent notion, even in the DOD staff, that an agency could not be counted upon for an objective threat assessment. This suspicion was reinforced by the fact that DIA did not perform well in the estimating area. The agency was harried by a combination of birth pains and the burgeoning demands for essentially tactical intelligence in support of Washington-level decisions on the Vietnam war. The estimates function simply muddled along until the Agency was reorganized in 1970 by Gen. Donald V. Bennett, USA. Meanwhile, planners and decision-makers had become accustomed to going elsewhere for their threat estimates.

At first blush, it would appear that the blame for this situation can be laid at the feet of intelligence officers—first in armed services intelligence agencies and then in DIA. But this is too simple; the military intelligence user must take his lumps as well. Too often the user has not been content with an objective judgment from his intelligence officer—he has wanted the answer that "supports the program." While planner pressure on intelligence estimates is not nearly as blatant or widespread as some quarters would contend, there has been enough of it to make it tough to regain full confidence in the military intelligence effort.

In the service staffs the fact that the position of the intelligence chief is a notch under the other key staff chiefs almost invites planners pressures on intelligence. It takes a pretty tough-minded assistant chief of staff for intelligence to defend an estimate that runs counter to the well-laid plans of the rest of the general staff. In some ways, planner pressure is worse when it arises in the joint staff arena. Planners of all services "coordinating" an intelligence estimate are quite capable of reducing it to lowest common denominator mush. There are still some "old hands" in intelligence who are so insured to yielding before user pressures that they automatically produce threat estimates designed to please, or at least certain not to offend. These types are getting fewer, but they still exist.

When intelligence yields to consumer pressure, it cannot remain credible. When intelligence estimates are reduced to bland judgments acceptable to all planners, it is difficult to justify the expensive outlay of resources to collect intelligence. Such inoffensive pap can be produced without evidence.

Fortunately, the somewhat dismal picture outlined above has brightened measurably over the past few years. The stature of intelligence estimates produced by the military has increased considerably and the accusations of bias have abated. Several factors account for this: DIA pulled up its socks and put proper emphasis on the estimates job; a new crop of more professional, less conformist intelligence officers is available for estimating work and, most important, there is a new appreciation of the intelligence function among our military customers.

The Defense Intelligence Agency was reorganized in November 1970. One of the key changes was the establishment of a separate directorate charged with the production of defense intelligence estimates. One of the prime reasons for

this move was the fact that there was, practically speaking, no way to discover the views of the DIA director on important estimative matters. DIA views were submerged in the text of national estimates (NIE's) prepared at the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and coordinated with all Washington intelligence agencies, or in the text of joint estimates which were coordinated with the service planners. The only exception to this rule was the rare dissent to a national estimate when a specific view of the DIA director was noted at the bottom of the page. DIA's institutional anonymity was, in large part, a product of the original service objections to the creation of the agency. "Running with the pack" was the one way to avoid collision with the individual services. It was bureaucratically much safer to have any substantive argument be between a service and the "intelligence community" than between a service and DIA. The trouble was that this attitude put civilian agencies in the position of final arbiters of any disagreements inside DOD on threat definition.

The new DIA directorate for estimates permitted proper attention to the estimating function. Under the old setup, the estimates job was under the directorate for production, which was also charged with answering the daily intelligence mail. The heavy demand for current intelligence on Vietnam, the Middle East and other crisis areas was too urgent and too time consuming to permit much effort on the more scholarly problem of estimates. The new directorate created an adversary process on substantive issues *within* DIA. The estimators, who must defend DIA views in the DOD and national intelligence arena, frequently challenge the results of analysis from the other DIA directorates. This necessary friction causes key intelligence judgments to be thoroughly scrubbed internally, ensuring that DIA won't find itself out on a limb defending a weak argument of some single analyst, a situation which prevailed all too often under the old setup.

The new crop of analysts and estimators available to both the service intelligence offices and to DIA are indispensable to a new effort to regain respectability for military threat estimates. Intelligence specialist programs within the services—and here the Army must be singled out as having the most effective program—are paying off in the form of real professionals capable of making objective assessments of the evidence on hand and defending the intelligence product among their fellow officers. On the civilian side, the new generation of analysts who have entered DIA are not afflicted with an overriding defensive attitude about service intelligence opinions. Many of the old hands used to react with arguments about the DIA "charter," rather than counter differing intelligence views with good substantive analysis.

In the long run, however, the most telling factor in the improvement of military intelligence estimates is the increasing awareness among consumers that the only useful intelligence is objective intelligence. There was a time when the rule-of-thumb for acceptability of threat estimates among planners was "the bigger, the better." Intelligence estimates which failed to maximize enemy threats in both sum and detail were likely to draw fire as "wishful thinking." More often than not, military intelligence people came to heel under such criticism and stumped hard for the "worst-case" view. These old attitudes are waning now and simplistic demands for the scariest possible threat estimates are much less prevalent among users. Some hard lessons have been learned.

Military planners have seen some unfortunate results of inflated estimates over the past several years. With regard to Vietnam, it became painfully obvious that "worst-case" assessments of enemy capabilities by Washington estimators gave the erroneous impression that the more casualties we inflicted on the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese, the stronger they got. When theater intelligence tried to offset this by stressing the evidence of the telling effects of Allied operations on the enemy, the effort was branded as a lot of unwarranted, policy-oriented optimism. In February, 1968, the communists corroborated the estimate that they were in desperate straits by launching the military disastrous Tet offensive. That fact was overlooked by almost everyone, however, most preferring to believe the new gloomy estimates (later proved grossly overstated) that the VC, although defeated near the cities, had "taken over the countryside."

Many Pentagon planners have also learned that "worst-case" estimates can be used to squelch military programs just as easily as to support them. A proposed program can be made to look like a total waste if its opponents are given free rein to postulate the size and sophistication of future threats to the system. Overestimates of future Soviet strategic missiles capabilities killed the U.S. counterforce strategy at least four years before the strategy became invalidated by real Soviet capabilities.

The advent of arms limitation agreements sharply underscored some additional problems of inflated intelligence estimates. The "horse-trading" aspect of these negotiations raises the very real possibility of trading off actual friendly capabilities for enemy "capabilities" existing only on paper in our own intelligence estimates.

These examples lead to another important point that is beginning to be understood in military planner circles: Estimates of future enemy forces and hardware are by nature estimates of *intent*—not just of capability. The old arguments about "capability versus intent" are heard less now in DOD. It remains true that intelligence should emphasize capability in descriptions of current and near-future enemy forces. But the minute you tackle the usual problem of estimating enemy forces (or hardware) a year or so into the future, you have entered the realm of intent. For example, since World War II the Soviets have never, to our knowledge, deployed forces or fielded hardware as fast as their total capability permitted. To estimate that they would do so with regard to some weapon system or type of force in the future would make little sense. Indeed, all estimates of future Soviet forces derive from an attempt to discern what part of their total capability the Soviets *intend* to use in military programs and which programs they *intend* to emphasize. This is not a very difficult-to-fathom variety of intelligence estimating. It is remarkable how long it has taken some of our military users to wise up to it.

While not all users of intelligence in DOD have learned the pitfalls of trying to make intelligence "fit the program," most have. Today there is a much improved market for objective intelligence judgments and this is a most hopeful sign in the field of military intelligence. When we get to the point where the strategic intelligence officer knows that his prime customers are going to raise the same amount of hell about overstatement as about understatement of threats, the objectivity of intelligence estimates will be almost automatic.

Objective intelligence is a goal to be devoutly pursued by the entire military profession. However, an important word of caution is in order: An objective intelligence judgment is not necessarily a valid judgment. Validity depends on the evidence available to the intelligence people and the quality of the analysis applied to that evidence. Any planner or decisionmaker not convinced that there is good evidence and good analysis behind an intelligence judgment should feel perfectly free to reject it. And the intelligence officer should not get his nose out of joint if his product is not always accepted as gospel. However, the user cannot insist that the intelligence officer recant and change his best judgment. If he does this, he corrupts the whole system.

To sum up, I think that the time is ripe for the military profession to reassert its traditional role in the function of describing military threats to national security. Both the military user and the military producer of strategic intelligence have come a long way since the "missile-gap" days. DIA has hit its stride in the production of respectable military estimates. While there will always be a legitimate reason for independent judgments from outside DOD on issues of critical importance to national decisionmakers, there is no longer a need, in my judgment, to duplicate DIA's efforts in other agencies. The best assist the Army can give to such an effort is to insist on objective strategic intelligence, cooperate with DIA in producing it, and put good officers in the strategic intelligence field.

PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

General GRAHAM. I stated at the end of that article, as I have stated to Senator Johnston, that there will always be a need for outside review of military intelligence threats produced by the military by civilian agencies. So I agree with you on that, Senator.

My argument in the article was for the Army, it was in the Army Magazine, to put better people into the threat assessment business.

BUILDING REQUIREMENTS

With regard to the building itself, we did examine every building in the Washington area that we could conceivably go into that was

over, or that had over 400,000 square feet, because that was the minimum we looked at, although that was not our total requirement.

The one that came up as the best possibility was the Navy Annex, which is over there close to the Pentagon, as you know. It turned out that the kind of reconstruction that would have to be done in order to make those buildings secure for intelligence operations, plus the cost of moving people out and us in, would have exceeded the cost of the building we had asked for.

Since your committee hearing, we have, with Mr. Fliakas' people, reduced the total cost of the building to \$70.9 million as opposed to the \$86.1 million.

As Senator Symington pointed out, I said in some ways this is substandard. But since I have people working in an eighth class operation, I don't mind, or I am perfectly content to get second class, because it would be a big advantage over the shabby conditions that the people have to work in now.

The reason I say "substandard" is because the cafeteria really won't be big enough to handle them, and you throw out some of the things that people expect.

AREA REQUIREMENTS PER PERSON

Senator JOHNSTON. How many feet per person will you have in the building?

Colonel BOWMAN. Within the administrative areas of the building, private and open office space, that space would be consistent with the defense criteria which would average about 110 to 130 feet per person for all grades.

The criteria for the other areas of the building, the industrial unit and the school, cannot be addressed in the same fashion. They have to be addressed in equipment layouts to be able to judge the industrial and other specialized facility requirements.

Senator JOHNSTON. My mathematics is very bad, but I come out with something over 250 square foot, and you have 738,000 square feet.

General GRAHAM. That is gross square feet, you have there, and it is not the net usable space. The net usable space is about 509,000.

Mr. FLIAKAS. If I may say, for the operations, or administrative portion of the building, it is a little over 500,000 square feet. In our revised estimate that we provided to the committee, 104,000 will be for academic facilities and 90,000 for industrial facilities, and these are the three principal areas that make up the same 700,000 square feet gross.

EMPLOYEES ON BOARD

Senator JOHNSTON. How many employees do you have now?

General GRAHAM. About 4,600, sir. However, about 1,000 are in the Defense attaché system and are overseas.

Senator JOHNSTON. About 1,000?

General GRAHAM. A thousand.

Senator JOHNSTON. That leaves 3,600?

General GRAHAM. 3,600, sir.

Senator JOHNSTON. Are you going to expand your employees any with the new building?

General GRAHAM. No. As a matter of fact, I can save 200 spaces, because I have people running all over town in courier systems, guards and what not, and with the consolidated building, I won't need them any more.

REASONS FOR WASHINGTON LOCATION

Senator JOHNSTON. Mr. Stevens.

Senator STEVENS. Why does it have to be in the Washington area?

General GRAHAM. Well, we have to react fast to requirements as we had to recently with the incident in Cambodia, and if we are far away, out of town, then the cost of secure communications and the slowdown is a penalty that we don't think we ought to have to pay.

Mr. FLIAKAS. This will be sited at Bolling and Anacostia, and in response to Mr. Symington's question regarding environmental statement, we believe that the environmental statement that was filed for the entire tract, for development of the entire Bolling and Anacostia tract for military purposes, did cover the administrative complex included which would also include the DIA Building.

Senator STEVENS. It seems to me we have buildings all over the country that are in bases that are being restricted in number and use, and sometimes even closed, which are modern and secure buildings, and with this advent of rapid communication and the military having its own satellites, as a matter of fact, as I understand, that transmits data, I don't think it would be any less reliable to transmit the data from somewhere in the United States to Washington than to have it transmitted from the field offices to Washington, using these systems that bring it in, with thousands of attachés all over the world.

General GRAHAM. Yes, sir, but the effort to provide the national leadership with intelligence in this town is strictly done around a table like this with CIA people, DIA people, State people, and sometimes Treasury. My people and I think this is an important aspect of the intelligence effort, to call in the intelligence community and other departments. If my people were miles away, outside of the Washington area, that would be an extremely difficult thing to carry out.

Senator STEVENS. And have you analyzed how many buildings within 300 miles of Washington are vacant? Dover and Charleston have some, I believe.

Mr. FLIAKAS. We have not, Mr. Stevens, because of the requirement stated by the Director that this function must be located within the Washington area.

Senator SYMINGTON. The Director.

Mr. FLIAKAS. The Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, General Graham, and supported by Dr. Hall, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Intelligence. That was a requisite that my office started with, that the location must be in the Washington area. There is a definite plus or a side benefit, of course, which we gain by vacating the Arlington Hall site, which is also occupied by the Army Security Agency which will be relocated outside of the Washington area.

Senator STEVENS. Are you saying that the Army can be located outside, but DIA can't?

Mr. FLIAKAS. No. This is an entirely different organization. What I am saying is, there are two kinds of units stationed at the Arlington Complex on Route 50. This property consisting of 80 or 90 acres has

been coveted by Arlington County for many many years, and it is ultimately planned it will be transferred to Arlington County when we vacate it.

When DIA is relocated, there will be a need to also relocate the Army Security Agency which is there now, and we will relocate them as well.

Senator STEVENS. Don't they have a group that surrounds the table that we talked about?

General GRAHAM. No, sir. Their primary mission is to see to it the tactical commands of the Army have the kind of tactical intelligence capabilities that they require in wartime, so the ASA has quite a different mission than the other group.

POSSIBLE USE OF EXISTING FACILITIES

Senator STEVENS. Has any examination been made as to anyone who has a building in this area who could qualify so that they could be moved out to one of the vacant buildings on the military bases without being in the area?

Mr. FLIAKAS. As General Graham stated earlier, there was a prime candidate, the Navy Annex, in which the Bureau of Naval Personnel is located now.

Another candidate was at Ft. Belvoir, which we looked at. But in both instances, it was considered that the cost of rehabilitation of those buildings and upgrading of them to the standard and to the requirements needed by the Defense Intelligence Agency would make it prohibitive and you would still end up with second rate facilities as compared with a new facility sited at Bolling Air Force Base.

FUNDING URGENCY FOR NEW BUILDING

Senator JOHNSTON. General Graham, what would be lost in delaying the funding of this building until after the Senate committee finishes its work? Is there any urgency about the funding of this building?

General GRAHAM. Well, sir, I believe that there has been an urgent need to build a DIA building since about 1961.

So I suppose that the fact that it has not happened over that much time kind of reflects on the urgency problem. However, I have described the condition that those buildings are in and I think it is very urgent that we get this building.

One of the aspects of the building that I didn't mention was that we have, because of the influx of, or the explosion of data on all sorts of military matters around the world, we have to go to more and more ADP to try to cut down the total number of personnel involved in the operations. We have very expensive computer equipment in those old rickety buildings and we have had water leaks because the roofs are out of repair and so forth. So I think it is rather critical that we get this building underway, and, even if we get it through this year, it is still going to be 1980 before I get the people out of those buildings.

To me, it is critical.

REASONS FOR SEPARATE FACILITIES

Senator JOHNSTON. I think this is really an appropriate time to review the missions of DIA and all of the other intelligence agencies, at a

time when we are talking about spending \$86 million on a new facility. I am sure there are good and sufficient reasons you can give as to why you have to have a separate Army Intelligence Agency separate from Defense Intelligence Agency and separate also from CIA.

That has not become plain to me and we do have a committee that is looking into that and it would just seem to me appropriate that before we fund a building of this size and magnitude, which is badly needed, but we have been needing it since the 1950's or the 1960's, it would just seem to me appropriate that we wait until that fuller question is addressed.

Any further questions, Senator Stevens?

UTILIZATION OF EXISTING BUILDINGS

Senator STEVENS. No. I would also like to see it addressed in terms of utilization of these buildings. I think it is horrendous the number of military buildings that are vacant and there does not seem to be any effort at all on the part of the military to moving some of the operations out of Washington out to those buildings.

This impact is ever growing here in Washington with these agencies. I remember the day when CIA was down by the Reflecting Pool and you guys had one portion of Arlington Hall, as I recall it, in the early fifties and it seems that Parkinson's law is working in this area more than any area of Government.

I agree with the chairman, I think it is time we reviewed this and find out just how much of this is actually needed. If we fund this building, it means we are liable to lose some of the aircraft that we need. So I feel very strongly that it ought to be delayed.

Mr. FLIAKAS. Mr. Chairman, if I might address one portion of Mr. Steven's remarks, there has been approved a National Capital Region Plan that would consider over a stated period of time the consolidation from some 88 installations and activities that we have scattered throughout the Metropolitan Washington area into about 20 or 25 activities and installations. This can only be brought about by realignment and consolidation of activities and of necessity the need to be at the seat of government is a major consideration, of course, when we accomplish that realignment and consolidation down into the 20 to 25 activities.

One of the cornerstones of the plan is the utilization of the Bolling/Anacostia Tract. There are consolidations that have been approved and funded for which we expect to provide facilities at Bolling including headquarters buildings and family housing as well.

This has been available and we would be delighted to brief the committee on the National Capital Region Plan to include consideration in that plan that would bring about these realignments.

Also, one of the plans or part of the plan is to get out of very expensive leased space as well as to get out of the extraordinarily bad space that we are in now such as the deteriorated facilities at Arlington Hall.

One of the problems in anticipating construction of this type of building is that while you are programming for the new construction you are not going to upgrade or maintain properly the existing facilities and we have allowed that building to deteriorate. It is very bad space.

Senator JOHNSTON. All right, General Graham.

DUPLICATION OF INTELLIGENCE EFFORTS

General GRAHAM. Senator, if I might address the other point you made about "Are we going to find out there is a whole lot of duplication around the intelligence community as a result of the investigations matter?"

I would like to point out that the detailed intelligence, military intelligence effort as conducted by my agency in support of such things as SALT, MBFR, and so forth, are not duplicative of what CIA does.

Mr. Colby draws on materials we put out, technical and organizational numbers we put together in DIA in order to make more highly aggregated judgments.

His analysts are more concentrated on political and economic foreign intelligence than on the detailed military intelligence.

If my people were not there to do it, somebody would have to do it and it does not make much sense to waste all of that military analytical manpower that is brought up through the service efforts in tactical intelligence and not put them to work on this national job.

So I don't think you are going to find that there is a duplication in there. As far as the service effort, it is not possible for a centralized agency like DIA to dictate to the Army what kind, and how many men they will have on a reconnaissance squad and what kind of gadgetry they will put into their armored reconnaissance and so forth, which is in fact part of intelligence.

Intelligence is performed by the services from the squad right up through the Joint Chiefs of Staff and it is impossible to take one agency, mine, let alone CIA's and say "Now, all of this is something that you are responsible for, you are to take this."

Senator JOHNSTON. I do not charge that it is a duplication or that it is not needed. I do say that now is an appropriate time to review that and to determine whether or not the consolidation could be made, or a savings could be made, because the building represents something more than an expenditure of \$70 or \$86 million, it represents a commitment to a present structure in intelligence at a time when we are studying that structure, when that structure is being criticized perhaps inappropriately so, but one of our own congressional committees is studying it, and my own feeling is this is an appropriate time to at least delay the irrevocable commitment toward the present building of this kind of structure for intelligence.

Senator Stevens.

CONCENTRATION OF MILITARY-RELATED AGENCIES IN D.C. AREA

Senator STEVENS. My point goes in the other direction. I think there is increased concentration of military-related agencies in the Washington, D.C., areas. This is one of the highest intense areas in the country, and if the Bureau is necessary here, I agree with the chairman we ought to have some view of that to determine the extent of its necessity here in view of the growth of other intelligence agencies, but at least a review of the total mission and the size of the force that would be necessary to meet that mission, but beyond that it is this overwhelming growth in the Washington area of military agencies and more and more buildings. I think it is incumbent upon us sometime to

review these empty spaces, empty buildings all over the country, and find out if some of these things could not be moved back there and operated at a lesser cost to the Government without the necessities of building more buildings here in Washington.

We have, it seems, a great penchant to build more buildings in Washington and to abandon those throughout the fields in various States. I don't have the list, but I would like to see it.

I am sure there must be a list somewhere of the vacant buildings on the various military bases throughout the country.

Mr. FLIAKAS. Yes, sir, Senator Stevens, and we have furnished information of that sort to this committee. This is part of our continuing ongoing effort to realine and consolidate and take advantage of available facilities throughout the country. I would like to assure this committee that this is done, and also that we have made a concerted effort in the past few years to alleviate the situation in Washington by moving out of Washington a number of activities.

Our record is not as good as perhaps we would like it to be, but it is continuing and it will continue, and there will be some moves.

BUPERS MOVE TO NEW ORLEANS

For example, it has been announced that the Naval Personnel Office will move to New Orleans, and that is ongoing now. Other activities have been relocated as well. Perhaps I can ask Mr. Rogner to speak to that, or we can provide for the record the number of square feet that we have actually vacated. We do have a plan before the Secretary of Defense that is a goal to vacate some 2 million square feet of administrative space in the Washington area.

Senator STEVENS. We look at it in a different way. There is a building in North Carolina that is the only Indian hospital down there, that has been condemned for 10 years, and we have a building that housed the Indians in Alaska built in 1920's that has been condemned by our State, and a building in the next county absolutely falling apart, and yet we have some instances where we have beds in the hall treating women delivering their new babies.

At the time we are told there is not enough money in the budget to meet those needs, along comes a request for 79 or 80 plus-odd-million dollars to build a building, and you know I don't think you are delivering any babies in Arlington Hall.

You are doing a tremendous amount of important work, but I don't see in terms of the crisis we are in that this is the time to present a request for a new building, particularly until I am convinced there is no building within a reasonable range that you could use, and with all due respect, some of the courier planes can come in here from Dover in 30 minutes, and I don't see how you, or how you cannot disperse some of these things around here and not have this increase in Government construction in this area.

I can hardly recognize the Mall area in driving between here and the Interior Department. I was in the Interior Department between 1956 and 1961, for 5 years, and it is impossible to believe all of those buildings have been built in that time. Somewhere there has to be some space around here that would meet your objectives, in my opinion.

If there is not, move someone out that has lesser priorities. That is

my point. Send them out somewhere else. Because there certainly have been a lot of bases abandoned in this area and within a reasonable range.

I think 500 miles from Washington is a reasonable range. To go with courier jets, you can go out and look at Andrews and there is row after row of jets out there, and one of these days I am going to find out who they have been flying around this country because it seems to me this is the wrong time to present any requests for a building like this. I certainly won't support it.

Now, I would go further than the chairman. I think he is being gracious in saying he wants to see this kind of review, but I am not sure I will support it until I see you cannot move someone out of town and take over their building because it is time we turned this around and moved some people out.

I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, but I have to leave.

Senator JOHNSTON. Thank you very much.

SUBMITTED QUESTIONS

Gentlemen, thank you very much. We would like to continue it longer, but we have a long witness list.

We do have a series of questions which we will ask you to answer for the record.

[The questions and answers follow:]

NEED FOR DIA BUILDING

QUESTION:

You referred to the \$86.1 million in the budget for a Defense Intelligence Agency building at Bolling Air Force Base. Would you explain the need and justification for this facility?

ANSWER:Mission.

DIA provides defense intelligence and related support to the White House, the Secretary of Defense, the JCS, the U&S Commands, the Services, the U.S. Congress and authorized allied governments. To provide the necessary intelligence, the Agency has primary responsibility for managing the production of all general intelligence for the DoD. Additionally, DIA exercises primary DoD intelligence collection management authority for the validation of requirements and tasking of all-source collection activities to support the defense intelligence production effort. DIA is responsible for dissemination of defense intelligence to all authorized recipients and activities through the U.S. Government. In order to carry out its mission DIA has been assigned an end strength of 3412 personnel at time of beneficial occupancy of the new building.

Need.

DIA's Building Plan for the National Capital Region reflects a requirement to house personnel in the Pentagon, Building 213 and the new building. A review of available facilities dictates a need for the construction of a permanent-type multistory facility. The structure will accommodate approximately 2919 personnel engaged in various phases of intelligence process. It is needed to provide permanent-type administrative offices and operational space (analysis-estimates-production) with special security features for the operational elements of the Defense Intelligence Agency. It will also provide classrooms, faculty offices, auditorium and administrative facilities for the Defense Intelligence School. Further, the building is needed to consolidate Agency activities geographically dispersed around the Washington Metropolitan Area and to eliminate the existing substandard work space in which intelligence personnel are required to operate, as well as to consolidate and eliminate diverse leased facilities.

Justification.

The Agency's mission and its interface with the intelligence community reflect a continued Agency involvement in the nation's defense posture and dictate that the Agency be housed in the National Capital Region.

DIA has occupied substandard facilities at Arlington Hall Station since 1961, and at Anacostia since 1963. These World War II wooden, temporary structures have outlived their intended economic lives. They are vulnerable to fire damage and structural fatigue. All renovations to Anacostia Annex and Arlington Hall Station to date have been based on extending their use only through 1980. Also to be considered are the planned use changes that place the continued availability of several current DIA sites in serious doubt and call for an immediate replacement program for the Arlington Hall Station, Anacostia Annex, Federal Records Center (Alexandria) and Cafritz facilities. Further, the DIA photo-

graphic laboratory, housed in the Cafritz facility, is becoming a more critical issue as it becomes more difficult and expensive to maintain the "clean room" environment required by the photo process.

DIA is presently forced to house its computer complex, intelligence data banks, library and some communications equipment (which links the nation's intelligence community) at Arlington Hall Station. Further, the temporary facility at Anacostia Annex houses the Defense Intelligence School which provides training for the nation's defense intelligence analysts, as well as our worldwide attache personnel. An intangible benefit accruing to the government is that classified material exposure associated with transfer of data in an open environment (mail and courier runs, etc.) between fragmented facilities will be greatly reduced. The reduction of DIA lease holdings and associated economies have been treated in the answer to the question concerning the cost effectiveness of the construction.

The building will be designed to provide logical and functional relationship of offices, equipment and personnel, resulting in increased efficiency, proper coordination, and add timeliness to a mission in which time is a critical factor. This facility will create a working environment which will greatly enhance the prospects of "quick response" with the fully coordinated intelligence information so essential to provide intelligence support to the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Unified and Specified Commands, and the Military Departments.

QUESTION:

General, in your statement you say that DIA, after the completion of this building, will still operate from the Washington Naval Yard and the Pentagon. How much space will DIA require in the Navy Yard and the Pentagon?

ANSWER:

DIA will continue to operate in 36,500 net square feet of space supporting the National Photo Interpretation Center in Building 213 at the Washington Navy Yard as it does now. The DIA Command Element and the National Military Intelligence Center, with a service and support detachment, will remain in the Pentagon in approximately 157,900 net square feet of space.

QUESTION:

What approximately is the maintenance and upkeep cost on the present buildings which you occupy at Arlington Hall Station?

ANSWER:

The cost to DIA of operating out of the Arlington Hall Station buildings is about \$757,000 annually. The cost of operating out of our six major locations in the Washington area is about \$6 million annually as follows:

Arlington Hall Station	\$ 757,000
Anacostia Annex	273,000
Cafritz Building	1,043,000
Pomponio Plaza	718,000
Pentagon	1,851,000
Washington Navy Yard (Funded by CIA)	-
Subtotal	4,642,000
Time Spent in Local Travel Between Buildings	1,316,000
Total	\$5,958,000

QUESTION:

Approximately what does the Defense Intelligence Agency pay each year for leased space in the Washington area?

ANSWER:

Leased space costs DIA approximately \$2,970,000 annually as follows:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rent to GSA</u>	<u>Parking</u>
Pentagon	1,596,000	1,426,000	170,000
Cafritz Building	801,000	780,000	21,000
Pomponio Plaza	<u>573,000</u>	<u>569,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>
Total	2,970,000	2,775,000	195,000

QUESTION:

What are the alternatives if the Appropriations Committee does not approve this request for a new building?

ANSWER:

If this project is not funded there is but one alternative, and that is the continued use of rundown facilities and leased space scattered across the NCR until funds are appropriated to consolidate DIA in an adequate facility. The temporary World War II facilities at Arlington Hall Station and Anacostia Annex are structurally overstrained beyond any reasonable hope of restoration. The buildings at Arlington Hall will be laced with cables and turnbuckles in June as an emergency precaution against the threat of collapsing walls and upper floors. If the buildings survive, the government will release the property when DIA is relocated. Buildings at Anacostia Annex are being razed in preparation for return of the property to the Department of the Interior for use as parkland. The Intelligence School, the single remaining tenant, lies in the path of this demolition with a patched-up utility system feeding its operations.

We have a limited life in the Cafritz Building, a converted warehouse leased through GSA with operating costs of more than \$1 million annually. The lease is up for renewal in 1978 and the owner is seeking to rezone the property for a high rise community development.

In short, DIA must consolidate its real property holdings and it needs the support of Congress for that reason.

QUESTION:

What consideration has been given to an alternate approach to the DIA building problem?

ANSWER:

Alternative approaches have been examined in detail by DIA and were reviewed jointly by OSD, OMB, and GSA prior to submission of the President's Budget. Military construction was found to be a distinct advantage to the government over the options of (1) a purchase/lease agreement or (2) modification of an existing Federally-controlled building.

OMB and GSA have mutually agreed that a leased facility meeting DIA requirements cannot be provided at an economic advantage over the cost of military construction on Federally-controlled property.

A screening of 125 GSA and 330 military buildings in the inventory of Federally-controlled real property in the NCR reduced the field to 23 with net usable space of more than 400,000 square feet.

LOCATIONS REVIEWED

<u>Building</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Net Square Feet</u>
1. The Pentagon	Arlington, Va.	3,674,587
2. New State Department Building	Washington, D.C.	1,673,915
3. General Accounting Office	Washington, D.C.	1,338,130
4. Department of Agriculture	Washington, D.C.	1,248,715
5. Central Intelligence Agency	Langley, Va.	1,151,570
6. Forrestal Building	Washington, D.C.	1,118,165
7. HEW (leased)	Rockville, Md.	1,066,699
8. Nassif Building, DOT (leased)	Washington, D.C.	1,026,145
9. HUD	Washington, D.C.	897,255
10. National Archives	Washington, D.C.	855,995
11. FOB 10A (DOT)	Washington, D.C.	789,450
12. Department of Interior	Washington, D.C.	774,030
13. Internal Revenue Service	Washington, D.C.	707,915
14. FOB 2 (Navy Annex)	Arlington, Va.	689,000
15. GSA Regional Office Building	Washington, D.C.	668,800
16. HEW	Washington, D.C.	625,571
17. Department of Justice	Washington, D.C.	623,728
18. DMA	Washington, D.C.	599,000
19. Cameron Station	Alexandria, Va.	598,000
20. FOB 9, Civil Service Commission	Washington, D.C.	574,540
21. GSA	Washington, D.C.	505,350
22. Hoffman #2	Alexandria, Va.	502,240
23. Navy Security Station	Washington, D.C.	401,406

The possibility of converting a building to meet DIA requirements narrowed the field to three; the Navy Annex, Cameron Station, and the Defense Mapping Agency. The results of conversion cost estimates are as follows:

ALTERNATIVES TO CONSTRUCTION OF NEW DIA BUILDINGCOMPARATIVE DATA

<u>Alt Plan</u>	<u>Space Net Sq Ft</u>	<u>Capacity Personnel</u>	<u>Cost Mil</u>	<u>Factors</u>	
				<u>For</u>	<u>Against</u>
DIA Building	509,700	2,919	\$70.9		
1 Navy Annex (FOB 2) Available 1978	689,000 340,000	5,000 1,700	45.6 26.0	Location Size Configuration	Security Uncertain Future Availability
2 Cameron Station	598,000	3,050	54.3	Location Size	Security Configuration Availability
3. Defense Mapping Agency	599,000	2,350	40.8	Location Size	Security Configuration Availability

Adoption of any of the above alternatives would require additional funds to relocate other government agencies and provide a facility to house them. As an example, in the case of FOB 2, \$45.6 million would be required to modify that facility for DIA and approximately \$50 million would be required to house Marine Corps and Naval elements in another building for a total of \$95.6 million, as compared to \$70.9 million required for a new DIA building.

QUESTION:

Is there some question concerning the retention of Arlington Hall Station?

ANSWER:

The Government plans to release Arlington Hall Station under the President's Legacy of Parks Program after DIA is relocated. It is clear that we will also have to vacate the Cafritz Building and the Intelligence School site at Anacostia Annex. The Cafritz Building is under lease to GSA. The building owner plans to convert the land to a more profitable use involving high-rise development. The lease is renewable every two years. It will probably be extended in 1978. The Anacostia Annex is property belonging to the Department of Interior and held by DoD under permit. The permit limits construction to temporary structures which are to be demolished upon termination of the permit.

QUESTION:

How cost effective is the proposed DIA Building?

ANSWER:

The building should pay for itself in 10.5 years. The rate of return is more than three dollars (\$3.64) for each dollar invested based on a useful building life of 40 years. These results are based on an estimated annual savings rate of \$8.832 million effective with building occupancy, using calculations which include appropriate inflation rates and prescribed discounting principles. This savings rate combines yearly savings anticipated in five operational categories: (1) \$4.635 million per year savings in salaries and benefits associated with a building-dependent, 200-space manpower reduction; (2) \$3.169 million per year savings in comparative, existing versus after-building, host tenant/rental-related costs; (3) \$.188 million per year savings in reduced communications and alarm costs; (4) \$.140 million per year in recovered usable computer time; and (5) \$.7 million per year in nonproductive travel time recovered based on the beneficial effects

of the geographic consolidation. The building is expected to depreciate two percent annually and would have a residual value of \$32 million after 40 years at a zero inflation rate. A computer-based mathematical model was used to accomplish this analysis.

QUESTION:

What is the square footage that the approximately 2900 people in DIA will require?

ANSWER:

Breakdown of the proposed use of space is as follows:

<u>Element</u>	<u>\$86.1M</u>		<u>\$70.9M</u>	
	<u>Sq.Ft.</u>	<u>Personnel</u>	<u>Sq.Ft.</u>	<u>Personnel</u>
Operations Area (Administrative)	264,350	2051 (129 SqFt/ Person)	246,800	2051 (120 SqFt/ Person)
Operations Support Area (Conference Rooms, Reference Library, Mailrooms, Guard Station)	33,700	-	31,400	-
Operations Special Purpose Area (Communications, Computers, Library Stacks & Supply)	75,800	75	70,900	75
Academic Area (Classrooms, Seminar Rooms, Staff and Students Auditorium)	82,750	106 Plus 480 Students	71,900	106 Plus 480 Students
Industrial Areas (Print Plant, Photo Lab, Shipping & Receiving)	93,800	207	62,700	207
Cafeteria	29,000		23,400	
Health Unit & Community Facilities	<u>7,500</u>		<u>2,600</u>	
Subtotal - Net Assignable Space	586,900		509,700	
Utility & Service Areas	<u>267,100</u>		<u>229,000</u>	
Total Gross Square Feet	854,000	2919	738,700	2919

QUESTION: General Graham, what was the basis of reducing the appropriation request from \$86.1 million to \$70.9 million for the construction of the building to be located at Bolling/Anacostia Military complex?

ANSWER: The \$15.2 million reduction in the appropriation request reflects several actions which were undertaken subsequent to the submission of the President's budget. Working in concert with the design and construction agency, the Chesapeake Division of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, and cognizant offices within the OSD, an in-depth review and refinement of the space requirements was undertaken to insure that when the various DIA functions, which are now in several locations and in inappropriate space, were combined in a properly designed, functional facility that all space requirements would indeed be adequate and not overstated. This review resulted in a reduction of 115,300 gross square feet of facility requirements. Additionally, and in conformance with Defense guidance, the anticipated cost growth rate which was originally estimated at 12.7 percent per year was changed to 12.0 percent per year for FY 1975 and 1976 and 9.5 percent thereafter. These two actions resulted in the estimated cost reduction.

DEFENSE AGENCIES

DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. HILDING L. JACOBSON, JR., USAF
DEPUTY DIRECTOR, DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Senator JOHNSTON. Who is the next witness?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Major General Jacobson representing the Defense Mapping Agency.

General JACOBSON. Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee, I appreciate the opportunity to discuss with you the Defense Mapping Agency (DMA) and its military construction program for fiscal year 1976. Because DMA is a relatively new agency, a few introductory remarks may be of assistance before we discuss the military construction program.

DMA became operational on July 1, 1972, and the majority of the mapping, charting, and geodesy (M.C. & G.) resources of the military services became part of DMA.

Our job is to meet military requirements through the production of maps, charts, and target coordinates for both strategic and tactical use, and to produce data bases and specialized products to support weapon systems.

The headquarters is located here in Washington, and there are five components: The DMA Aerospace Center in St. Louis, Mo.; the DMA Hydrographic Center in Suitland, Md.; the DMA Topographic Center in Bethesda, Md.; the Inter-American Geodetic Survey in the Panama Canal Zone; and the Defense Mapping School at Fort Belvoir, Va.

The military construction program for fiscal year 1976 involves a project at the Topographic Center.

The DMA work force of 8,400 is approximately 90-percent civilian and is made up predominantly of professional, scientific, and technical people. Almost 30 percent have college degrees and over 10 percent of these have advanced degrees. They work with the most advanced equipment that modern technology can provide. I know this is an extremely brief summary, and I shall be happy to expand it later if you so desire.

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Now, let's turn to the military construction program. Our proposed fiscal year 1976 program at the Topographic Center is a \$195,000 project to upgrade the utility system within the Ruth Building.

This building was acquired in 1942 and is a permanent four-story windowless structure having a total area of 174,361 square feet.

This building was built specifically for map production as it was done in the 1942 time frame.

Although over 30 years old, the basic building is in good condition and readily usable for its design function. However, over the years, changing technology has added requirements that were not identified over 30 years ago. Each new piece of equipment has not only increased the total demand for electrical energy but has also changed the power requirement.

For example, most presses once ran on 208 volts; our new presses operate on 480 volts. This project will provide the necessary power at the required voltage.

This project also provides for additional chilled water capability. With the addition of the new equipment, the requirement for chilled water to provide temperature and humidity control necessary for operating the equipment installed in the building has reached the point that the system is loaded to capacity with no backup capability whatsoever available.

This project for 200 tons combined with the 1,050 tons currently on line will meet the forecast requirements of the Ruth Building.

Gentlemen, this concludes my briefing on the fiscal year 1976 military construction program for DMA.

I would be happy to answer any questions.

Senator JOHNSTON. You have 8,400 employees now?

General JACOBSON. Yes.

EFFECT OF CONSOLIDATION ON PERSONNEL

Senator JOHNSTON. How did the consolidation affect those employees? Did you reduce or increase them?

General JACOBSON. The agency manpower has been reduced about 500 since its formation 3 years ago.

Senator JOHNSTON. How would you see the future of Defense mapping now that we are not in a war? Would you think we could reduce that in the future?

General JACOBSON. We see in future requirements, particularly digitization of map and chart information and geodetic information for the future weapons systems, a potential gap of some \$70 to \$80 million worth of productive effort, over our present capacity, that we would be required to do in the next several years.

We will be moving some of our people from the production efforts they are in now to other more advanced mapping and charting devices of the future.

We don't see a considerable reduction in the years to come; however, we have planned and had approved by the Department of Defense approximately a 250-additional reduction in the next 2 fiscal years.

By the end of 1977, we will have exchanged another 100 military spaces for civilian positions and we will have released from M.C. & G. activities a total of over 400 military spaces.

Senator JOHNSTON. You don't have a great deal of money requested in this bill and can we expect similar requests in the future or can we look for expanded requests for larger buildings in the future?

General JACOBSON. No, sir. We see some larger requests in the next few years; however, we think they will be channeled pretty much in energy conservation projects to convert some facilities into more economically operated units. The major portion of our planned construction projects will be along that line, sir.

Senator JOHNSTON. Thank you very much indeed, General Jacobson.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. CHARLES B. KNUDSON, USAF,
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS,
NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

PREPARED STATEMENT

Mr. FLIAKAS. Mr. Chairman, the next witness will be Brig. Gen. Charles Knudson, of the National Security Agency.

Senator JOHNSTON. General Knudson, we really had no questions of you. If we did, I think we would have to go into executive session.

Yours is a very sensitive agency, but it appears to be necessary and proper, so we will let you go on your own way with that brief prepared statement.

General KNUDSON. Mr. Chairman, I will, therefore, submit my unclassified statement for the record.

Senator JOHNSTON. Thank you very much.

[The statement follows:]

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I am pleased to appear before you today to present the National Security Agency Construction Budget. For Fiscal Year 1976, we request approval for two operational facilities projects at Fort Meade, Maryland, at a total cost of \$3,012,000.00.

The first project is for the construction of Antenna Control Facilities at a cost of \$2,200,000.00. This facility will be used for operation and control of Earth Terminal antennas and equipment to be located at Fort Meade, Maryland for satellite communications. This terminal will send and receive communication data from synchronous satellites on a 24-hour per day basis in support of NSA mission operations. It will be part of the worldwide Defense communications network managed by the Defense Communications Agency.

The facility will provide space for the men and the equipment needed to operate and maintain this dual satellite communications earth terminal. Space will also be provided for technical parts storage and the technical maintenance activity.

Related procurement requirements totaling \$8.7 million are in the NSA/CSS FY 1976 Procurement budget.

The second project is for the Relocation of Shop Facilities at a cost of \$812,000.00. This project was previously approved in the 1974 Military Construction Authorization and Appropriation Acts. However, unforeseen cost escalation that affected the FY 1974 Construction Program forced the deferral of this project in order to fully fund the other projects in that program.

The requirement for computers and special operational areas that support this Agency's mission, has required extensive consolidation and relocation of attendant activities. The computer and special area space in our Operations Building is now virtually depleted and the machine complex is now contiguous with shop facilities, creating a potentially hazardous condition. Shops which have toxic and explosive characteristics are surrounded by the machine complex. This project will relocate these shop activities from the Operations Building to another building which will be modified to provide the necessary safety features. It will remove the present hazard and will also provide needed space for computers and associated equipment.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, this is the NSA FY 1976 Construction Program for which we are requesting \$3,012,000.00. I will be pleased to answer any questions which you may have concerning these projects.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS
AND ARCHITECTURE

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AND ARCHITECTURE

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

STATEMENT OF COL. J. J. HEYMAN, USA, DIRECTOR INSTALLATIONS AND SERVICES, DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

ADDITIONAL INSTALLATIONS

Mr. FLIAKAS. The next witness representing Defense Supply Agency is Colonel Heyman, U.S. Army, Defense Agency.

Colonel HEYMAN. I have a prepared statement which I propose to submit for the record. With your permission I would like to make a brief oral statement which summarizes my prepared statement.

I am appearing today in support of the Agency's fiscal year 1976 military construction program to request approval of 14 projects at 14 Defense Supply Agency installations at a total cost of \$7,560,000.

Of this total request, 90 percent, or \$6,823,000, is for construction within the United States including Alaska. Ten percent, or \$737,000 is for construction overseas in Europe.

There are seven projects, totaling \$2,503,000, for the improvement of supply and storage facilities. Five of these projects are located within the United States at Memphis, Tenn., Dayton, Ohio, Colorado Springs, Colo., Monterey, Calif., and Elmendorf, Alaska. The other two projects are located overseas in Nuremburg and Seckenheim, Germany.

There are two projects, in the amount of \$549,000, for the improvement of fuel loading facilities. The first of these is located at Newport, R.I.; the other is located in Norwalk, Calif.

There is one project, in the amount of \$185,000, at Memphis, Tenn., to improve storm drainage facilities.

There is a project, in the amount of \$1,400,000, at Philadelphia, Pa., to provide additional administrative facilities.

There is one project, in the amount of \$2,426,000, at Columbus, Ohio, that provides for air pollution abatement control.

There is one project, in the amount of \$322,000, that provides for water pollution abatement control at three installations located at Lynn Haven, Fla., Tampa, Fla., and Cincinnati, Ohio.

The final project, in the amount of \$175,000, provides for the conservation of energy at Philadelphia, Pa.

This concludes my summary, Mr. Chairman. I am ready to respond to any questions you may have.

Senator JOHNSTON. Thank you very much, Colonel.

AGENCY OPERATIONS OVERSEAS

When did the Agency begin to operate overseas?

Colonel HEYMAN. We assumed several missions there and I believe it would be in the middle of 1973.

Senator JOHNSTON. Does the Army support you in the European effort?

Colonel HEYMAN. That is a hard question. Really, we are supporting the Army service with these property disposal operations. We have an interservice support agreement.

Senator JOHNSTON. How many civilian employees do you have in Europe?

Colonel HEYMAN. I will have to provide it for the record, sir. These two installations, I have the figures.

Senator JOHNSTON. Did your Agency receive all of the money you asked for from DOD?

Mr. BONGIOVANNI. We had one project for standby power, but that was deferred.

Senator JOHNSTON. That was for standby power where?

Mr. BONGIOVANNI. That was in Battle Creek, Mich.

AGENCY LOCATIONS

Senator JOHNSTON. Would you provide for the record the location of each of your agencies, I mean each of your facilities in the United States and the employment at each facility?

Colonel HEYMAN. Yes, sir.

Senator JOHNSTON. We would also like to get the number of employees in Europe as well.

[The information follows:]

(a) The following are DSA major field activities in the Continental United States where an installation is involved:

<i>Activity and location</i>	<i>Civilian personnel</i>
Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus, Ohio.....	3, 941
Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton, Ohio.....	2, 914
Defense General Supply Center, Richmond, Va.....	2, 717
Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, Pa.....	3, 290
Defense Depot, Mechanicsburg, ¹ Mechanicsburg, Pa.....	1, 513
Defense Depot, Memphis, Memphis, Tenn.....	2, 171
Defense Depot, Ogden, Ogden, Utah.....	2, 090
Defense Depot, Tracy, Tracy, Calif.....	1, 788
Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Facility, Atchison, Kans.....	(²)
DFSP Charleston, Charleston, S.C.....	(³)
DFSP Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	(³)
DFSP Lynn Haven, Lynn Haven, Fla.....	(³)
DFSP Melville, Newport, R.I.....	(³)
DFSP Mukilteo, Mukilteo, Wash.....	(³)
DFSP Norwalk, Norwalk, Calif.....	(³)
DFSP Searsport, Searsport, Me.....	(³)
DFSP Tampa, Tampa, Fla.....	(³)

The Defense Supply Agency also has a large number of activities and offices of varying size located in Federal office buildings, GSA-leased facilities, and as tenants on installations and facilities of the military services and other Federal agencies. The total DSA personnel strength for all of its activities within the continental United States as of April 30, 1975, was 51,799.

¹ Tenant to Navy.

² Contractor-operated.

³ Defense Fuel Support Points (DFSPs) are Government-owned and contractor-operated with only 1 to 3 DSA personnel assigned to administer contract matters and serve as liaison with the Military Departments.

SUPPLY AREAS IN EUROPE

Colonel HEYMAN. These will be the major permanent installations if this will be satisfactory. We have many small offices, but I don't believe you want those, just major installations.

Senator JOHNSTON. Then we would also like your supply areas, a list of your supply areas in Europe that you operate and where they are located.

Colonel HEYMAN. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]

DSA OPERATIONS IN EUROPE

DSA does not have any major supply operations, such as Depots and Centers in Europe. There are, however, a number of property disposal operations and a subsistence regional office located as tenants on installations and facilities of the Military Services, as follows:

Defense Property Disposal Offices (DPDO's):

- DPDO Molesworth, Molesworth AB, England.
 - DPDO Berlin, Berlin, Germany.
 - DPDO Giessen, Giessen, Germany.
 - Site B, Bremerhaven, Germany.
 - Site C, Chievres Shape, France.
 - DPDO Kastel, Mainz-Kastel, Germany.
 - Site B, Baumholder, Germany.
 - Site C, Bad Kreuznach, Germany.
 - DPDO Kaiserslautern, Rheinlond Pfalz, Germany.
 - Site G, Germersheim, Germany.
 - Site M, Miesau, Germany.
 - Site N, Permasens, Germany.
 - DPDO Ludwigsburg, Baden Wuerttemberg, Germany.
 - Site B, Nellingen, Germany.
 - DPDO Bitburg, Bitburg AB, Germany.
 - DPDO Ramstein, Ramstein AB, Germany.
 - DPDO Seckenheim, Seckenheim, Germany.
 - DPDO Nuremberg, Nuremberg, Germany.
 - Site G, Grafenwoehr, Germany.
 - Site S, Schweinfurt, Germany.
 - DPDO Hanau, Hanau, Hesson, Germany.
 - Site B, Darmstadt, Germany.
 - DPDO Augsburg, Augsburg, Germany.
 - DPDO Eur/EJ, Lindsey AS, Germany.
 - DPDO Athenai, Athenai Airport, Greece.
 - DPDO Livorno, Livorno, Italy.
 - Site N, Naples, Italy.
 - Site S, Sigonella, Italy.
 - DPDO Aviano, Aviano AB, Italy.
 - DPDO Torrejon, Torrejon AB, Spain.
 - Site B, Zaragoza, Spain.
 - DPDO Rota, Rota NS, Spain.
- Defense Subsistence Region (DSR):
- DSR Europe,¹ Zweibrucken, Germany.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator JOHNSTON. Thank you very much for your appearance, Colonel Heyman. We will insert your prepared statement in the record at this point.

[The prepared statement follows:]

¹ With sixteen offices in Germany, Holland, Denmark, Italy, Spain, and France with a manning varying from 1 to 10 personnel.

The total authorized civilian personnel strength for all DSA activities in Europe as of April 30, 1975 was 603.

I AM APPEARING TODAY IN SUPPORT OF THE AGENCY'S FISCAL YEAR 1976 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM TO REQUEST APPROVAL OF 14 PROJECTS FOR 14 DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY INSTALLATIONS AT A TOTAL COST OF \$7,560,000. OF THIS TOTAL REQUEST, 90 PERCENT, OR \$6,823,000, IS FOR CONSTRUCTION WITHIN THE UNITED STATES INCLUDING ALASKA; TEN PERCENT, OR \$737,000, IS FOR CONSTRUCTION OVERSEAS IN EUROPE. I WILL NOW HIGHLIGHT THE URGENCY OF THE VARIOUS LINE ITEMS.

TWO OF THE PROJECTS ARE AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE. THE FIRST OF THESE (ON PAGE 14) PROVIDES FOR MODIFICATIONS IN SIXTEEN WAREHOUSE BUILDINGS. APPROVAL OF THIS PROJECT WILL FACILITATE MATERIEL HANDLING OPERATIONS AND ELIMINATE UNSAFE AND UNSANITARY CONDITIONS.

THE SECOND PROJECT (ON PAGE 15) AT MEMPHIS, PROVIDES FOR THE MODIFICATION OF THE DEPOT'S STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM. APPROVAL OF THIS PROJECT WILL PERMIT RESIZING OF THE EXISTING DRAINAGE SYSTEM AND THE INSTALLATION OF NECESSARY CATCH BASINS AND MANHOLES TO ELIMINATE FLOODING CONDITIONS THAT PREVAIL.

NEXT IS A PROJECT (ON PAGE 17) PROVIDING FOR A MECHANIZED RECEIVING AND SHIPPING FACILITY AT DAYTON, OHIO. EXISTING FACILITIES ARE NOT INTEGRATED, ARE OUTMODED AND OBSOLETE. APPROVAL OF THIS ITEM WILL PROVIDE FOR A COMPLETELY INTEGRATED SHIPPING, PACKING AND RECEIVING SYSTEM FOR ELECTRONIC MATERIEL, RESULTING IN OVERALL ANNUAL SAVINGS OF \$260,000, AND AMORTIZATION IN 3.85 YEARS BASED ON A NET CAPITAL INVESTMENT OF \$1.0 MILLION.

THE FOURTH PROJECT (ON PAGE 19) PROVIDES FOR FUEL LOADING FACILITIES AT MELVILLE, RHODE ISLAND. THE EXISTING TANK TRUCK-LOADING FACILITY IS INADEQUATE, UNSAFE AND POORLY LOCATED. NO RAIL

CARLOADING FACILITIES EXIST. APPROVAL OF THIS PROJECT WILL PERMIT THE INSTALLATION OF NEW TRUCKLOADING AND RAILROAD TANK CARLOADING FACILITIES, ENHANCE FUEL DISPENSING OPERATIONS, INCREASE FUEL TRANSPORTATION CAPABILITIES AND ELIMINATE UNSAFE CONDITIONS.

THE NEXT PROJECT (ON PAGE 21) AT NORWALK, CALIFORNIA PROVIDES FOR MODIFICATION OF THE EXISTING FUEL TRUCKLOADING FACILITY. THIS FACILITY IS NOT CAPABLE OF MEETING CURRENT OR PROJECTED FUEL LOADING NEEDS AND DOES NOT COMPLY WITH SAFETY OR FIRE PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS. APPROVAL OF THIS PROJECT WILL CORRECT UNSAFE CONDITIONS AND INCREASE THE PUMPING AND LOADING CAPABILITY OF THE FACILITY.

THE SIXTH PROJECT (ON PAGE 23) PROVIDES FOR CONSTRUCTION OF STORAGE FACILITIES AT COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO. THE LACK OF FACILITIES AT THIS INSTALLATION HAS NECESSITATED USE OF TWELVE RAILROAD BOXCARS AS AN EXPEDIENT TO CONDUCT STORAGE OPERATIONS. APPROVAL OF THIS PROJECT WILL PERMIT THE CONSTRUCTION OF ADEQUATE COVERED AND OPEN STORAGE FACILITIES AND ELIMINATE THE CURRENT MAKESHIFT ARRANGEMENTS.

THE SEVENTH PROJECT (ON PAGE 25) WILL PROVIDE FOR ADEQUATE STORAGE FACILITIES AT EIMENDORF, ALASKA. EXISTING STORAGE OPERATIONS ARE BEING CONDUCTED IN SEVERAL SMALL INADEQUATE UNHEATED AND DETERIORATED WOODEN WORLD WAR II BUILDINGS. APPROVAL OF THIS PROJECT WILL PERMIT ERECTION OF A PREFABRICATED METAL BUILDING COMPLETE WITH HEATING, LIGHTING AND OTHER UTILITIES TO REPLACE EXISTING SUBSTANDARD STRUCTURES, AND PROVIDE NECESSARY INSULATION AND HEATING IN AN EXISTING METAL STORAGE BUILDING.

THE EIGHTH PROJECT (ON PAGE 27) AT MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA PROVIDES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF STORAGE FACILITIES. OPERATIONS ARE CURRENTLY BEING PERFORMED IN BUILDINGS AND AREAS WHICH LACK ADEQUATE ELECTRICAL SERVICE, LIGHTING, CONCRETE FLOORING, LATRINE AND HOT WATER FACILITIES. APPROVAL OF THIS PROJECT WILL CORRECT THESE DEFICIENCIES, PERMIT THE USE OF MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT FOR MATERIEL HANDLING AND INCREASE STORAGE UTILIZATION AND OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY.

THE NEXT PROJECT (ON PAGE 29) AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA PROVIDES FOR THE CONVERSION OF STORAGE SPACE TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE AREA. APPROVAL OF THIS PROJECT WILL PERMIT FUNCTIONAL REALIGNMENTS AND CONSOLIDATION OF THE DPSC FIELD STRUCTURE WHICH WILL RESULT IN ANNUAL SAVINGS THAT WILL AMORTIZE THIS PROJECT IN LESS THAN ONE YEAR.

THE TENTH PROJECT (ON PAGE 31) PROVIDES FOR WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT FACILITIES AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS. THREE LOCATIONS ARE INVOLVED - LYNN HAVEN, FLORIDA; TAMPA, FLORIDA; AND CINCINNATI, OHIO. APPROVAL OF THIS PROJECT WILL PERMIT IMPROVEMENTS TO THE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS ASSOCIATED WITH FUEL TRUCKLOADING FACILITIES AT LYNN HAVEN AND TAMPA. A NEW DRAINAGE NETWORK, COMPLETE WITH FUEL/WATER SEPARATOR SYSTEM, WILL BE PROVIDED FOR THE STORAGE TANK DIKES AT CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THE ELEVENTH PROJECT (ON PAGE 34) PROVIDES FOR AIR POLLUTION ABATEMENT FACILITIES AT COLUMBUS, OHIO. THE BOILER PLANT AT THE CENTER DOES NOT CURRENTLY COMPLY WITH THE STACK EMISSION STANDARDS FOR EITHER PARTICULATES OR SULPHUR DIOXIDE. APPROVAL OF THIS PROJECT WILL PROVIDE FLUE GAS SCRUBBERS THAT WILL REMOVE SULPHUR DIOXIDE AND PARTICULATES TO ALLOWABLE LEVELS.

THE TWELFTH PROJECT (ON PAGE 37) WILL CONSERVE ENERGY AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA. AT PRESENT THE CENTRAL STEAM BOILER PLANT AT THIS CENTER IS EQUIPPED WITH TWO LARGE ACTIVE BOILERS WHICH ARE ALTERNATED YEAR ROUND. IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO EFFICIENTLY USE THESE BOILERS DURING THE LOW STEAM DEMAND PERIODS. APPROVAL OF THIS PROJECT WILL PERMIT THE INSTALLATION OF AN ADDITIONAL SMALLER BOILER WHICH DURING THE Milder MONTHS WILL OPERATE AT A MINIMUM OF 85 PERCENT EFFICIENCY AND RESULT IN FUEL SAVINGS ANNUALLY.

THE FINAL TWO PROJECTS ARE LOCATED OVERSEAS IN EUROPE. THE FIRST OF THESE (ON PAGE 40) WILL PROVIDE STORAGE FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS IN NUREMBERG, GERMANY. EXISTING COVERED STORAGE FACILITIES ARE LOCATED IN A THREE STORY PRE-WORLD WAR II BUILDING THAT WAS CONSTRUCTED AS A GRAIN SILO. THE CONDITION AND CONFIGURATION OF THIS BUILDING PRECLUDES USE OF MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT NECESSITATING MANUAL HANDLING OF MATERIEL. OUTDOOR STORAGE AREAS ARE UNPAVED. DURING ADVERSE WEATHER, MATERIEL AND EQUIPMENT BECOMES WATERLOGGED AND BOGGED DOWN IN THE MUD. LOADING AND UNLOADING OPERATIONS BECOME EXTREMELY DIFFICULT. APPROVAL OF THIS PROJECT PROVIDES IMPROVEMENT TO THE COVERED STORAGE BUILDING THAT WILL PERMIT THE USE OF MATERIELS HANDLING EQUIPMENT AND WILL STABILIZE AND PAVE A SEGMENT OF THE OPEN STORAGE AREA.

THE FOURTEENTH AND LAST PROJECT (ON PAGE 42) PROVIDES FOR COVERED STORAGE AT SECKENHEIM, GERMANY. AT PRESENT, STORAGE OPERATIONS ARE BEING PERFORMED IN THREE SMALL BUILDINGS; TWO OF THESE ARE TEMPORARY WOOD SHELTERS WITH DIRT FLOORS AND TARPAULIN SIDING. MATERIEL REQUIRING INSIDE STORAGE MUST BE STORED IN THESE SUBSTANDARD FACILITIES WHICH ARE EXPOSED TO THE ELEMENTS. APPROVAL OF THIS PROJECT WILL PERMIT ERECTION OF A PREFABRICATED METAL BUILDING COMPLETE WITH CONCRETE SLAB, HEATING, LIGHTING AND OTHER UTILITY SERVICES. THE TWO WOOD SHEDS WILL BE DEMOLISHED.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY

STATEMENT OF LT. GEN. WARREN D. JOHNSON, DIRECTOR, DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY

Mr. FLIAKAS. The next witness is Lieutenant General Johnson, U.S. Air Force, Director of the Defense Nuclear Agency.
Senator JOHNSTON. General, glad to see you.

TABLE ON PROJECTS

General JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am pleased to appear before you to present the Defense Nuclear Agency's fiscal year 1976 military construction request.

We are requesting authorization and funding for three projects in fiscal year 1976, as shown in table I:

TABLE I
[In thousands of dollars]

	Authorization	Appropriation
At Johnston Atoll, Mid Pacific Ocean waterfront protection	3,456	3,456
Waste heat exchange system	577	577
At Enewetak, Marshall Islands cleanup of Enewetak Atoll phase I	14,100	14,100

JOHNSTON ATOLL PROJECT

Two of our projects in fiscal year 1976 involve Johnston Atoll in the mid-Pacific; the third project relates to the cleanup of Enewetak, 1,850 statute miles west of Johnston Atoll.

Johnston Atoll is maintained as a readiness to test base in the event the atmospheric nuclear test ban treaty is abrogated. It is used for storage of Army "Red Hat" munitions and the Air Force defoliant "Herbicide Orange."

It is also used to support the Thor missile launches for certain Army programs, the Coast Guard Loran Station, and Aerospace Defense Command Detachments.

In 1963, Congress approved a project which enlarged the atoll land area from about 200 acres to 680 acres. The shoreline of the larger configuration is vulnerable to erosion and has required protection to prevent loss of the fill and improvements placed on it.

Protection projects have been accomplished from time to time over the past decade when erosion has threatened improved portions of the island. To date, we have invested \$9 million in shoreline protection.

The Government's investment in land and facilities on Johnston Atoll approximates \$100 million. This project for which we are re-

questing funds includes protection of an additional 6,000 linear feet of shoreline. If this project is not approved, a storm could cause significant loss of real estate and facilities. Total cost of the requested project is \$3,456,000.

The proposed waste heat exchange system will provide both fuel and monetary savings by utilizing waste heat from the powerplant diesel engines in the distillation of fresh-water. It is estimated that after completion of this system, 1,350 gallons of fuel will be saved on Johnston Atoll each day, permitting amortization of the \$577,000 cost in 3 years.

ENEWETAK

Our project at Enewetak arises from a commitment made by the United States in April 1972 to return the Enewetak people to their home atoll. These people were resettled by the U.S. Government in 1947 on Ujelang Atoll, 140 miles to the south.

This was done to permit the use of Enewetak for nuclear weapon testing and development.

From 1948 to 1958, 43 nuclear devices were exploded there in a series of extremely important nuclear tests.

After the signing of the Limited Test Ban Treaty in 1958, the atoll had limited use in the ICBM development program.

As you may know, the Trust Territory of the Pacific is the only remaining trust territory, and the United States is subject to the scrutiny of the United Nations and indeed the world.

Additionally, the United States has other important interests in this part of the Pacific; at Saipan and Tinian, and the future status of all of Micronesia.

Moreover, it seems clear we have made a commitment to the people of Enewetak to do everything within reason to return them to their homes; they are most anxious to do so.

Senator JOHNSTON. I thought we approved the money for the Interior to do that.

General JOHNSON. Sir, the money approved for Interior was for resettlement costs after my agency accomplishes the cleanup of Enewetak which would permit their safe return.

Senator JOHNSTON. I see.

General JOHNSON. That appropriation, as I recall, was \$12 million. That \$12 million for the Department of the Interior will provide for building of homes, for planting of extensive food crops such as bread fruit, pandanas, and coconuts, and for building of community buildings for the Enewetak people. This is a separate appropriation from our request, which is for the cleanup.

Senator JOHNSTON. Your project?

General JOHNSON. That is right. Since we discontinued testing, facilities have deteriorated beyond repair, except for a few buildings and the airfield on Enewetak Island. Deteriorated structures as well as the extensive radiological debris remaining from our use of the atoll, present a hazard which must be removed or neutralized to permit the safe return of the Enewetak people.

Senator JOHNSTON. How many devices were exploded on Enewetak?

General JOHNSON. Forty-three.

Senator JOHNSTON. Forty-three. It is amazing it is still there?

General JOHNSON. There are a couple of islands that are not.

Senator JOHNSON. Isn't there another spelling of this?

General JOHNSON. This is the spelling preferred by Enewetak people, Mr. Chairman. We have tried to reeducate the world on that spelling since it seems to be their preference.

The Department of Defense cleanup portion of the program, using a civilian contractor, is estimated to cost a total of \$39.9 million. If we are successful in obtaining military engineer units to do the majority of the work, the overall cost can be reduced to slightly over \$25 million. As of now, this possibility looks favorable.

Senator JOHNSON. You are going to remove vegetative overgrowth?

General JOHNSON. That is true, sir. In some areas where we did testing, the vegetation is in danger because of absorption of radioactivity. In order to get people back to live there, some of that vegetation has to be removed, just to build.

For example, on some of the islands some of the concrete bases that were built there are completely covered by vegetation; and you can't even find the concrete slabs to get them without removing the vegetation. It is a typical Pacific atoll with rather lush vegetation in some places.

Senator JOHNSON. By the way, have you found that the nuclear effect has changed the plantlife?

General JOHNSON. No, sir. We have not. As a matter of fact, there is little visible evidence of the testing with the exception of some of the major craters that were left. In the notebook you have before you are pictures of one of the craters, but on the major part of the atoll there is little visible evidence of the effects of residual nuclear radioactivity from nuclear testing.

Rather, there is physical evidence of the deterioration and debris that was left behind.

Again, there are pictures of that in the notebook which you are examining.

As I indicated, it appears that since we submitted our request to Congress for the \$39.9 million, we now can use troop labor with troops that were not previously available and it will reduce the cost to slightly over \$25 million. However, the \$14.1 million we request this year is still requested and still necessary.

In either case, we will require the requested \$14.1 million for fiscal year 1976 for the austere rehabilitation of essential base support facilities and initiation of the cleanup work. We expect to complete the project in about 30 months after approval of funding.

In a final phase, the Department of the Interior will build houses and relocate the people. Part of the Interior's work would be accomplished simultaneously with the cleanup.

DNA has been designated to accomplish this cleanup project and the Pacific Ocean Division of the Corps of Engineers has been selected as our construction agency.

No work, other than planning, will be initiated until the procedures prescribed in the National Environmental Policy Act have been completed. A final environmental impact statement was filed on April 15, 1975. We do not expect the final environmental impact statement to be challenged.

Mr. Chairman, this completes my prepared statement. I will be pleased to answer any questions or to discuss any of the above projects, if you desire.

RADIOACTIVE CLEANUP

Senator JOHNSTON. I am very curious about cleanup. I know it is necessary, but it is very curious to me that you can clean up radioactive waste on an island like that.

It appears to me you would have to scrape the whole thing about 3 or 4 feet down.

General JOHNSON. There are places where we will have to scrape off earth, about 79,000 cubic yards of it must be removed. But if you recall one of the precedents for a cleanup of this nature is the accident that happened at Palomares, Spain, which required extensive cleanup and removal of soil. This is not the same type of situation, but we will utilize the same techniques for cleanup.

All of the debris that will be cleaned up is not radioactive. A lot of it, as you can see in the pictures you are examining, is just a lot of debris that has accumulated, but an awful lot is radioactive, and we will clean it up.

For instance, take the soil, metal, and concrete, those things that are radioactive, we will entomb them in craters. The chart you have there pertains to Johnston Island, and is not related to Enewetak.

Senator JOHNSTON. You still have this picture of Johnston Island, here.

General JOHNSON. That is Johnston Island, yes.

Senator JOHNSTON. One of these pictures up here seems to indicate a landing strip.

General JOHNSON. That is the island of Enewetak, which is the largest island in the atoll and where the landing strip still exists.

As a matter of fact, we recently have given sufficient maintenance to that strip so we can use it during this cleanup. It is very difficult to reach the atoll which is about 2,700 miles from Honolulu.

Senator JOHNSTON. I am sure there will not be scheduled air service there.

General JOHNSON. That is correct, sir.

Senator JOHNSTON. Once they get back on the island they will just be there, I guess.

General JOHNSON. Well, there are hopes they can get tourism or something of that nature. It is a very beautiful place, there is fishing in the lagoon, and there is a possibility that tourists will eventually go there, but that is speculation.

Senator JOHNSTON. Thank you very much, General Johnson.

PREPARED QUESTIONS

I have a few questions here that we will just insert in the record and if you would be kind enough to give us the answers.

General JOHNSON. I will do so and thank you very much.

[The questions and answers follow:]

Question. General, who made the decision to return these people to Enewetak?

Answer. The decision to return Enewetak Atoll to the Government of the Trust Territory and to seek the return of the Enewetak People was announced jointly

by the President's Personal Representative to the Micronesian Status Negotiations, Ambassador Franklin Haydn Williams, and the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory, Mr. Edward E. Johnston, in April 1972 after coordination at national policy level.

Question. General, in your statement you say that a final environmental impact statement was filed on April 15, 1975. Has this statement been challenged by any other Agency of Government, or group, or individuals?

Answer. No, the final Environmental Impact Statement has not been challenged.

Question. General, is there a complete plan in being for the proposed "cleanup"?

Answer. Yes, we have completed the overall plans for the cleanup and they are presented in the Environmental Impact Statement published on 15 April. Detailed engineering plans are now being prepared by the Pacific Ocean Division, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Question. General, the DNA is asking for \$14.1 million in FY 1976 for the Enewetak "cleanup". What will be the total bill for the "cleanup" including the moving and building of structures. You say in your statement \$39.9 million, but I am a little hazy as to what the overall costs are.

Answer. The \$39.9 million represents the estimated cost for conducting the cleanup by contract. The total estimated DOD cost includes an additional \$.7 million for engineering and design by the Corps of Engineers. The overall project cost also includes \$11.9 million for rehabilitation and resettlement by the Department of the Interior and \$.3 million for ERDA advisory personnel on site and an additional \$.45 million for ERDA medical follow-up, environmental research on radiobiological effects and other studies associated with the return of these people for a total overall estimated cost of \$57.3 million for construction by contract.

Should required troops and other DOD resources be made available and it is determined that the cleanup can be accomplished as a troop project, the DOD portion of the costs, funded by the Military Construction appropriation, would be reduced from \$39.9 million to \$25.1 million, resulting in a revised total overall project cost estimate of \$42.5 million.

Question. General, what do you propose to do with the radioactive materials that result from the "cleanup"?

Answer. It is planned to collect the contaminated materials which are judged by the ERDA guidelines to have a harmful level of radioactivity and entomb them in the craters on Runit Island where they are to be encapsulated in a cement-soil slurry. The soil used in the slurry would include that contaminated by plutonium. The top of the crater would be capped with clean concrete.

Question. General, what forces, I mean either troops or contract forces, will you use for the Enewetak "cleanup"?

Answer. Our Military Construction request is based on accomplishment of the cleanup project by contract, administered by the Pacific Ocean Division of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, with elements of the Energy Research Development Administration and Department of Interior/Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Government participating. A small detachment of the Defense Nuclear Agency would coordinate and support the various activities engaged in the cleanup project.

If the project is accomplished by troops, rather than by contract, activities involved would be the same, except the cleanup work effort would be managed by command and staff elements of the Engineer Command rather than the Pacific Ocean Division Engineer.

Question. General, do you believe that with the "cleanup", it is absolutely safe for these natives to return to Enewetak? What assurances can you give this Committee that everything has been done to make it completely safe for the native inhabitants?

Answer. While we cannot guarantee absolute safety, we feel that once the cleanup is complete there will be no danger to the people returning to the islands. This conclusion is based on our plan to clean up the Atoll to standards established by ERDA to assure a level of radioactivity that will create no danger to the people. ERDA personnel will monitor the clean up to insure that these standards are met. These standards have been concurred in by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and are generally viewed as being conservatively protective. When cleaned up to these guidelines and with observance of some restrictions imposed on the living habits of the people, which they have agreed to observe, their exposure to harmful radiation will not be significantly greater than our exposure in the United States.

DEFENSE CONTINGENCY FUND

Mr. FLIAKAS. There is one last item in title IV Defense Agency's requests for the Secretary of Defense's contingency fund. This authority, as you know, provides the Secretary with capability to react to an emergency situation regarding the need for construction of military facilities where the requirement is determined to be vital to security of the United States and the need is of such urgency and impact that construction cannot await normal programing.

The Committee on Appropriations and others are notified by the Secretary of Defense.

Senator JOHNSTON. How much is a contingency fund?

Mr. FLIAKAS. In this year's request, \$20 million.

Senator JOHNSTON. How much in last year's?

Mr. FLIAKAS. We were provided \$15 million out of a request of \$20 million I believe.

Mr. HARRINGTON. They actually provided \$9.7 million last year. We asked for \$20 million last year. We got \$9.7 million.

Senator JOHNSTON. Was it enough?

Mr. HARRINGTON. It has proven to be enough because we have had no particular large urgent requirements that drew down our balance. To the present time, we have a balance of \$34 million.

Mr. FLIAKAS. As the name implies, it is strictly for contingency requirements that are unforeseen and the Secretary must invoke the decision that this is vital to the security of the United States. The committees are notified and all of the facts about the requirement are disclosed at that time.

Senator JOHNSTON. You say you have \$34 million in the account?

Mr. HARRINGTON. There is \$34 million as of now. We have one pending project that will amount to about \$1.5 million.

Senator JOHNSTON. I can certainly see the need for a contingency fund, but if you have \$34 million in there with only a little over the \$1 million obligated?

Mr. FLIAKAS. I would like to present for the record the past 5 years' record of requirements and use of this fund. It has been sporadic, there have been years it has been used more heavily. We believe we ought to have a carryover of some \$40 or \$50 million in order to provide for unforeseen contingency requirements.

If we were to use \$20 to \$30 million this year then before appropriations are available again next year we would be virtually wiped out and this flexibility would not be available to us.

Senator JOHNSTON. Anything further, Mr. Fliakas?

PROJECTS IN LOUISIANA

Mr. FLIAKAS. Sir, if I may, to partially atone for my error earlier with respect to Army plans, I would like to give you a list of projects in Louisiana that are in this year's bill.

Senator JOHNSTON. That is very appropriate.

Mr. FLIAKAS. You will find that Fort Polk has some \$57 million programed for about four or five projects in this year's program, and there are others, Navy and Air Force projects, included in that list as well.

Senator JOHNSTON. I had thought that we had, I thought Fort Polk was larger than that actually. It is \$110 million?

Mr. FLIAKAS. These are the projects that are in the 1976 program, but we also have a 1977 program with additional barracks and other permanent construction.

Mr. HARRINGTON. That is just, Senator, for this year, fiscal 1976, program. There is a follow-on program of some substantial magnitude.

Mr. FLIAKAS. And there is ongoing construction.

Senator JOHNSTON. Do you have family housing?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Yes; 1,000 units of family housing included in the program.

Senator JOHNSTON. Thank you, Mr. Fliakas. We will now hear the various witnesses regarding National Guard and Reserve Forces facilities programs.

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GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES PROGRAM

STATEMENT OF JAMES B. SCHREPEL, STAFF SPECIALIST, ODASD
(INSTALLATIONS AND HOUSING)

ACCOMPANIED BY:

MAJ. GEN. LaVERN WEBER, CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU,
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD
MAJ. GEN. HENRY MOHR, CHIEF, ARMY RESERVE
VICE ADM. PIERRE N. CHARBONNET, JR., DIRECTOR OF NAVAL
RESERVE
MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM LYON, CHIEF, AIR FORCE RESERVE

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator MANSFIELD. The subcommittee will come to order. The first witness is Mr. James B. Schrepel. Mr. Schrepel, please go ahead.

Mr. SCHREPEL. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, it is indeed an honor and a privilege to appear before this distinguished committee to present the fiscal year 1976 Guard and Reserve Forces facilities program of the Department of Defense.

This proposed fiscal year 1976 program represents the fifth and, to date, largest increment of a continuing facilities acquisition plan intended to support, in part, the rapid development of a combat-ready Guard and Reserve Force readily able to fulfill its total force mission of augmenting the Active Forces in all future contingencies.

IMPROVEMENTS IN TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT

Efforts in recent years to achieve the necessary combat readiness have included increased emphasis on improved training as well as the procurement of essential up-to-date equipment. For example, Army National Guard and Army Reserve units are affiliating with and sharing the missions of Active Army divisions to bring about closer integration of the Active and Reserve elements. Similarly, the Navy has reorganized its Reserve Force to emphasize hardware-oriented units and to plan expanded Reserve missions. In addition, the Air Force is increasing the tactical airlift and reconnaissance roles of the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve, and at the same time is assigning them a strategic offensive mission by transferring 128 of its KC-135 jet tankers to the Air Guard and Reserve over the next 4 years.

FACILITY REQUIREMENTS

Understandably, the new training concepts and the great quantities of modern aircraft, vehicles, weapons, and other equipment now on hand or scheduled for early assignment to Guard and Reserve units have had a substantial impact on the scope, nature, and numbers of fa-

cilities required. During the past year, space criteria for all Guard and Reserve facilities have been reevaluated to accommodate the new operational, training, storage, and maintenance facilities requirements. Consequently, the costs associated with these adjustments, compounded by construction cost escalation, have adversely affected our past efforts to liquidate the Guard and Reserve Forces backlog which is currently estimated to be \$1.8 billion in terms of today's costs and present missions.

However, with close management and constant screening to effect maximum joint utilization of all new and existing Active and Reserve facilities, we feel that the magnitude of the proposed fiscal year 1976 program is such that it will measurably reduce the current backlog. Incidentally, Mr. Chairman, with respect to the subject of maximum joint construction and utilization, it is appropriate to note that this program includes the second and final phase of the proposed construction of an Armed Forces Reserve Center complex at Bolling/Anacostia in the District of Columbia. The first element of this triservice facility was authorized in the fiscal year 1974 program, and the balance is contained in this program. As a jointly utilized Armed Force's Reserve Center, this facility will consolidate Army National Guard units now located at Camp Simms, Navy and Marine Corps units currently assigned to the Washington Navy Yard, and additional Naval Reserve units located at Jones Point in Alexandria, Va.

For fiscal year 1976, the Department of Defense is requesting a total of \$230,400,000 in appropriations to support the following facilities programs of the various Guard and Reserve components:

Army National Guard.....	\$62,700,000
Army Reserve.....	50,300,000
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve.....	36,400,000
Air National Guard.....	63,000,000
Air Force Reserve.....	18,000,000
Total	230,400,000

SUPPORTING PROJECTS

This request represents an increase of 36 percent over the fiscal year 1975 request and reflects the continuing Department of Defense conviction that a fully equipped, combat-ready Guard and Reserve Force is indispensable if a strong national defense posture is to be maintained.

Projects supporting this total lump sum appropriation request can be only tentatively identified at this time, but the present list indicates that \$66,968,000 would be used to construct, expand, or modify 87 armories and training centers for the Army National Guard and Army Reserve while an additional \$32,236,000 would be used to meet urgent requirements for vehicle maintenance, aviation support, field training, and other essential nonarmory facilities. The Naval and Marine Corps Reserve propose to use \$25,109,000 for seven training centers and \$9,691,000 for vehicle and aircraft operations and maintenance, personnel support, and other energy conservation and water pollution abatement projects. Similarly, the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve propose to use \$31,954,000 for operational facilities, \$27,916,000 for aviation maintenance facilities, \$7,720,000 for training facilities, and \$4,010,000 for various other storage and energy conservation projects. In addition, the balance of the appropriations requested

would provide \$13,475,000 for planning and design and \$11,321,000 for other essential minor construction requirements.

Mr. Chairman, representatives of the Guard and Reserve components are here with me to discuss their respective programs in greater detail and to answer any questions the committee may have concerning this or other Reserve programs.

Senator MANSFIELD. Thank you, Mr. Schrepel. Our next witness is General Mohr.

STATEMENT OF GENERAL MOHR

REQUESTS FOR ARMY RESERVE FORCES

General MOHR. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is a privilege to appear before this committee to present the fiscal year 1976 military construction, Army Reserve budget request. The readiness of the Army Reserve is a priority objective of the Army. Facilities must be available to train, administer, store weapons and material, and maintain our units.

During fiscal year 1976 we will be continuing work on the construction program approved in 1970 which will provide adequate and proper facilities for the Army Reserve. The past 5 years have seen major changes in the role of the Army Reserve in our national defense. The requirement of achieving and maintaining a higher state of combat readiness places an increased burden on our Reserve commanders, especially in the areas of equipment maintenance and unit training. To achieve their unit readiness requirements, they must have Reserve centers which will provide adequate nearby locations for the conduct of inactive duty training and must also have improved annual training facilities.

Our program request for fiscal year 1976 is \$50.3 million. This amount will be applied to the most critical requirements of the Army Reserve. Applying this against our current backlog of an estimated \$401 million, using current dollars, the fiscal year 1976 budget request would allow program completion in approximately 8 years. The \$50.3 million fiscal year 1976 budget plan provides \$44.5 million for major construction, \$3 million for minor construction and \$2.8 million for planning.

The justification data books you have been furnished contain detailed project descriptions for the construction program. We propose 14 new centers, 15 expansions and 12 other facilities for a total of 41 in 25 States and the Territory of Guam.

Three of the new centers are to be solar projects, which will use solar energy to accomplish heating and cooling, with limited supplementation from conventional sources.

We will be giving special attention to upgarding facilities at our annual training sites, both as to troop housing and for unit training. Most of our annual training is at World War II facilities which present substantial maintenance and repair problems. The Corps of Engineers is currently working on designs for permanent, austere structures to replace the antiquated facilities at these training sites. Construction will begin during fiscal year 1976.

Maintenance of the greatly increased equipment inventory now on hand is a priority need for all Reserve units. Six of the projects are

for additional maintenance shops to provide the Army Reserve with increased capability to handle this vital job.

All of these projects are urgently needed to support improved training and unit readiness.

That concludes my statement, Mr. Chairman. I will be pleased to answer any questions you may have.

LIFE EXPECTANCY OF USAR CENTER

Senator MANSFIELD. What is the life expectancy of a USAR center?

General MOHR. Centers are currently designed for a useful life of 30 years with low to moderate annual maintenance. The actual structure should last 50 years. Some of our initial centers (1950 through 1955) were designed for a 20- to 25-year life. In these centers we are faced with extensive modernization and alteration. Heating plants and roofs are requiring replacement.

PERMANENT CONSTRUCTION STRUCTURES

Senator MANSFIELD. What percentage of your structures are permanent construction?

General MOHR. All of our constructed centers are permanent. We occupy some donated or permitted structures which are temporary or semipermanent construction. Almost all of the semiactive installations we operate for annual training are temporary construction.

RESULT OF EXPANDED PROGRAM

Senator MANSFIELD. Did you receive the amount of funds that you asked for? Could the Army Reserve execute a larger program?

General MOHR. Yes; we have received all funds requested and are essentially maintaining the original defense plan. Our requirements have increased somewhat and we have not materially cut into the backlog; however, the number of centers and expansions now completed is impressive. Since the expanded program was approved, we have had two major growth years in the program and finally in 1974 attained 74 percent obligations. We have a capability to obligate a minimum of \$20 million above our current program in fiscal year 1976 if additional authorization and appropriations were approved. This rate could be sustained in fiscal year 1977 and out years if planning guidance were furnished to the field prior to the second quarter of fiscal year 1976.

Senator MANSFIELD. Are any of the projects before the committee in locations where strength is becoming critical or where you may have difficulty in carrying out a successful program?

General MOHR. No. The strength picture and unit programs are continuously monitored.

FISCAL YEAR 1975 OBLIGATIONS

Senator MANSFIELD. What are your estimated obligations for fiscal year 1975?

General MOHR. The FY 1975 estimated obligations are shown in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Original estimate in President's budget	Current estimate
Major construction.....	\$50,300	\$45,300
Minor construction.....	3,000	3,000
Advance planning.....	3,700	3,700
Total.....	57,000	52,000

The reduction in the estimated obligation rate for major construction has been caused by the selection on May 27, 1975, by the Small Business Administration, of four MCAR projects with an aggregate programmed cost of \$5,122,000. Since SBA representatives have indicated a requirement for a minimum of 7 weeks for negotiation of contracts, awards will not be made in this fiscal year.

Senator MANSFIELD. Thank you, General Mohr. We will now receive testimony from General Weber.

STATEMENT OF GENERAL WEBER

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD BUDGET REQUEST

General WEBER. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is a privilege to appear before this distinguished committee to present the fiscal year 1976 military construction, Army National Guard, budget request.

Today, the readiness posture of the Guard has become of even more critical importance. Certainly the facilities needed to assemble and administer our Guard units, to store weapons, to maintain vehicles and aircraft, and to accomplish our annual and weekend training assume added importance.

As a result of the increased reliance placed on the National Guard for the defense of our Nation, our units have, and are still receiving, additional and more modern equipment. In the last 5 years, the value of our equipment inventory doubled. Our requirements for maintenance and storage facilities for this equipment have increased proportionately. In addition, training requirements for the Guard have increased so that our units may attain and maintain a high state of combat readiness. This has created a need for more and better training facilities. Because of these increased facility requirements, our construction backlog has increased from \$300 to \$500 million since fiscal year 1971, even though we have done \$107 million of construction during that period. This backlog does not include cost escalation or new requirements.

The \$62.7 million fiscal year 1976 budget plan provided \$54.7 million for major construction and \$8 million for minor construction and planning. The major construction consists of \$30.2 million for armories and \$24.5 million for nonarmory projects.

The justification data books which you have been furnished contain detailed project descriptions which support the construction program. We are proposing 58 armory projects and 60 nonarmory projects for a total of 118 projects in 38 States and Puerto Rico. The nonarmory projects consists of 6 aviation facilities, 23 training facilities, 30 vehicle maintenance facilities, and 1 USPFO warehouse. All of these projects are urgently needed to support improved training and unit readiness.

FISCAL YEAR 1974 OBLIGATIONS

Our actual obligations for fiscal year 1974 were \$36.3 million which exceeded our original obligation target by \$1.3 million. This represented an obligation of 95 percent of the funds available. This left us a carryover of only \$2 million into fiscal year 1975. Our current fiscal year 1975 budget plan of \$59 million provides an obligation target of \$55.5 million. We expect to reach this target; therefore, we should have a carryover of \$5.5 million into fiscal year 1976. We plan to obligate \$62 million during fiscal year 1976, which would then give us \$6.2 million to carry into fiscal year 1977. Our obligation figures include minor construction and planning funds, as well as major construction.

I wish to express my appreciation for your understanding and continuing support of our efforts to provide adequate facilities for our 400,000-man Army National Guard Force.

This concludes my prepared statement. If there are any questions, I will be pleased to furnish any information that you may require.

AGES OF ARMORIES

Senator MANSFIELD. What are the ages of your armories?

General WEBER. We have 2,739 armories; our oldest armory was constructed in 1842. There are four constructed prior to the Civil War. The percentage breakout for armories by age is: 71 percent are older than 15 years, 30 percent are older than 30 years, and 11 percent are older than 50 years.

CONSTRUCTION BACKLOG

Senator MANSFIELD. You said that your backlog of construction is \$500 million. What constitutes this \$500 million?

General WEBER. Our backlog consists of 678 armory projects at a cost of \$268 million, 250 nonarmory projects at a cost of \$80 million, 45 training site projects at a cost of \$101 million, and \$51 million in minor construction and planning requirements.

Senator MANSFIELD. Do you expect this backlog to decrease?

General WEBER. No. Based on current projections for cost escalation, it does not appear that the cost of the projected backlog will decrease this year.

ARMORY CONSTRUCTION

Senator MANSFIELD. It seems that many of the requirements for armory construction are based on the fact that existing facilities are being squeezed by city expansion. Why not build one armory for use by all units in the area?

General WEBER. In the Army National Guard we feel very strongly that the strength of the units is in direct proportion to the community relations that exist. What I am really saying is that each community

desires its armory. With transportation problems that exist in the metropolitan areas, it is our opinion that we must do our part to stay off of the roads and stay as close to the training centers as possible.

AUTHORIZED VERSUS ACTUAL ARMORY STRENGTHS

Senator MANSFIELD. What is the percentage breakout of authorized versus actual strength for those armories programed in fiscal year 1976?

General WEBER. Of the 58 armory projects in the fiscal year 1976 MCARNG program, 27 had an actual versus authorized strength greater than 100 percent; 25 had an actual versus authorized between 90 and 100 percent; 3 had an actual versus authorized between 80 and 90 percent; and, there were only 3 projects between 80 to 75 percent, 1 of which has been canceled. The remaining two are being closely monitored to insure that they do not go below 75 percent.

Senator MANSFIELD. Why does the actual strength exceed the authorized strength in those 27 locations?

General WEBER. Actual strength may properly exceed the authorized strength due to various personnel management provisions designed to maintain strength and continuity within units. Obligated reservists who change their residence may present themselves for membership in a unit nearest their new residence for participation to complete their Reserve obligation and may become members of that unit in excess of the unit authorized strength to complete their service obligation. Prior and nonprior service individuals may be enlisted against vacancies which will occur up to 6 months in the future due to the anticipated expiration of term of service of position incumbents. Additionally, a unit may properly have an actual assigned strength in excess of authorized strength due to a reorganization of the unit resulting in an authorized strength less than assigned strength at the time of reorganization. A 1-year adjustment period is provided in the governing regulations to accommodate the inherent problems of strength, grade, and military occupational skill differences.

WINTER TRAINING POLICY

Senator MANSFIELD. What is the National Guard's policy on winter training—is it the same as the Active Army?

General WEBER. Yes, sir, when we have units that would be oriented toward a wintertime environment.

We do have winter training, for example, at Camp Ripley, Minn. In fact, we have had an exchange program going for the past couple of years with part of the territorial forces of Norway coming over and training at Camp Ripley because winter conditions are similar to what they experience in their part of the world.

ANG/USAR CONSTRUCTION CRITERIA

Senator MANSFIELD. Does the Army National Guard and the USAR have the same construction criteria?

General WEBER. We utilize a criteria published in DOD Construction Criteria Manual 4270.1-M and modified by DOD on October 18, 1973. This modification established the same criteria for the USAR

and the ARNG. Space criteria for armories are based on the number of persons in the unit and the type unit or headquarters in the armory.

MCARNG PROGRAM

Senator MANSFIELD. How many joint utilization facilities are in the fiscal year 1976 MCARNG program?

General WEBER. There are three armory locations—Norwich, Conn., Roseburg, Oreg., and Sheridan, Wyo.—where the NGB is going joint construction with the USAR. In addition, there are projects at 15 training site locations which are utilized by other services in the fiscal year 1976 MCARNG.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., FACILITY

Senator MANSFIELD. Why doesn't the ARNG expand the existing Reserve facility in Hagerstown, Md., rather than construct a new armory?

General WEBER. The existing Reserve facility at Hagerstown is a usable facility which is scheduled for expansion—fiscal year 1978—to meet Reserve requirements, but there is not sufficient land available to also accommodate an additional expansion to meet ARNG requirements.

Senator MANSFIELD. Thank you, very much, General Weber. We will now hear from Admiral Charbonnet on Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve requirements.

Admiral Charbonnet, you may proceed with your statement.

STATEMENT OF ADMIRAL CHARBONNET

NAVAL RESERVE AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE REQUIREMENTS

Admiral CHARBONNET. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is my pleasure to appear before you to present the military construction requirements of the Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve.

FISCAL YEAR 1976 REQUEST

Our request for fiscal year 1976 totals \$36.4 million, of which \$34.8 million is for specific projects and \$1.6 million is for continuing authority. This is a substantial increase over our requests of recent years. The predominant part of this increase is the \$13.9 million for the Armed Forces Reserve Center at the Bolling-Anacostia site in Washington, D.C. For simplicity of management, total funding for this project has been programed in the appropriation for the Naval Reserve which will be the host service. Over half of the actual construction, however, will be for the Army National Guard. The amount remaining for application against our construction backlog, while consistent with budget limitations and the overall priorities of the Navy, remains quite modest.

BACKLOG OF PROFICIENCIES

The backlog of Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve construction deficiencies now totals \$420 million. The continued growth of this

backlog reflects both the accelerating deterioration of our overage facilities, and the effects of the severe inflation of recent years in construction costs.

The largest segment of construction deficiencies relates to support of the Naval Air Reserve and the Fourth Marine Air Wing. The Naval Air Reserve operates seven naval air stations and one naval air facility in support of these forces. Four of the air stations were constructed during the Second World War and require replacement or updating of outmoded, semipermanent facilities to meet the operational and training requirements of today. Similar problems exist with many of the facilities assigned to our Naval Air Reserve units (NARU's) which are tenants aboard Regular Forces air stations. Three projects totaling just over \$7.7 million are included in the request in support of Naval and Marine Air Reserve requirements.

JOINT UTILIZATION OF FACILITIES

There are 336 Naval Surface Reserve Centers and facilities of which 115 are jointly utilized with the Marine Ground Reserve, which operates an additional 48 Marine Corps Reserve facilities. Over half of these surface and ground Reserve facilities are semipermanent structures constructed in the late 1940's, which have reached the end of their useful lives. In addition to the Bolling-Anacostia Center, 12 projects totaling some \$10.7 million are included in this request to support surface and Marine Corps ground requirements. Additionally, we are requesting \$1.8 million for four energy conservation projects and \$0.7 million for five pollution abatement projects.

We are continuing to support the policy of joint utilization at every opportunity. Of the 416 sites at which the Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve now operate, 235, or 56 percent, are jointly utilized with one or more services. All of the Reserve Centers and air support facilities proposed in this request are for sites jointly utilized with other Reserve Forces, or with the Regular Navy.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The justification data books which have been furnished contain detailed project descriptions in support of our request. All of the requested projects are designed to improve operational or personnel support facilities critical to Navy or Marine Corps mobilization objectives, and are of definite and continuing importance in building the readiness and responsiveness of both the Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve. We appreciate your past support and earnestly seek your approval of the urgent projects included in this year's program.

This concludes my statement, Mr. Chairman. I shall be pleased to answer any questions or provide further information as desired.

MCNR PROGRAM COMPARISON

Senator MANSFIELD. How does the MCNR program in the congressional budget submission for fiscal year 1975 compare with the currently approved program for fiscal year 1975? Provide that for the record.

Admiral CHARBONNET. Yes, sir.
[The information follows:]

FISCAL YEAR 1975 MCNR PROGRAM—CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET VS CURRENT PROGRAM

Location and description	Submitted to Congress	Current program
AFRC Floyd Bennett, Brooklyn, N.Y., Reserve training building (N)	\$1,592,000	\$1,659,000
AFRC Floyd Bennett, Brooklyn, N.Y., Reserve training building (MC)	923,000	963,000
NAS Willow Grove, Pa., aircraft parking apron extension	941,000	941,000
NAS Willow Grove, Pa., aircraft maintenance hangar	6,475,000	6,505,000
NAS Willow Grove, Pa., Reserve training building (N)	733,000	776,000
AFRC Lexington, Ky., Reserve training building (N)	411,000	411,000
AFRC Lexington, Ky., Reserve training building (MC)	337,000	337,000
NRC Wilmington, N.C., Reserve training building (N)	421,000	434,000
NAS New Orleans, La., Disp and dental clinic addition	1,226,000	1,226,000
NAS New Orleans, La., BEQ modernization	766,000	0
AFRC Tulsa, Okla., Reserve training building (N)	481,000	449,000
AFRC Tulsa, Okla., Reserve training building (MC)	605,000	606,000
N. & MCRC Rock Island, Ill., Reserve training building (N)	991,000	1,259,000
N. & MCRC Rock Island, Ill., Reserve training building (MC)	634,000	670,000
NAS Glenview, Ill., Aircraft wash rack	221,000	230,000
NAS Glenview, Ill., BEQ without mess	1,282,000	1,358,000
AFRC Las Vegas, Nev., Reserve training building	493,000	508,000
AFRC Westover AFB, Mass., Reserve training building (N. & M.C.)	0	1,335,000
Total, major construction	18,532,000	19,667,000
Design	1,868,000	2,068,000
Minor	400,000	400,000
Total, appropriation	20,800,000	22,135,000

CONSTRUCTION BACKLOG

Senator MANSFIELD. Provide for the record the funding required to eliminate the identified backlog of construction. Please break out by air, surface, and ground (Marine Corps Reserve), and by investment category.

Admiral CHARBONNET. Yes, sir.
[The information follows:]

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION NAVAL RESERVE
BACKLOG OF CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

IC	DESCRIPTION	BACKLOG IN THOUSANDS OF \$		
		AIR	SURFACE	GROUND
01	AVIATION OPERATIONAL FACILITIES	61,942	0	0
02	COMMUNICATION OPERATIONAL FACILITIES	181	0	0
03	WATERFRONT OPERATIONAL FACILITIES	0	0	0
04	OTHER OPERATIONAL FACILITIES	697	0	0
05	TRAINING FACILITIES	21,665	161,646	26,750
06	AVIATION MAINTENANCE/PRODUCTION	56,127	0	0
07	SHIPYARD MAINTENANCE/PRODUCTION	0	0	0
08	OTHER MAINTENANCE/PRODUCTION	3,642	0	0
09	RDT&E	0	0	0
10	POL SUPPLY/STORAGE	0	0	0
11	AMMO SUPPLY/STORAGE	147	0	0
12	OTHER SUPPLY/STORAGE	2,190	0	0
13	MEDICAL	4,072	0	0
14	ADMINISTRATIVE	4,227	0	0
15	TROOP HOUSING/MESSING	23,960	0	0
16	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT & SERVICE	28,519	0	0
17	UTILITIES	3,227	1,083	0
18	REAL ESTATE	10,422	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	221,018	162,729	26,750
	TOTAL		410,497	

SUMMARY (\$000)
 AIR 221,018
 SURFACE 162,729
 GROUND 26,750
 P/D (1977-1981) 6,750
 MINOR (1977-1981) 2,635
 GRAND TOTAL 419,882

DISPOSITION OF REPLACED FACILITIES

Senator MANSFIELD. At those locations where you are planning new construction based on funding requested for fiscal year 1976, what will happen to the buildings you will be vacating?

Admiral CHARBONNET. If I may, Mr. Chairman, I will provide that for the record. The answer is rather lengthy.

Senator MANSFIELD. That will be fine.

[The information follows:]

DISPOSITION OF FACILITIES TO BE REPLACED WITH FISCAL YEAR 1976 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVAL RESERVE FUNDING

NMCRC New Haven, CN: The existing facility at New Haven will be demolished for construction on the same site.

The leases with the cities of Bridgeport and Waterbury for the present Centers will be terminated under the lease terms.

NRC Liverpool (Syracuse), NY: The lease with the city for the present Syracuse Center will be terminated under the lease terms.

The leased facilities at Oswego, NY, will revert to the lessor.

AFRC Washington, DC: The Navy land at Alexandria, VA (Jones Point), and improvements will be excessed. The permit from another Federal agency will be terminated.

The facility at the Washington Naval Shipyard will be retained by the Shipyard as host.

NMCRC Roanoke, VA: The lease with the city for the present Center will be terminated under the lease terms.

The existing Marine Corps leased facility will revert to the lessor, the city of Roanoke.

NMCRC Tallahassee, FL: Naval Reserve space will revert to the Army Reserve host.

NAS New Orleans, LA, BEQ: Not replacement. This project is in support of a new requirement.

NAS Dallas, TX, Control Tower: The existing facility will be demolished upon completion of the new control tower.

NMCRC Albuquerque, NM: The lease with the city of Albuquerque will be terminated under the lease terms.

NAS Glenview, IL: The existing substandard hangar will be demolished.

NMCRC Green Bay, WI: The lease with the city for the present Center will be terminated under the lease terms.

NRC Fresno, CA: The lease for the present facility will be terminated under the lease terms.

PROJECT SUBSTITUTIONS

Senator MANSFIELD. What, if any, substitutions are planned for the projects listed in the budget request?

Admiral CHARBONNET. We are currently planning to delete the following projects from the tentative fiscal year 1976 project list:

Project :		<i>Cost</i>
NMCRC Jackson, Miss. :		
NAVRES -----		\$828
MARCORES -----		709
NRC Long Beach, Calif. -----		2,580
Total -----		4,117
Proposed replacement projects and costs are :		
AFRC Fresno, Calif. (NAVRES) -----		964
AFRC Albuquerque, N. Mex. :		
NAVRES -----		1,022
MARCORES -----		869
NMCRC Tallahassee, Fla. (NAVRES) -----		538
NAS New Orleans, La., BEQ :		
Current cost -----		1,559
Previous cost -----		835
Additional cost -----		724
Total -----		4,117

Additionally, one pollution abatement project at St. Petersburg, Fla., will be deleted and the estimates of the others adjusted as follows :

NAS, South Weymouth, Mass.—Municipal sewer connection -----	\$186,000
NRC Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn—Ship wastewater collection and treatment ashore -----	216,000
NAS, Dallas, Tex., fuel spillage control -----	146,000
NRC Galveston, Tex., ship wastewater collection and treatment ashore -----	152,000
Total -----	700,000

AMOUNT OF PROGRAM UNDER CONTRACT

Senator MANSFIELD. How much of your fiscal year 1975 program do you have under contract?

Admiral CHARBONNET. Ten projects totaling just under \$16 million are currently under contract. An additional \$0.992 million has been obligated by transfer to the Army for a joint project. We expect to have all fiscal year 1975 and prior year funds under obligation by the end of December 1975. This will leave several planned projects unfunded because of the severe inflation we have been experiencing.

SUBSTANDARD FACILITIES

Senator MANSFIELD. A substantial percentage of your facilities are still substandard. How much above the requested \$36.4 million could you utilize effectively during fiscal year 1976?

Admiral CHARBONNET. We could obligate another \$27.9 million. A breakdown by project will be provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

PROPOSED ADD-ON FOR FY 1976 MCMR				Construction	P&D	TOTAL
Priority	Location	Project Title	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
<u>PREVIOUS YEAR PROJECTS DEPRIVED OF FUNDS BY INFLATION</u>						
1	SALT LAKE CITY, UT	Naval and Mar Corps Res Ctr	1890	-	1890	
2	LEXINGTON, KY	Naval and Mar Corps Res Ctr	748	-	748	
3	TULSA, OK	Naval and Mar Corps Res Ctr	1055	-	1055	
ADVANCE DESIGN TO ACCELERATE OBLIGATIONS			<u>3693</u>	1100	1100	
PROJECTS TO ADVANCE FROM FY 1977 PROGRAM				1100	4793	
4	NARU WHIDBEY IS, WA	Aircraft Parking Apron	3530	212	3742	
5	NAS SOUTHWHEYMOUTH, MA	Bachelor Enlisted Qtrs (BEQ)	1230	74	1304	
6	INDIANAPOLIS, IN	Marine Corps Reserve Center	569	34	603	
7	NAS NEW ORLEANS, LA	BEQ Rehabilitation	664	40	704	
8	BUFFALO, NY	Naval and Mar Corps Res Ctr	2154	129	2283	
9	WINSTON SALEM, NC	Naval Reserve Center	2150	129	2279	
10	STOCKSTON, CA	Naval Reserve Center	1165	70	1235	
11	BIRMINGHAM, AL	Naval and Mar Corps Res Ctr	2623	157	2780	
12	JACKSON, MS	Naval and Mar Corps Res Ctr	1190	71	1261	
13	BREMERTON, WA	Naval Reserve Facility	647	39	686	
14	NAS SO. WEYMOUTH, MA	AIMD Complex	2564	154	2718	
15	NAS SO. WEYMOUTH, MA	Aircraft Parking Apron	2214	133	2347	
16	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	Energy Conservation	1100	66	1166	
SUBTOTALS			21800	1308	23108	
GRAND TOTALS			25493	2408	27901	

SHIPS WASTE WATER COLLECTION ASHORE SYSTEM

Senator MANSFIELD. When will the vessels which will utilize the ships waste water collection ashore systems have sewage holding tanks installed aboard?

Admiral CHARBONNET. The U.S.S. *Robert A. Owens*, which will use the system at Galveston, Tex., has already been modified. The U.S.S. *Dyess* and U.S.S. *M. C. Fox*, which will use the system at Floyd Bennett Field in Brooklyn, N.Y., are scheduled for modification during fiscal year 1976.

MCNR BACKLOG DEFICIENCIES

Senator MANSFIELD. What progress has been made and what are the prospects in future years for eliminating the backlog of MCNR deficiencies?

Admiral CHARBONNET. The MCNR appropriation has increased from \$5 million in fiscal year 1971 to \$23.6 million planned for fiscal year 1977. On a percentage basis, this increase seems dramatic; however, when considering that the \$420 million backlog is growing at the rate of \$50 million per year due to inflation, 12 percent per year, progress toward eliminating the backlog is actually negative.

MORALE PROBLEMS

Senator MANSFIELD. What effect does the material condition of facilities have on the morale of personnel and effectiveness of training?

Admiral CHARBONNET. The material condition of facilities used by Naval Reservists weighs heavily upon morale and carries the same type of positive/negative connotations attributed to the morale of the regular forces. Sociologically, second rate facilities are bound to have an impact on personnel and their performance. If morale declines, it is expected that operational readiness and the effectiveness of training will also decline.

The Services are presently in the throes of a massive redistribution of financial priorities. Reservists as well as the regular forces are affected by their overall environment. In the case of military men, environment means facilities. Modern buildings, adequate quarters, acceptable working conditions, and recreation/support facilities are all important parts of the military man's life. A degradation in these facilities, of course, impinges upon morale and subsequently, readiness; that is the immediate effect. The long range effect is a serious decline in retention and recruiting; a position that the military cannot tolerate within the concept of an all-volunteer force.

CONSOLIDATION OF FACILITIES

Senator MANSFIELD. What is the objective of the consolidation of some of your facilities?

Admiral CHARBONNET. The consolidation of our facilities is designed within the budgetary constraints and the requirement to provide for a more ready reserve. We simply can't afford to include in every facility we have maintained in the past the modern equipment

that is needed to adequately train our reservists; therefore, we have selected a number of central drill sites where we are installing appropriate modern equipment such as ship operational trainers and machine shops for hands-on type of training. We plan for reservists from the less adequately equipped sites in the overall geographical areas to be brought to the central sites, periodically, to receive training on the more modern equipment.

RESTRUCTURING OF NAVAL RESERVE

Senator MANSFIELD. What is the purpose of your restructuring of the Naval Reserve?

Admiral CHARBONNET. The purpose of the restructuring of the Naval Reserve is the establishment of reserve units which are oriented toward the mission of the Active Force, and are trained and equipped to be ready for mobilization in support of the Active Navy when needed to meet emergency situations. The restructuring primarily affects the Surface Reserve Program. A major reorganization of the Naval Air Reserve was completed several years ago. In the air program we have 2 separate wings plus 12 patrol squadrons, 4 transport squadrons, and 2 composite squadrons.

Senator MANSFIELD. Thank you, Admiral, for a fine presentation. We return now to General Weber and testimony relating to the National Guard Bureau.

STATEMENT OF GENERAL WEBER

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

General WEBER. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is my personal pleasure and privilege to appear before this committee for the first time as Chief of the National Guard Bureau to discuss with you our military construction appropriation request for fiscal year 1976. We have carefully considered each project by priority and need, based mainly on the many aircraft conversions that have been accomplished and are programmed for our units.

In keeping with the total force policy, our units continue to receive new, highly complex weapons systems both from the Active Force and directly off the production line. During fiscal year 1975 through 1976, over 30 percent of our flying units will convert to new aircraft, many requiring a complete change in mission. For example, we are programmed to acquire KC-135 all-jet four-engine refueling aircraft beginning in July of this year. This will be the first time a Reserve component has augmented Active strategic offensive forces.

This aircraft requires such construction projects as hydrant fueling systems, demineralized water manufacturing and storage facilities, fuel cell maintenance, and the strengthening of runways and aprons to support the operational mission.

The Air National Guard has units in every State, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. Although the Federal mission of the Guard is identical to that of its Active and Reserve counterparts, it is a State organization in peacetime, as established by the Constitution and reaffirmed numerous times by the Congress. States and communities where the Guard is located share in providing resources necessary to man and train combat organizations. We firmly believe that the Air National

Guard has been sustained as a strong and viable force because of this local grassroots involvement.

As previously reported to the Congress, each State is assigned a U.S. property and fiscal officer whose services may be used to administer design and construction projects at no additional cost to the Air National Guard. Through the use of this available service, we have been able to get the most from our authorized dollars. At our ANG units, the base civil engineer may be appointed the inspecting officer, thereby providing closer day-by-day control of the construction as it progresses. Additionally, we have enjoyed considerable design time savings enabling our units to more quickly achieve the readiness posture demanded of an operational force. We will continue to use this avenue of design and construction management since it has proven to be in the best interest of the Air National Guard mission and the American taxpayer.

Approximately 90 percent of the flying units in the Air National Guard are presently combat ready. This high level of readiness has been maintained despite the effect of the programed elimination of five units in fiscal year 1975. The elimination was prevented by congressional action. Although we are converting 30 percent of our units during fiscal years 1976 and 1977, we project a continuing high level of combat readiness.

I must add that our success in converting to new aircraft, and then rapidly achieving a combat-ready status, is indicative of the excellent assistance provided to the Air Guard by the Active Air Force. Air Force headquarters here in Washington and the major commands in the field have given us strong support, help, and guidance every step of the way.

REQUEST FOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM APPROPRIATION

The Air National Guard requests an appropriation of \$63 million for our fiscal year 1976 military construction program. It will provide minimum requirements to maintain our combat units and support unit aircraft conversions. The major portion of the program is comprised of 107 projects at 50 locations in 38 States. The minor construction request is \$3.6 million, and planning funds is \$4.3 million. All projects incorporate the use of the newest engineering techniques coupled with modern energy saving ideas and materials where possible. Adequate insulation, efficient lighting by new design methods, and recycling of heated or cooled air are examples of our overall conservation efforts. New facilities are designed so that future energy alternatives or sources may be readily adopted when practical. Also within this request is over \$1 million for structural and mechanical energy conservation projects in existing facilities. In this portion of our request, there is a total of 14 States and 18 projects. The cost will amortize in an average of 5.8 years.

There are no creative comfort support facilities such as dining halls, dormitories, or recreational building in the major portion of the program. All projects have a direct impact on improving Air Guard readiness. Many of our units are housed in World War II buildings which are deteriorating at a rate of \$11 million each year. We continue to make every effort to convert or alter these buildings to support our needs in lieu of new construction. Under the lump-sum authoriza-

tion/appropriation procedure, all projects in the major category will be cleared with the committee prior to advertisement, with the cost estimate adjusted in accordance with final design.

COMMITTEE SUPPORT

Through the recognition of our requirements by this committee and your support for our requests, we have kept pace with our most urgent construction needs. However, mission changes and aircraft conversions are creating a backlog in our immediate needs. Our request for \$63 million is to plan and construct the mission-essential, operation, and support projects our units need to achieve a satisfactory readiness posture in accordance with the total force policy.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my statement in support of the Air National Guard fiscal year 1976 military construction appropriation request. This committee's past and continuing support of our needs is deeply appreciated. I am prepared to answer any questions you may have at this time.

NEW AIRCRAFT PROJECTS

Senator MANSFIELD. What percentage of the projects in this year's program are related to units that have recently converted or will soon convert to new aircraft? Provide details for the record.

General WEBER. Sir, we will provide that for the record.

[The information follows:]

Approximately 90 percent. An exact percentage cannot be provided at this time, since many projects were included in the "Various locations" category in support of classified aircraft conversions in the outyears. Onsite facility surveys at those locations to identify minimum requirements have not been completed as yet. For example, only five of the bases scheduled for KC-135 conversion have been surveyed, with the remainder scheduled in the June-September 1975 time frame. Of the 42 projects in the program specifically identified by base, approximately 50 percent (or 20) were for units recently converted, or that will soon convert. In addition, several projects estimated at \$2,075,000 are proposed as a result of a new communications mission at Phoenix AZ and a mission change at Buckley ANG Base CO.

Virtually all of the projects in the "Various locations" category will be in support of aircraft conversions. At this time, 29 projects have been identified by base in the various locations category. Additional projects for the KC-135 will consist of fuel system maintenance docks, hydrant fueling systems, demineralized water storage, and strengthen aircraft aprons for an estimated total cost of \$12,385,000.

RESERVE FORCES COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS TRAINING FACILITY AT O'HARE

Senator MANSFIELD. Why do you need a Reserve Forces communications-electronics training facility at Chicago O'Hare?

General WEBER. The communications unit is presently housed in a converted Korean vintage dormitory. In addition to the rapidly rising costs for maintaining structures of this age, the separation of this unit by a four-lane highway from the primary base creates a situation where security and vandalism have become a major problem. We plan, also, to construct a dining hall and base engineer maintenance facility

in the fiscal year 1977 MCP, eliminating the problems discussed above, and allowing this land to be excessed by GSA as previously discussed with DOD and GSA representatives in April 1974.

PROJECTS DEFERRED OR CHANGED

Senator MANSFIELD. Have any of the projects presented been deferred or changed significantly in scope?

General WEBER. Yes; one project has been deleted and the scope of 13 projects has changed to some degree. I'll provide for the record further details on these changes.

[The information follows:]

The following projects which have been revised in scope as a result of our continuing review of the program. Other changes are minor in nature.

<u>STATE/BASE</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>SCOPE SQUARE FEET</u>	<u>REVISED SCOPE SQUARE FEET</u>
AZ/PHOENIX	Communications/Electronics Training Facility	25,920	24,480
CA/FRESNO	Composite Squadron Operations	13,328	15,528
CO/BUCKLEY	Communications/Electronics Training Facility	31,000	21,600
DC/ANDREWS	Communications/Electronics Training Facility	13,482	11,200
IA/SIOUX CITY	Composite Squadron Operations	14,134	11,934
MN/DULUTH	Composite Squadron Operations	21,000	19,000
NV/RENO	Composite Squadron Operations	24,235	23,178
OH/RICKENBACKER	Convert Warehouse to Avionics/ Weapons Release	24,840	22,000
OH/TOLEDO	Composite Squadron Operations	18,186	17,138
PR/SAN JUAN	Avionics/Non Destructive Inspection/PMEL	20,350	14,434
UT/SALT LAKE CITY	Aircraft Engine Inspection and Repair Shop	16,000	10,000
UT/SALT LAKE CITY	Composite Squadron Operations	21,505	17,449

One project at Andrews AFB, Add to Warehouse, has been deleted from the FY 76 MCP since the requirement can be satisfied by construction of a Mobility Storage Facility in the Minor Construction Program.

Since the original submittal of the FY 76 MCP, the ANG has identified firm requirements for an additional 10 projects with a total estimated cost of \$8,592,000. These projects should be inserted in the program if any savings are obtained in the various locations line items or through receipt of favorable low bids. Project documents will be submitted as appropriate under the normal Congressional re-clearance procedures.

A listing of these projects follows:

<u>BUCKLEY ANG BASE COLORADO</u>		(\$000)
Jet Fuel Operating Storage	10,000 Barrels	1,400

Existing fuel tank was destroyed by explosion and fire. The base is currently operating from temporary fuel bladders.

BOISE IDAHO

Composite Squadron Operations	23,178 Square Feet	1,100
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Conversion of this unit from F-102 to RF-4 aircraft dictates a requirement for a photo interpretation facility. Construction of

this facility will release space presently occupied in a maintenance hangar for needed maintenance functions.

FORBES AFB KANSAS

(\$000)

Composite Operational Training	35,982 Square Feet	1,900
Automotive Maintenance Shop	12,758 Square Feet	750
Civil Engineer Facility	10,000 Square Feet	502

Projects were originally scheduled for accomplishment as part of the FY 75 MCP, but were delayed due to conflicts with the City of Topeka, Kansas. Projects are required to replace existing facilities which will revert to Topeka under a previously approved land transfer action.

SELFRIDGE ANG BASE MICHIGAN

Aerospace Ground Equipment Shop	10,080 Square Feet	530
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Project is required to consolidate AGE maintenance for the two ANG units and the APRES unit. Existing space is required to satisfy maintenance deficiencies.

MINNEAPOLIS-ST PAUL IAP MINNESOTA

Automotive/Aerospace Ground Equipment Maintenance Shop	32,500 Square Feet	680
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Project provides a consolidated shop for maintenance of assigned vehicles and AGE, including adequate covered storage space to keep assigned vehicle under cover at this northern location. Existing facilities will be demolished.

GULFPORT MISSISSIPPI

Automotive/Aerospace Ground Equipment Shop	5,506 Square Feet	225
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Existing shops are located in an undersized Quonset facility which will be utilized as a Refueler Shop. Adequate maintenance is virtually impossible in existing facilities.

SUFFOLK COUNTY NEW YORK

Convert Warehouse	40,342 Square Feet	800
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Existing administrative and support functions are scattered in a variety of temporary facilities. This warehouse facility was constructed by the Active Forces and is far oversized for an ANG Warehouse. Converting part of the building to administrative areas was found to be the most economical manner of providing adequate space for required functions.

DOUGLAS MAP NORTH CAROLINA

Composite Squadron Operations	16,180 Square Feet	705
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Provides adequate operational facility and frees existing space for use by maintenance functions.

KC-135 CONVERSION

Senator MANSFIELD. What projects are directly related to the conversion to the KC-135 aircraft at specific locations?

General WEBER. Sir, with your permission I'll provide that information for the record.

[The information follows:]

The beddown of the KC-135 aircraft will require the construction of Fuel System Maintenance docks, hydrant Fueling Systems, Demineralized Water Storage and the upgrade of aircraft parking aprons. These requirements are included in the various locations line item (Page V of the justification data submitted) at a total estimated cost of \$12,385,000. Due to the time phasing of the KC-135 planning, on-site visits to the 13 proposed locations were not possible prior to submittal of the fiscal year 1976 Military Construction Program. However, five visits have been surveyed in detail and preliminary visits have been made to three additional sites. Based on these visits, the requirement for Fuel System Maintenance Docks has been greatly reduced, but other essential projects were identified in support of the SAC mission. Following is a resume of the findings at the five unclassified locations:

RICKENBACKER AFB, OHIO

a. The initial requirement for dock space has been deleted by negotiating joint use agreements with the SAC active duty unit and the Air Force Reserve unit assigned to the base. A requirement exists for a consolidated maintenance facility to house general purpose shops, currently located in temporary facilities scheduled for disposal.

b. Fiscal Year 1976 MCP requirement:

General purpose shops (17,051 square feet)----- \$760,000

PEASE AFB, N.H.

No major construction other than the Warehouse previously identified is required, since existing hydrant fueling system and fuel system dock will be utilized.

LITTLE ROCK AFB, ARK.

Although Little Rock AFB is deficient in the total number of dock spaces, the requirement for one additional fuel cell dock has been deferred by modifying existing facilities for interim use. The requirement for an additional dock will be re-evaluated for inclusion in a future program based on experience gained after the unit becomes operational. All immediately required construction will be accomplished through the Minor Construction Program.

BANGOR IAP, MAINE

a. The existing hangar facility is not capable of accepting a KC-135 aircraft. A project is necessary to widen the door width and install fuel system functions. Additional Squadron Operations facilities are also required.

b. Fiscal Year 1976 MCP requirements:

Alter maintenance hangar (lump sum)----- \$550,000
Squadron operations (11,549 square feet)----- 650,000

FAIRCHILD AFB, WASH.

a. The 141 FIG is scheduled to convert from F-101 aircraft to KC-135 and relocate from Spokane IAP to Fairchild AFB. A survey of Fairchild AFB was conducted by representatives of the National Guard Bureau, USAF and SAC to determine the number of existing facilities that could be utilized. It was found that all required functions except Reserve Forces Operational Training could be housed in existing facilities. However, some of the facilities will require major modifications.

b. Fiscal Year 1976 MCP requirements :

Reserve Forces operational training (16,230 square feet)-----	\$640,000
Convert dining hall to squadron operations (13,265 square feet)---	370,000
Alter general purpose shops (17,000 square feet)-----	400,000

c. Remaining alterations will be accomplished using Minor Construction Funds.

FOLLOW-ON LOCATIONS

a. Firm requirements for Hydrant Refueling Systems at three bases have been verified and two Aircraft Maintenance Docks require modifications to accept fuel system repair functions. On-site visits to the remaining bases are scheduled during the June-September 1975 time frame.

b. Firm Construction requirements :

Hydrant refueling systems (3 Each)-----	\$1,200,000
Alter existing docks (2 Each)-----	600,000
Aircraft engine shops (10,000 Sum Final)-----	475,000
Composite squadron operations (17,449 Sum Final)-----	890,000
Convert hangar (Lump Sum)-----	1,400,000
Construct AGE shop (7,200 Sum Final)-----	425,000

c. Tentative requirements for the remaining KC-135 bases are estimated to amount to an additional \$6,010,000.

LOCATION OF BASES

Senator MANSFIELD. Will you provide a list of bases included in your various location projects?

General WEBER. Yes, sir, we'll provide that information for the record.

[The information follows:]

The various location projects were included in the FY 76 Program primarily to provide for the construction necessary to support classified aircraft conversions. Specific requirements at individual bases are continually being refined to provide the mission essential facilities at the least possible cost. Following is a listing of the construction scope and cost involved at each location:

AVIONICS/WEAPONS RELEASE FACILITIES

<u>BASE/STATE</u>	<u>SCOPE</u>	<u>PROGRAMMED AMT (\$000)</u>
Tucson Arizona	11,236 SF	405
Boise Idaho	13,812 SF*	320
Capital MAP Illinois	10,860 SF	400
Sioux City Iowa	20,350 SF	840
New Orleans Louisiana	19,960 SF	670
Jackson Mississippi	16,400 SF**	615
Niagara Falls New York	20,350 SF	865
Mansfield Ohio	20,350 SF	850
San Juan Puerto Rico	9,000 SF***	280
Joe Foss Field South Dakota	16,000 SF****	695
		<u>5,940</u>

*Alteration and Addition to an Existing Facility

**Includes Avionics and Engine Shops

***Alters Existing Facility to Weapons Release Shop

****Composite Facility

AERIAL PORT FACILITIES

Rosecrans MAP Missouri	9,152 SF	230
Will Rogers Apt Oklahoma	9,152 SF	260
Memphis IAP Tennessee	9,152 SF	260
Kanawha County West Virginia	9,152 SF	310
		<u>1,150</u>

CORROSION CONTROL FUEL DOCKS

Scope of project has been changed to reflect combined corrosion control and fuel system repair docks rather than open areas which would satisfy only the corrosion control function. This type of facility has been tested at Atlantic City New Jersey and has been found to be the most effective manner of complying with pollution control measures and satisfying mission requirements.

Tucson MAP Arizona	11,000 SF	500
Buckley ANGB Colorado	11,000 SF	490
Boise Air Terminal Idaho	12,320 SF*	160
Standiford Field Kentucky	11,000 SF	480
Duluth ANG Base Minnesota	8,000 SF*	190
Lambert Field Missouri	11,000 SF	540
Reno MAP Nevada	11,000 SF	480
Mansfield Lahm MAP Ohio	11,000 SF	540
Byrd Field Virginia	11,000 SF	520
		<u>3,900</u>

*Alteration of existing facilities

SAC REQUIREMENTS

Fuel System Maintenance Docks	7,300
Hydrant Fueling Systems	2,885
Demineralized Water Storage	1,200
Strengthen Aircraft Apron	1,000
	<u>12,385</u>

The above various location line items were generated to meet anticipated mission requirements necessary to support assignment of KC-135 aircraft to the Air National Guard. Due to the time phasing of the KC-135 planning, on site visits to proposed locations were not possible prior to submittal of the FY 76 MCP. At the present time, five of the units have been surveyed in detail and preliminary visits have been made to three additional locations. Based on these visits, the requirement for Fuel System Maintenance Docks has been greatly reduced, but other essential projects were identified in support of the SAC mission. Following is a resume of the findings at the five unclassified locations.

RICKENBACKER AFB OHIO

a. The initial requirement for dock space has been deleted by negotiating joint use agreements with the SAC active duty unit and the Air Force Reserve unit assigned to the base. A requirement exists for a consolidated maintenance facility to house general purpose shops, currently located in temporary facilities scheduled for disposal.

b. FY 76 MCP requirements:

General Purpose Shops	17,051 SF	\$760,000
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PEASE AFB NEW HAMPSHIRE

No major construction other than the Warehouse previously identified is required, since existing hydrant fueling system and fuel system dock will be utilized.

LITTLE ROCK AFB ARKANSAS

Although Little Rock AFB is deficient in the total number of dock spaces, the requirement for one additional fuel cell dock has been deferred by modifying existing facilities for interim use. The requirement for an additional dock will be re-evaluated for inclusion in a future program based on experience gained after the unit becomes operational. All immediately required construction will be accomplished through the Minor Construction Program.

BANGOR IAP MAINE

a. The existing hangar facility is not capable of accepting a KC-135 aircraft. A project is necessary to widen the door width and install fuel system functions. Additional Squadron Operations facilities are also required.

b. FY 76 MCP Requirements:

Alter Maintenance Hangar	LS	\$550,000
Squadron Operations	11,549SF	650,000

FAIRCHILD AFB WASHINGTON

a. The 141 FIG is scheduled to convert from F101 aircraft to KC-135 and relocate from Spokane IAP to Fairchild AFB. A survey of the Fairchild AFB was conducted by representatives of the National Guard Bureau, USAF and SAC to determine the number of existing facilities that could be utilized. It was found that all required functions except Reserve Forces Operational Training could be housed in existing facilities. However, some of the facilities will require major modifications.

b. FY 76 MCP Requirements:

Reserve Forces Operational Training	16,230 SF	\$640,000
Convert Dining Hall to Squadron Operations	13,265 SF	370,000
Alter General Purpose Shops	17,000 SF	400,000

c. Remaining alterations will be accomplished using Minor Construction funds.

FOLLOW-ON LOCATIONS

Firm requirements for Hydrant Refueling Systems at three bases have been verified, and two Aircraft Maintenance Docks require modifications to accept fuel system repair functions. On-site visits to the remaining bases are scheduled during the June-September 1975 time frame.

FIRM CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

Hydrant Refueling Systems	3 EA	\$1,200,000
Alter Existing Docks	2 EA	600,000
Aircraft Engine Shops	10,000 SF	475,000
Composite Squadron Operations	17,449 SF	890,000
Convert Hangar	LS	1,400,000
Construct Aerospace Ground Equipment Shop	7,200 SF	425,000

Tentative requirements for the remaining KC-135 bases are estimated to amount to an additional \$6,010,000.

STATEMENT OF GENERAL LYON

AIR FORCE RESERVE

Senator MANSFIELD. We move on now to General Lyon and the Air Force Reserve.

General LYON. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is with pleasure that I meet with you and discuss the Air Force Reserve military construction request for fiscal year 1976. We are requesting new obligational authority in the amount of \$18 million; \$16.5 million is for major construction, \$1 million is for planning and design and \$500,000 is for minor construction. For the 3-month transition period, an additional \$500,000 is requested for planning and design and \$500,000 for minor construction. Before discussing the fiscal year 1976 military construction program, I would like to take a few minutes to bring you up to date on the ongoing fiscal year 1975 program.

During fiscal year 1975, Reserve construction costs paralleled increases in the civilian construction market. This increase of over 15 percent has required a realignment of our program in order to get the most from our construction dollar. Priority of direct mission support in the areas of aircraft maintenance, operations and training accounts for over 85 percent of the total program. These three categories will also receive the majority of the proposed fiscal year 1976 program as we complete beddown of mission and replace antiquated facilities that have exceeded their useful life.

FISCAL YEAR 1975 CONTRACT ACTIONS

At to the current status of the fiscal year 1975 contract actions, we have 100 percent of the projects committed with 56 percent scheduled for award by May 1 and 84 percent by July 1, 1975. It is anticipated that the remaining balance will be obligated the first quarter of fiscal year 1976. We believe the early award of this high percentage of the fiscal year 1975 program is due to utilizing our own resources for design of projects at bases where we have host responsibility. By utilization of these in-place personnel, we not only reduce design/procurement time, but also have shown a considerable design cost savings.

Our uncommitted balance for fiscal year 1963 through fiscal year 1974 military construction authorization is \$622,000 out of a total authorization of \$56,750,000. Realignment of projects resulting from the announced closures of Hamilton and Ellington AFB's accounts for a portion of these funds; however, mission change, construction cost increases and contingencies for ongoing projects will quickly exhaust this amount. We anticipate an unobligated appropriation balance of approximately \$6.5 million as of June 30, 1975, and half of this obligated the first quarter of fiscal year 1976.

As previously stated, the fiscal year 1976 military construction program will, like the fiscal year 1975 program, emphasize construction and modernization of aircraft maintenance, operations, and training facilities. Composite utilization of like facilities and projects with long-range benefits, such as utility/energy conservation are also stressed. But with construction industry costs increasing at one of the highest rates of any American business, the Air Force Reserve is very cognizant of the need to program construction on a mission-essential basis. Therefore, inputs from the field have again been

closely screened and questioned to insure only direct mission and mission support requirements with minimum scope make up the fiscal year 1976 military construction program. We can assure this committee that the proposed program will provide the Air Force Reserve the most for the money.

FISCAL YEAR 1976 MAJOR CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

The fiscal year 1976 major construction program of \$16,500,000 consists of 21 projects located at 12 installations in 11 States. This listing of projects is the result of instructions I have given my staff to seek every means of cost savings and cost avoidance prior to incorporating requirements into the program. In addition, all projects were considered by the State facilities boards for joint utilization with other Reserve Forces. Consideration has also been given to Air Force Reserve utilization of facilities excess to Active Forces as well as other Reserve and Government agencies.

Balanced against this close scrutiny for dollar savings must be construction requirements dictated by existing mission and mission changes. For example, the construction at Eglin AFB is in support of a mission change from an airlift mission, C-130B aircraft, to a special operations mission employing AC-130A gunship aircraft. The projects in our program are the absolute minimum necessary to meet operational mission requirements of the new type aircraft and to provide adequate support facilities to recruit and retain the reservists that man the new mission.

I would like to emphasize the need for adequate support facilities to recruit and retain the reservist. Our primary mission, and that of all reserve organizations, is to recruit and train personnel to support the total force policy. To interest a potential reservist in committing his time and energy in another activity beyond his job and family is going to take adequate training facilities as well as operational facilities. We are competing for a valuable slice of a potential reservist's time and must provide facilities that will attract, utilize, and retain that time. I feel that in the fiscal year 1976 program a proper balance has been planned so that our recruiting goals and our operational goals are both attainable. The backup books provided to the committee contain detail justification for each project as well as the unit manning statistics at each installation.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my general outline of the status of the Air Force Reserve fiscal year 1975 military construction program and the supporting statement for the fiscal year 1976 program. As in the past, continued support provided by you and your committee will be appreciated. I am prepared to answer any question which you may have.

JOINT USE PROJECTS

Senator MANSFIELD. General, joint use of facilities is always of prime interest to this subcommittee. Are there any projects in your 1976 program that are joint use?

General LYON. Yes, sir. The aircraft fuel system maintenance dock at Minneapolis-St. Paul is a joint use project with the Air National Guard. The project is joint funded and the Guard will design the project. All projects were reviewed at all levels for consideration of joint use as well as consolidation of requirements. The Chicago-O'Hare primary heating plant for example, although not joint funded, will support the Air National Guard and the Defense Supply Agency as well as the Air Force Reserve.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Senator MANSFIELD. I'm sure we are all very much aware of the major emphasis placed on energy conservation. What criterion was used in selection of the projects you have listed for this particular program?

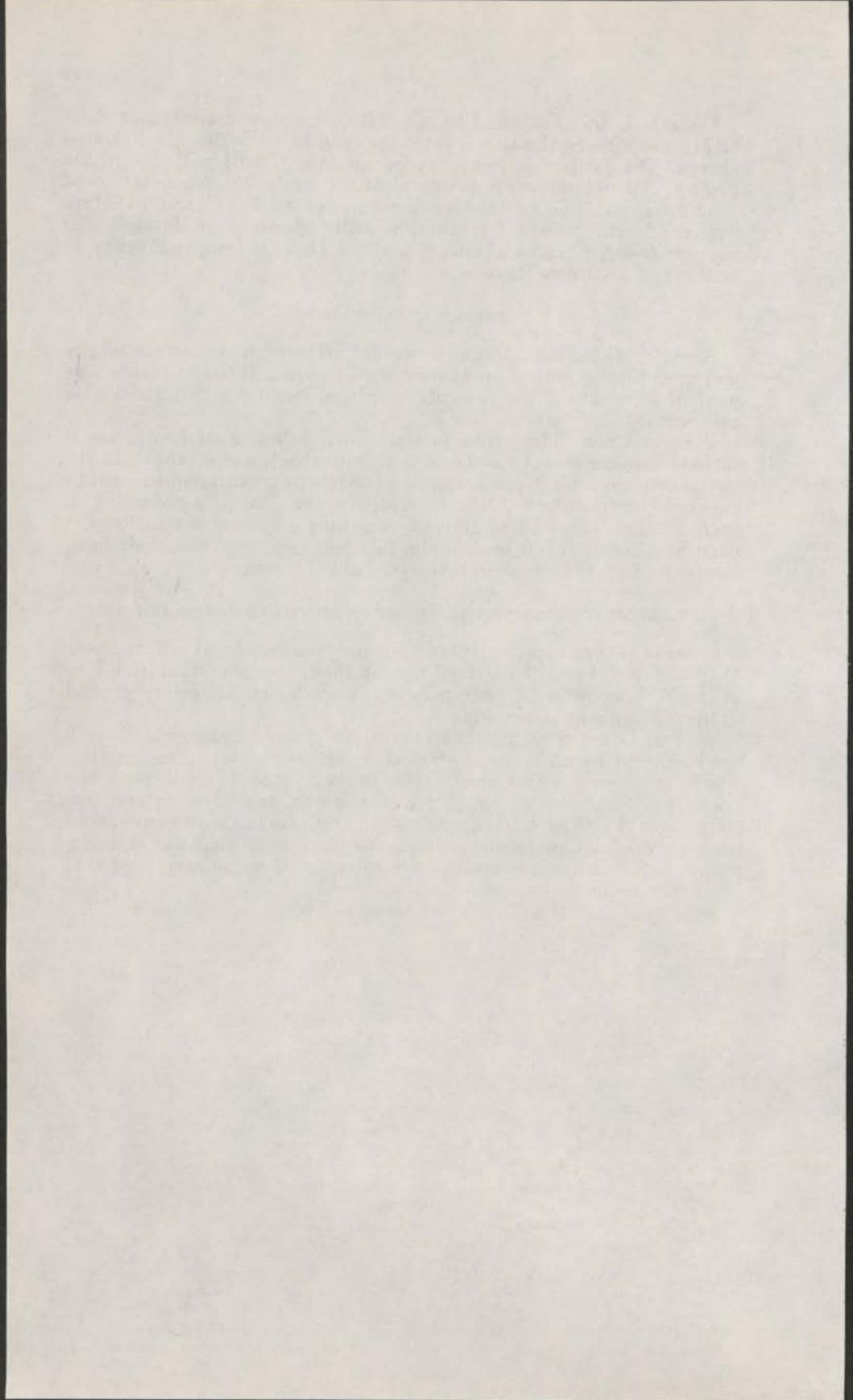
General LYON. The prime factor on our selection of projects was earliest amortization of costs. A 5-year payback was established as the initial criterion. Each project must of course be a valid requirement to enhance the life of facilities. In addition, the goal of a reduction in energy consumption by 15 percent was also a major consideration. On page 34 of our project book is the full listing of projects, their location, cost, annual fuel savings, and payback in years.

AEROSPACE GROUND EQUIPMENT SHOP AT BARKSDALE AFB

Senator MANSFIELD. Several of your projects are at active duty bases. Does the Air Force have facilities at these locations that could be utilized? For instance, your program includes an aerospace ground equipment shop at Barksdale.

General LYON. Sir, there is an aerospace ground equipment shop in use by the 2d Bomb Wing at Barksdale Air Force Base. The activity, which is housed in two aircraft docks, is located 0.7 mile from the Air Force Reserve area which we consider an excessive distance for efficient service to ground equipment. In addition to the distance problem, space is at a premium at the active facility so that our training program for Reserve personnel would suffer if we jointly used this particular facility.

Senator MANSFIELD. Thank you, General Lyon.



MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING

STATEMENT OF PERRY J. FLIAKAS, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (INSTALLATIONS AND HOUSING)

ACCOMPANIED BY:

JOHN F. ROLLENCE, DIRECTOR, HOUSING PROGRAMS, OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (INSTALLATIONS AND HOUSING)

KENNETH P. SEARS, REAR ADMIRAL, USN, DIRECTOR, CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS AND FACILITIES MANAGEMENT, OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (INSTALLATIONS AND HOUSING)

SIGMUND I. GERBER, DIRECTOR, CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS AND DESIGN, OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (INSTALLATIONS AND HOUSING)

HOLT F. B. WATTS, JR., DEPUTY DIRECTOR, HOUSING PROGRAMS, OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (INSTALLATIONS AND HOUSING)

DAVID W. BEAM, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator MANSFIELD. The subcommittee will please come to order.

We welcome Mr. Perry Fliakas, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Housing) and the other witnesses in the military family housing program. Mr. Fliakas, would you please read your statement?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am pleased to appear before this committee again to present the military family housing program for fiscal year 1976, and the 3-month transition period of July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976.

The programs included in the budget request reflect the continuing emphasis being placed by the Department of Defense on the welfare of our individual servicemen. Adequate housing is a morale factor of prime importance. The principal objective of the program therefore, is to assure that married members of the Armed Forces have suitable housing.

PROGRESS IN PROVIDING ADEQUATE HOUSING

As in the past several years, we are pleased to be able to report continued and significant progress in providing more adequate housing onbase, for upgrading the condition of our existing inventory, and in securing suitable quarters offbase in the community for our military families. The request for appropriation for fiscal year 1976 amounts to \$1,329,237,000. The program we are presenting exceeds this amount by \$35 million which represents savings we have recouped from prior

year programs. For the transition period the request is for \$310,639,000.

A comparison of this year's proposed appropriation with pertinent element breakouts for a 5-year span is shown below. You will note that the trend and growth pattern are significant:

FAMILY HOUSING DEFENSE SUMMARY OF SELECTED APPROPRIATED AMOUNTS

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

	Fiscal years				
	Enacted				Request 1976
	1972	1973	1974	1975	
New construction.....	¹ \$255,740	\$270,987	\$289,876	\$238,640	\$101,723
Number of units.....	¹ (9,862)	² (11,938)	³ (10,691)	⁴ (6,802)	⁵ (3,444)
Mobile home facilities.....	\$7,280	\$5,387	\$5,700	\$1,848	0
Number of spaces.....	(2,350)	(1,403)	(1,340)	(440)	0
Improvements.....	\$31,668	\$39,498	\$62,510	\$60,000	\$120,357
Leasing.....	\$33,589	\$37,643	\$44,703	\$65,540	\$92,229
Number of leases, end year.....	(13,482)	(13,964)	(17,262)	(21,711)	(23,500)
Operation and maintenance.....	\$440,706	\$535,842	⁶ \$626,779	\$707,627	\$854,205
Homeowners assistance.....	\$7,575	0	\$7,000	\$5,000	0
Total appropriation.....	\$952,600	\$1,064,046	\$1,199,405	\$1,250,790	\$1,329,237

¹ Included 430 units for \$11,070,000 for Safeguard sites enacted in the DOD Appropriation Act, Public Law 92-204.

² Included 218 units for Safeguard site authorized in Public Law 92-436, but which were to be financed from savings, and for which no appropriation was made.

³ Included 150 units at Keflavik, Iceland, authorized in Public Law 93-166, but for which no appropriation was made.

⁴ Included 2 units at Warsaw, Poland, authorized in Public Law 93-552, but which will be financed under special foreign currency program.

⁵ Includes 3 units at Cairo, Egypt, for which authorization is requested, but which will be financed under the special foreign currency program.

⁶ Includes pay raise supplemental appropriated in Public Law 93-305.

FISCAL YEAR 1976 APPROPRIATION REQUEST

Mr. FLIAKAS. The fiscal year 1976 appropriation request of \$1,329.2 million compares with \$1,250.8 million appropriated for fiscal year 1975, an increase of \$78.4 million, or approximately 6 percent. The proposed construction of 3,444 new family housing units is significantly less than the approximate average of 9,500 units per year over the last 5 years. This is primarily due to the significant progress made, with the support of this committee, toward reducing the programable deficit. As a consequence, we have changed our primary area of concentration from new construction to improving the units we currently have in the inventory. Accordingly, there is a total of \$120.4 million in the program for improvement and alteration of existing public quarters to modernize and renovate older and deteriorated units. Included within the improvement program is \$23.2 million specifically designated for energy conservation projects. These funds will provide for such items as storm windows and doors, weather stripping, insulation, installation of water saving shower heads, and installation of limited range thermostats. Although we have included energy saving measures in our construction programs for housing, this is the first year when we are highlighting a program to retrofit our existing inventory of housing for energy saving measures. We feel that these measures will greatly assist in the further conservation of utilities.

The residual balance of the improvement program, close to \$100 million, as opposed to a \$60 million request last year, will be used to reduce our backlog of necessary improvements to our existing in-

ventory. The military departments have estimated a backlog of close to \$750 million in necessary improvements to upgrade our inventory; as I have indicated in previous appearances before you, there is no other single program that will pay quicker dividends and provide such substantial benefits in terms of increased morale to the military families who occupy onbase housing, as well as serve to preserve and increase the useful life of a sizable investment in our inventory.

The balance of the fiscal year 1976 request covers minor construction and planning, annual costs for leasing, operation and maintenance, and debt payment. Total appropriations requested for fiscal year 1976 are \$228,300,000 for the construction requirements, and \$1,100,937,000 for the O. & M. and debt payment portion, for a total of \$1,329,237,000. Construction and O. & M. appropriations for the transition period are requested in the amounts of \$1,900,000 and \$308,739,000, respectively, for a total of \$310,639,000.

Now I would like to discuss, briefly, some of the highlights of this year's program.

PROGRAMING POLICY

Since it is our policy to rely on the local civilian housing market in communities near military installations as the primary source of family housing, we program new construction only when community support is limited or inadequate as to cost, distance, or quality. Particular care has been taken in the programing review to assure that our request for new construction reflects requirements only at hardcore installations. Because of this concentration on hardcore bases, and continued reliance on the local community, the DOD-wide buildable programable deficit is now estimated to be only about 10,000 units. An additional 9,000 units are estimated at a deficit for the lower pay grades (E-1 through E-3). As in previous years, we continue to place major emphasis in our onbase construction toward housing enlisted personnel and junior officers. Of the 3,429 units proposed for construction by the 3 military departments, 98 percent are programed for these personnel categories.

Because the deficit of adequate housing has now been reduced to a manageable level, we believe that we have turned the corner with regard to large-scale new housing construction programs on a DOD-wide basis. Therefore, in the next 5 years we will concentrate on (1) a select and more modest new construction program to meet specialized needs, such as realignments or consolidation of forces, new bases, or locations; (2) upgrading and modernization of the existing DOD inventory; (3) special programs in select areas such as "special risk insurance," in cooperation with the Department of Housing and Urban Development, to stimulate community growth in nonmetropolitan areas at or around military installations; and (4) leasing or lease-construct agreements in overseas areas where feasible.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT MILITARY PROGRAMS

As you know, it was intended at one time that the primary housing assistance for the lower enlisted grades, E-1's through E-3's, be through the implementation of the section 236, low-income community

housing program as provided by section 120 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970. An interdepartmental agreement was consummated with HUD/FHA in March 1971 and we aggressively pursued the identification of specific locations and allocations from FHA for these programs. However, of the over 18,000 units proposed by DOD, only 6,937 were cleared by HUD for development before the program was curtailed. This number was further reduced to 5,851 units due to lack of military requirements, of which 900 are still under construction. Of the 4,951 units available for occupancy, only 3,212—65 percent—are occupied by military families.

The Department of Defense has also forwarded to HUD a draft interdepartmental agreement which would implement the provisions of section 318 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

This legislation permits the Secretary of HUD to insure housing in military impacted areas previously considered by HUD to be uninsurable. This would stimulate community growth and mitigate the need for onpost construction with appropriated funds. A recent meeting with the Federal Housing Administration Commissioner has resulted in a joint working group being formed to study implementation of the legislation. We will continue to pursue implementation of this program as a vital part of our policy to look primarily to the community to supply our housing needs.

ACQUISITION OF HOUSING UNITS

Section 111 of the "Military Construction Appropriation Act of 1975"—Public Law 93-636—provides authority to use fiscal year 1975 appropriations for family housing new construction to purchase " * * * sole interest in privately owned and Federal Housing Commissioner held housing units if the Secretary of Defense determines it is in the best interest of the Government to do so * * * " In implementation of this new legislation, we have held several meetings with the property disposal section of HUD. We have provided them with our requirements for new housing and they have been screening our requirements versus their surplus properties. We will continue our liaison with HUD on this matter. Additionally, we, in conjunction with the military departments, have developed criteria to be used in evaluating the feasibility of acquiring privately owned existing housing units.

DOMESTIC LEASING AND FOREIGN LEASING PROGRAMS

The domestic leasing program authorizes under specific criteria and cost limitations, the leasing of housing in the civilian community in the United States, Puerto Rico, and Guam for assignment to military personnel as public quarters. We consider this program an important supplement to our balanced effort for the acquisition of adequate housing in the community and onbase. Accordingly, we have proposed increases to the statutory average cost limitation of rental costs, and are recommending permanent authority for leasing vice the requirement for annual renewal. The increased costs are budgeted in fiscal year 1976 at \$2.5 million.

Foreign leasing of family housing is authorized under the general authority of 10 U.S.C. 2675. We believe, that leasing, particularly lease-construct agreements in selected overseas locations, represent a viable potential for producing additional housing for military families in foreign countries with limited risk to the U.S. Government. Accordingly, this year we are proposing an increase to 15,000 units. The fiscal year 1976 increase of 3,000 units is primarily to alleviate the severe deficit of housing for Army troops in Germany. The proposed increases in statutory cost limitations are based on an estimated escalation in rents of 7 percent in foreign countries. The increase in numbers of leases and costs are budgeted in fiscal year 1976 at \$24.4 million.

We believe that this program, administered wisely in selected overseas locations, will provide suitable family housing for our military servicemen at a minimum risk to the U.S. Government, especially in areas where U.S. military tenure could be subject to change.

PROPOSED COST LIMITATIONS ON NEW CONSTRUCTION

This year we are proposing to the Armed Services Committees that the statutory cost limitation on construction of new housing units be established as a square foot limitation on the housing unit itself varied by the appropriate area construction cost index. We propose a cost limitation of \$24 per net square foot to the 5-foot line multiplied by the appropriate area construction cost index, excluding costs of site preparation, design, supervision, inspection, and overhead. For example, the \$24 cost limitation would apply in Washington, D.C., or any other area with an area index of 1.0.

Currently, new construction of housing is limited by a program average for the cost of housing and by a maximum cost on any one unit. These limitations are further divided by an average cost for overseas construction and an average cost for construction in the continental United States.

We feel it is appropriate to propose a change in the statutory limitation this year for a number of reasons. First, as I mentioned previously, our new construction program is greatly diminished over the magnitude of the new construction programs of previous years. We anticipate that future years' programs will be on the order of the fiscal year 1976 program or smaller. While a cost limitation based on average cost permits some flexibility to account for bid fluctuations on a large program, a program average on a small program reduces this flexibility. For example, in this year's program, Department of the Air Force has only one project for new construction of housing. A program average imposed on Air Force would become an absolute ceiling on that project, hampering the orderly execution of that housing project.

A major advantage of the square-foot limitation is that it permits us to build a standardized quality house without penalizing the house construction if we should run into unusual site developing problems and their attendant costs. Currently, if a project encounters unanticipated site development costs, we may have to "strip" the house in order to complete the project.

We also feel that a square-foot limitation will be more meaningful to the contractors who construct family housing as they normally

develop their cost estimates based on a square-foot cost. Finally, the square-foot limitation would permit us to place all projects out for bid simultaneously as each project would be measured against the statutory limitation. Currently, we must delay some of the high cost projects until we have bid information on other projects to determine if the high cost projects will fit within the average. This hampers the orderly execution of the program.

We feel that establishing a statutory square foot cost limitation will provide us the necessary flexibility to execute the housing construction program in an efficient and orderly manner and still retain the necessary congressional control over the program.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

As I mentioned in my opening statement, on the overview of the defense military construction program, the recent rapid rise in utility costs are hampering the funding of other necessary work—primarily maintenance and repairs. In the current year, fiscal year 1975, we estimate we will have to transfer \$85 to \$95 million into the operations category of the family housing management account in order to pay our utility bills. Our main source of funds available to defray these unexpected costs is to defer planned maintenance thus increasing our backlog of deferred maintenance which was estimated at \$196 million as of June 30, 1974.

When the fiscal year 1976 budget was prepared in the fall of 1974, the extent of the utility increases was not fully evident. The full impact of utility increases on the fiscal year 1976 family housing operation and maintenance program is somewhat difficult to predict since it is farther in the future. However, it now appears that utilities will cost about \$321 million in fiscal year 1976 instead of the \$260 million reflected in the fiscal year 1976 budget. As a result of having to use maintenance funds to pay increased utility costs, it now appears that the backlog of deferred maintenance will increase to \$278 million or more by June 30, 1976.

This serious increase in the backlog will cost more money the longer the work is deferred because of increasing costs of labor and material and the distinct probability of structural or equipment failures which must be remedied through more costly emergency repairs.

CONCLUSION

I have touched briefly on the main elements of this year's military family housing program. The Department of Defense is deeply committed to the housing needs of the serviceman and we will continue to develop and recommend programs to meet those needs.

I would like to express my appreciation for your continuing support of the Department of Defense family housing program. My staff and I are available to answer your questions and would be pleased to provide such additional information as you may request.

Thank you.

ACQUISITION OF EXISTING HOUSING

Senator MANSFIELD. Thank you, Mr. Fliakas, for your statement. Section 111 in last year's Appropriation Act granted permission to

the Department of Defense to acquire already existing privately owned housing if it was needed for military purposes and it was properly located, and at a satisfactory price. Has this program been implemented?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Yes, sir, we have developed uniform criteria for the services to follow in carrying out the program. We have also followed up with the Department of Housing and Urban Development to exchange lists of our requirements and the availability of Federal Housing Administration-owned housing. The administrative procedures have been completed but there have been no actual projects identified as yet.

Senator MANSFIELD. Who has the responsibility to identify such projects?

Mr. FLIAKAS. The Department of Defense. As you know, Senator, the projects do not require further authorization. They are projects that have been already authorized and are in a current program for construction. We would have the option of either constructing or acquiring. The program will have applicability in areas where we have difficulty in building or in finding building sites and there are blocks of private housing available. Before we issue requests for construction proposals for our fiscal year 1975 program, we will advertise for this need in local newspapers, journals, et cetera, so that we can evaluate invitations to acquire. If the proposal meets our criteria we would definitely consider acquisition.

Senator MANSFIELD. Have you received information on any available FHA housing from HUD?

Mr. FLIAKAS. HUD has been cooperative in furnishing us with lists of available housing which they have, but the housing, at least up to now, has been in areas where we do not have authorization or a need.

INCREASED COST OF UTILITIES

Senator MANSFIELD. In your statement, you mentioned the unforeseen extent of increased costs of utilities. I wonder if you would expand on that theme somewhat now?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Yes, Senator. As we all know, particularly when we pay our personal bills, the costs of utilities, and the costs of fuels used in utility production, have increased dramatically all across the Nation and in overseas areas as well. In my statement, I anticipated the need to divert \$85 to \$95 million from our fiscal year 1975 maintenance account to pay our family housing utility bills. Though fiscal year 1975 is past, I have not yet received actual reports in this area. For fiscal year 1976, it appears that we are underbudgeted in this area by about \$66 million. The House Armed Services Committee authorized appropriation of \$25 million above our budget for fiscal year 1976 in recognition of this problem. If the Senate and House agree on this added authorization, I can assure this committee that we can make very effective use of this modest increase to alleviate our deferred maintenance backlog situation.

Senator MANSFIELD. What would happen to your backlog if this committee could not see its way clear to appropriate the \$25 million, Mr. Fliakas?

Mr. FLIAKAS. When prepared last fall, our estimates for fiscal year 1976 included amounts which we hoped would decrease our backlog of deferred maintenance to about \$158 million by June 30, 1976. Because of the fund diversions I described, it now appears our backlog will

actually increase to about \$278 million by the end of fiscal year 1976 if the \$25 million is not provided.

LIMITED QUARTERS CARE SUPPORT IN LIEU OF ENLISTED AIDES

Senator MANSFIELD. Mr. Secretary, I understand from one of my colleagues that there is about a million dollars included in this bill to take care of general officers instead of enlisted aides. Can you enlighten this committee on the particulars of this proposal?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Yes, Senator. Briefly, this proposal would provide limited quarters care for about 472 large, old sets of public quarters occupied by general or flag officers without assigned enlisted aides. I have a more detailed summary to insert in the record which shows the basis for the total estimate of \$998,000. The number of quarters by size, man-years of work, et cetera, by department and agency.

The number of enlisted aides to general/flag officers has been limited by law—section 848, Public Law 93-437—to 500. This is a reduction from 1,722—71 percent over the past 2 years. A November 1, 1974, report from the Deputy Secretary of Defense to the chairmen, House and Senate Armed Services Committees, identified two alternative means to assist general/flag officers in place of enlisted aides. One of these provided for alternative means to assist in the care and upkeep of public quarters.

The fiscal year 1976 budget for "Family housing, Defense," includes \$998,000 to provide limited quarters care for about 472 family housing units occupied by general/flag officers without assigned enlisted aides. This assistance recognizes the demands on these officers' time to discharge their official representational duties, and that the quarters exceed the 2,310 net square feet now authorized in new construction and are often aging or obsolete structures. Estimates are based on the performance of general housekeeping duties mainly by contract-hired civilian personnel, but also using civil service personnel in some cases where this is more feasible. In either case, supervision of the personnel would be by the housing or other appropriate office on base. One day's care per week would be provided for quarters with a net floor area from 2,311 to 3,500 square feet (NSF); 2 days' care for quarters from 3,501 to 5,500 net square feet; and 3 days' care for quarters over 5,500 net square feet.

A summary of the computations follows:

	Number of quarters by size in NSF				Man-Days	Man-years	Annual salary	Estimate (rounded)
	2,311 to 3,500	3,501 to 5,500	Over 5,500	Total				
Army.....	101	75	0	176	13,052	50	\$7,738	\$388,000
Navy.....	63	32	6	101	7,540	29	7,738	225,000
Marine Corps.....	17	4	1	22	1,456	6	7,738	43,000
Air Force.....	123	39	3	165	10,920	42	7,738	325,000
DSA.....	4	4	0	8	624	2	7,738	17,000
Total.....	308	154	10	472	33,592	129	7,738	998,000

AMENDMENT TO S. 1247

Senator STEVENS. Mr. Secretary, I introduced an amendment to S. 1247 on the floor, and the Senate approved it, which would transfer

5.45 acres of land, including an adequate family housing unit, to the city of Nome, Alaska. I understand the Department of Defense opposes this proposal. Why?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Senator, Defense objects to the proposal because, in its present form, it does not recognize our continuing requirement for the family housing unit on this particular acreage, and it would not be in accord with the congressionally established machinery for the screening of excess Federal property and eventual surplusage. We have already directed the Army to identify and excess all of the 5.45 acres not absolutely necessary to support the adequate family housing unit. We do not feel it is prudent or appropriate to request authorization and funding of a replacement for this unit which would cost \$129,000. There is also no assurance of favorable consideration of such a request—if we should make it—by the four congressional committees that review the military construction program. If the conference committee on the military construction authorization bill agrees to language which would authorize direct conveyance to the city of Nome of any land identified as excess by the Secretary of the Army, we would not take issue with this fact in our recommendations to the President on the enrolled legislation.

HOMEOWNERS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Senator MANSFIELD. I note you are not requesting additional funds for the homeowners assistance program. Why is this?

Mr. FLIAKAS. We are not requesting additional funds in fiscal year 1976 because available funds appropriated in prior years, plus receipts from sale of housing acquired previously under the program, are sufficient to fund the program in fiscal year 1976. The effect on the program of the massive realignment announcement of April 7, 1973, and the more limited announcements of February 4, 7, and 8, 1974, has pretty much run its course and little action, because of the announcements, is anticipated in fiscal year 1976. The significant announcement of November 22, 1974, will have an effect on the program in fiscal year 1976 but of no great proportions. This is because a large number of installations in the announcement are in metropolitan areas where historically it has been experienced that realignments have had little effect on the real estate market and therefore there has been a very limited call on the program. In addition, many of the realignments in the November announcement are phased out for a protracted period of time which also lessens the need for the program because the real estate market is given an opportunity to right itself. A third factor is that a number of the realignments are being vigorously questioned by local bodies and Members of Congress. This has the effect of slowing down the realignments, and in some instances might result in realignments being withdrawn. In general, the recent realignment announcements have not produced the volume of applications expected.

CANCELED PRIOR YEAR PROJECTS

Senator MANSFIELD. With respect to the \$35 million to be recouped from prior year programs have these projects been definitely abandoned in all cases? Are you eliminating any projects at installations where there is a deficit? How about examples of a few of these canceled projects?

Mr. FLIAKAS. The \$35 million results mainly from cancellation of all or part of projects previously authorized and funded but for which a requirement no longer exists. No authorized projects have been eliminated at installations with a programable deficit. Examples of canceled projects are:

Fiscal year 1972, Navy, East Bay, San Francisco, Calif., 146 units.

Fiscal year 1973, Army, Fort Carson, Colo., 300 units.

Fiscal year 1973, Army, Army Installations, St. Louis, Mo., 200 units.

Fiscal year 1974, Army, Fort Eustis, Va., 300 units.

Fiscal year 1974, Navy, Naval Complex, Guam, Marianas Islands, 510 units.

OVERSEAS LEASING

Senator MANSFIELD. I note you are proposing to increase the leasing of family housing in foreign countries. Do you anticipate any problems in obtaining all of the new leases you project by the end of fiscal year 1976?

Mr. FLIAKAS. We do not expect any difficulty in taking care of the increase. Most of the increase is for the Army in Germany and they have assured us that if the increases requested in the number and cost limits for foreign leasing are enacted they will be able to obtain all the leases programed by the end of fiscal year 1976.

Senator MANSFIELD. Are funds included in this request for the three housing units proposed for Cairo, Egypt?

Mr. FLIAKAS. No, sir. The housing units for Cairo, Egypt, are to be funded from excess foreign currency. Funds for all the other units we are requesting are in the bill before this committee.

PORTSMOUTH PROJECT

Senator MANSFIELD. We notice that the Senate Authorization Committee added \$4,650,000 for a 150-unit housing project for the Navy at Portsmouth, N.H., that was not requested by your Department. Is this project really required?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Yes, sir; we believe that the project for Portsmouth is required. This would be a replacement project for existing sub-standard housing units that have outlived their usefulness.

Senator MANSFIELD. If it is such a good project why didn't you request it?

Mr. FLIAKAS. The Department of Navy did request the project for fiscal year 1976. However, since it was a replacement project it did not have as high a priority as other projects that were required because there just wasn't enough for our military families. Accordingly, when we put the program before you together, there just wasn't room to satisfy all of the requests and the Portsmouth project was deferred.

Senator MANSFIELD. If the project is authorized and funded would you build it?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Yes, sir; based on the information currently available to us, it appears to be a sound project.

Senator Mansfield. Very good, Mr. Fliakas. We appreciate your excellent testimony. We will now hear from Mr. Joseph Miller, from the Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense.

NATO INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH MILLER, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, ASSISTANT, NATO DEFENSE POLICY AND RATIONALIZATION DIVISION, EUROPEAN REGENT/ISA

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am pleased to have the opportunity to appear before your committee to support the proposals of the Department of Defense for an authorization of \$100 million, a TOA of \$100 million, and an appropriation of \$96 million for fiscal year 1976 and 1977 as the U.S. share of the common funded NATO infrastructure program. Since fiscal year 1968, the U.S. contribution to the NATO infrastructure program has been funded under authorizations and appropriations for "Military construction, Army." The infrastructure program provides the facilities that are necessary to support NATO military forces and which are intended for common use or have a high degree of common interest. The term covers such varied items as airfields, air defense facilities, communications, missile sites, war headquarters, nuclear storage sites, pipelines, and POL depots. It does not normally cover general purpose depots, troop billets, and other logistics support facilities closely related to national standards and practices, although a one-time exception was made to such facilities from this program as reimbursement for certain of the U.S. costs for relocation from France. I will discuss this in more detail later.

The NATO commonly funded infrastructure program was inaugurated by the North Atlantic Council in 1951 as a follow-on to a similar program begun in 1950 by the Western European Union countries. The NATO infrastructure program has been a most successful common endeavor, and has been credited with fostering a large part of the cohesion among the allies. Essential military facilities costing about \$3.8 billion have been completed, and facilities worth another \$1.6 billion are under construction or programmed. The program has given NATO a network of modern airfields, an efficient system of POL distribution and storage, common communications without which the NATO command structure could not function, essential air defense warning installations, and air and naval navigational aids. By jointly financing these and other types of facilities designed to enhance the effectiveness of NATO forces, NATO nations have demonstrated in a most realistic way their determination to provide for the common defense.

Now that the program has provided most of the basic facilities required in the common defense, its character is gradually changing. The requirement for major air and naval installations has given way to the new requirement for modernization and expansion of existing basic facilities. Airfields must be improved so that they can support today's more complex aircraft. The POL system should be modified to insure its ability to function in an emergency independently of that part of the system located in France. Progress in communications technology has resulted in dramatic changes. The NATO satellite communications system (Satcom) is based on the U.S. interim defense communication satellite system. Replacement satellites (Satcom phase III) are programmed and funded for launch in 1976. Another example is the semi-

automation and integration of NATO's early warning system to provide a control and reporting system for the air defense of Allied Command Europe. Finally, in order to make the program fully responsive to the needs of the NATO "flexible response" strategy and associated force planning, we are providing facilities to support reinforcement on the flanks, improved air defense, and conventional capabilities for NATO air forces.

The new orientation of the program is providing a large proportion of the facilities needed by U.S. forces. In particular, it supports controlled humidity storage which maintains in good condition equipment of our dual-based forces. The program also includes aircraft survival measures which were implemented by the U.S. Air Force, with the approval of Congress, on a "pre-financed" basis in order to insure early construction.

U.S. BENEFITS FROM PROGRAM

We have previously announced that we had made great strides in maximizing U.S. benefits from the program. The major single benefit has come from our success in persuading our allies to share \$100 million of our costs in relocating our forces from France. In effect, the Defense Planning Committee (the North Atlantic Council less France) agreed in 1969 to cost-share, under certain conditions, up to that amount if our military services could provide and justify sufficient fund requests. As reported to you previously, NATO later agreed to continue the agreement through the end of calendar year 1973, and to provide funds "a priori." This permits us to use NATO money directly to finance construction rather than spend U.S. funds which have to be recouped after projects are completed. NATO's final installment was made available in Slice XXIII and U.S. services are using this money as expeditiously as possible, with the final \$8 million slated for construction of the MR LOGAREUR facilities now under design.

In response to U.S. requirements, NATO has agreed to automatic deletion procedures to reduce or avoid future backlogs of infrastructure projects. These procedures apply to Slice XXI, approved in 1971, and subsequent annual slice programs. We have told you that similar procedures are being developed for application to Slices XX and prior. In fact, we expect within a year or two to have virtually closed out all slice programs prior to Slice XXI. There is some urgency in these efforts because inflation in Europe has rendered available infrastructure funds insufficient to pay for all of the projects programed in early years. Our allies have endorsed the U.S. position that new funds will not be added to old infrastructure slice programs. Thus, projects must compete for available programed funds within each slice, or drop out of the program when funds allocated for that slice are gone.

In 1970, the NATO Defense Planning Committee approved the financing of a 5-year infrastructure program for the years 1970-74 (slices XXI through XXV), and agreed that the ceiling be set at \$700 million (though the United States and some other countries believed it should be \$840 million). The agreement provided that NATO military commanders would program those urgent military requirements which could be accomplished within the ceiling and report back the financial condition after programing of slice XXIV in 1973. The ceiling of \$700 million included relocation costs from France for United States and Canadian Forces. The cost-sharing formula (U.S. share, 29.67 per-

cent) remained unchanged, but the recent devaluations of the dollar result in a higher U.S. dollar cost. As a result of inflation, an insufficient initial allocation of money, the need for more sophisticated equipments, and various delays in production and construction, none of the funds approved in February 1970 for the 1970-74 period remained for slice XXV (1974). To prevent a hiatus in the infrastructure program, additional funds (estimated at \$186 million, of which the U.S. share is 29.67 percent or \$55 million) were required for slice XXV. The NATO Defense Ministers agreed at their December 1973 meeting to provide the required funds, and slice XXV will shortly be approved.

REDUCED U.S. SHARE IN PROGRAM

There are two factors which serve to reduce our share of the total amount of money used in the infrastructure program. First, in 1970, the Euro-Group (NATO less France, Portugal, United States, Iceland, and Canada) pledged an additional \$420 million (closer to \$476 million in devalued dollars) over a 5-year period to the infrastructure program, as part of the European defense improvement program (EDIP), to permit urgent implementation of the NATO aircraft shelter program. This permitted early recoupment of U.S. pre-financing funds spent on this program and relieved the pressure on programmed infrastructure money to allow funding of additional NATO Integrated Communications System (NICS) projects. When the EDIP contribution is considered, the effective U.S. share is reduced to approximately 20 percent.

The second factor is that host nations provide the land, access roads, and utility connections for each NATO infrastructure project. These host nation contributions are estimated to average about 13 percent of costs paid by NATO common funding. If these costs were added to the total, the U.S. contribution would drop another 3 to 4 percent.

U.S. INDUSTRIAL PARTICIPATION

We have also taken steps to maximize U.S. industrial participation in the infrastructure program. During our negotiations concerning the NATO Integrated Communications System (NICS), when our allies insisted on a sharing of the production, we insisted on modifying the NATO rule which allowed host nations to include taxes and customs in their comparison of bids (even though NATO did not have to pay these levies), thus favoring local or regional firms. The final agreement gave us satisfaction on the taxes and customs issues, and guaranteed that 38 percent of the production would be carried out by U.S. contractors, with a possibility of as much as 58 percent, depending on the competitive strength of U.S. industry. Recent dollar devaluations will help maximize U.S. industry's participation. The Secretary of Defense also told his DPC colleagues that he expected the new policy on bid comparison to be extended to the remainder of the infrastructure program as part of the new agreement covering the 1975-79 period.

BENEFITS TO UNITED STATES FROM PROGRAM

We continue to enjoy a greater benefit from this NATO program than could be expected from the size of our contribution. If we exclude

facilities which are used on common by all nations—facilities which would in any case have required common funding—we have had significant success in convincing NATO that U.S. projects are worthwhile. In 1968, we informed you that slice XVIII included U.S. projects in the amount of 40 percent of all projects for use by national forces. In slice XIX, this percentage rose to 47 percent; for slice XX, to 55 percent. In the five annual programs of the current slice group (XXI-XXV), some 53 percent of all national user projects were programed for benefit of U.S. Forces, but our formal contribution remained at 29.7 percent of the entire program. It is apparent, therefore, that we have a distinct financial interest in the continuing success of the NATO infrastructure program. As long as we can fit our national programs into the available common funds, the United States will benefit directly from this NATO effort. In addition, Secretary Schlesinger has proposed a new category of infrastructure projects in support of "stationed forces." We are exploring with the U.S. military authorities the best way to take advantage of such a new category. We would hope to include in it many of the items such as warehouses and other logistic support facilities which are now ineligible for NATO funds.

SIZE AND COST SHARES

Negotiations of the size and cost shares for the infrastructure slices XXVI-XXX (1975-79) was closely related to our NATO efforts concerning burden sharing and satisfaction of the requirements of the Jackson-Nunn amendment. The U.S. position at the start of negotiations was that the NATO military requirements of some \$3 billion for the 5-year period could be safely pared to \$2 billion. In addition, and in consonance with a request by the Joint House/Senate Appropriations Committees, the U.S. Mission asked that the official U.S. share be reduced to 20 percent. While it proved impossible to reduce the official U.S. share below 27.23 percent (because to do so would have left Germany as the largest official contributor), our allies offered to include a special program in support of U.S. Forces which by their calculations reduces the effective U.S. share to 20 percent. As the Secretary of Defense informed you in January, a correct calculation shows the new effective share would be 21.56 percent, but we believe that to be a good result and the best we can achieve under current economic conditions. We have accepted their offer on the condition that the special program for the United States receives unanimous agreement and the allies agree to immediate application of the non-discriminatory bid comparison rules.

INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

I should like now to describe briefly, first, the NATO system for processing infrastructure projects, and second, how the U.S. Mission to NATO (USNATO) arrived at its estimate for U.S. obligations for infrastructure.

Each year the major NATO commanders draw up a list of construction or modernization projects which they consider essential for the support of their forces. These projects are reviewed by all participating nations within the NATO Military Committee, the NATO Infra-

structure Committee, and finally within the Defense Planning Committee—which is the North Atlantic Council without France. The projects finally selected make up the yearly infrastructure program or slice. In the United States, each proposed annual slice is reviewed thoroughly within the executive branch, starting with the interested U.S. subordinate military commands and continuing through the U.S. Commander in Chief, Europe, and the Commander in Chief, Atlantic, to the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the military departments, the Department of State, and all interested offices within the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

The final NATO slice is really an approved list of military construction requirements and nothing more. After slice approval, the host country in which a project is to be built takes full responsibility for the work. It must obtain the necessary land, at its own expense; plan utilities connections and access roads, which it later builds at its own expense; prepare engineering plans and specifications; and develop cost estimates. When all is ready, the host country submits the project with all supporting data to the NATO Payments and Progress Committee for construction authorization and fund commitment. Before agreeing, the Payments and Progress—P. & P.—Committee satisfies itself that the project still represents a valid military requirement, conforms to NATO criteria, is reasonable in cost, and is in other respects eligible under NATO infrastructure rules.

When the P. & P. Committee authorizes construction of an infrastructure project, the United States obligates funds from its annual appropriation for its share of that project. Let me explain briefly how we estimate our costs for fiscal year 1976. The estimate is completed largely by the USNATO staff in Brussels because it has daily contact with our allies on infrastructure matters. This staff is the U.S. agency closest to the plans and progress of the various "host" countries.

PROJECT BACKLOG

Last September, USNATO made a careful review of the NATO infrastructure project backlog; that is, of all projects included in previously approved annual slices which had not yet been authorized by the P. & P. Committee for actual construction. This basic records—that is, the host country semiannual reports—were checked. Information was collated for all locations by project category and by cost sharing agreement, on the amount of money already authorized by the P. & P. Committee and on the amount of money remaining to be authorized. This initial step thus provided a firm base from which to start. To this project backlog USNATO then added its estimate of the contents of the subsequent slices which would require funding during fiscal year 1976 and 1977. For example, slice XXVI is scheduled for approval this summer. From this total of project backlog, plus planned projects for fiscal year 1977, USNATO then subtracted the amount of those projects which it estimated would be given funding authorization by the P. & P. Committee before the beginning of fiscal year 1976; that is, before July 1, 1975. This may be shown in tabular form as follows:

(1) As of June 30, 1974, value of projects in slices II through XXV yet to be authorized by the NATO P. & P. Committee totaled \$646.5 million.

(2) Deduct estimated P. & P. Committee authorizations during fiscal year 1975, \$299.4 million.

(3) Total value of work to be funded as of July 1, 1975, \$347.1 million.

(4) To this, we must add Slice XXVI, scheduled for approval in the summer of 1975, \$316.5 million.

(5) Total, items (3) and (4) above, \$663.6 million.

COUNTRY PLANNING FACTORS

USNATO then applied country planning factors such as economic conditions, availability of contractor effort and pace at which Ministry of Defense construction personnel are expected to process fund requests. From this calculus, we estimate the fund requests to be approved within NATO in fiscal year 1976 and 197T of \$355.5 million.

In defense of our entire request, I should like to recount the recent financial history of the infrastructure program. In fiscal year 1972, DOD requested only \$20 million of both authorization and NOA to satisfy an estimated requirement for \$55 million of U.S. obligations to the NATO infrastructure program. This action took account of a substantial carryover in both authorization and appropriation from fiscal year 1971. Congress further cut these figures to \$15 million in authorization and \$14 million in appropriation. We lived precariously within those figures only because we were able to slip some \$30 million of U.S. obligations into fiscal year 1973. This slippage, however, required additional funding against fiscal year 1973 allocations which required us to seek a special additional authorization. In addition, as a result of the February 1973 devaluation of the dollar, another \$23 million were required to be added to our unliquidated obligations in fiscal year 1973. The two separate devaluations in December 1971 and February 1973 increased our fiscal year 1973-74 requirements by some \$63 million. The problem was compounded by the increasing cost of construction in Europe, surpassing even the 8- to 10-percent annual increase in the United States. We have taken steps to utilize authorizations contained in earlier military construction acts and to reprogram available "Military construction, Army" funds to meet these increased NATO infrastructure requirements in fiscal year 1973 and 1974. We finished fiscal year 1974 with a small carryover in both funds and authorization, the latter of which proved barely adequate to carry us through until passage of the fiscal year 1975 MCA authorization. Again, we expect that our entire TOA will be required in fiscal year 1975 and that we will enter fiscal year 1976 with little or no funds and the same inadequate carryover in authorization which pertained in fiscal year 1975. We urge you, therefore, not to reduce the authorization of \$100 million or the appropriation of \$96 million we have requested by fiscal year 1976 and 197T.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator JOHNSTON. It is a nice note on which to end the day. I would like to thank all of you for your appearances here today. The subcommittee will recess.

[Whereupon, at 11:55 a.m., Tuesday, May 20, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m. the same day.]

(AFTERNOON SESSION, 2 O'CLOCK, TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1975)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. KENNETH B. COOPER, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

ACCOMPANIED BY:

MAJ. GEN. R. L. WEST, DIRECTOR OF ARMY BUDGET

COL. J. A. RICHBOURG, PROGRAMING DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

A. M. CARTON, PROGRAM, PLANNING AND CIVIL PREPAREDNESS DIVISION, DIRECTORATE OF MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

LT. COL. J. P. CAMPBELL, PROGRAMING DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

J. MILLER, OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS, EUROPEAN REGION

BIOGRAPHY AND PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator JOHNSTON. General Cooper, we will begin today's hearing. We look forward to hearing from you, sir.

General COOPER. Sir, with your permission I will just briefly go over my statement and ask that my entire statement be placed in the record.

Senator JOHNSTON. Your biography and statement will be put in the record verbatim.

[The biography and statement follow:]

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

MAJOR GENERAL KENNETH B. COOPER

Kenneth Banks Cooper was born at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, November 12, 1923, the sixth of seven children born to Colonel and Mrs. Avery John Cooper. After attending schools in Washington, D.C., New York and Hawaii, he was graduated in 1940 from Bayside High School, Long Island, New York. He attended the United States Military Academy, as did his three brothers, and was graduated fifth in the Class of 1944.

After three months at Fort Belvoir, he was sent to the Southwest Pacific area. He served with the 46th Engineer Construction Battalion in Leyte, Luzon, and Japan in various positions from platoon leader to battalion commander.

In the fall of 1946, he returned from Japan to Sandia Base, New Mexico, for assignment to the Manhattan Project, later the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project (AFSWP). In addition to his task as a technical operations officer, he served as Special Assistant to Lieutenant General Leslie Groves, Chief, AFSWP, and participated in the SANDSTONE atomic weapon tests at Eniwetok in 1948.

Following attendance at the US Naval Postgraduate School and at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, studying civil engineering and nuclear physics, he spent four years, 1951-1955, with the Atomic Energy Commission in Washington, working on the development, production and stockpile requirements for nuclear weapons.

He was assigned to SHAPE, Paris, France, as a nuclear plans staff officer from 1955-1958. After completing the course at the Command and General Staff College, in 1959, he joined the Advanced Research Projects Agency, Office of the Secretary of Defense, where for four years he was concerned with ballistic missile defense research, primarily reentry physics phenomenology and radar and optical measurements of reentry vehicles.

Following a command tour in Korea (76th Engineer Battalion), he attended the Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, graduating in 1965. General Cooper's tour as Director of the Army Nuclear Power Program was cut short in the fall of 1966 when he was one of the first officers assigned to the newly organized Defense Communications Planning Group in Washington. He was assigned as Executive to the Secretary of the Army, Stanley R. Resor, in July 1968.

From May 1970 to July 1971, he was assigned to the Republic of Vietnam as the Deputy Commanding General, US Army Engineer Command, and the Commanding General, 20th Engineer Brigade. Upon his return to the US he became Deputy Director of Civil Works in the Office of the Chief of Engineers. In December 1972 he assumed the position of Director of Installations, ODCSLOG, DA. In January 1974, this position was transferred to the Office of the Chief of Engineers and he was redesignated the Assistant Chief of Engineers.

His decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster and the Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster.

General Cooper is married to the former Barbara Nesbit of Washington, D. C. They have two sons, Kenneth and Robert.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee: I am Major General Kenneth B. Cooper, Assistant Chief of Engineers, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army.

I am pleased to appear once again before this Committee to present the Department of the Army's portion of the annual Military Construction Appropriation request.

For fiscal year 1976, we are requesting \$961,900,000 in total obligational authority. \$957,900,000 of this is new obligational authority. Expected NATO recoupments of \$4 million account for difference between TOA and NOA. Our companion request for authorization totals \$901,260,000 and includes \$10,462,000 for Walter Reed Army Medical Center for which we are not requesting funding. Of the total request, about 74 percent or \$712,083,000 is for construction within the United States. About 11 percent or \$100,817,000 is for construction in Europe, Korea, Panama and Puerto Rico and the remaining 15 percent includes \$80 million for NATO Infrastructure and \$69 million for General Authorization.

For the transition period of July 1 through September 30, 1976 we are requesting \$20 million for NATO Infrastructure and \$17,100,000 for General Authorization.

Our military construction program continues emphasis on projects of direct benefit to the soldier. About 60 percent of our request for construction, excluding NATO and General Authorization, is for soldier oriented projects, such as bachelor housing and dining accommodations, medical and dental facilities and community support facilities. This is down about eight percent from fiscal year 1975 and results primarily from the new emphasis this year that is being placed on energy

conservation and security of nuclear weapons. Our request includes \$33,077,000 for energy projects and \$36,652,000 for nuclear weapons security as the first increment of these new programs. I will discuss them in more detail in a few moments.

In this year's program we are also continuing the efforts begun in the fiscal year 75 budget to provide facilities that will directly support the stationing of a 16 Division Army and the Army's one station training concept. Last year, \$55,067,000 was authorized for projects at Forts Ord, Polk, and Stewart, the Army's new division posts, and this year we are requesting \$147,016,000. \$26,262,000 was authorized in fiscal year 75 for projects associated with one station training and this year we are requesting \$88,669,000. Construction requirements during the four years after fiscal year 1976 to include family housing are estimated to cost about \$450-\$500 million for the new division stations and about \$220-\$230 million for one station training.

Before discussing highlights of the various construction categories I would like to call your attention to the following three tables which summarize the program. Table I shows the distribution of the authorization request among major commands in the United States and overseas.

TABLE I - PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 1976 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY PROGRAM
INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

<u>Command</u>	<u>Cost</u>
United States Army Forces Command	\$305,669,000
United States Army Training & Doctrine Command	210,375,000
United States Army Military District of Washington	2,368,000
United States Army Materiel Command	26,286,000
United States Army Communications Command	7,932,000
United States Military Academy	5,937,000
United States Army Health Services Command	16,242,000
Various Locations, Air Pollution Abatement Facilities	15,888,000
Various Locations, Water Pollution Abatement Facilities	69,110,000

<u>Command</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Various Locations, Dining Facilities Modernization	16,547,000
Various Locations, Energy Conservation	33,077,000
Various Locations, Nuclear Weapons Security	<u>2,652,000</u>
Total inside the United States	<u>\$712,083,000</u>
OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES	
United States Army Forces Command	3,880,000
Eighth United States Army	9,976,000
United States Army Communications Command	412,000
United States Army Security Agency	1,971,000
United States Army, Europe	50,578,000
NATO Infrastructure	80,000,000
Nuclear Weapons Security	<u>34,000,000</u>
Total outside the United States	<u>\$180,817,000</u>
General Authorization	
Planning	49,000,000
Minor Construction	<u>20,000,000</u>
Total Other	<u>\$69,000,000</u>
Total obligational authority requested	<u>\$961,900,000</u>

Table II shows the construction categories in which the funds are requested and the percentage of the construction dollars in each category.

TABLE II - PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 1976 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY PROGRAM SUMMARY BY CONSTRUCTION CATEGORIES

<u>Construction Category</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent of Total Excluding NATO Infrastructure and General Authorization</u>
Operational and Training Facilities	\$ 44,024,000	5.4
Maintenance and Production Facilities	47,295,000	5.8
Research, Development and Test Facilities	23,957,000	2.9
Supply Facilities (includes Nuclear Weapons Security)	59,855,000	7.4
Hospital and Medical Facilities	105,413,000	13.0
Administrative Facilities	3,580,000	.4
Housing and Community Facilities (Troop Housing and Dining)	378,476,000 (364,994,000)	46.6 (44.9)
(Community Facilities)	(13,482,000)	(1.7)
Utilities and Ground Improvements (Air Pollution Abatement Facilities)	135,963,000 (15,888,000)	16.7 (1.9)
(Water Pollution Abatement Facilities)	(69,110,000)	(8.5)
(Energy Conservation)	(33,877,000)	(4.1)
(Other)	(17,888,000)	(2.2)
Real Estate	14,337,000	1.8
NATO Infrastructure	80,000,000	
General Authorization	<u>69,000,000</u>	
Total obligational authority requested	<u>\$961,900,000</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Table III shows funds requested for the period 1 July through 30 September 1976.

TABLE III - PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 1976-1977 TRANSITION, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY PROGRAM

General Authorization	
Planning	12,100,000
Minor Construction	5,000,000
NATO Infrastructure	<u>20,000,000</u>
Total obligational authority requested	<u>\$37,100,000</u>

BACHELOR HOUSING AND DINING FACILITIES

The priority element of our annual construction programs continues to be bachelor housing and bachelor housing support facilities. Since the fiscal year 1972 program when we launched our housing improvement program on a large scale, we have obtained Congressional approval of \$937 million to construct or modernize bachelor housing spaces. Today approximately 45 percent of our soldiers are living in modernized or new quarters. When we complete the remaining barracks projects approved by Congress in the FY 1972 through FY 1975 MCA programs and the German Offset programs we will be able to accommodate about three quarters of our bachelor personnel in good housing.

This year's budget request includes \$249,954,000 for construction of 17,733 new enlisted barracks spaces and \$48,738,000 for modernization of 9,062 existing enlisted barracks spaces. All of the modernized spaces and all but 1,166 of the new spaces are in the United States. The new spaces not located in the United States are requested for Korea. Our request also includes \$2,307,000 to provide 126 bachelor officers spaces in Korea. We are requesting no BOQ spaces in the United States. After completion of projects requested in this year's program, adequate quarters will be available for about 80 percent of our bachelor personnel.

Closely associated with the bachelor housing program is the program for modernization of dining facilities. This program, aimed at fully modernizing existing permanent dining facilities we plan to keep in our improved food service system, was initiated last year. This modernization effort provides: utilities improvements, modern food preparation equipment, proper serving lines in support of the regular, specialty and short order menus, self service centers for beverages, salads and desserts and a coordinated decor conducive to a relaxed

dining environment. In the fiscal year 1976 program, 61 dining facilities at 12 installations will be fully modernized at a cost of \$16,930,000. Additionally, 22 more dining facilities included in the various barracks modernization projects will also be modernized at a cost of \$8,476,000. We expect the dining facility modernization project to be completed concurrently with the barracks modernization program.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Fiscal year 1976 marks the Army's second major increment of projects in the accelerated Health Facilities Modernization Program. Our request for \$105,413,000 for medical facilities accounts for about 13 percent of this year's program. Included are projects for additions and alterations to two hospitals in the United States and one in Germany, the construction of new dental clinics at eight major installations in the United States and one medical/dental clinic in Germany.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Our request for \$13,482,000 to provide community support facilities is about the same as that approved in the FY 1975 program. The major portion of the program this year is to provide improved dependent schools at four locations in Germany. Also included are a chapel and recreation center in Korea and a post office and outdoor athletic facilities in the United States.

MAINTENANCE FACILITIES

Because of the Army-wide shortage of adequate maintenance facilities we are continuing our efforts again this year to improve our maintenance posture. We are requesting \$43,445,000 which slightly exceeds our fiscal year 1975 request and is more than double the amount requested in fiscal year 1974. This will provide for unit

level maintenance shops for tactical equipment at eight major installations as well as one aircraft maintenance facility that will provide direct and general aircraft maintenance support for a five state area.

SUPPLY FACILITIES

Our request for supply and storage facilities is \$59,855,000. This is more than double the amount included in the fiscal year 1975 request and is due directly to the initiation of a program to improve security measures for nuclear weapons. \$36,652,000 is included for this with most of the funds being for Germany. The work in Germany is within a category which will be eligible for NATO funding once the construction standards and criteria involved have been approved by NATO. Due to the urgency of this project we are requesting pre-financing and recoupment will be sought in the NATO forum. We are also requesting funds to accomplish Phase III of the upgrade of conventional ammunition storage facilities in Germany and Phase II of the upgrade in Italy. Other projects include the improvement of supply and storage facilities at five installations in the United States and one in Germany.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Army's total request for research and development related facilities is \$23,957,000. This will provide for ten projects at six installations and includes instrumentation and test facilities at the Army Materials and Mechanics Research Center, Redstone Arsenal, White Sands Missile Range, and Yuma Proving Ground. It also includes the construction of a Research Animal Isolation Facility at Aberdeen Proving Ground to meet the requirements of the Animal Welfare Acts

and the construction of modern laboratory facilities for aeromedical research at Fort Rucker.

UTILITIES

We are requesting \$135,963,000 for projects in the utilities class primarily for pollution control and energy conservation programs. Aside from these two specific programs, we are requesting \$17,888,000 for improved water systems at five installations, electrical power improvements at five installations, central energy plant improvements at two installations, utilities expansion at two installations, road improvements at three installations and a deficiency request for a sewage plant upgrade project.

POLLUTION CONTROL

Our pollution control program this year includes air pollution abatement projects at five installations for a cost of \$5,779,000 and water pollution abatement projects at 22 installations for a cost of \$51,961,000. We are also requesting \$27,258,000 to complete projects at 10 installations funded in the FY 1972 and 1973 programs. This represents a \$67 million increase for pollution abatement over last year's program. The significant increase in funding is for water pollution control and reflects the requirements of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972. Environmental Protection Agency permits recently issued under the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System specify at many installations a level of pollutant control that is beyond the capability of present facilities.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

We have embarked on a five year program aimed at reducing energy consumption at Army installations in the United States by at least 15 percent. We are requesting \$33,077,000 for energy conservation projects

at 34 Army installations. The work to be performed includes such things as installation of insulation and weather stripping, attic ventilation systems, double glazing, automatic controls and monitoring systems on heating and air conditioning plants and solar screening. We consider these high return projects as the average amortization period is five years based on present fuel prices.

REAL ESTATE

We are requesting \$14,337,000 for real estate actions in support of the Army mission. Included in this is \$7,200,000 for obtaining additional training area at Fort Carson, Colorado and \$5,037,000 for obtaining mineral rights underlying Fort Polk, Louisiana. We are seeking to obtain land contiguous to the eastern boundary of the Fort Carson reservation to satisfy a portion of the requirement for additional training area needed.

DEFICIENCIES

Our fiscal year 1976 MCA program includes a request for \$76,683,000 to provide for underfunded prior year projects. This deficiency results for the most part from the greater than anticipated cost growth that has occurred in the construction industry. In some instances, as in the case of pollution abatement projects, the increase has been caused not only by the impact of inflation, but by changes in criteria since the projects were first initiated. A change in the economic climate of the construction industry may be in evidence. During the last quarter of fiscal year 1974 the results of over 70 bid openings revealed low bids that averaged more than 26 percent over the programmed amounts. During the second quarter of FY 1975 28 bid openings averaged 14.5 percent over the programmed amount. Further, where we were receiving sometimes only one or two bids on a project at the end of FY 74, by

mid FY 75 we were receiving bids from five or six different companies. In the past few months we have noted even more competition. While bids on some of the projects remaining from earlier programs are still exceeding the programed amounts, the results of bids on the FY 75 program have been very encouraging. As of 30 April 1975 we had opened bids for 62 FY 75 projects programed to cost \$110.7 million. Our current estimate for these projects based on the low bids is \$101.1 million. We attribute these improved results to the depressed state of the construction economy. Because of lower bids some of our FY 76 deficiency may be reduced. I will discuss these as we address the individual projects.

SUMMARY

In summary, our fiscal years 1976 MCA program is molded to continue our efforts in improving the lot of the soldier by placing emphasis once again on bachelor housing, dining facilities and medical facilities. At the same time we are providing support to stationing of the sixteen division force and beginning a shift in resources to meet the needs for energy conservation and the shortcomings in nuclear weapons security. We have made a sincere effort to insure that the projects requested are responsive to the needs of the Army and will be fully used over the long range.

This concludes my presentation of the Army's fiscal year 1976 Military Construction Appropriation request. As in previous years, the detailed project justifications supporting our request are contained in the book which has been furnished to the Committee. The projects are arranged in command and station sequence.

I will be pleased to answer any questions the Committee may have, or to see that the answers are provided.

BUDGET REQUEST

General COOPER. I am pleased to appear once again before this committee to present the Department of the Army's portion of the annual Military Construction Appropriation request.

For fiscal year 1976 we are requesting \$961,900,000 in total obligational authority; \$957,900,000 of this is new obligational authority. The difference is \$4 million and we expect NATO recoupments. Our companion request for authorization totals \$901,260,000.

Senator JOHNSTON. You expect \$4 million in recoupment between TOA and NOA.

General COOPER. Yes, sir. In other words we expect to get back from prefinanced projects in Europe \$4 million. So we don't need to ask for those funds. Those funds were originally appropriated for building projects.

Senator JOHNSTON. OK.

General COOPER. Our companion request for authorization totals \$901,260,000 and includes \$10,462,000 for Walter Reed Army Medical Center for which we are not requesting funding. The reason for that difference is Walter Reed was a single line item project. We are authorized to go up to 25 percent above the project amount in the station total. We went about \$10 million to \$11 million in our existing authority. When we ask for new authorization we have to start from the basic authorization approved in the original bill, in this case fiscal year 1972. But as far as new funds are concerned we are only asking \$11,400,000.

Of our total request about 74 percent or \$712,083,000 is for construction within the United States. About 11 percent or \$100,817,000 is for construction in Europe, Korea, Panama, and Puerto Rico and the remaining 15 percent includes \$80 million for NATO infrastructure and \$69 million for General Authorization.

For the transition period of July 1 through September 30, 1976 we are requesting \$20 million for NATO Infrastructure and \$17.1 million for General Authorization.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Our military construction program continues emphasis on projects of direct benefit to the soldier. About 60 percent of our request for construction, excluding NATO and General Authorization, is for soldier-oriented projects, such as bachelor housing and dining accommodations, medical and dental facilities, and community support facilities. This is down about 8 percent from fiscal year 1975 and results primarily from the new emphasis this year that is being placed on energy conservation and security of nuclear weapons. Our request includes \$33,077,000 for energy projects and \$36,652,000 for nuclear weapons security as the first increment of these new programs.

In this year's program we are also continuing the efforts begun in the fiscal year 1975 budget to provide facilities that will directly support the stationing of a 16 division Army and the Army's one-station training concept. Last year \$55,067,000 was authorized for projects at Forts Ord, Polk, and Stewart, the Army's new division posts, and this year we are requesting \$147,016,000 for these same posts.

In fiscal year 1975 \$26,262,000 was authorized for projects associated with one-station training and this year we are requesting \$88,669,000 construction requirements during the 4 years after fiscal year 1976 to include family housing are estimated to cost about \$450 million to \$500 million for the new division stations and about \$220 million to \$230 million for one-station training.

ONE-STATION TRAINING

Senator JOHNSTON. Would you explain that one-station training concept?

General COOPER. The one-station training concept is to provide a professional home for the soldiers from each branch. For example at Fort Knox armor soldiers will take their basic training, their advanced individual training plus all of their specialist training, military occupational specialty courses.

Senator JOHNSTON. Fort Benning will be infantry?

General COOPER. Fort Benning will be infantry. Fort Benning right now is the infantry school. But it does not have the basic and advanced training. Basic and advanced training will be moved there.

Senator JOHNSTON. From Polk?

General COOPER. From Fort Polk and Fort Dix. This way you also take advantage of the expertise and knowledge of the infantry school at Fort Benning. We in essence have one-station training at Fort Knox now. That is the only place as of the moment, where we have the school, basic and advanced training.

DIVISION STATIONING

Senator JOHNSTON. Your schedule for your move of your division to Fort Polk is what?

General COOPER. Our schedule basically is to activate two battalions this year plus support units. Next year we will activate a division headquarters itself plus some other support troops. In fiscal year 1977 we will activate a third brigade.

Senator JOHNSTON. A division now is three brigades?

General COOPER. A division is normally three brigades.

Senator JOHNSTON. A brigade is two battalions?

General COOPER. Three maneuverer battalions, normally. We are activating only two in this first brigade at Fort Polk because of the limited facilities. But we expect later on to add one battalion to that brigade and eventually we will end up with a total of six what we call maneuver battalions, infantry and armored battalions. In addition to those you have artillery units that are not included in these maneuver battalions.

Senator JOHNSTON. A new brigade is a little smaller than the old regiment more or less? Is that correct?

General COOPER. It is comparable to the old regiment. If it has all the support troops it has about 4,000 men in it. A division has about 15,000 when you take all the brigades, three brigades or three regiments together. You then add some additional supporting troops, additional artillery, signal and maintenance support that you wouldn't have normally in a brigade.

Senator JOHNSTON. You have got two battalions activated at Fort Polk now and some supporting troops.

General COOPER. That is right. I think the battalions are actually being activated this month or next month. We will also activate an engineer company, signal company, some other support troops.

Senator JOHNSTON. Basically it will take 3 years to get the full division there?

General COOPER. The plan is to have only a two-brigade division at Fort Polk. In addition we will activate a brigade at Fort Knox. We will really convert the brigade that is now at Fort Knox by adding a couple of more units to it, maneuver battalions and a support unit. That will stay at Knox. But it will be considered part of the 5th Mechanized Division at Fort Polk.

In addition to the two brigades at Polk and one brigade at Fort Knox, there will be a roundout or affiliated brigade from the National Guard that will operate full time when it is on active duty with that division at Fort Polk. It will have the same priority for equipment. They will train with Fort Polk, with the 5th Mechanized Division when it does train and will be thoroughly integrated with the idea that this brigade could deploy at the same time a division deploys from Fort Polk. We have never tried to bring a Reserve component brigade up to this standard before. But this Reserve component brigade will get equipment before some active Army units get equipment.

Senator JOHNSTON. I see. Excuse that interruption.

General COOPER. That is all right, sir.

I won't read the rest of my statement. I would like to go over to the next-to-last page of my statement because I think this is of some significance and just go over the recent bidding experience that we have had. This will just be a summary.

DEFICIENCIES

A change in the economic climate of the construction industry may be in evidence. During the last quarter of fiscal year 1974 the results of over 70 bid openings revealed low bids that averaged more than 26 percent over the programmed amounts. By "low bids," that doesn't mean they were low, what we would like them to be. But they were the lowest of bids received.

During the second quarter of fiscal year 1975, 28 bid openings averaged 14.5 percent over the programmed amount. Further, when we were receiving sometimes only one or two bids on a project at the end of fiscal year 1974, by midfiscal year 1975 we were receiving bids from five or six different companies. In the past few months we have noted even more competition. While bids on some of the projects remaining from earlier programs are still exceeding the programmed amounts, the results of bids on the fiscal year 1975 program have been very encouraging.

Here I am going to give you some new figures as of the 15th of May, which we just got in. As of the 15th of May we opened the bids for 82 vice 62 projects. The program cost a total of \$165.3 million. Our current estimate for these projects based on the low bids is \$155.6 million. In other words we have gotten these 82 projects within our pro-

gramed amount. At the beginning of fiscal year 1975 we didn't see any way that we could possibly have done that.

We attribute these improved results to the depressed state of the construction economy. Because of lower bids some of our fiscal year 1976 deficiency may be reduced. We will cover this in connection with individual projects, if you would like, as part of the record.

An example of recent good bid experience is the family housing project at Fort Polk that we have in the fiscal year 1974 program. When we went out for bids the first time they were all about 20-percent above the programmed amount.

Senator JOHNSTON. How many were out for bid?

General COOPER. This was a total of 500 houses. When we went back the second time we worked very hard to get additional competition other than the two bidders that we had. We thought we were going to get a lot of competition. We ended up with the same two bidders as the only bidders. But either the threat of this competition or the depressed state of the economy resulted in bids coming in about 20 percent less than they had before from the same bidders.

Senator JOHNSTON. The first was 20 percent over your projections. This one would be right on your projections.

General COOPER. Yes, sir. So we were able to award that contract.

Senator JOHNSTON. When was that awarded?

General COOPER. That was awarded in February.

Senator JOHNSTON. And what was the size of that contract?

General COOPER. That was 500 houses. That was about \$15 million.

Senator JOHNSTON. The whole project at Fort Polk is on schedule and you see no problem, assuming this committee acts sympathetically with your request?

General COOPER. That is correct, sir. We do have a large program at Fort Polk for fiscal year 1976. Since we have neglected Fort Polk for so many years, we are trying to bring Fort Polk up to a comparable level as some of the other division posts.

Senator JOHNSTON. How many years do you see it would take to build it up to a comparable level?

General COOPER. I would think in 3 more years after this fiscal year Fort Polk ought to be in pretty good shape, provided, among other things, that the local community builds up dependent housing.

Senator JOHNSTON. Do you have to build a hospital?

General COOPER. We probably wouldn't have a hospital in that 3 years. The hospital probably would be in the next 4 fiscal years.

Senator JOHNSTON. You mean like 4 years from now?

General COOPER. Yes.

Senator JOHNSTON. Four years from the end of the 3 years or 4 years from now?

General COOPER. When I say "4 years" I mean from fiscal year 1976 program.

Senator JOHNSTON. I see.

General COOPER. It is one thing to program. It is another thing to get built. The hospital at Fort Polk is right now in the 1978 to 1980 time period.

Senator JOHNSTON. General, in 3 years you say it will be up to par. Would you expect a continuing construction program for Fort Polk over the years?

General COOPER. I would expect a continuing construction program but not nearly at the level that we have in fiscal year 1976 and fiscal year 1977, and fiscal year 1978. By then Fort Polk should be on a relatively—

Senator JOHNSTON. Stable basis?

The big money in this year's program appears to be Fort Ord, Fort Polk, and Fort Stewart, Ga. Would you detail for the committee what the ultimate cost will be for these new divisional proposals?

General COOPER. We think the ultimate cost in addition to the funds that we have for the fiscal year will be on the order of about \$450 to \$500 million, the 4 years after fiscal 1976.

BACHELOR HOUSING

Senator JOHNSTON. There is a large request in this year's budget for bachelor housing. How far along are you in meeting the Army's need for bachelor housing and what is your estimate for future appropriation for this?

General COOPER. We have programed through fiscal 1975 in the bachelor housing—and it has been approved by Congress—about \$930 million. When we finish the construction of all of that program plus the German offset program for bachelor housing in Europe we should have adequate facilities, good facilities, for about 75 percent of the troops in the Army. For this year's fiscal program we should add about 5 percent to that. I would say by fiscal year 1978 or 1979 we will probably be finished with the major part of this program.

NATO INFRASTRUCTURE

Senator JOHNSTON. General, NATO is asking for \$80 million for their own construction program. What efforts are being made to reduce your share of the infrastructure from 29.7 percent to 20 percent?

General COOPER. During the detailed negotiations which took place, we tried to get it down to 20 percent. We didn't get the listed percentage as such down to below 27 percent, but there was the introduction of a special category of construction for about \$95 million, just for U.S. projects which otherwise the United States would have had to fund. If that special category gets approved—and it is not yet approved by everybody—Turkey, I believe, hasn't yet approved it and I don't believe that Great Britain has, everybody else has—then we get what we call the effective percentage down to about 21½ percent. Mr. Schlesinger has, of course, been involved. He doesn't think he can get below that. This will cover the period slice 26 through slice 30. In other words through about 1979.

One of the reasons NATO countries didn't specifically want to lower the U.S. contribution was because it would then make Germany the major contributor to the NATO infrastructure. So this was a device. Some people might say, "what is wrong with that?" I am sure many Americans would say, "Nothing. Let them pay. Let them pay more than the United States." The United States has paid more than Germany for quite a few years. But we think that the effective rate of about 21½ percent is as well as we can do.

I have Mr. Miller here from the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, if you want to get more details.

Senator JOHNSTON. You concur in that, Mr. Miller?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir, what the general said is perfectly correct. I might say that negotiation is still going on. Last December the Ministers did agree on a new cost-sharing arrangement and a new financial ceiling for the next 5 years, 1975 through 1979. At the time this was subject to reservation by several of the countries. Most of these reservations have been lifted or are on their way toward being lifted.

We still have a little roadblock in the way of the Turkish reservation on the U.S. special program. This is being discussed. As of now this reservation is still hard and real.

Senator JOHNSTON. Thank you, Mr. Miller.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

General, I notice there are some \$36 million in the bill for nuclear weapons security, as the first increment of that new program. Can you tell us what the estimated total cost of the program will be?

General COOPER. The estimated total cost is about \$130 million to \$140 million. Most of that program would be in Europe. In addition there are two sites within the United States where we will be upgrading our facilities. We will expect to have next year about \$66 million or so in the fiscal year 1977 program. We haven't yet gotten full agreement with NATO as to the specific criteria. We are working on it.

Senator JOHNSTON. Do you think it will be NATO eligible?

General COOPER. Yes, sir, we are definitely planning on it being NATO eligible. Before we let any contracts we are going to be sure that the NATO side has agreed to the criteria.

OFFSET PROGRAM

Senator JOHNSTON. General, in this year's bill there is \$24 million to fix up a hospital in Nuremberg, Germany. Why doesn't the Army get this money from the new German offset program?

General COOPER. It could possibly come from the new offset program. Our top priority in the new offset, or third offset, program will be for maintenance facilities. We did extremely well with the first two offsets in the barracks. The first two offsets will complete our barracks modernization and rehabilitation over there, in addition to the U.S. funds that were put there prior to the offset program.

The medical facilities category is a possibility for the new offset. We are not at all sure we will have enough funds beyond maintenance facilities, other work area facilities, and pollution control facilities that the Germans are interested in.

Senator JOHNSTON. General, this question may get into information that you could detail for the record in writing. But I would like you to detail for the record exactly how much money the Army has received in the first offset program and the projects completed or in phase of completion and also what the Army hopes to receive from phase 2, German offset program.

I would like you to detail for the record the number of Army projects in Europe that are considered to be eligible for NATO funding in fiscal year 1975 and fiscal year 1976, in that timeframe.

I will give you this question in writing so you can detail it for the record.

OFFSET AGREEMENTS

General COOPER. I have got some of the details here this morning on one of the cards I carry in my pocket. Basically we have got for the Army slightly less than \$200 million in the first offset, slightly more than \$200 million in the second offset, all of which really went for barracks and dining facilities. We are making good progress in both of those offset programs. I will provide all the details for the record.

Senator JOHNSTON. Very good.

[The information follows:]

Offset agreements are negotiated on a biennial basis to alleviate costs of stationing U.S. Forces in the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG). FRG provided DM600 million (\$183 million at exchange rate of 3.27 DM/dollar) for fiscal year 1972-73 Offset Program. Army's portion, with balance going to Air Force, was DM576.4 million (\$176 million) to modernize troop barracks and dining facilities at 54 kasernes, plus minor installations. Projects encompass approximately 60,000 barracks spaces. Construction is complete at 37 kasernes and under contract at 17 kasernes.

FRG made available DM600 million (\$225 million at exchange rate of 2.67 DM/dollar) for fiscal year 1974-75 Program. Army's share was DM503.3 (\$189 million) to upgrade troop barracks and accommodations at 84 kasernes, plus minor installations. Projects, which encompass approximately 37,500 barracks spaces, are under contract for 10 kasernes, awaiting award for six kasernes, and being designed for 68 kasernes.

Fiscal year 1976-77 agreement, although not yet negotiated, will continue to provide for modernization of troop oriented facilities, e.g. maintenance facilities.

The projects listed below from the FY 75 and 76 MCA programs may become eligible for funding under the NATO Infrastructure program.

Fiscal year, location, and project	Cost (thousands)	Code
1975—Nahbollenbach: Maintenance facility.....	\$872	(1)
1976—Geinhausen: Hardstand/shops.....	791	(2)
1976—Various Germany: Improve ammunition storage phase III.....	8,044	(2)
1976—Camp Darby, Italy: Improve ammunition storage phase II.....	5,589	(2)
1976—Various: Nuclear weapons security.....	34,000	(2)

¹ Currently ineligible for NATO funding; prefinancing statement will be made to protect recoupment should NATO eligibility criteria be changed.

² Currently ineligible accepted candidate for the U.S. special program slice XXVI-XXX. Due to critically of these projects and uncertainty of when these projects will receive infrastructure funding they will be prefinanced with MCA funds.

³ Partially eligible NATO criteria presently being established.

CONVENTIONAL AMMUNITION STORAGE PROGRAM

General COOPER. Let me interject one thing. There is one project listed in here that has not been NATO eligible. That is the conventional ammunition storage program. In this year's budget we are requesting phase 3 for Germany and phase 2 for Camp Darby, Italy. It is possible that the quick reaction storage sites in Germany could be eligible for NATO infrastructure for the kind of special category that I just mentioned, that is, \$95 million. Because of that possibility and despite what it says on the 1391 we are going to go to NATO and try to get authority for the projects to be prefinanced.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Senator JOHNSTON. What is the Army's program for the next 3 years in medical facilities? I think this year it is \$105 million.

General COOPER. Fiscal year 1977 the Army's program is about \$140 million. The largest projects there are the hospital at Fort Campbell, with \$54 million, and the hospital at Fort Hood, \$48 million.

Fiscal year 1978, if we get 100 percent of our requirements, our program is for \$180 million. We have a large hospital at Fort Carson, Colo. We have for fiscal year 1978 as we discussed earlier \$45 million for a new hospital at Fort Polk.

Senator JOHNSTON. That is \$40 million?

General COOPER. \$45 million.

Senator JOHNSTON. That is in today's dollars?

General COOPER. These are 1976 dollars.

In fiscal year 1979 we have a program for about \$160 million, the largest of which is the major renovation, addition, and modernization of the Army Medical Center in Hawaii, which we have listed as \$80 million. They are still going to look at the situation out there to see what they are going to do in the way of modernizing the hospital or is it better starting from scratch.

For fiscal year 1980 we list a program of \$186 million. The major one there is the Fitzsimmons Army Medical Center in Denver.

Did I give you the details?

MAINTENANCE FACILITIES

Senator JOHNSTON. Yes. Finally, what efforts is the Army making to improve maintenance facilities, particularly in division-sized bases?

General COOPER. We have in fiscal year 1976 program about \$44 million including Europe. It is our next highest priority, after we have finished the barracks. We greatly increased the amount from fiscal year 1974 to 1975. We have only slightly increased from 1976 over 1975. We would expect that to go up. That is a major problem. That is where the men work, where they spend a lot of their time. Some people say they would rather work in good conditions even if they didn't sleep quite so well. It gets to be a matter of judgment. I think we have made enough progress with the barracks.

In fiscal year 1977 I would expect a larger increase in maintenance. As I said, in the next offset program with Germany, that will be our top priority. It also is very useful in connection with pollution. The Germans have made it known that they are very much interested in pollution projects, not having a lot of mud from tanks and trucks and so forth and not having oil that leaks into the system because you don't have adequate facilities in the maintenance areas.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator JOHNSTON. Very good. Thank you very much, General Cooper. We appreciate your testimony.

That concludes our testimony for this afternoon.

We will resume at 10 a.m. tomorrow morning.

[Whereupon, at 2:45 p.m., Tuesday, May 20, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m., Wednesday, May 21.]

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1976

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1975

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m. in room 126, the Capitol, Hon. Mike Mansfield, chairman, presiding.

Present: Senator Mansfield.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. A. R. MARSCHALL, COMMANDER OF THE NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator MANSFIELD. The subcommittee will come to order and the first witness will be Admiral Marschall.

Proceed, Admiral Marschall.

Admiral MARSCHALL. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Rear Adm. A. R. Marschall, Commander of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command. It is an honor and privilege to present the Navy's fiscal year 1976 military construction appropriations budget.

Maj. Gen. A. G. Schwenk, U.S. Marine Corps, will present the Marine Corps portion of the budget.

AMOUNT OF REQUEST

The appropriations request is \$854 million. Of this amount, \$72 million is for the Uniform Services University of the Health Sciences. Subsequent to the submission of the budget to the Congress, the \$72 million for the University has been reduced to \$64.9 million. To offset this \$7.4 million reduction, and other projects withdrawn in the amount of \$1.8 million, the Navy requests that appropriations for planning and design be increased by \$7 million and access roads by \$2.2 million. The increase in planning and design is necessary to prepare estimates and initiate timely execution consistent with new schedules established pursuant to Public Law 93-344, the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974. The increase in access roads funding is required to meet the most pressing needs related to the Trident support site at Bangor, Wash. The appropriations request for fiscal year 1975 was \$644 million, and the amount appropriated

was \$606 million, including \$15 million for the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.

I will depart from my prior method of presenting the program and will address the deficiency in each facilities class, the amount included in this year's program, the projection for the next 4 years, and some of the rationale for our decisions.

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT FACTORS

The type of presentation I have outlined would take a great deal of time, so I have developed my statement to provide a brief overview of the most significant factors. A more detailed analysis of each facilities category is provided as a supplement to my statement.

In 1971, we testified that \$870 million was needed annually to correct our identified deficiencies and to satisfy new facilities requirements generated by mission changes and technological improvements that generate facilities requirements for current missions. Our present analysis reconfirms that funding requirements for military construction should be \$800 to \$900 million per year in fiscal year 1976 dollars. With the inflation that has taken place since 1971, the \$800 to \$900 million represents a reduction in our funding requirements that is attributable to the shore establishment realignment and an ongoing intensive effort to eliminate projects that are valid, but not essential under the austere budgets that are likely to be the rule for the future. The total of the Navy and Marine Corps facilities deficiencies is \$8.4 billion. For the next 4 years, we expect to request a minimum of \$600 million annually. This is a significant reduction from our idea rate and one that will require us to search hard for alternate ways of doing some tasks and missions. However, some increase may be necessary as we continue to refine our program objectives.

The facilities categories stressed in this year's request are Trident, operational, medical and health facilities, housing and community facilities, energy conservation, and pollution abatement.

TRIDENT PROGRAM

I will leave the detailed discussion of the Trident program to Rear Adm. H. E. Lyon, USN, the Trident Project Manager and Capt. E. R. Stacey, CEC, USN, the officer in charge of construction. I will point out that we have awarded construction contracts on \$48 million of Trident facilities and expect to have awarded \$141 million by July 1, 1975.

OPERATIONAL FACILITIES

The operational facilities category has one of the largest deficits of all the categories of the Navy's military construction program; therefore, the Navy has allocated \$66 million to this category, or 8 percent of this year's program, to provide airfield pavements, communications buildings, piers, a mooring for a floating drydock, and dredging.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Fiscal year 1976 is the third year of the accelerated medical construction program approved by the Secretary of Defense. The goal of

the medical facility modernization program is to upgrade or replace Navy health care facilities to recognized standards in order to (1) continue to provide Navy and Marine Corps active duty personnel, their dependents, and other authorized beneficiaries with the highest attainable level of health care, and (2) attract and retain health care professionals by providing modern facilities for the conduct of their profession. The fiscal year 1976 program includes \$132.9 million, or 20 percent of the budget, for the redevelopment and replacement of the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, and the naval hospital, Bremerton, Wash., and the initial phasing of replacement construction at the naval hospital, Orlando.

BACHELOR HOUSING AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The stress placed on bachelor housing and community facilities the last several years is continued this year with \$72 million, or 11 percent, allocated for these facilities categories. This year's program will provide new spaces for 5,471 bachelor enlisted and 132 bachelor officers. Modernization of existing facilities will provide 325 spaces for bachelor enlisted personnel.

ENERGY CONSERVATION AND POLLUTION PROJECTS

In the fiscal year 1976 Milcon budget, energy conservation has been allocated \$29 million, or 4 percent of the program. A significant program is currently planned for fiscal year 1977. The objective of the energy conservation program is a 15-percent reduction in energy consumption through a comprehensive 5-year program.

Forty eight million dollars, or 7 percent of this year's program, has been allocated to the abatement of air and water pollution. The thrust of this program is to comply with evolving Federal and local standards.

The programs and facilities categories that will be stressed in the next 4 years are bachelor housing and community facilities, maintenance and production, utilities, operational, medical, and training.

PROBLEMS WITH FISCAL YEAR 1974 AND FISCAL YEAR 1976 PROGRAMS

There are two other topics that I would like to discuss with the committee. These are the significant number of amendments included in this year's budget, and the problem the Navy is having in living within the total fiscal year 1974 military construction authorization. These are separate problems, but the source of each problem is the same.

The Secretary of the Navy, in his posture statement, indicated the impact inflation and changing market conditions are having on the Navy budget.

Last year I addressed briefly the impact inflation was having on the Navy's construction program. Inflation in the construction industry has been a serious problem, with several factors contributing to this problem. These factors were the availability and cost of money, increasing labor costs, increasing fuel costs, the uncertainty of future fuel costs, material shortages and a general uncertainty of the future. In their estimates, contractors applied greater direct costs and ample

contingency amounts for these factors. Improvement has been seen recently in most of these factors. The Navy request includes 21 amendments to prior year authorizations in the amount of \$45 million or 6.1 percent of this year's authorization request. The majority are included because of the energy crisis and resulting inflation. This compares with 11 amendments in the amount of \$28 million in fiscal year 1975; 5 of these 11 fiscal year 1975 amendments in the amount of \$13 million were inflation related and added after the original budget was submitted to Congress.

In fiscal year 1970 and 1971, our amendments averaged 5 percent of the authorized amount for projects. In fiscal years 1972, 1973 and 1974, we ranged from 1 to 1.7 percent. The 5 percent of fiscal year 1975 and the 6 percent request for fiscal year 1976 are departures from the norm and this amendment problem may be with us a couple of years until all contracts have been executed for the fiscal year 1974 and fiscal year 1975 Milcon programs.

For fiscal year 1974, there are 9 amendments totaling \$25 million included in our fiscal year 1976 request. Even with these amendments, the Navy has a need for a "various installations" or general amendment of \$15 million to the fiscal year 1974 Authorization Act. This amendment is needed to provide authority to assure all valid fiscal year 1974 projects are executed and the cost variation provisions of the authorization act may be fully utilized.

In prior years, no particular difficulty has been experienced in executing all valid projects. The authority required for the use of the cost variation provisions has been obtained from cancellation or reduction of the authority of other projects. The limitations of the cost variation section are that the total cost of all construction and acquisition under the Navy title may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appropriated in that title. For fiscal year 1974, this balance of additional costs and savings has been upset due to the fact that inflationary trends have caused an increasing use of the cost variation provisions, and the energy crisis has required the use of the additional cost variation authority provided retroactively in fiscal year 1975.

The problem was aggravated in fiscal year 1974. Unlike former MILCON authorization acts in which the authorization for appropriations for the Navy title equaled the sum of authorized projects, the total amount authorized to be appropriated in fiscal year 1974 was \$7.5 million less than the total authorized by project.

This means that we would have to accrue \$7.5 million in savings to execute all projects as authorized by the Congress. The limitations on the use of the cost variation provisions are based on the act's authorized appropriations rather than its authorization by project and installation. This operates to lower artificially the limitation on the use of cost variation provisions in fiscal year 1974 below that of prior years as well as jeopardize some of the projects intended for construction by the Congress. To overcome this difficulty, the Navy, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Defense, has recommended to the Armed Services Committees the addition of an amendment to provide general authorization at unspecified installations to meet anticipated increases in cost estimates in the amount of \$15 million. This in effect is a restoration of \$7.5 million so that the amount authorized to be appropriated in fiscal year 1974 would equal the sum of individual

installation authorizations; together with an increase of \$7.5 million to allow prudent use of the cost variation authority in these unsettled economic times.

No appropriations to match this authorization are being requested at this time. Funding for the utilization of the cost variation provisions of the authorization act has historically come from available appropriations. If the Navy should reach a point where available appropriations are constraining contract awards, our lower priority projects will be deferred and additional funds will be requested for the deferred projects next year.

The projects requested will provide facilities for new missions, current missions and modernization of the shore establishment. We appreciate the past support of the committee and earnestly seek it for this year's program.

We will be pleased to answer any questions the committee may have. Thank you.

DIEGO GARCIA

Senator MANSFIELD. Thank you, Admiral. I note in your worksheet that you have allocated for the Naval Station at Diego Garcia 277 new bachelor housing, numbering 277 for the bachelor housing program under "installations" and now under "bachelor officers quarters" you have for Diego Garcia 32. What is the justification for that? Do you have authority to proceed in that manner?

Admiral MARSCHALL. No, sir. All of us are fully aware of what took place in last year's program with respect to Diego Garcia. We have come in again in this year's program with the follow-on, which was originally part of the fiscal year 1975 package. This is the remainder of the Diego Garcia program which was partially authorized with caveats last year and it is consistent with what we brought to the Congress in our total package in attempting to get the supplemental authorization and appropriation prior to the 1975 program.

Senator MANSFIELD. What is the justification for our being on Diego Garcia, which I understand is a British possession?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Yes, sir. Fundamentally, the Congress of the United States approved the construction and operation of a communications station on this island.

Senator MANSFIELD. I understand that, but do we have a formal agreement with the Government of the United Kingdom?

Admiral MARSCHALL. It is my understanding, sir, that we have.

Senator MANSFIELD. Is that agreement in writing?

Admiral MARSCHALL. I think it is in writing, but may I provide it for the record as I am hazy on this particular subject, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MANSFIELD. And also whether or not the hearings have been held before the Foreign Relations Committee vis-a-vis acquisition of that island by this country for the purpose of installing the naval installation there?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Yes, sir, I will also provide that for the record.

Senator MANSFIELD. And any written agreements we may have of any nature I would like to have furnished for the record in this particular aspect.

Admiral MARSCHALL. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]

AGREEMENTS BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND UNITED KINGDOM PERTAINING TO
DIEGO GARCIA

Two agreements between the United States and the United Kingdom pertain to United States use of Diego Garcia.

The first, "Availability of Certain Indian Ocean Islands for Defense Purposes," was executed by an exchange of notes on 30 December 1966 (Treaties and Other International Acts Series 6196) and is an agreement upon terms which govern the availability of the British Indian Ocean Territory, which consists of Diego Garcia, the remainder of Chagos Archipelago and the islands of Aldabra, Farquhar, and Desroches, for defense purposes of both governments as they may arise.

The second agreement, of 24 October 1972 (Treaties and Other International Acts Series 7481), provides in principle for the United States to construct, maintain, and operate a limited naval communications station on Diego Garcia.

The two agreements and other available documents containing classified information have been provided the committee staff.

There is no record of hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee relative to acquisition of Diego Garcia for the purpose of installing a naval installation.

CONSTRUCTION OBLIGATIONS

Senator MANSFIELD. Admiral, what are the actual construction obligations through December 1974, and what are your projected obligations through October 1975?

Admiral MARSCHALL. The unobligated balance as of June 30, 1974, was \$490.8 million. On October 1, 1975, we project an unobligated balance of \$321.2 million.

Senator MANSFIELD. Unobligated?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Unobligated balance, yes, sir.

Senator MANSFIELD. Please supply any further details you can incorporate in the record.

[The information follows:]

Summary of projected unobligated balances at the end of fiscal year 1975

Planning and design.....	\$100,000
Access roads.....	50,000
Urgent minor construction.....	1,000,000
Overall military construction appropriation account.....	483,200,000

INFORMATION ON SHIPYARD AND AIR FACILITIES

Senator MANSFIELD. Would you provide for the record the naval shipyards, naval air rework facilities, and their primary mission in terms of types of ships or aircraft and engine overhaul.

Admiral MARSCHALL. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]

NARF WORKLOAD PROJECTIONS

The workload history and projection for the NARF's is presented below by activity for the years 1974 through 1980. Values for FY 1976 and beyond are subject to changes from budget and program revision.

DIRECT PRODUCTIVE MAN-HOURS (IN THOUSANDS)

FY 1974 - FY 1980

	<u>ALAMDA</u>	<u>CHERRY POINT</u>	<u>JACKSONVILLE</u>	<u>NORFOLK</u>	<u>NORTH ISLAND</u>	<u>PENSACOLA</u>	<u>QUORSET PT.</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
FY 1974	5046	2542	2832	4493	7522	3727	509	26693
FY 1975	4690	2617	2741	4473	7353	3406	-	25280
FY 1976	4610	2641	2595	4353	7295	3318	-	24814
FY 1977	5184	2934	2775	5042	7388	3368	-	26691
FY 1978	5047	2718	2602	5713	7648	3306	-	27036
FY 1979	5331	2948	2592	5631	7812	3430	-	27764
FY 1980	5466	2984	2547	6051	7679	3369	-	28096

While out-year projections are distributed into shop categories for planning purposes, historical labor expenditure records are maintained according to funding program. A complete shop category breakdown is provided for FY 1977, the mid-year of the period. Total values for shop categories are proportionally representative for the total period.

FY-1977 DIRECT PRODUCTIVE WORKLOAD BY SHOP CATEGORY

(MAN-HOURS IN THOUSANDS)

<u>SHOP CATEGORY</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>						<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>ALAMDA</u>	<u>CHERRY POINT</u>	<u>JACKSONVILLE</u>	<u>NORFOLK</u>	<u>NORTH ISLAND</u>	<u>PENSACOLA</u>	
Airframe	1,000	782	562	1,040	1,620	1,052	6,056
Engine	369	417	402	539	728	-	2,655
Accessories & Comp.	1,229	794	485	1,029	1,435	930	5,902
Electronics, Communications	640	270	344	594	651	410	2,909
Armament	248	-	40	176	-	5	469
Support Equip.	642	167	227	862	504	305	2,707
Manufacture & Rep.	356	347	330	372	1,405	239	3,249
Test & Calibration	147	38	50	211	192	93	731
Other	153	119	335	219	653	334	2,013
TOTAL	5,184	2,934	2,775	5,042	7,388	3,368	26,691

NAVAL SHIPYARD WORKLOAD PROJECTIONS

Workload actually experienced in FY 1970 through FY 1975, and projected for FY 1976 through FY 1980, for each of the eight Naval Shipyards included in the restructured Shipyard Modernization Program, follows on pages numbered 1 through 19.

Workload is shown in terms of number of ships per year by ship type and type of availability, as well as in terms of men per day for the period FY 1970 through FY 1980.

It is emphasized that the attached projections are based on today's best estimates. Actual accomplishment of these projected workloads as scheduled is dependent upon Congressional appropriation of the required funding, authorization of required employment and/or release of Naval shipyards from employment ceiling constraints, and Fleet operating schedules.

SCHEDULED SHIP AVAILABILITIES AT PORTSMOUTH NAVAL SHIPYARD
FISCAL YEAR 1970 THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 1980 ARE AS FOLLOWS:

BILL TYPE	TYPE AVAILABILITY	F I S C A L Y E A R S																		
		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 (3 mos.)	1977	1978	1979	1980								
AJSS	FO			1																
AJSS	PSA	1			1															
SS	RO	1			1															
SSSN	CONV	1	1		1	1														
SSSN	FO																			
SSSN	RA																			
SSSN	PSA			1	1	5														
SSSN	FO			1	1	1														
SEN	RO		1	2	1	2		3	1	1										
SEN	PSA								1											
SEN	FO	1	1																	
SEN	RA																			

WORKLOAD (TOTAL YARD) PORTSMOUTH
MEN PER DAY

Scheduled Shipyard (above)	6619	5833	5131	4590	4815	5850	6080	6310	6000	5600	5600
Unscheduled Shipwork and Refit	989	795	700	810	719	650	748	800	800	800	800
TOTAL	7608	6628	5831	5400	5534	6500	6828	7110	6800	6400	6400

LEGEND

AJSS - AUXILIARY SUBMARINE
SS - SUBMARINE DIESEL
SSSN - FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE SUBMARINE, NUCLEAR
SEN - SUBMARINE, NUCLEAR

CONV - CONVERSION
FO - FITTING OUT
PSA - POST SHakedown AVAILABILITY
RO - REGULAR OVERHAUL
RA - RESTRICTED AVAILABILITY

SCHEDULED SHIP AVAILABILITIES AT PHILADELPHIA NAVAL SHIPYARD,
FISCAL YEAR 1970 THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 1980 ARE AS FOLLOWS: (Cont'd)

LEGEND

AD - DESTROYER TENDER
 AEGS - ESCORT RESEARCH SHIP
 AF - STORE SHIP
 AFS - SUPPORT SHIP FOR HYDROFOIL
 AFSB - AUXILIARY SUBMARINE
 AT - CARGO SHIP
 AO - OILER
 AOR - REFRESHMENT OILER
 ASS - SALVAGE SHIP
 ASR - SUBMARINE RESCUE SHIP
 ATF - FLEET OCEAN TUG
 CG - GUIDED MISSILE CRUISER
 CLG - GUIDED MISSILE LIGHT CRUISER
 CVS - ASM SUPPORT AIRCRAFT CARRIER
 DD - DESTROYER
 DDG - GUIDED MISSILE DESTROYER
 DE - ESCORT SHIP
 DEG - GUIDED MISSILE ESCORT SHIP
 DLG - GUIDED MISSILE FRIGATE
 DCG - AMPHIBIOUS COMMAND SHIP
 LFD - AMPHIBIOUS TRANSPORT DOCK
 LFA - AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT SHIP
 LSS - AMPHIBIOUS TRANSPORT SUBMARINE
 LST - TANK LANDING SHIP
 PF - PATROL FRIGATE
 PFM - PATROL, HYDROFOIL, GUIDED MISSILE
 SS - STEWARINE, DIESEL

FO - FITTING OUT
 IOB - INACTIVATION
 NRT - NAVAL RESERVE TRAINING
 PSA - POST SHEDOWN AVAILABILITY
 RO - REGULAR OVERHAUL
 RA - RESTRICTED AVAILABILITY

ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE ABOVE WORKLOAD AS SCHEDULED IS DEPENDENT
 UPON CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATION OF THE REQUIRED FUNDING,
 AUTHORIZATION OF REQUIRED EMPLOYMENT AND/OR RELEASE OF NAVSHIPYD
 FROM EMPLOYMENT CEILING CONSTRAINTS, AND FLEET OPERATIONAL
 SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULED SHIP AVAILABILITIES AT NORFOLK NAVAL SHIPYARD (Continued)

	WORKLOAD (TOTAL YARD) NORFOLK MEN PER DAY FISCAL YEAR										
Scheduled Shipyard (Above)	8444	8299	8275	7804	8444	7902	8925	9160	9824	10966	10709
Unscheduled Shipwork & Refit	1981	1351	1460	1486	1490	1976	1575	1640	1640	1640	1640
TOTAL	10425	9650	9735	9290	9934	9878	10500	10800	11464	12606	12349

LEGEND:

AD DESTROYER TENDER	LPH AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT SHIP
AE AMBULANCE SHIP	LSD DOCK LANDING SHIP
AF STORE SHIP	LST TANK LANDING SHIP
AFS COMBAT STORE SHIP	MSO MINE SWEEPER OCEAN
AGHS SUPPORT SHIP FOR HYDROFOIL	PF PATROL FRIGATE
AO OILER	PG PATROL GUNBOAT
AOE COMBAT SUPPORT SHIP	PHM PATROL, HYDROFOIL, GUIDED MISSILE
AOR REPLENISHMENT OILER	SS SUBMARINE, DIESEL
AR REPAIR SHIP	SSRN FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE SUBMARINE (NUCLEAR)
AS SUBMARINE TENDER	SSN SUBMARINE (NUCLEAR)
ATS SALVAGE & RESCUE SHIP	TAK CARGO SHIP
CA HEAVY CRUISER	CONV CONVERSION
CC COMBAT SHIP	FO FITTING OUT
CG GUIDED MISSILE CRUISER	IO, B INACTIVATION
CV AIRCRAFT CARRIER	NRT NAVAL RESERVE TRAINING
CVA ATTACK AIRCRAFT CARRIER	PSA POST SHUTDOWN AVAILABILITY
CVAN ATTACK AIRCRAFT CARRIER (NUCLEAR)	RO REGULAR OVERHAUL
CWN AIRCRAFT CARRIER (NUCLEAR)	RA RESTRICTED AVAILABILITY
DD DESTROYER	
DE GUIDED MISSILE DESTROYER	
DE ESCORT SHIP	
DL FRIGATE	
DLG GUIDED MISSILE FRIGATE	
DLCN GUIDED MISSILE FRIGATE (NUCLEAR)	
LCC AMPHIBIOUS COMMAND SHIP	
LHA AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT (GENERAL PURPOSE)	
LKA AMPHIBIOUS CARGO SHIP	
LPA AMPHIBIOUS TRANSPORT	
LPD AMPHIBIOUS TRANSPORT DOCK	

ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE ABOVE WORKLOAD AS SCHEDULED IS DEPENDENT UPON CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATION OF THE REQUIRED FUNDING, AUTHORIZATION OF REQUIRED EMPLOYMENT AND OR RELEASE OF NAVSHIPYD FROM EMPLOYMENT CEILING CONSTRAINTS AND FLEET OPERATIONAL SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULED SHIP AVAILABILITIES AT CHARLESTON NAVAL SHIPYARD (Continued)

SCHEDULED SHIPYARD (ABOVE)	WORKLOAD (TOTAL YARD) MEN PER DAY										
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
UNSCCHEDULED SHIPWORK AND REFIT	1236	1237	1636	1210	1101	1058	911	1566	1566	1566	1566
TOTAL	7445	7064	6871	6302	6397	6880	7400	8237	8503	8818	8825

LEGEND

AD - DESTROYER TENDER
 AE - AMBULANCE SHIP
 AS - MISCELLANEOUS
 AS - SUBMARINE TENDER
 DD - DESTROYER
 DDG - GUIDED MISSILE DESTROYER
 DE - ESCORT SHIP
 DER - RADAR PICKET ESCORT SHIP
 DLG - GUIDE MISSILE FRIGATE
 MSC - MINE SWEEPER COASTAL
 MSO - MINE SWEEPER OCEAN
 SS - SUBMARINE DIESEL
 SSBN - FLEET BALLISTIC SUBMARINE NUCLEAR
 SSN - SUBMARINE NUCLEAR
 PF - PATROL FRIGATE

FO - FITTING OUT
 IOB - INACTIVATION
 NRT - NAVAL RESERVE FORCES
 PSA - POST SHakedown AVAILABILITY
 RO - REGULAR OVERHAUL
 RA - RESTRICTED AVAILABILITY

Accomplishment of the above workload as scheduled is dependent upon Congressional appropriation of the required funding, authorization of required employment and/or release of NAVSHIPYD from employment ceiling constraints, and Fleet operational schedules.

LEGEND

AD-DESTROYER TENDER
 AFS-COMBAT STORE SHIP
 AH-HOSPITAL SHIP
 AO-OILER
 AOE-COMBAT SUPPORT SHIP
 AOR-REFRESHMENT OILER
 ASR-SUB RESCUE
 ATF-FLEET OCEAN TUG
 AVN-GUIDED MISSILE PLATFORM
 CA-HEAVY CRUISER
 CG-GUIDED MISSILE CRUISER
 CVA-ATTACK CARRIER
 CVS-ANTI-SUB WARFARE CARRIER
 DD-DESTROYER
 DDG-GUIDED MISSILE DESTROYER
 DE-ESCONC SHIP
 DEG-GUIDED MISSILE ESCORT SHIP
 DLG-GUIDED MISSILE FRIGATE
 LCC-AMPHIBIOUS COMMAND SHIP
 LHA-AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT (GENERAL PURPOSE)
 LKA-AMPHIBIOUS CARGO
 LPD-AMPHIBIOUS TRANSPORT DOCK
 LPH-AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT SHIP
 LSD-DOCK LANDING SHIP
 LST-TANK LANDING SHIP
 NSO-MINE SWEEPER
 PF-PATROL FRIGATE
 PG-PATROL GUN BOAT
 PHM-PATROL, HYDROFOIL, GUIDED MISSILE

RO-REGULAR OVERHAUL
 10. B-INACTIVATION
 FO-FITTING OUT
 PSA-POST SHAKEDOWN
 NRT-NAVAL RESERVE FORCES
 CONV-CONVERSION
 MAP-MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
 FO/PSA-FITTING OUT/POST SHAKEDOWN AVAILABILITY
 RA-RESTRICTED AVAILABILITY

ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE ABOVE WORKLOAD AS SCHEDULED IS DEPENDENT
 UPON CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATION OF THE REQUIRED FUNDING,
 AUTHORIZATION OF REQUIRED EMPLOYMENT AND/OR RELEASE OF NAVSHIPYD
 FROM EMPLOYMENT CEILING CONSTRAINTS, AND
 FLEET
 OPERATIONAL SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULED SHIP AVAILABILITIES AT MARE ISLAND NAVAL SHIPYARD (Continued)

	WORKLOAD (TOTAL YARD) MARE ISLAND										
	MEN PER DAY										
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Scheduled Shipyard (Above)	7171	7436	6799	5709	6086	7665	7544	6650	6850	7750	8750
Unscheduled Shipwork & Refit	1683	2098	1700	1803	997	1335	1656	1750	1750	1750	1750
TOTAL	8854	9534	8499	7512	7803	8900	9200	8400	8600	9500	10500

LEGEND

AD - DESTROYER TENDER
 AE - AMMUNITION SHIP
 AFS - COAST STORE SHIP
 AGSS - AUXILIARY SUBMARINE
 AS - SUBMARINE TENDER
 ATF - FLEET OCEAN TUG
 CGN - GUIDED MISSILE CRUISER (NUCLEAR)
 DD - DESTROYER
 DDG - GUIDED MISSILE DESTROYER
 DE - ESCORT SHIP
 DSV - DEEP SUBMERGENCE VEHICLE
 LKA - AMPHIBIOUS CARGO SHIP
 LSD - DOCK LANDING SHIP
 FF - PATROL FRIGATE
 PHM - PATROL, HYDROFOIL, GUIDED MISSILE
 SS - SUBMARINE DIESEL
 SSBN - FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE SUBMARINE (NUCLEAR)
 SSN - SUBMARINE NUCLEAR

CONV - CONVERSION
 FO - FITTING OUT
 IO.B - INACTIVATION
 PSA - POST SHAKEDOWN AVAILABILITY
 RA - RESTRICTED AVAILABILITY
 RO - REGULAR OVERHAUL

ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE ABOVE WORKLOAD AS SCHEDULED IS DEPENDENT
 UPON CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATION OF THE REQUIRED FUNDING,
 AUTHORIZATION OF REQUIRED EMPLOYMENT AND/OR RELEASE OF NAVSHIPYD
 FROM EMPLOYMENT CEILING CONSTRAINTS, AND FLEET OPERATIONAL
 SCHEDULES.

WORKLOAD (TOTAL YARD) PUGET SOUND
MEN PER DAY

	F	I	S	C	A	L	Y	E	A	R	
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Scheduled Shipyard (Above)	9071	8036	7690	6615	9172	9486	9464	9650	10450	11050	11250
Unscheduled Shipwork & Refit	789	993	862	1260	908	714	936	950	950	950	950
TOTAL	9860	9029	8552	7875	10080	10200	10400	10600	11400	12000	12200

LEGEND:

AO	OILER	DE	ESCORT SHIP
ACE	COMBAT SUPPORT SHIP	DEG	GUIDED MISSILE ESCORT SHIP
AFB	SELF PROPELLED BARACKS SHIP	DLG	GUIDED MISSILE FRIGATE
AS	SUBMARINE TENDER	DLGN	GUIDED MISSILE FRIGATE (NUCLEAR)
ATA	AUXILIARY OCEAN TUG	LPD	AMPHIBIOUS TRANSPORT DOCK
EB	BATTLESHIP	LSD	DOCK LANDING SHIP
CGN	GUIDED MISSILE CRUISER (NUCLEAR)	PF	PATROL FRIGATE
CV	AIRCRAFT CARRIER	SSBN	FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE SUBMARINE (NUCLEAR)
CVA	ATTACK AIRCRAFT CARRIER	SSN	SUBMARINE (NUCLEAR)
CVAN	ATTACK AIRCRAFT CARRIER (NUCLEAR)	CONV	CONVERSION
CVN	AIRCRAFT CARRIER (NUCLEAR)	FO	FITTING OUT
CVS	ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE CARRIER	IO, B	INACTIVATION
DD	DESTROYER	PSA	POST SHAKEDOWN AVAILABILITY
DDG	GUIDED MISSILE DESTROYER	RA	RESTRICTED AVAILABILITY
			REGULAR OVERHAUL

ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE ABOVE WORKLOAD AS SCHEDULED IS DEPENDENT

UPON CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATION OF THE REQUIRED FUNDING.

AUTHORIZATION OF REQUIRED EMPLOYMENT AND OR RELEASE OF NAVSHIPYD FROM

EMPLOYMENT CEILING CONSTRAINTS AND

FLEET OPERATIONAL SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULED SHIP AVAILABILITIES AT PEARL HARBOR NAVAL SHIPYARD (Continued)

LEGEND:

AD DESTROYER TENDER
 AGSS AUXILIARY SUBMARINE
 AO OILER
 AOG GASOLINE TANKER
 ASR SALVAGE SHIP
 ASR SUBMARINE RESCUE SHIP
 ATF FLEET OCEAN TUG
 ATS SALVAGE & RESCUE SHIP
 DD DESTROYER
 DDG GUIDED MISSILE DESTROYER
 DE ESCORT SHIP
 DLG GUIDED MISSILE FRIGATE
 NSO MINESWEEPER OCEAN
 SS SUBMARINE DIESEL
 SSN SUBMARINE (NUCLEAR)
 FO FITTING OUT
 IO.B INACTIVATION
 NRT NAVAL RESERVE TRAINING
 PSA POST SHAKEDOWN AVAILABILITY
 RA RESTRICTED AVAILABILITY
 RO REGULAR OVERHAUL

ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE ABOVE WORKLOAD AS SCHEDULED IS DEPENDENT
 UPON CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATION OF THE REQUIRED FUNDING,
 AUTHORIZATION OF REQUIRED EMPLOYMENT AND OR RELEASE OF NAVSHIPYD
 FROM EMPLOYMENT CEILING CONSTRAINTS AND FLEET OPERATIONAL
 SCHEDULES.

MODERNIZING NAVAL AIR REWORK FACILITIES

Senator MANSFIELD. Admiral, why are there not any projects initiated in the budget for modernizing naval air rework facilities?

Admiral MARSCHALL. At the present time there is a Defense Department study underway which is addressing the total effort in air rework facilities, not just for the Navy, but for the three services. Although we certainly hope to proceed with valid projects in the future, we felt this year it would be better to wait for results of this particular study which aims toward greater efficiencies through consolidation.

Senator MANSFIELD. When do you anticipate having that study completed?

Admiral MARSCHALL. I am informed it will probably be another year or more before this is completed, Mr. Chairman. We would probably not be in a position to do anything for the naval air rework facilities until the 1978 program.

Senator MANSFIELD. What is the status of the Navy's shipyard modernization program?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Sir, to date, based on the original shipyard modernization study we have put in place about \$150 million worth of military construction. In fiscal year 1976 we have included \$14.8 million.

Senator MANSFIELD. In what shipyards will it apply to?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Mr. Murphy is on my staff, Mr. Chairman, and he can answer that I think.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, in 1976 we are requesting projects at Charleston Naval Shipyard, Charleston, S.C., and also at Long Beach, Calif., and in Bremerton, Wash., and these are the three involved.

Senator MANSFIELD. Charleston, Long Beach and Bremerton?

Mr. MURPHY. Yes, sir.

MEDICAL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM

Senator MANSFIELD. If I may divert for a moment with you, Admiral, to ask a question of Admiral Kaufman, how many years has the Navy had a medical modernization program and how did the medical modernization program get started?

Dr. KAUFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I am Dr. Kaufman. The accelerated medical construction program has been underway for 3 years. The program was initiated in 1972 when the Secretary of Defense directed the Navy to submit plans for modernizing or replacing all inadequate medical facilities during the period fiscal year 1974 through fiscal year 1978. This action effectively compressed a long range 15-year, modernization program into 5 years. The original program has been expanded because of project escalations, changes in hospital construction codes and standards, and better identification of facility deficiencies. It now appears that the accelerated medical construction program will be extended through fiscal year 1980.

SIZE OF FISCAL YEAR 1976 PROGRAM

Senator MANSFIELD. Admiral Marchall, you make the statement that this year's program is significantly larger than the amount appropri-

ated last year. Is that increase needed in view of the economic situation which confronts the Nation today?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Mr. Chairman, I personally think it is. We have, of course, some aberrations in this year's program, such as the University of Health Sciences, an accelerated medical program, and Trident, all three of which would not be in a normal program.

I think if you discounted the particular size of these programs, our program would be rather normal and consistent with previous years.

Senator MANSFIELD. What was the figure, \$48 million that has been used for construction contracts in Trident facilities?

Admiral MARSCHALL. I think it was \$48 million already under contract and \$148 million to be under contract by the 1st of July of this year.

Senator MANSFIELD. Can you detail how your planning money will be used for the fiscal 1976 program and how much of this planning money will be applied to the Trident program, if any, in addition to the \$148 million which you already mentioned?

Admiral MARSCHALL. The \$141 million, sir, is only construction money. There is \$7.9 million contained in our fiscal year 1976 request for planning of Trident construction. The \$7 million which we request in additional planning money would be handled in the following manner: \$600,000 would be for Trident planning and the remaining \$6,400,000 would be for accelerated planning and design which is brought about by the Budget and Impoundment Control Act. We find ourselves in a position of having to accelerate roughly by 1 year our planning, so that we can come to the Congress with intelligent, well-thought-out programs. For example, we have already presented to the Congress the fiscal year 1977 authorization program in accordance with the Budget and Impoundment Control Act and it has already been placed approximately 75 percent under design in order to achieve an early start. In a sense we are playing a game of catchup ball in planning, but I think it will help us in great measure.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR MANSFIELD

Senator MANSFIELD. Admiral, I will give these two questions to Commander Kirkpatrick and ask that you supply those for the record. [The information follows:]

Question. We are aware that a considerable amount of money will have to be used for roads in the Trident Program, what is your regular access road funding situation?

Answer. The projected end of fiscal year 1975 balance is \$50,000. The Navy has sufficient funds to meet its most pressing needs in fiscal year 1976, however, a backlog of approximately 2½ million dollars will be carried over into fiscal year 1977. When this carry over is considered, in the light of new fiscal year 1977 requirements and the austere picture for Navy construction in fiscal year 1977, it does appear that the Navy will have to delay some access road work longer than it would like to.

Question. What is the status of obligations for Trident construction appropriations?

Answer. Forty-eight million dollars has been obligated to date out of a total funded program of 212 million dollars. It is expected to have 102 million dollars obligated prior to 30 June 1975 and 186 million dollars obligated prior to 31 December 1975.

WASHINGTON AREA PROJECTS

Senator MANSFIELD. I have one more question. This committee, in its report last year, placed certain restrictions on the execution of projects in the neighborhood of Washington and are these restrictions giving you any continued difficulties?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Yes, Mr. Chairman, they are. With the reduced amount of funds allowed by the committee last year, we are not able to award the project at the Naval Academy for the renovation of Luce Hall. Additionally we had to reduce funding for the landfill and site improvements project somewhat, to stay within the ceiling imposed by the committee. This funding ceiling related to a plan for removal of activities from the Washington, D.C., area. This plan is in its final stages. As a matter of fact, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Jack Bowers, presented the plan to the House Appropriations Subcommittee for Military Construction on Monday morning. I am sure that this report would be available to this committee as well.

Senator MANSFIELD. Could you see to it that this committee got a copy of that report?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Yes, sir, we certainly shall. We feel that this plan is consistent with the goals of the committee and, would therefore, ask that you restore in this year's appropriations bill the funding needed to proceed with Luce Hall and the completion of the landfill project. This would amount to something in the nature of \$7 million, or a little less than \$7 million. We feel both of these projects are not only desirable, but necessary, and they have been authorized by the Congress. I would also like to include in the record at this point the justification for the Luce Hall Combat Information Center training area and planetarium, which the committee has requested prior to our proceeding.

[The information follows:]

NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
LUCE HALL PROJECT
ADDITIONAL JUSTIFICATION FOR THE COMBAT INFORMATION CENTER
AND PLANETARIUM

Luce Hall supports the Naval Academy's Division of Naval Command and Management. This Division is responsible for teaching the curricula of Naval Science, Operations and Tactics to all midshipmen. The classrooms, laboratories, and administrative space to support this curricula produces a requirement of 103,500 square feet. Of this requirement, only 86,000 square feet can be satisfied within the existing Luce Hall structure, leaving a deficit of 17,500 square feet which was proposed by the addition part of this project to house a portion of the combat information center and celestial navigation laboratory.

The Combat Information Center and the Planetarium are vital links in the curricula of Naval Science, Operations and Tactics. To fully explain the space assigned these functions in the addition, it would have been more appropriate to call the combat information center space a Command and Control laboratory and the planetarium a celestial navigation laboratory.

The Naval Academy employs a concept of simulated, as well as "hands on", experience to develop progressive expertise in the navigation and tactics disciplines. Textbook solutions of all maneuvering situations, from screen rotation to formation steaming, are brought to life by simulation within the Command and Control Laboratory in much the same manner that laboratory experiments impart knowledge in most other technical disciplines. Midshipmen of all four classes, assigned to specific tasks within integral units, assimilate these textbook solutions within navigation classrooms, rehearse tactics within these command and control simulation modules, and finally man assigned YP craft for practical application afloat on the Chesapeake Bay. These fundamentals form an integral foundation of the principles of Naval Science upon which the Midshipmen builds professional expertise during summer fleet training and as a Naval officer.

The first two elements of this concept, i.e., the textbook and laboratory simulation, are housed within Luce Hall. Classroom curricula requires 11 general purpose classrooms and 15 special purpose classrooms equipped with drafting tables uniquely designed to approximate shipboard maneuvering solution plotting conditions. These general and special purpose classrooms serve curricula requirements that are supported by both the Command and Control and the Celestial Navigation Laboratories. The existing command and control laboratory takes its name from the obsolete CIC equipment currently installed. This equipment is inadequate by modern standards, but will continue to be used until such time as more current laboratory devices are available to install in Luce Hall. However, the laboratory serves as a part of an integrated Naval Science program and not merely as a mechanical training device. The Division of Naval Command and Management will continue to require Command and Control Laboratory space, which includes this tactical problem equipment and facilities for such professional courses as

Fundamentals of Naval Science, Operations and Tactics I and II, and Junior Naval Officer Orientation. The Command and Control Laboratory equipment is essential to carry out the laboratory credit hours for these courses.

It is imperative that an officer of the line, regardless of specialization, be a competent mariner capable of instinctive reaction in employing celestial fundamentals as a navigator and officer of the deck, regardless of the availability, or state-of-the-art of electronic navigation. The optimum medium to develop such perception is an instrument to project the relative positions of navigation points on a curved screen, approximating the celestial hemisphere, i.e., a planetarium. In pursuing this precept, the Division of Naval Command and Management will continue to have need for a celestial navigation laboratory with the (minimum) capacity to satisfy the required 28,000 midshipmen/hours/year. The current laboratory, incapable of satisfying this utilization demand, has a celestial projector and 20-foot diameter dome housed in a 26-year old temporary building located between Luce Hall and MacDonough Hall.

In summary, the Naval Academy has a continuing need to train midshipmen in fundamental professional skills such as seamanship, tactics, command problem solving and navigation. Without the proposed project, this will continue to be accomplished by using current, obsolete facilities resulting in degradation of the basic training required by a Naval and Marine Corps Officer.

NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
LANDFILL AND SITE IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT

The landfill and site improvements project remains a valid requirement. The Navy deferred a portion of the project, amounting to \$378,000, in January 1975 in order to comply with the Congressionally imposed limitation of \$36,300,000 for Navy construction in Naval District Washington. The deferral was consistent with the construction execution plan that allows for portions of the work to be completed in the later stages of construction. Total project scope is required to modify and stabilize the existing landfill and construct a redesigned seawall and sheet piling bulkhead as well as a road, parking and walks.

PLANS FOR RELOCATION OF NAVY OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE

Senator MANSFIELD. Admiral, I have been reading some newspaper articles to the effect that I believe it is the Navy's Oceanographic Institute that is being transferred from Suitland to someplace in Mississippi, is that correct?

Admiral MARSCHALL. I don't think there has been an official decision, Mr. Chairman, at least not to my knowledge. In the plan which the Assistant Secretary of the Navy presented to the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Monday; it was indicated that this move was being considered by the Navy, but to my own specific knowledge no final decision has yet been made.

Senator MANSFIELD. Do you know of any reason why it should be transferred from Suitland to Mississippi?

Admiral MARSCHALL. I think that the plan which was submitted by the Assistant Secretary indicates certain long-term savings to the Oceanographic Office as a result of this move. It is a reasonably self-amortizing move and I am told the facilities in that area are quite satisfactory to take care of the Oceanographic Office.

Senator MANSFIELD. Do you have facilities there now?

Admiral MARSCHALL. There are some existing facilities which I believe are owned by NASA. I have not seen these facilities so I can't speak from first-hand knowledge. I don't think I have any one with me who has been there. But I am told that there are some good facilities available for this move.

Senator MANSFIELD. And they would take care of all of the personnel now located at the other location?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Now located at various locations, as I understand it now. Yes, sir, the site would accommodate the move with some expense for both renovation and new construction.

Senator MANSFIELD. Thank you, Admiral.

[The information follows:]

RELOCATION OUT OF WASHINGTON

Statement by Mr. Jack L. Bowers
 Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Installations and Logistics

Relocation out of Washington has been a subject of interest for a good many years, and a matter of intense interest within the Department of Defense, at both the Defense and Navy levels.

In the past the reduction efforts were associated with both personnel and space. At times when we have addressed the problem by efforts toward a large movement out of Washington, it has been noted that this costs a great deal of money. Therefore we have concentrated in recent years more on consolidating space and reducing facility expenses by reducing staff functions without physically moving complete offices out of the area.

However, we have given the question of physical movement attention also. I will first recount what has happened in the last few years, bring you up to date, and then tell you what our ongoing situation is.

Chart I

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS MADE IN ROW

GOAL: NAVY SPACE REDUCTION OF 950,000 SQ. FT.
 BY FY-1978

STATUS:	Sq. ft.	
	<u>PERSONNEL</u>	<u>SPACE</u>
REDUCTIONS COMPLETED		
JAN 70 TO DEC 1974	11,060	685,412
ON GOING AND PLANNED		
REDUCTIONS TO FY-78	2,668	660,104
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	13,728	1,345,516

Referring to Chart I. In 1972, the Secretary of Defense, established a goal for the Navy to reduce 950,000 square feet of space in the National Capital region. In 1972 we were given credit for some work already done or underway for the 1969 ongoing period.

The status is that for the period January 1970 to December of 1974 we have eliminated 11,060 personnel in the National Capital region, and vacated 685,412 square feet.

We have in process, with firm planning completed last year, some specific approved moves which will add another 2,668 reductions in personnel, and another 660,104 square feet of space. This means that of all of the activity relocations actually underway and/or approved for completion by fiscal year 1978, a total reduction of approximately 14,000 personnel and 1.3 million square feet will be achieved. As far as our original goal is concerned we definitely have overachieved.

Chart II
NAVY APPROVED ROW ACTIONS

ACTIVITY	ACTION	PERSONNEL REDUCTIONS	SPACE REDUCTION (SQ.FT.)	YEAR
10-20-30% HQ REDUCTIONS	REDUCE	518	16,835	75
USS LAFFEY (DD 724)	DECOMMISSION	190	---	75
COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS TECHNICAL SCHOOL, WASH.	DISESTABLISH	18	---	75
NAVAL PLANT REPRESENTATIVE	RELOCATE TO HOWARD COUNTY, Md	23	4,914	76
NAVAL SHIPS ENGINEERING CENTER	RELOCATE WITHIN NCR	65	215,000	76
RADIOLOGICAL TECHNICAL TRAINING AT BETHESDA	RELOCATE TO PORTSMOUTH, VA.	7	---	76
BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL (SELECTED FUNCTIONS)	RELOCATE TO NEW ORLEANS	1,742	366,000	77
*NAVAL MARINE RESERVE TRAINING CENTER, WASH.			27,255	77
*NAVAL RESERVE TRAINING CENTER, JONES POINT	---	---	23,266	77
NAVAL SCHOOL, DIVING AND SALVAGE	RELOCATE TO PANAMA CITY, FLA.	83	13,436	78
OICC TRIDENT	REDUCE	22	3,300	78
TOTAL		2,668	660,104	

* NAVY AND MARINE CORPS CONSOLIDATION OF RESERVE TRAINING AT THE BOLLING-ANACOSTIA SITE WILL PROVIDE THIS SPACE REDUCTION.

We have a specific set of actions which relate to the personnel reduction of 2,668 that have been approved. See Chart II. As a result of the elimination in headquarters of 10, 20, and 30 percent, we have reduced 518 people, and that has released 16,835 square feet. We have decommissioned a reserve destroyer. We have disestablished a communications school and moved that activity to other schools in the country. We have relocated a naval plant representative from Silver Spring to Howard County. We are relocating the Naval Ships Engineering Center to the Crystal City area. In that area, due to the efficiencies of having the people closer to those they normally work with, we have eliminated 65 personnel, but we have in addition consolidated the space.

We are relocating Radiological training at Bethesda to Portsmouth, Virginia. The Bureau of Naval Personnel is the single largest activity to be moved and it is going to New Orleans, with a reduction of 1,700 people, and the release of 366,000 square feet.

At the Reserve Training Centers we have reduced space without reducing people.

We are relocating the Naval School Diving and Salvage to Panama City, with a reduction of 83 people and 13,436 square feet of space.

We are reducing the size of the Trident office here by 22 people. That is the sum total of the things that are ongoing and approved.

Now I want to go into the studies that have most recently been made. We have established a continuing working matrix under which we can report step by step progress. We also have organized the analysis of the Navy personnel and facilities in the National Capital region, so that scrutiny of every single Navy activity can be made on a continuing basis. The methodology and the three criteria for retaining an activity in the Washington area are shown on Chart III.

Chart III

METHODOLOGY AND COSTING DATA

IDENTIFY:

A. ACTIVITIES WHICH SHOULD REMAIN IN THE WASHINGTON AREA
BECAUSE OF:

- (1) HISTORICAL/INDUSTRIAL
- (2) REGIONAL
- (3) ADMINISTRATIVE/COMMAND INTERRELATIONSHIP

B. ACTIVITIES WHICH ARE POTENTIAL CANDIDATES FOR RELOCATION:

(1) APPLY COSTING DATA:

ONE-TIME COSTS: PERSONNEL RELOCATION, CIVPERS SEVERANCE, EQUIPMENT RELOCATION, SPACE PREPARATION, MILCON REQUIREMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT AND OTHER ASSOCIATED COSTS.

ANNUAL COSTS/SAVINGS: SALARIES, OPERATING COSTS, HOUSEKEEPING, OTHER.

(2) DETERMINE WHETHER EFFICIENCIES AND ECONOMIES COULD BE ACHIEVED.

(3) DEVELOP LIST OF CANDIDATE ACTIVITIES.

The way we went about this was first to list each activity, and then determine those that, for specific reasons, we think have to stay here. Those which are "historical or industrial" facilities, for example, Carderock where we have the towing basin. We don't want to move that. It would obviously cost far more than it would be worth.

"Regional facilities;" an example would be the local recruiting center. Obviously you have to have one in this area, so that kind of thing would be one that has to stay.

Then "administrative/command interrelationship," which are in general the Secretary of the Navy, Chief of Naval Operations and that kind of activity. We have excluded them from further consideration.

On the other hand, we put every other Navy activity in a category that is subject to move. At that juncture, we took a look at whether or not they could efficiently perform their function elsewhere, the one time costs of moving them, the annual costs or savings that would result from salaries, operating expenses, housekeeping and other. With this data, we could determine whether or not efficiencies or economies could be achieved. From this list we developed a number of candidate activities.

Chart: IV

EXAMPLES OF CANDIDATE ACTIVITIES FOR POSSIBLE
RELOCATION OUT OF THE NCR

ACTIVITY/CLAIMANT	PERSONNEL REDUCTIONS IN NCR	SPACE VACATED (SQ. FT.)	TYPE OCCUPANCY IN NCR	RELOCATION TO	TYPE OCCUPANCY/ NEW LOCATION	ONE TIME COST (\$000)	ANNUAL SAVINGS/ (COSTS) (\$000)	YEARS TO AMOR- TIZE	AMORTI- ZATION TO LESS PRE- PARATORY TIME
NAVAL MATERIAL COMMAND	11,110	2,123,255	MILBASE/ GSA	Laguna N.uel, CA	GSA	190,796.0	(10,000)	Net Cost	Net Cost
Including:									
Headquarters, Naval Material Command									
Naval Electronics Systems Command HQ									
Naval Sea Systems Command HQ									
Naval Air Systems Command HQ									
Naval Supply Systems Command HQ									
Naval Ships Engineering Center									
ASW Project Office (PM-4)									
Naval Material Command Systems Support Activity									
Deep Submergence Systems Program									
Naval Weapons Engineering Support Activity (Admin Portion)									
Major Surface Combatant Ship Project (PM-18)									
Mine Warfare Project (PM-19)									
Anti-Ship Missile Defense Project (PM-20)									
Defense Security Assistance Project (PM-21)									
STRATEGIC SYSTEMS PROJECTS OFFICE (PM-1) (CHNAVMA)	503	83,345	GSA	Sunnyvale, CA	MILBASE	9,792.7	(488.6)	Net Cost	Net Cost
NAVAL WEATHER SERVICE COMMAND HQ (COMNAVWEASERV)	41	9,200	MILBASE	Treasure Is., CA Monterey, CA.	MILBASE MILBASE	291.6 402.0	0.0 61.0	Net Cost 7	Net Cost 6.6

Chart IV shows examples of the typical format. We have pages in our report which list every Navy activity, the personnel reduction that would result in the National Capital region, and the space that would be vacated if they left.

We looked for places for them to go, and in general we tried to identify at least three different locations where they might properly go, listed what the one time cost would be, then what the annual savings would be, and the years to amortize.

The information exists for every Navy activity that did not have to stay because of the three criteria mentioned above. There is an economic computation and an analysis on every one of these candidate activities. Chart IV is typical of a page out of the report.

Chart IV shows one organization, the Naval Material Command, that we would not recommend relocating because there would be no saving. It would result in additional cost. The Naval Weather Service Command we are going to recommend moving, largely because of the efficiencies we would realize. In this case there were two locations considered. One location resulted in a "net cost," and then we found a place where the Weather Service Command could go where there was both efficiency of operation and less cost. There would only be a seven-year amortization period.

The main point, I want to make, is that this constitutes an ongoing format that we can continue to work with. It isn't a one time feature. We can work with it, and if there are other new solutions or locations that we haven't considered, that would be more fortuitous, we will consider those also.

Chart V

ACTIVITIES CURRENTLY UNDER STUDY FOR ROW

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>PERSONNEL REDUCTIONS</u>	<u>SG. FT. VACATED</u>
NAVY WEATHER SERVICE COMMAND HQ (TO MONTEREY, CA)	41	9,200
NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE AND SELECTED PROGRAMS (TO BAY ST. LOUIS, MISS)	1,321	365,000
NAVY FOOD SERVICE SYSTEMS OFFICE (TO PHILADELPHIA, PA)	42	9,856
NAVY NUCLEAR POWER UNIT (TO PORT HUENEME, CA)	82	12,630
MILITARY SEALIFT COMMAND HQ (TO TREASURE ISLAND, CA)	332	60,177
NAVY MEDICAL DATA SERVICES CENTER (TO PENSACOLA, FL)	<u>82</u>	<u>16,000</u>
TOTAL	1,900	472,863

Out of the complete consideration of every naval activity, those listed on Chart V are those that appear to be on the positive side, and so are currently under further study for relocation out of Washington.

The first one mentioned is the Navy Weather Service Command to go to Monterey. The Naval Oceanographic Office to go to Bay St. Louis; the Navy Food Service Systems Office to go to Philadelphia; the Navy Nuclear Power Unit to Port Hueneme; and the Military Sealift Command Headquarters to Treasure Island and the Naval Medical Data Services Center to Pensacola. These add up to 1,900 Personnel and 472,863 square feet.

Chart VI

STATISTICAL DATA* ON THE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

<u>DATE</u>		<u>TOTAL PERSONNEL</u>		<u>TOTAL SPACE</u>
JAN 1970		60,228		12,646,053
JAN 1974		53,268		12,145,608
JUN 1974				
NAVY	46,700			
MARCORPS	4,317			
STUDENTS	60			
MISC.	<u>73</u>	51,150		-----
DFC 1974		49,168		11,960,641
TOTAL ELIMINA-				
TIONS JAN				
1970 THRU				
DEC 1974	11,060		635,412	
APPROVED THRU				
FY 78	<u>2,668</u>		<u>660,104</u>	
SUBTOTAL	13,728	46,500	1,345,516	11,300,537
UNDER STUDY	<u>1,900</u>		<u>472,863</u>	
TOTAL	15,628	44,600	1,818,379	10,827,674

* DOES NOT INCLUDE INDIAN HEAD, MD.

I would like to show the total picture using Chart VI. When we started in 1970, in the National Capital Region, except for Indian Head, Maryland, which has been excluded, we had 60,228 personnel. Last year in January we had about 53,268. In June of 1974, a number 46,700 was mentioned, during hearings. Not mentioned at that time were the Marine Corps, students, and some miscellaneous activities that actually made the number appropriate for comparison purposes for the total Navy Department, 51,150. By the end of the year, we reduced down to 49,168, so that is the base I would like to work from.

Eliminations due to the actions that I mentioned in the first list, from the initial population of 60,000 were those shown on Chart VI as 11,060 personnel reductions, then the additional 2,668 approved reductions make it 13,728, and the new ones under study listed on Chart V, involve a reduction of 1,900, for a grand total of 15,628. That brings the total population from 60,228 down to 44,600, or about a 25 percent reduction in this period, both in the past and that projected.

Pertinent to that is the total reduction in space of 1.8 million total square feet; approximately twice what the Secretary of Defense asked us to do.

EXCERPT FROM CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Senator MANSFIELD. The fact I raised questions about Diego Garcia and introduced a resolution of disapproval, I will insert in the record at this time the statement and material which I included with the statement in the Congressional Record on May 19, 1975.

[The document follows:]

SENATE RESOLUTION 160—RESOLUTION DISAPPROVING CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS ON THE ISLAND OF DIEGO GARCIA

(Referred to the Committee on Armed Services.)

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, on May 12, 1975, the President of the United States, by letter, certified to the Congress that the construction of naval facilities on the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean is vital to the national interests of the Government of the United States. The text of the President's letter to the Congress reads as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:
In accordance with section 613(a)(1)(A) of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1975 (Public Law 93-552), I have evaluated all the military and foreign policy implications regarding the need for United States facilities at Diego Garcia. On the basis of this evaluation and in accordance with section 613(a)(1)(B), I hereby certify that the construction of such facilities is essential to the national interest of the United States.

GERALD R. FORD.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 12, 1975.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, may we have order? I cannot hear the Senator's remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order.

The Senate may proceed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Under the provisions of Public Law 93-552, 93d Congress, 2d session, section 613, I am laying before the Senate a resolution of disapproval in accordance with the provisions of section 613. I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of my remarks section 613 from the public law be printed in order that Senators may have an opportunity to read this section of law and know exactly how this resolution of disapproval will be handled in the Committee of the Armed Services and on the floor of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I was very surprised that the President of the United States would send this resolution to the Congress at this time in view that we have been told by the administration that the President is in the midst of a reappraisal of our foreign policy because of the debacle of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Southeast Asia.

I think in the debate of this resolution, when it is returned from the Armed Services Committee, a number of very important questions should be examined during the debate.

Why, in the face of the fact that all the nations bordering on the Indian Ocean have asked the United States and the Soviet Union not to escalate the arms race in the Indian Ocean area, has the administration forwarded this letter of certification? At a meeting in New Delhi on November 17, 1974, 30 nations issued a policy statement opposing the United States building a naval facility on the island of Diego Garcia.

Why does this administration persist in the face of a staggering deficit in our budget insist on building a naval facility that will cost approximately \$175 million? I contend that the money that the administration is requesting to start building naval facilities on Diego Garcia, amounting to \$14 million for the Navy and \$3.3 million for the Air Force, is only a downpayment. Already in the fiscal year 1976 budget, the Navy is asking for an additional \$13 million for operational facilities on Diego Garcia.

Mr. President, are we going to engage in an adventure of Southeast Asia and Vietnam all over again? Is there an extension of a policy of the United States trying to be policeman for the world in the face of our bitter experience in Vietnam?

Are we not scattered throughout the world enough by having military personnel on all five continents—perhaps, if Antarctica is considered a continent, on all six continents—and naval ships on all the oceans of the world and on a good many seas?

In voting the naval base on the island of Diego Garcia, are we going to vote a three-ocean Navy? The Navy contends that they will be able to operate carriers in the Indian Ocean with only a 12-airplane carrier force. However, will it really have to be 15 carriers to fulfill our commitment in the Atlantic, Pacific, and the Indian Ocean?

I believe that the role of the carrier in sea warfare should be a part of the debate on the island of Diego Garcia. I submit that the aircraft carrier is now obsolete with the technical advancement of the new cruise missiles. I submit that in the Mediterranean Sea, the Soviets always know exactly within a few hundred yards where our carriers are operating. Can a carrier task force adequately protect itself in its operations in the Indian Ocean?

What are our so-called vital interests in the Indian Ocean? Certainly, having a task force in the Indian Ocean

had no effect on the oil situation during the Yom Kippur war in October 1973. In fact, our naval vessels were completely cut off from Arab oil and the United States could do nothing about the Arab action.

Incidentally, I understand that there is an interesting article in this week's U.S. News & World Report, which once again raises the specter of war in case of another oil embargo. I hope that that does not come to pass.

Mr. President, the question of Diego Garcia and allowing the Navy to build a naval operating facility on this island some 1,200 miles south of the tip of India is a vital policy question. I urge upon my colleagues to take due notice of this action and to study all of the facts that are available. I urge my colleagues to give serious consideration as to whether this Nation should support a naval base thousands of miles from our shores which will amount to nothing more than "showing the flag" in an area of the world where the nations have requested that we not have our Navy there in force.

For the information of my colleagues, on December 5, 1974, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, S20742, I delivered a speech setting forth reasons for my opposition to the building of naval operating facilities on the island of Diego Garcia.

I ask unanimous consent that that speech be printed in the RECORD at an appropriate point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 2.)

Mr. MANSFIELD. Finally, I point out that the Senate has 60 legislative days to act upon this resolution and the Armed Services Committee should report it back to the floor of the Senate within 20 days with its recommendation. I urge the Armed Services Committee to report this resolution of disapproval favorably in order that the United States will not embark upon another adventure in the southern part of Asia.

Mr. President, I send to the desk the resolution of disapproval and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

S. Res. 160

Resolved, That the Senate does not approve the proposed construction project on the island of Diego Garcia, the need for which was certified to by the President and the certification with respect to which was received by the Senate on May 12, 1975.

EXHIBIT 1

Sec. 613. (a) None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act with respect to any construction project at Diego Garcia may be obligated unless—

(1) the President has (A) advised the Congress in writing that all military and foreign policy implications regarding the need for United States facilities at Diego Garcia have been evaluated by him, and (B) certified to the Congress in writing that the construction of any such project is essential to the national interest of the United States;

(2) 60 days of continuous session of the Congress have expired following the date on which certification with respect to such project is received by the Congress, and

(3) neither House of Congress has adopted, within such 60-day period, a resolution disapproving such project.

(b) (1) For purposes of this section, the continuity of a session of Congress is broken only by an adjournment of the Congress sine die, and the days on which either House is not in session because of an adjournment of more than three days to a day certain are excluded in the computation of such 60-day period.

(2) For purposes of this section, "resolution" means a resolution of either House of Congress, the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: "That the Senate does not approve the proposed construction project on the island of Diego Garcia, the need for which was certified to by the President and the certification with respect to which was received by the Senate on May 12.", the first and second blanks being filled with the name of the resolving House and the third blank being filled with the appropriate date.

(c) Subsections (d), (e), and (f) of this section are enacted by Congress—

(1) as an exercise of the rule-making power of the Senate and as such they are deemed a part of the rules of the Senate, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in the Senate in the case of resolutions described by subsection (b) (2) of this section; and they supersede other rules of the Senate only to the extent that they are inconsistent therewith; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of the Senate to change such rules at any time, in the same manner and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of the Senate.

(d) A resolution with respect to a proposed construction project of the island of Diego Garcia shall be referred to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

(e) (1) If the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate to which a resolution with respect to a proposed construction project on the island of Diego Garcia has been referred has not reported such resolution at the end of 20 calendar days after its introduction, not counting any day which is excluded under subsection (b) (1) of this section, it is in order to move either to discharge the committee from further consideration of the resolution or to discharge the committee

from further consideration of any other resolution introduced with respect to the same proposed construction project which has been referred to the committee, except that no motion to discharge shall be in order after the committee has reported a resolution of disapproval with respect to the same proposed construction project.

(2) A motion to discharge under paragraph (1) of this subsection may be made only by a Senator favoring the resolution, is privileged, and debate thereon shall be limited to not more than 1 hour, to be divided equally between those favoring and those opposing the resolution, the time to be divided in the Senate equally between, and controlled by, the majority leader and the minority leader or their designees. An amendment to the motion is not in order, and it is not in order to move to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to.

(f) (1) A motion in the Senate to proceed to the consideration of a resolution shall be privileged. An amendment to the motion shall not be in order, nor shall it be in order to move to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to.

(2) Debate in the Senate on a resolution, and all debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than 10 hours, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the majority leader and the minority leader or their designees.

(3) Debate in the Senate on any debatable motion or appeal in connection with a resolution shall be limited to not more than 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the mover and the manager of the resolution, except that in the event the manager of the resolution is in favor of any such motion or appeal, the time in opposition thereto, shall be controlled by the minority leader or his designee. Such leaders, or either of them, may, from time under their control on the passage of a resolution, allot additional time to any Senator during the consideration of any debatable motion or appeal.

(4) A motion in the Senate to further limit debate on a resolution, debatable motion, or appeal is not debatable. No amendment to, or motion to recommit, a resolution is in order in the Senate.

EXHIBIT 2

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MANSFIELD

Mr. President, I feel compelled to speak out on the issue of Diego Garcia, the projected naval operating facility in the Indian Ocean. As we move toward the final days of this second session of the 93rd Congress, Senators are receiving a great deal of pressure from both the Department of Defense and the Department of the Navy to approve \$14,802,000 as a down payment on naval facilities that will enable the Navy to operate carrier task forces from the Island of Diego Garcia. In addition, the Air Force is requesting Air Force facilities on Diego Garcia that will enable KC135 tankers to refuel

B52's operating out of Thailand over the Indian Ocean. First of all, I would like to briefly give you some background, both historical and legislative, which bear directly upon the Navy's efforts to make the Island of Diego Garcia an operating base.

Diego Garcia is an atoll located within the Chagos Archipelago in the middle of the Indian Ocean approximately 1,000 miles due south of the tip of India. The heavily vegetated island consists of 6,700 acres with average elevations of three to seven feet. It is horseshoe shaped with a 40-mile perimeter. The enclosed lagoon is 5½ miles wide by 13 miles long with average depths of 30 to 100 feet. The annual rainfall is approximately 100 inches. The United States Government became interested in Diego Garcia in the early Sixties, particularly when the British Government announced that it was withdrawing its naval forces from Singapore and indications were made public that Her Majesty's Government intended to greatly reduce its Indian Ocean naval squadron. At about the same time, the Russian navy began operations in the Indian Ocean and making port calls to nations bordering on the Indian Ocean. It must be pointed out that for years the United States Navy has been traversing the Indian Ocean with carriers and other auxiliary combatants when the transfer of aircraft carriers was made to the Pacific fleet.

Beginning in the early Sixties, as aforementioned, with the announcement that the British were greatly reducing their naval activity in the Indian Ocean, the United States has in a more frequent manner stepped up its operations in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, which is a part of the Indian Ocean. At the present time, naval presence is maintained at Bahrain consisting of a supply ship and two destroyers. The Russians have not matched this naval strength. However, since 1968, the Russians have greatly increased their presence in the Indian Ocean, sometimes having as many as 30 combatant ships, which include a large number of mine sweepers.

The United States sometime in calendar year 1966 began negotiating with the British Government for a lease to establish a communications station and an operational base on Diego Garcia. This base was to be an austere logistic support activity which was mainly a refueling stop for naval units operating in the Indian Ocean. In 1965, the British formed the British Indian Ocean Territory which comprises the Chagos Archipelago which, of course, includes Diego Garcia. The United States Navy stated that the selection of these islands was predicated in unquestioned UK sovereignty in the absence of a population. A bilateral agreement was signed in December 1966 between the British Government and the United States which granted base rights for a period of 50 years to the United States Government to the Indian Ocean territory.

The Navy came to the Congress in the Fiscal Year 1970 Military Construction Program with a submission for the first con-

struction increment of a proposed logistic facility on the Island of Diego Garcia. The logistic facility was approved by the House and Senate Armed Services Committees and the House Appropriations Military Construction (Subcommittee). When presented to the Senate, there was strong opposition from within the Senate Appropriations Committee to the United States becoming committed to another naval operations base within the Indian Ocean. Senator Richard Russell, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee at that time, was very much opposed to the United States committing the Navy to sustained operations within the Indian Ocean and so stated in Committee meetings on a number of occasions. The Military Construction Subcommittee also strenuously opposed the appropriation of money to construct the operating facility and the Military Construction FY 1970 conference committee debated this matter through a number of meetings lasting over a two-week period. Finally, an oral agreement was reached wherein the Navy was to be instructed to come back in FY 1971 for a new appropriation which would support only a communications station, and all of the logistic support facilities were to be deleted from the FY 1971 program. The rationale at that time for the communications station was that, in time, the United States would have to withdraw from the main continent of Africa the large communications facility that the United States Government had at Asmara, Ethiopia. (Kagnew Station Communications Center, Asmara, Ethiopia, is now being phased out and the Navy will centralize its African communications facilities at Diego Garcia).

In support of the FY 1971 appropriations for the communications facilities on Diego Garcia, the Navy stated the following:

"The requirement to close the gap in reliable communication coverage which exists today in the central Indian Ocean/Bay of Bengal area was a major consideration in developing the initial concept for a support facility on Diego Garcia. Establishment of a communications support capability in this area is an immediate requirement and is a requirement which exists independent of the modest logistics support facility which was rejected by the Congress. The purely passive role and image of a communications facility should not raise the same concern of active commitment which had apparently been associated with the logistics support aspects of the original concept."

As previously mentioned, the Navy was instructed to come back in the 1971 military construction program with a communications package only and to all intents and purposes the logistic support facility was not to be a part of the package. In fact, it was specifically agreed that there would be no items which could in any way support a carrier task force.

In all of the communications and oral conversations that the subcommittee had with the Navy, it was indicated that the Navy would not use Diego Garcia as an operational base. Members of the subcommittee were re-

assured, when the FY 1971 construction budget for Diego Garcia was approved, that the Navy did not intend to operate fleet surface units from Diego Garcia.

To bring you up to date concerning the FY 1975 Military Construction Authorization Bill, H.R. 16136, which is still in conference, I will explain Section 612 in the Bill. This section precluded the obligation of any funds until the President of the United States has advised the Congress in writing that he had evaluated all military and foreign policy implications regarding the need for these facilities and has certified that this construction essential to the national interest. Such certification must be submitted to the Congress and approved by both Houses of Congress. This will assure the opportunity for full debate on the policy question of Diego Garcia.

I might say, parenthetically, that I consider this most prudent and realistic action for the Congress to take. I wish to further point out that Section 612 of the Authorization Bill was adopted by a record vote of 83-0 in the Senate.

The position of the House Armed Services Committee is that the Administration should be given the authority to build the facilities in Diego Garcia but that prior to the exercise of that authority the President shall notify Congress of his intention and that Congress shall have 60 days to reject the blanket authority it had previously given to him. This procedure has heretofore been used too often by the Executive and acquiesced in by the Congress. The negative power of the Congress—the power to deny a change in the *status quo*—is turned on the Congress itself. The burden of persuasion shifts away from those who desire action to prove the rightness of their cause. The Congress must insist that the justification for policy must be made *prior* to the grant of authority. It is exactly that insistence that was included in the Military Construction Authorization.

It is my contention, as stated earlier, that the Senate position in the Authorization Bill is realistic and prudent and Diego Garcia, as a policy question, should first of all be thoroughly investigated by the Foreign Relations Committee, then the question should be taken to the floor and the two Houses of the Congress should be allowed to work their will.

On November 17, at a meeting in New Delhi of the 30 nations surrounding the Indian Ocean, a policy statement was issued unanimously that America and the Soviet Union should not escalate the arms race in the Indian Ocean and the area should be left in peace; particularly, all 30 nations opposed the United States' building a facility on Diego Garcia. The cost of this naval base for both construction and equipment will amount to approximately \$175 million; thus, as you can see, this \$14 million plus \$3.3 million is only a down-payment.

Within the Department of Defense we do have a difference of opinion as to how important the building of this base is to our national interest. The Navy says that it is

imperative for the defense of the United States, particularly in keeping the oil routes open in the Indian Ocean. The CIA has stated that the buildup of the Russians, particularly in Somaliland, is certainly not as extensive as outlined by Admirals testifying for this project.

Mr. President, is this Southeast Asia and Vietnam all over again? It appears to me that our Government must have learned something about trying to be policemen for the World during our experience in Vietnam: 45,000 dead and 300,000 wounded men must certainly mean something to us. I respectfully submit that the United States cannot go on attempting to be a policeman for the World. And most certainly in my humble opinion, the construction of this operating base in the Indian Ocean is only a further effort by the Department of Defense to play the role of policeman in the Indian Ocean and to actively involve our military forces in the politics of an area that now wants to be left at peace. Yet in the face of all the nations in the littoral area requesting that we not build up Diego Garcia as a naval base, there are those individuals in high places that contend we should go ahead in our own national interest with the building of this naval base, I ask the question—what really are our vital interests in the Indian Ocean besides gunboat diplomacy and "showing the flag"? Our presence in the Indian Ocean had no effect on the oil situation during the Yom Kippur War in October 1973, in fact, our naval vessels were completely cut off from Arab oil and the United States could do nothing about the Arab action.

In closing, there are a few points that I would like to make that I think have a direct bearing in my opinion upon whether or not Diego Garcia funding should be approved to build a naval base on Diego Garcia. In allowing this naval base to be built, I think Senators should be aware that they are actually voting for a 3-ocean Navy. It is my contention that this base on Diego Garcia could cost hundreds of millions of dollars. We already have an admission from the Navy of a cost of \$173 million. Oh yes, the Navy will contend that the base will only cost \$35 million but they are not telling the American people of the cost for salaries of the Seabees that are building the base, nor are they advising the Congress of the complete costs for the communications equipment and other machinery that will go into the making of this base.

I submit that all of the information I have in hand shows that the aircraft carrier is now obsolete with the technical advancement of the new cruise missiles and I might say, by way of explanation, that in the Mediterranean Sea, the Soviets always know exactly where our carriers are.

I state that for just this one time cannot the United States Government wait and really find out what the intentions of the Soviet Union are in regard to the Indian Ocean. All the reports I have indicate that the Soviet Union's naval activity is of a low order.

In summary, I would like to say that it appears to me that our Department of Defense is advocating a 3-ocean Navy to station

sailors 10,500 miles from home and putting obsolete carriers in the Indian Ocean, which are vulnerable and practically defenseless against new weaponry.

Are we building a naval base, a new Wake Island, that is completely, in time of crisis, undefendable?

Mr. President, in closing I am reminded of a very important incident that occurred on the floor of the Senate. Some years back when the Defense Appropriation Bill was on the floor and the Senate was considering appropriating money for the Navy for naval landing craft (FDL's) the late great chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Senator Richard Brevard Russell, said and I quote: "If we make it easy for the Navy to go places and to do things, we will find ourselves always going places and doing things." I remind the Senate in approving the building of a naval base on Diego Garcia that we will be making it easy for the United States to go to the Indian Ocean and more than likely that we will do things.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a parliamentary inquiry or does he yield the floor?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes, indeed. I will yield the floor.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. STENNIS. As I understand, the resolution will be referred to the Armed Services Committee; is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. STENNIS. I want to assure the Senate we will consider this resolution and do it well within the time that was agreed on last fall when this matter was, in effect, taker over, and we will hear testimony on it and get back with a report in time for us to consider that agreement.

I do not care to go into a discussion of the merits of the matter now, but it is a matter where the money was in the bill last year and was approved at a certain level, \$14 million, I believe it was, but carried over under special consideration here for this resolution.

I just observed that \$13 million now requested in the 1976 budget is the same \$13 million that was deducted last year by agreement more or less and made two installments out of it. So, after all, it is just that part of the 1975 budget that was before us until this year.

I thank the President.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I appreciate what the Senator said, I expected nothing less. The Senator has been most cooperative and considerate in this matter in and out of committee.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator.

FISCAL YEAR 1976 NAVAL PROJECTS

Senator MANSFIELD. Admiral Marschall, would you please detail for the subcommittee the entire list of projects for the Navy for fiscal year 1976.

THIRD NAVAL DISTRICT, NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE, NEW LONDON, CONN.

Admiral MARSCHALL. For the Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn., we are requesting \$17,880,000 for five projects. The base maintains and operates shore facilities to support two attack submarine squadrons, a submarine development group, and two deployed Poseidon submarine squadrons.

The berthing pier project will provide five berths to accommodate all classes of nuclear attack submarines (SSN) including the new high speed 688 class. The project includes construction of two new berths and dredging and demolition of two unusable timber piers to make three existing berths adequate.

A floating drydock mooring facility project will provide a facility for mooring a floating drydock which has the required capacity to dock the 637 long hull and 688 nuclear submarines.

The project to dredge the river channel complements a dredging project approved in fiscal year 1973. When completed, 7.5 miles of river channel will be deepened from 32 feet to 36 feet between Long Island Sound and the submarine base. This project will enable the SSN 688 class ships to be homeported at the sub base by 1977.

The bachelor enlisted quarters project will provide adequate living spaces for 300 E2-E4 personnel and 80 E5-E6 personnel.

The utilities improvement project will enable power to be fully distributed on base and at the State pier site. Consumption has increased 161 percent since 1961.

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION, EARLE, N.J.

We are requesting \$879,000 for the Naval Weapons Station, Earle, N.J., which receives, renovates, maintains, stores, and issues ammunition, explosives, expendable items, and/or weapons and technical ordnance material, a berthing utilities project is requested. The project will provide permanent utility (cold iron) services for two ammunition ships (AE) to be homeported at the station and berthed on pier 2.

NAVAL UNDERWATER SYSTEMS CENTER, NEW LONDON, CONN.

For the Naval Underwater Systems Center, New London, Conn., which performs a variety of functions ranging from exploratory research through in-service engineering assistance to the fleet, we are requesting \$238,000. These functions are performed throughout the life cycle of underwater warfare systems and components, under sea surveillance systems, and submarine communications systems. At Lake Seneca, Dresden, N.Y., the laboratory has an annex that performs transducer calibration in support of the laboratory's mission.

The Dresden, N.Y., land acquisition project will permit acquisition of land and improvements currently under lease at Lake Seneca for logistic support of two deepwater moored development, test, and evaluation platforms with a value of \$5 million.

HEADQUARTERS, NAVAL DISTRICT WASHINGTON

We are requesting two projects in the amount of \$1,704,000 for the Headquarters, Naval District Washington. The Tingey House restoration project will provide the Navy with a ceremonial facility and preserve and improve a National Register structure consistent with the National Preservation Act of 1966.

The Naval Historical Center project will provide for relocating and grouping all elements of the Historical Center in historic buildings at the Navy Yard.

NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

We are requesting \$4,824,000 for the Naval Research Laboratory to conduct a multidisciplinary program of scientific research and development directed toward new and improved materials, equipment, techniques, and systems for the Navy.

The electromagnetic development laboratory project will provide a single integrated facility for electronic warfare research.

NATIONAL NAVAL MEDICAL CENTER, BETHESDA, MD.

The National Naval Medical Center provides comprehensive health care services for active duty and retired personnel and their dependents, and conducts a medical education program. For this Center, we are requesting \$100,000.

The National Naval Medical Center modernization project will construct a new teaching hospital. Later phases will renovate existing hospital spaces, required for health care delivery. This initial project will provide 500 acute care beds. Two existing buildings will be remodeled in subsequent project phases to provide 125 light-care beds and 125 psychiatric beds for a total of 750 beds.

UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES, BETHESDA, MD.

Public Law 92-426, the Uniformed Services Health Professions Revitalization Act, enacted in September of 1972, authorized the establishment of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences to educate individuals in the health professions. A four-increment facility construction program has been developed to house the medical school and other associated schools of the university.

The first increment was approved by the Congress in fiscal year 1975. The cost of the second increment has been reduced from the original request of \$72,300,000 to \$64,900,000. This was made possible largely by a reduction of parking for other schools in the fiscal year 1975 program and shifting the provision of this parking to increment 4.

The fiscal year 1976 project provides for the completion of multipurpose and anatomy laboratories, the completion of university administration space, an addition to general teaching and support areas, an increase in space for both basic science and clinical science faculty research, and the development of underground parking which will form the pedestal for the total university. Also, 980 parking spaces are required for the medical school, 510 for other schools, or a total of

1,490 for the university. The third increment planned for fiscal year 1977 is currently estimated at \$16,300,000, and the fourth increment in fiscal year 1978 to provide a complete university is estimated at \$49,400,000. This fourth increment is currently undergoing review by the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

NAVAL SHIP RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER, CARDEROCK, MD.

We are requesting \$550,000 for a heating plant improvement project for the Naval Ship Research and Development Center, Carderock, Md. This project replaces three existing deteriorated boilers with a single 50 million Btu per hour boiler. A new boiler is needed to satisfy demand and eliminate the requirement to fire 35-year-old boilers at 135 percent of their rated capacity.

NAVAL SURFACE WEAPONS CENTER, DAHLGREN, VA.

For the Naval Surface Weapons Center, Dahlgren, Va., we are asking \$2,375,000 for a surface weapons system development facility. The Naval Weapons Laboratory located at the Center is the principal Navy laboratory for surface warfare weapons system. The project is needed to meet space requirements of increased manpower and workload. This Laboratory must keep pace with expanding technology and development concepts related to the advancement of naval gunnery.

FIFTH NAVAL DISTRICT, FLEET COMBAT DIRECTIONS SYSTEM TRAINING CENTER, DAM NECK, VA.

We are requesting a bachelor enlisted quarters project in the amount of \$4,776,000, to be located at the Fleet Combat Direction Systems Training Center, Atlantic, Dam Neck, Va. The Center provides training in the operation and employment of specified tactical combat direction and control systems in naval warfare. The bachelor enlisted quarters project will provide enlisted staff and student personnel with adequate housing. The project will accommodate 540 E2-E4 personnel.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, ATLANTIC FLEET

We are requesting a main evaluation center project in the amount of \$4,246,000 for the Commander in Chief Atlantic Fleet, Norfolk, Va. Space is needed in this operational nerve center for modern equipment that will furnish the commander with high-speed, real-time situation information on the submarine threat in the Atlantic.

The additional space is needed for new, automated, intelligence processing equipment being procured under a separate Navy budget. The new equipment will enable the main evaluation center in Norfolk to process data gathered by several remote stations, including a new facility, also undergoing a simultaneous equipment upgrade.

NAVAL STATION, NORFOLK, VA.

We are requesting an amendment of \$2,289,000 to the fiscal year 1974 berthing pier project at the Naval Station Norfolk, Va., which is the homeport of approximately 105 ships. The amendment is needed

to complete the dredging, extension of the railway and shore electrical work. Contracts have been awarded for demolition of the existing pier, new pier construction, utilities, and replacement of the bulkhead at the shore end of the pier.

NAVAL AIR STATION, OCEANA, VA.

We are requesting \$3,293,000 for the Naval Air Station, Oceana, Va. The operational trainer building addition project will provide a facility for the training of pilots and crews in the techniques of night carrier landing with F-4J aircraft. Although not stated clearly in the 1391, the space requested in this project is sufficient to house one F-4J and one F-14 night carrier landing trainer. The Navy has recently canceled the procurement of the F-14 landing trainer, in deference to the fact that the more versatile F-14 weapons systems trainer can handle both weapons systems and carrier landing simulations. Even with this change, the full scope of the project is required this year to house the F-4J night carrier landing trainer and the F-14 weapons system trainer.

Naval Air Station, Oceana, operates the auxiliary landing field, Fentress, which is used for field carrier landing practice and is essential to mission execution. There are approximately 180,000 annual air operations at Naval Air Station, Oceana, and 110,000 field carrier landing practice operations conducted at ALF, Fentress. The restrictive use easement/clear zone acquisition project includes acquisition of approximately 1,200 acres in the runway safety zone and under the primary approach and departure routes for Naval Air Station, Oceana, and auxiliary landing field, Fentress.

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION, YORKTOWN, VA.

For the Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown, Va., we are requesting \$14,743,000. The station provides initial assembly and resupply of Captor weapons for all activities supported from the east coast, renovates medium and major caliber projectiles, and receives, issues, stores, overhauls, and modifies other ammunition weapons and missiles for the Atlantic Fleet.

The ammunition segregation project will segregate fleet return gun type ammunition prior to renovation, storage or disposal. The facility will replace one presently in use at St. Julien's Creek Annex, Portsmouth, Va.

The projectile renovation facility project will replace a facility at St. Julien's Creek Annex, Chesapeake, Va. In this facility medium and major caliber projectiles will be overhauled and prepared for reissue to fleet units.

Development of industrial facilities along the Elizabeth River southern branch in the Portsmouth/Chesapeake area have rendered our 75-year-old ammunition annex at St. Julien's Creek obsolete. Explosive safety clearances required for safe operation of ammunition barges and rework facilities are no longer available and waivers are in effect. The situation is extremely hazardous.

The Captor weapons systems facilities project will alter an existing facility to house Captor weapons system assembly/test, maintenance

and explosive components overhaul. This will enable us to meet scheduled workloads to be performed by this east coast facility. Two magazine storage facilities for Captor weapons will be provided.

The projectile magazine is needed to enable us to phase out explosives at St. Julien's Creek Annex, which will provide primary capability for supply of gun ammunition to ships based on the east coast.

SIXTH NAVAL DISTRICT, NAVAL AIR STATION, CECIL FIELD, FLA.

For the Naval Air Station Cecil Field supports all Navy east coast A4 and A7 attack squadrons, and 6 S2/S3 antisubmarine warfare squadrons, we are requesting \$4,878,000.

The aircraft systems training building addition project will provide facilities for an S-3A weapons system trainer, which is scheduled for delivery in December 1976. This is a corrected delivery date superseding information on the form 1391.

The restrictive use easement acquisition project will protect the operational capability of NAS Cecil Field and its primary approach/departure route from incompatible community development.

An amendment to the fiscal year 1975 installation authority for the Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Fla., is requested. Three projects were authorized in fiscal year 1975, however current working estimates indicate sufficient authority will not be available to proceed with all of the projects.

The petty officers mess project will be deferred until the amendment is received, thereby permitting the aircraft maintenance hangar and aircraft systems training building addition construction to proceed.

NAVAL AIR STATION, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

We are requesting \$3,382,000 for the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla., which supports six antisubmarine warfare patrol squadrons, six helicopter squadrons and one patrol training squadron.

The aircraft fire and rescue station project will provide an adequate aircraft fire and rescue station close to the airfield to replace the severely substandard facility now in use.

The Armed Forces Reserve Center project will serve the combined needs of Army, Navy, and Marine Corps Reserves in Jacksonville. It is needed at a central location where reservists can attend drills, be properly trained and motivated to continue in the Reserve program. The deteriorated Reserve facilities in downtown Jacksonville, with 1.8 acres of land, were vacated at the request of the active forces and the land was used for a land exchange at the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla. Since the Reserves were displaced from their property by the Active Forces, the project is included in the regular program rather than the Reserves portion of the authorization bill.

NAVAL STATION, MAYPORT, FLA.

We are requesting \$3,389,000 for the Naval Station, Mayport, Fla., which is homeport for 30 ships of the Atlantic Fleet.

The BEQ project will accommodate 312 E2-E4 personnel.

The electrical distribution improvements project will provide the additional 5,000 KVA transformer capacity needed to meet the 10,000 KVA cold iron demand at "B" wharf.

The amendment to the fiscal year 1975 installation total will allow construction of the training building project which was deferred so that construction may proceed on the higher priority helicopter maintenance hangar project.

The Radiac repair and calibration facility project is required for servicing the large inventory of radioactivity detection, identification and computation equipment utilized by Fleet ships, the Naval Air Station and naval air rework facility, Jacksonville, and 12 other shore activities in the area.

NAVAL HOSPITAL, ORLANDO, FLA.

We are requesting \$2,978,000 for a single project at the Naval Hospital Orlando. This project includes a medical warehouse to replace 11 obsolete supply buildings now on the site of the future hospital, a dental clinic, and alterations to the existing recruit dental clinic.

NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, ORLANDO, FLA.

We are requesting \$5,588,000 for an applied instruction building at the Naval Training Center (Service School Command), Orlando, Fla., which provides primary and advanced training to officer and enlisted personnel. This project will provide adequate space to conduct basic electronics and electrical signalmen and quartermaster courses.

NAVAL TRAINING EQUIPMENT CENTER, ORLANDO, FLA.

The request is for \$185,000 for an applied research laboratory addition project at the Navy Training Equipment Center, Orlando, Fla., which develops, produces and procures training systems, devices, and aids. This project will provide a building addition to house a vertical takeoff and landing (VTOL) cockpit motion visual system, simulator. The development of the vertical takeoff and landing simulator is being accelerated to reduce inflight training with the accompanying reduction in fuel consumption and fuel and maintenance expenses.

The delivery time of the equipment associated with the project is slipping; therefore, the Navy withdraws the project.

NAVAL COASTAL SYSTEM LABORATORY, PANAMA CITY, FLA.

For the Naval Coastal System Laboratory, we are requesting a \$1,924,000 amendment to the deep ocean, engineering pressure building project authorized in fiscal year 1969. The Laboratory is the principal Navy research, development, test, and evaluation center for coastal regions warfare. The construction of the facility is complete. A \$3.7 million claim for the phase 3 portion of the work, life support systems, has been settled with the Northrop Corp. by the Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals at \$1,924,000. The amendment is required to permit payment of the claim.

NAVAL AIR STATION, PENSACOLA, FLA.

We are requesting \$4,282,000 for a general warehouse addition project at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.

The naval air station is the home of naval training, naval air training, the Naval Aviation Schools Commands, three training squadrons, the training aircraft carrier, U.S.S. *Lexington*, and supports the naval air rework facility and 22 other tenant commands.

The general warehouse addition project will eliminate the severe shortage in warehouse space needed for storage of repairable items of 25 aircraft and 6 aircraft engines with an inventory value of \$145 million.

FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE SUBMARINE TRAINING CENTER, CHARLESTON, S.C.

We are requesting \$250,000 for a submarine diving trainer addition project at the Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarine Training Center, Charleston, S.C., which provides training to nuclear attack submarine crews. The addition will provide space to house an advanced submerged submarine casualty control trainer device, which is scheduled for delivery in July 1976.

CHARLESTON NAVAL SHIPYARD, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

We are requesting \$5,348,000 for a bulkhead and pier improvements project at the Charleston Naval Shipyard which maintains and overhauls surface ships, modern attack and fleet ballistic missile submarines.

The bulkhead and pier improvements projects will enable us to replace wornout waterfront construction and thereby prevent the collapse of pier Echo and two bulkhead segments. The relieving platform of pier Echo and several elements of the bulkheads have deformed due to age and could fail completely. Further slippage could lead to a cave-in which would drastically reduce graving dock capabilities.

The amendment is needed to complete alterations to the inside machine shop. With the original authorization, a complete and usable addition was made to the inside machine shop that provided a plating facility with an industrial waste system, a pump and valve test section, and a hydraulic repair section. The amendment will provide new space for a propeller shop, and will modernize the inside machine shop by replacing electrical wiring, lighting, and heating systems and rearranging machine tools for effective work flows.

POLARIS MISSILE FACILITY ATLANTIC, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

We are requesting an inert storehouse addition project in the amount of \$195,000, to be located at the Polaris Missile Facility, Atlantic, Charleston, S.C. This activity supports and delivers Polaris/Poseidon missiles to nuclear fleet ballistic missile (FBM) submarine, FBM tenders, and resupply ships. This project will construct an addition to facilities for receipt/shipment of inert materials in support of the third generation Polaris A-3 missile and the 1st generation Poseidon

C-3 missile. The facility will also support the C-4 Trident missile to be backfitted into existing submarines.

EIGHTH NAVAL DISTRICT, NAVAL PERSONNEL CENTER, NEW ORLEANS,
LOUISIANA

For the Naval Personnel Center, New Orleans, La., which provides personnel management for all officers and enlisted men in the Navy, we are requesting \$21,300,000 for an administrative complex project. This project will provide space to house operational elements of the Bureau of Naval Personnel which will be moved from Washington, D.C., to New Orleans.

NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

We are requesting \$2,039,000 for a BEQ project at the naval support activity, New Orleans. The BEQ will be designed to accommodate 186 E-2—E-4 and 44 E-5—E-6 personnel.

NAVAL AIR STATION, CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS

We are requesting an amendment in the amount of \$3,600,000 for the Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Tex., which maintains and operates facilities and provides services and materials to support operations of aviation activities of the Naval Air Training Command. This amendment to the fiscal year 1975 boiler replacement project is needed to obtain boilers with the capability of converting to coal consumption.

NINTH NAVAL DISTRICT, NAVAL TRAINING, GREAT LAKES, ILLINOIS

For the Naval Training Center (Service School Command), Great Lakes, Ill., which provides basic recruit training for enlisted personnel and primary, advanced, and/or specialized training for officer and enlisted personnel we are requesting \$10,448,000.

A technical training building project will provide the specially configured classrooms and laboratories required to support engineman, operations specialist, and instructor training schools.

The training buildings addition and alteration project will alter three buildings to provide spaces that will make an important contribution to improving effectiveness of electronic training. The growth of electronic equipment in the fleet coupled with the closure of the electronics training school at Treasure Island has increased the electronics technician and basic electricity and electronics training by 60 and 100 percent, respectively, over the last 5 years.

NAVY PUBLIC WORKS CENTER, GREAT LAKES, ILLINOIS

We are requesting \$1,151,000 for an electrical distribution system project for the Navy Public Works Center, Great Lakes, Ill., which provides logistic support of a public works nature to activities in the Great Lakes area. The project will provide additional electrical capacity to meet increased electrical demands in the northern portion of the Great Lakes complex.

ELEVENTH NAVAL DISTRICT, NATIONAL PARACHUTE TEST RANGE,
EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA

We are requesting \$1,345,000 for a sink rate test facility for the National Parachute Test Range, El Centro, Calif. All Department of Defense and other approved agencies use this range for testing and evaluating aerial retardation systems, aircrew escape ejection seats and capsules, and missile and weapons aerial recovery. This project provides a unique facility for evaluating aircraft escape systems over a wide range of escape emergencies.

LONG BEACH NAVAL SHIPYARD, LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA

We are requesting \$8,022,000 for the Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, Calif. The shipyard performs maintenance and overhaul on surface ships up to and including attack carriers, with heavy emphasis on the capability for handling unforeseen repair requirements that occur in the fleet. The electric system improvement project will improve primary and secondary electric power distribution required for the repair of all types of ships.

We are requesting an amendment to the fiscal year 1974 service group building project at the Long Beach Naval Shipyard. A useable facility will be obtained through an initial contract award. The amendment is needed to complete the heating system, construct second floor partitions, and provide other essential items of the original scope. These items could not be obtained under the original authority, because of the unanticipated escalation of construction costs on the west coast.

NAVAL AIR STATION, MIRAMAR, CALIFORNIA

We are requesting \$23,018,000 for the Naval Air Station, Miramar, which maintains and operates facilities and provides services and materials to support operations of aviation activities of the Pacific Fleet.

The operation training building project will provide space for an F-4J night carrier landing trainer, an air combat maneuvering flight trainer, and an E-2B operational flight trainer which are being procured for pilot/copilot training.

The aircraft acoustical enclosure that will provide necessary supporting facilities and multipurpose sound suppression facilities for the F-14, F-4, and A-4 aircraft.

The bachelor enlisted quarters project that will provide new living spaces for 396 E-2—E-4 bachelor enlisted men.

The restrictive use easement acquisition project that will protect the operational capability of Miramar and its primary aircraft departure routes from incompatible community development.

The amendment to the fiscal year 1975 aircraft maintenance hangar project is needed to permit full scope award of the project. The need for increased authority is based on the current high west coast construction costs which are the result of inordinate inflation, construction material shortages, and an unpredictable labor market.

NAVAL AIR STATION, NORTH ISLAND, CALIF.

We are requesting \$15,777,000 for the Naval Air Station, North Island, Calif., which supports aviation activities and other fleet operating forces through the provision of all necessary services, material, facilities, training, and maintenance.

The aircraft parking apron project at the Naval Air Station, North Island, Calif., will provide an aircraft parking apron for 40 S-3A aircraft.

The ammunition pier project which will consolidate existing ordnance handling and storage facilities at NAS, North Island and solve explosive handling hazards which currently exist at the Naval Supply Center at Point Loma.

An amendment to the fiscal year 1975 station total for the Naval Air Station, North Island, Calif., is requested. The increased authority is needed to permit award of all seven of the projects authorized in fiscal year 1975.

The Navy plans to proceed with award of as many of the projects as possible within current authority and to defer the lower priority projects until the amendment is received. The need for the amendment is the unusual growth in the cost of construction.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER, PORT HUENEME, CALIF.

We are requesting \$1,920,000 for an equipment training facilities project at the Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, Calif., which provides basic and advanced construction training to naval personnel. The project will provide new facilities for construction mechanic training to replace the quonset huts being utilized for the major portion of this training.

NAVAL ELECTRONICS LABORATORY CENTER, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

We are requesting \$3,795,000 for an electronics development and testing laboratory located at the Naval Electronics Laboratory Center, San Diego, Calif. The Center is the principal Navy R.D.T. & E., center for electronics technology in command, control and communications concepts and systems. This project will complement the two previously approved phases of this facility and provide a controlled electronic environment laboratory space with electromagnetic shielding for total integrated electronic system development and testing.

NAVAL PUBLIC WORKS CENTER, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

We are requesting an amendment in the amount of \$3,511,000 for the Navy Public Works Center, San Diego, Calif. The amendment is needed for the fiscal year 1974 steam distribution project which provides steam distribution lines between the steamplant and the waterfront area to serve the berthing piers. Inflation in construction costs has created the requirement for the additional request.

NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

We are requesting \$5,455,000 for a recruit-in-processing facility project for the Naval Training Center, San Diego, Calif.

The Center provides basic indoctrination for enlisted personnel and primary, advanced, and specialized training for officer and enlisted personnel of the regular Navy and Navy Reserve. The facility will process an average of 150 recruits daily.

12TH NAVAL DISTRICT, NAVAL WEAPONS STATION, CONCORD, CALIF.

We are requesting \$264,000 for a land easement project for the Naval Weapons Station, Concord, Calif. This station receives, renovates, stores, and issues ammunition, ordnance, and weapons. It is the major west coast transshipment point. The project will provide an explosive safety area for high explosives magazines by restricting construction of inhabited buildings on surrounding private land. The land may be used for agriculture and grazing purposes and the exploration for and production of minerals.

NAVAL AIR STATION, MOFFETT FIELD, CALIF.

We are requesting \$2,400,000 for a taxiway overlay project for the Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, Calif. This station is the west coast homeport of seven operational, one reserve and one training P-3 anti-submarine patrol squadrons. The east taxiway provides the only access to the runways for the 45 P-3 aircraft operating from the east side of the station. This project will provide a concrete overlay of the east taxiway and will reconstruct the holding area.

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, MONTEREY, CALIF.

We are requesting an amendment to the fiscal year 1969 library project, in the amount of \$217,000, at the Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif., which conducts and directs the advance education of naval officers. The amendment is needed for modification to the high velocity ventilator system to eliminate excessive noise.

NAVAL AIR STATION, FALLON, NEV.

For the Naval Air Station, Fallon, Nev., which is the principal aerial weapons training range for the Navy's west coast light attack squadrons, we are requesting \$554,000 for a heating plant addition project. The project will provide a plant addition, a new boiler emergency generator and increase fuel storage for new facilities.

13TH NAVAL DISTRICT, NAVAL STATION, ADAK, ALASKA

For Naval Station, Adak, Alaska the fiscal year 1975 installation program consisted of three projects totaling \$7,697,000. An amendment of \$2,945,000 is needed for the installation total. For the weapons security improvements project, additional authority is needed to meet the requirements of recently implemented physical security criteria changes. Additional authority for the powerplant addition project is needed in view of the energy crisis to permit the installation of new diesel generator exhaust silencers which have the capability of recovering waste heat and to provide additional generator capacity.

NAVAL REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER, BREMERSTON, WASH.

We are requesting \$29,959,000 for a hospital complex project, for the Naval Regional Medical Center, Bremerton, Wash., which provides general clinical and hospitalization services to eligible personnel in the Bremerton/Bangor area. This project will provide a 170-bed replacement hospital with 130 acute care beds and 40 light care beds and provide modern care to the eligible population in the Bremerton/Bangor area.

PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD, BREMERSTON, WASH.

We have three amendments, totaling \$3,261,000, for projects at the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard. The shipyard performs maintenance and overhaul of surface ships up to and including nuclear powered attack carriers and attack and fleet ballistic missile submarines.

An amendment for the fiscal year 1973 bachelor enlisted quarters project at the shipyard. The project will accommodate 321 E2-E4, 66 E5-E6, and 12 E7-E9 enlisted men. The amendment is needed because of the unforeseen exceptional cost escalation within the construction industry. Contract award is planned on a base bid for the mess hall and 72 of the required 152 rooms. This amendment is required for construction of the remaining 80 rooms.

An amendment to the fiscal year 1974 installation authority is requested. A contract has been awarded for the higher priority electric distribution system project which will produce a usable facility. A substation, which was a part of the electric distribution system project, and the crane track connection project have been deferred until the amendment is received.

An amendment is requested to the fiscal year 1975 nuclear repair facility addition project at the shipyard. This amendment is required because of the exceedingly high, unanticipated west coast construction cost escalation coupled with the complexity of this particular building with its special ventilation and filtration systems.

NAVAL AIR STATION, WHIDBY ISLAND, WASH.

We are requesting \$1,082,000 for the Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, which is the west coast homeport of all A-6 all-weather medium attack squadrons and provides Navywide support to the new EA-6B electronic countermeasures squadrons.

The project requested will provide electrical distribution system improvements needed to meet a 25-percent increase in electrical loads associated with fiscal year 1973 and fiscal year 1974 Milcon projects and the fiscal year 1976 sewage collection and treatment system improvements.

14TH NAVAL DISTRICT

We are requesting \$7,842,000 for one project at the Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, which provides logistic support to 57 ships of the Pacific Fleet. The Fleet Command Center project will provide space for new and integrated command and control systems that are scheduled for full operational capability in December 1977.

An amendment to the fiscal year 1974 enlisted men's dining facility

project at Naval Station, Pearl Harbor is needed because of increased and unexpected escalation of construction costs. The bids received on March 13, 1974, and again on December 11, 1974, indicate that the project cannot be constructed within current authorization.

NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE, PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII

For the Naval Submarine Base on page 17, we are requesting \$2,605,000 which provides the sole mid-Pacific intermediate level logistic support for one attack submarine squadron. The berthing wharf improvements project will provide dredging and modifications to an existing wharf to permit operation of a medium floating drydock. This drydock will be used for unscheduled emergency and minor work on the bottoms of submarines, and preclude trying to schedule this type of work into the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard.

NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION, HONOLULU, WAHIAWA, HAWAII

We are requesting \$2,500,000 for one project at the Naval Communications Station Honolulu, Wahiawa, Hawaii. This activity provides communications support for the Navy Shore Establishment and the Naval Operating Forces in the Pacific Ocean area. This project will expand the existing satellite communications facility to permit installation of a second satellite communications terminal and a broadcast terminal.

MARINE CORPS

MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP LEJEUNE, N.C.

We are requesting \$14,334,000 for one project at Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, N.C. The base provides facilities and support for the 2d Marine Division; Force Troops, Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic; and other units. This request for bachelor enlisted quarters will provide adequate living spaces for 900 E-1/E-4, 140 E-5, and 50 E-6/E-9 Marine personnel.

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, CHERRY POINT, N.C.

For Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N.C., which is our master jet base on the east coast and supports the operations of a full Marine aircraft wing including three air groups; a missile battalion; and a naval rework facility; two projects in the amount of \$11,426,000 are requested.

An aircraft parking ramp in the amount of \$3,547,000 will provide phase 2 of five phases for renovation of the deteriorated parking pavement at this activity.

An amendment to fiscal year 1974 steamplant improvement project in the amount of \$7,879,000 will provide a coal burning capability.

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION (HELICOPTER), NEW RIVER, N.C.

We are requesting \$5,493,000 for three projects for Marine Corps Air Station (Helicopter), New River, N.C., which provides support for two helicopter air groups and a Marine air control squadron.

The sum of \$898,000 will provide a facility to house CH-53 and CH-46 helicopter operational flight training devices.

An aircraft ground support equipment facility in the amount of \$1,085,000 will provide shop and storage space for critical aviation ground maintenance and support equipment.

The sum of \$3,510,000 will provide for completion of a fiscal year 1974 utilities expansion project.

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, BEAUFORT, S.C.

A total of \$2,782,000 is requested for two projects for Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, S.C., which maintains and operates facilities in support of two fighter/attack air groups.

The sum of \$248,000 will provide "Hot pad" facilities at the end of a runway for the use of fighter aircraft assigned duty to defend the Continental United States from air attack.

An aircraft maintenance hangar addition in the amount of \$2,534,000 will provide for a portion of the total deficiency in maintenance shop and equipment space at this activity.

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, YUMA, ARIZ.

Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Ariz., maintains and operates facilities and provides services for a Marine Aircraft Training Group, a missile battalion, an air control squadron, and an air traffic control unit. In addition, a daily average of four deployed squadrons are on board this station for aircraft weapons training. We are requesting \$1,164,000 for two projects for this activity.

The sum of \$230,000 will provide "Hot pad" facilities for tactical fighter aircraft assigned to continental air defense duty.

Radar air traffic control and operations facilities will be provided in the amount of \$934,000, and will provide required air traffic control within the airspace delegated to this activity.

MARINE CORPS SUPPLY CENTER, BARSTOW, CALIF.

Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, Calif., receives, stores, overhauls/repairs, and ships materiel for the Marine Corps. A total of \$1,352,000 is requested for two projects.

Electrical system improvements in the amount of \$700,000 will provide adequate power and distribution systems for the activity.

A \$652,000 amendment to a fiscal year 1974 automotive vehicle maintenance shop is requested to allow full scope completion of the project.

MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP PENDLETON, CALIF.

Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, is the major west coast ground activity of the Marine Corps and provides facility support for the 1st Marine Division; Force Troops, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific; and certain other units. A total of \$9,958,000 is requested to provide four projects.

Three projects in the total amount of \$9,018,000 will provide bachelor enlisted quarters in the Chappo, Del Mar, and San Mateo areas of the base. These three projects will provide adequate living spaces for 813 E-1/E-4 and 14 E-5 personnel.

The sum of \$940,000 will provide a water interconnect system from an adequate source at San Mateo to the overtaxed areas of San Onofre.

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, EL TORO, CALIF.

Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro maintains and supports facilities and provides services for the 3d Marine Air Wing with eight operating squadrons, and four Naval aviation maintenance training detachments; \$2 million is requested for an aircraft acoustical enclosure which will allow in-airframe, full power engine runups to be conducted within a noise abatement facility.

MARINE CORP AIR STATION (HELICOPTER), SANTA ANA, CALIF.

Marine Corps Helicopter Air Station, Santa Ana operates facilities and provides services for one Marine helicopter air group and two helicopter training squadrons.

\$704,000 was requested for a facility to house a CH53 helicopter operational flight trainer, originally scheduled for delivery in March 1977. However, procurement of the device has been delayed, therefore this project was withdrawn during the hearings before the Armed Services Committees.

MARINE CORPS BASE, TWENTY-NINE PALMS, CALIF.

Marine Corps Base, Twenty-nine Palms provides facilities and services for force troops, Fleet Marine Force Pacific; an artillery battalion; and a communications-electronics school. A central heating plant is requested for this base in the amount of \$3,159,000 which will replace an obsolete and inefficient system.

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, KANEOHE BAY, HAWAII

For Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay which provides facilities and services for the 1st Marine Corps Brigade; a large Marine aircraft group; Pacific missile range; a radio battalion; an Army-Navy gunfire liaison company; an air traffic control unit; and an air control squadron, a total of \$6,629,000 is requested for these projects.

A bachelor enlisted quarters project in the amount of \$5,286,000 will provide adequate living spaces for 540 E-1/E-4 Marines.

An amendment in the amount of \$507,000 is requested to provide completion of a fiscal year 1974 connecting road from the base to Hawaiian interstate highway H-3.

An aircraft hangar improvement project is requested in the amount of \$836,000 to provide sound attenuation and environmental control to working areas adjacent to the jet aircraft flight line. This project was authorized in the fiscal year 1975 program, but is unfunded.

TRIDENT

For Trident facilities, various locations, we are requesting \$186,967,000. This amount includes \$7 million for Trident community impact support. Trident community impact support is included in conformance with section 608 of the fiscal year 1975 Milcon Authorization Act.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

We are requesting \$48,089,000 for two pollution abatement projects located inside the United States. A brief description of what our pollution abatement projects accomplish will be followed by a description of each item.

One project will provide air pollution facilities in the amount of \$3,262,000 for four air pollution abatement facilities located at four naval installations. This project will include items to provide air pollution abatement through construction of a regional solid waste disposal facility, a missile propulsion unit reclamation facility, a vapor collection system and an ammunition disposal facility.

The other project will provide water pollution abatement facilities in the amount of \$44,827,000 for 31 water pollution abatement facilities at 27 naval and Marine Corps installations. This project is required to continue the Navy's program for correcting, controlling and preventing water pollution and includes items for sewage treatment plant improvements, ship wastewater collection ashore, sanitary treatment improvements, municipal sewer connections, and oily waste collection and reclamation facilities to reduce the potential for oil spills.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT—ITEM DESCRIPTION

We are requesting a regional solid waste disposal facility that will provide the Navy share of a capital contribution to the cost of a new regional solid waste facility to be utilized by the Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine. At the Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head, Md., we are requesting a missile propulsion unit reclamation facility which will provide facilities for safe and pollution-free removal of solid propellant from fleet returned rocket motors. For the Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, Va., we are requesting a vapor collection and recovery system to eliminate excessive vapor emissions during fuel transfer, storage and issue operations at the Craney Island Fuel Station.

We are requesting an ammunition disposal facility for the Naval Training Station, Keyport, Wash. The item will provide a demilitarization incinerator that conforms with all air pollution regulations for safe controlled disposal of ordnance and other consumable stock.

There are three sewage treatment plant improvements, one each at the Naval Communications Station, Adak, Alaska; Naval Station, Adak, Alaska and the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The sewage treatment and system improvements provide facilities for either improvements to the sewage treatment plants or the sewer systems to prevent inadequately treated sanitary sewage or industrial wastes from polluting adjacent waterways. An aircraft corrosion control facility for the Marine Corps Auxiliary Landing Field, Camp Pendleton, Calif. will consist of aircraft washwater control facilities that will assure proper cleaning of the airframes and proper collection and pretreatment of the wastewater.

We are requesting three ship wastewater collection facilities in California for the Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado, the Naval Support Activity, Long Beach, and the Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Calif. The ship wastewater collection ashore items will provide shore facili-

ties for receiving and disposing of ship-generated sanitary wastes. These sanitary wastes are collected and held for disposal ashore while ships traverse navigable waters and when moored.

An industrial waste collection improvements item for the Naval Air Station, Miramar, Calif., will provide the collection lines to properly dispose of industrial wastes.

In California we are requesting two ship wastewater collection ashore items for the Naval Supply Center, San Diego and a municipal sewer connection for the Pacific Missile Range, Point Mugu.

We have two items in California and one in Florida; a sanitary treatment improvements item for the Naval Undersea Center, San Diego, Calif., and a ship wastewater collection ashore item at the Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach, Calif. For the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla., we are requesting an industrial waste treatment improvements item.

We are requesting an industrial waste collection improvements item for the Marine Corps Supply Center, Albany, Ga., and in Hawaii, we are requesting a sanitary sewage collection improvements item for the Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, and for Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, a ship wastewater collection ashore item.

We are requesting a sewage treatment plant improvements item for the Naval Ammunition Depot, Crane, Ind., and two municipal sewer collection items—one for the Naval Personnel Center, New Orleans, La., and one for the Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine.

We are requesting two items in the State of Maryland. At the Naval Station, Annapolis, we are requesting a sewage treatment plant improvements item and for the Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River we are requesting a sanitary sewage collection improvements item. On the same page, we are requesting a demilitarization facility complex—fourth phase—for the Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne, Nev. This item provides the fourth phase of a demilitarization facility complex which will serve as the major west coast disposal facility and will conform to all environmental quality standards. The first and second phases are under construction. The third phase has been authorized and funds appropriated in fiscal year 1975 MCON program.

We are requesting two items in New Jersey, one in South Carolina and one in Virginia. A ship wastewater collection ashore item is requested for the Naval Weapons Station, Earle, N.J. and for the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N.J., we are requesting a municipal sewer connection which will connect the station sewage collection system to the Ocean County, N.J., regional sewer treatment system. For the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, we are requesting a sanitary landfill improvement item and for the Public Works Center, Norfolk, a sanitary sewage collection improvements item.

We are requesting four items for the State of Washington.

For the Naval Torpedo Station, Keyport, we are requesting a sewage treatment plant improvements item and for the Naval Supply Center, Puget Sound, we are requesting ship wastewater collection ashore and oily waste collection and reclamation facilities. For the Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, we are requesting a sewage collection and treatment system improvements item.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

We are requesting \$28,828,000 for 49 energy conservation facilities at 35 Naval and Marine Corps installations.

A brief description of what this project provides and a description of each item follows.

The items requested in this project will provide necessary improvements, alterations, and repairs to existing structures and utility systems to reduce unnecessary energy consumption. The items are located at various locations and include such items as outdoor/indoor ambient heating controls, steam generation/distribution system improvements, boiler plant controls, and installation of steam condensate lines.

An amendment to the fiscal year 1975 powerplant addition project for the Naval Station, Adak, Alaska will provide new diesel generator exhaust silencers which have the capability for recovering waste heat. This is a non-add item since it is an amendment. For the State of California, we are requesting an outdoor/indoor ambient heating controls item and a return air system on heating, ventilation and air-conditioning units for the Naval Air Station, Miramar. For the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, we are requesting a utility alarm/control system item. For the naval shipyard we are requesting a steam generation/distribution system improvements item.

We are requesting an electric power management system item and a boiler plant controls item for the Naval Air Station, North Island, Calif., and for the Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, Calif. we are requesting modifications to wharves and staging area lighting.

For the Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn., we are requesting an item to insulate an escape training tank, and for the District of Columbia, Naval District, Washington Headquarters, we are requesting an item to install steam condensate lines.

We are requesting four energy facilities for the State of Florida.

For the Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, we are requesting an item for weapons department perimeter lighting modernization. There are two items requested for the Public Works Center, Pensacola: One is for steam system energy conservation and the other for interconnecting the base hospital to the central steam plant. For the Naval Air Station, Whiting Field, we are requesting an item for steam improvements.

At the Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, we are requesting an item to install high intensity lamps in five hangars.

For the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill., we are requesting an item to install storm windows on 19 buildings, and for the Public Works Center, Great Lakes, Ill. we are requesting three items—replacement of street lights, modernization of steam and condensate lines, and an item to eliminate excess piping, install condensate return pumps, and controls. At the Naval Ammunition Depot, Crane, Ind., we are requesting an item to install controls on six heating plants, and high velocity air curtains for production facilities.

We are requesting a heat recovery equipment installation item for the Naval Ordnance Station, Louisville, Kv. For the State of Maryland there are two requests. At the Naval Station, Annapolis, we are requesting an item to upgrade insulation on the steam lines and install a condensate return system. For the Naval Academy, Annapolis, we

are requesting an item to extend the central control system so that all academic buildings may be synchronized and controlled from a central point.

We are requesting an item for the energy conservation alterations to hangars at the Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River, Md. For the Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne, Nev., we are requesting two items—one will install heating system controls and the other will install thermal insulation on the interior walls and roofs of four buildings.

There are two items for the State of New Jersey. For the Naval Weapons Station, Earle we are requesting an item to install insulation at various buildings and at the Naval Air Test Facility, Lakehurst, N.J., we are requesting an item that will consolidate the heating system.

We are requesting an item for the Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N.C., to install heat limit controls and for the Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, we are requesting a supervisory control system for the central heating plant.

For the Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa., we are requesting two heating, ventilation, air-conditioning improvement items and for the Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, S.C., we are requesting a heating and air-conditioning control system.

We are requesting three items in the State of South Carolina. For the Naval Shipyard, Charleston, S.C., we are requesting a utility plant monitoring system item and for the Marine Corps Recruit Detachment, Parris Island, we are requesting a steam distribution control system item and an item for solar screens for barracks. For the Naval Air Station, Memphis, Tenn., we are requesting an item for the modification of steam and condensate lines.

We are requesting six items for five Naval installations in the State of Virginia. For the Fleet Combat Direction Systems Training Center, Atlantic, Dam Neck, Va., we are requesting an item to extend steam lines; at the Naval Station, Norfolk, a waterfront operations utilities item; for the Public Works Center, Norfolk, new combustion controls and pressure reducing stations for the steam system; at the Naval Regional Medical Center, Portsmouth, a heating temperature control system for the BEQ and temperature control systems for building No. 1.

For the Marine Corps Development and Education Center, Quantico, we are requesting an item for steam condensate pumps.

We are requesting five energy conservation items for the Navy Shipyard, Bremerton, Wash.; a steam distribution system reduction item will install individual heating units in 43 buildings allowing the abandonment of existing deteriorated steam and condensate system; an item to modify and upgrade the condensate return system; a heat recovery systems installation item; a building modification item that will install weather stripping and insulation, night temperature set backs and outside temperature sensors in buildings; and a relamp drydock and piers item which will replace inefficient incandescent lighting fixtures with high intensity discharge lighting.

WEAPONS SECURITY

We are requesting \$6,580,000 for a nuclear weapons security, various locations, project. This project will provide improvements to physical

security of two installations by the construction of new production and maintenance buildings within a secure area, thereby eliminating transportation and the requirement for additional security at both locations. At the other installation, the improvements are needed to meet new criteria.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES, ATLANTIC FLEET WEAPONS RANGE, ROOSEVELT
ROADS, PUERTO RICO

We are requesting \$2,128,000 for a single project for the Atlantic Fleet Weapons Range, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico. The Range operates, maintains and develops weapons range facilities and services in support of the training of fleet forces and other activities.

The air surveillance radar project supports the replacement of the existing obsolete (rotating) NA/FPS-67A radar with a phased array, stationary radar, which provides major improvements in the detection, tracking, and data collection capability. Although not shown, the project estimate includes 160 tons of air-conditioning.

ATLANTIC OCEAN AREA, NAVAL AIR STATION, BERMUDA

We are requesting \$78,000 for a fuel storage tanks project for the Naval Air Station, Bermuda. The project will purchase three 80,000 barrel jet fuel storage tanks including ancillary facilities, as a cost effective alternative over continuing to lease these tanks.

At present, facilities for fuel storage are leased from Exxon. The lease contract at the Exxon St. George Fuel Terminal contains an option for the U.S. Government to purchase those tanks built in 1960. This option must be exercised by the expiration of the lease agreement in June 1976.

NAVAL AIR STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA

We are requesting \$3,264,000 for a bachelor enlisted quarters modernization project to be located at the Naval Air Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The project will be designed to accommodate 325 E2-E4 enlisted men.

NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA

We are requesting a telephone system project in the amount of \$450,000, for the Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, provides facilities services, communications, training and material support for operation and maintenance of naval weapons, aircraft, and ships at sea for the activities and units of the operating forces. The telephone system project will replace worn cable systems plus add emergency power plants and extend the main telephone exchange building.

EUROPEAN AREA

NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY (CLASSIFIED LOCATION)

We are requesting \$1,527,000 for a naval communications facility at a classified location. This facility will provide improved efficiency of communications functions.

The accomplishment of this project will permit more efficient and effective use of limited available resources, people, operations, funds, and equipment, in providing requisite communications to the Fleet in the North Atlantic.

NAVAL STATION, ROTA, SPAIN

We are requesting \$2,205,000 for two projects at the Naval Station, Rota, Spain. The Naval Station supports patrol, transport, carrier and other fleet aircraft, a naval communications station, and serves as a ballistic missile submarine replenishment site and a Military Airlift Command Terminal.

A building addition project for the Naval Station, Rota, Spain, needed to house new net control equipment and carry out missions obtained by the deactivation of Naval Security Group Detachment Morocco, and the closure of the communications activity at Bremerhaven.

An air passenger terminal expansion project will accommodate passenger traffic which has increased in recent years, coupled with the implementation of new procedures for security searches, isolation and customs.

INDIAN OCEAN AREA

In the Indian Ocean area, we are requesting \$13,800,000 for an expansion of facilities project for the Naval Support Activity, Diego Garcia, Chagos Archipelago.

The Naval Communication Station provides Fleet broadcasts, tactical ship-to-shore and point-to-point communications, and is a critical link in the Defense Communications System. A new mission has been assigned this activity to support the periodic presence of an Indian Ocean Task Group. This project seeks authority for facilities to logistically support a Task Group operating in the Indian Ocean on an occasional basis and covers that portion of the facilities deferred by the Congress from the fiscal year 1975 request.

PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS STATION, GUAM

We are requesting \$1,200,000 for a satellite communication terminal addition project for the Naval Communication Station, Guam. This station provides communications support to the Navy shore establishment and the Naval Operating Forces in the western Pacific Ocean area. This project will expand an existing building to permit the installation of a high capacity satellite communications terminal and a broadcast terminal.

NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY, HANZA, OKINAWA

We are requesting \$697,000 for an emergency generator improvements project for the Naval Security Group Activity, Hanza, Okinawa. This facility provides direct communications support for the operating units of the Fleet and CINCPACFLT in this critical area

of the Pacific. This project will replace three 200 kW generators with three 400 kW generators.

NAVAL AIR STATION, CUBI POINT, REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

We are requesting \$14,116,000 at the Naval Air Station, Cubi Point, Republic of the Philippines.

Naval Air Station, Cubi Point provides aircraft maintenance and repair services to antisubmarine warfare patrol squadrons, tactical support squadrons, reconnaissance and composite squadron detachments, Fleet and Marine air wings, helicopter combat support and antisubmarine squadrons, and carrier air group detachments.

The aircraft parking apron project is the first of three increments to provide parking space for over 200 aircraft.

The maintenance hangar project which will provide additional maintenance spaces for land based and carrier aircraft.

A bachelor enlisted quarters project which will provide space for 192 E2-E4, 168 E5-E6, and 40 E7-E9 enlisted men.

A bachelor officer quarters project will accommodate 70 officers, warrant through lieutenant, junior grade, and 30 lieutenants and above.

NAVAL STATION, SUBIC BAY, REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

We are requesting \$1,264,000 for a bachelor enlisted quarters project at the Naval Station, Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines, which provides port services for a major portion of the ships operating in the western Pacific. The project will accommodate 144 enlisted men in the grades E2-E4.

VARIOUS LOCATIONS

The request for \$1,100,000 for two operational training building projects was withdrawn during hearings before the Armed Services Committees.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT, OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

We are requesting \$250,000 for a water pollution abatement item which will eliminate improper effluent discharges by extending the sewer outfall line beyond the low tidal area at Camp Garcia, Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico.

Senator MANSFIELD. Thank you, Admiral. We will now hear from General Schwenk and the Marine Corps.

U.S. MARINE CORPS

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator MANSFIELD. General Schwenk, will you please proceed?

General SCHWENK. Mr. Chairman, it is my pleasure to have the opportunity to present the Marine Corps military construction program. This year's appropriation request of \$59,001,000 again emphasizes our continuing major effort to provide new and improved personnel support facilities. In addition, construction dollars for training, operational, maintenance and utility facilities are requested. This total will be complemented by a Navy request for \$4,865,000 in support of energy conservation and pollution abatement projects for our Marine Corps installations.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

One-half of our \$59 million request will be utilized to construct bachelor enlisted quarters in our continuing effort to satisfy deficiencies in personnel support facilities. The Marine Corps has dedicated a major portion of its construction efforts to bachelor housing facilities for the past 7 fiscal years. We are convinced that the provision of modern and reasonably comfortable living accommodations for our bachelor marines is in the best interest of both the marine and the Corps. Accordingly, we will continue to place personnel support projects to the forefront of our program until a sound functional physical plant exists to meet the living needs of our men and women.

The fiscal year 1977 through fiscal year 1980 programs will be very similar to the program before you in this respect. The remaining portion of our request will be invested as follows: \$6,561,000 for aviation training support and operational facilities; \$5,619,000 for aviation and ground equipment maintenance facilities; \$4,799,000 for existing utility system improvements. In addition, \$13,384,000 in amendments is requested to provide funding for four projects authorized within the fiscal year 1974 program, and one unfunded project in the fiscal year 1975 program. Three of the fiscal year 1974 projects were victims of inflation. The other projects will provide for a coal-burning capability for a steamplant at Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N.C.

Gentlemen, that summarizes the Marine Corps military construction appropriation request.

I will be happy to attempt to answer any questions you may have.

Senator MANSFIELD. Thank you, General. Your proposal seems modest. On behalf of the subcommittee, please accept my appreciation for your appearance today. That will conclude the testimony of the Navy and Marine Corps and if counsel will call in the Air Force, we will proceed with them.

Thank you very much.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

STATEMENT OF MAJOR GENERAL BILLIE J. MCGARVEY, ASSISTANT DCS
PROGRAMS AND RESOURCES, UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

ACCOMPANIED BY:

HARRY P. RIETMAN, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING
J. H. LEE, DIRECTORATE OF BUDGET
COLONEL R. P. PLACK, DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING
COLONEL J. A. MORROW, DCS MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE LOGISTICS
COMMAND
COLONEL J. A. BAIRD, DIRECTORATE OF PLANS AND HOSPITALIZATION
LT. COLONEL P. D. CHADWICK, DIRECTORATE OF OPERATIONS
CAPTAIN E. A. LUPIA, DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING
JOHN W. WARD, JR., DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator Mansfield. General, proceed at your convenience.

General McGarvey. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I will be pleased to leave my full statement with the committee so that it may be placed in the record. In consonance with your program today it addresses only those requirements covered by our request for 703.6 million for military construction, Air Force, in the bill you have under consideration. This covers projects for the regular forces only since it is my understanding that family housing and reserve forces construction will be the subject of separate hearings. The authorization request for the regular forces is \$643.7 million.

However, I do wish to point out that we have included \$47.0 million in our request this year for improvements to existing facilities to reduce energy consumption. These improvements are largely self amortizing in a very few years. Energy conservation measures are also programmed for the new facilities we will construct under the 1976 authorization bill.

We are aware of the committee's interest in improving security of nuclear weapons and I am pleased to advise you that our request includes \$13.5 million for this purpose. We have carefully screened our requirements to assure first priority to those facilities that might be more susceptible to intrusion than others.

Aircraft shelters again take a large share of our program: \$175 million. These shelters are proposed to provide protection for some of the aircraft that we are committed to send to Europe in the event of force mobilization. They are designed to accommodate the full range of U.S. tactical aircraft fighters including the F-111, F-15, and A-10.

In addition to these operational requirements, you will find that our program also contains a range of people projects for improved bachelor housing, medical care facilities and community support items.

I am pleased to be here to respond to your questions and we will be pleased to provide such information for the record as you may require.

[The statement follows:]

Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, it is a pleasure to appear before you again to present the Air Force Military Construction Program for fiscal year 1976.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE

This program supports the force and deployment goals presented to the Congress in the Air Force Chief of Staff's posture statement. The bill now before your committee requests appropriations to the Air Force for projects valued at \$843,941,000, with major subdivisions as follows:

Regular Military Construction	\$703,600,000
Military Family Housing	59,341,000
Guard/Reserve Construction	81,000,000
	<hr/>
	\$843,941,000

My comments today concern only the \$703.6 million of projects for the regular Military Construction Program since it is my understanding that family housing and reserve forces construction will be the subject of separate hearings. The \$703.6 million in the regular Military Construction Program includes \$411.9 million for projects in 41 of the 50 states plus the District of Columbia and \$237.4 million for projects outside the United States. In addition, \$54.3 million is for Minor Construction, Minor Land Acquisition and Planning and Design at presently unidentified locations worldwide.

Before going into a discussion of the details of the projects in this request, I would like to cover briefly a few topics in which your committee and others in the Congress have expressed an interest. In addition, I will address some of the important elements and new major efforts proposed in this year's program

ENERGY CONSERVATION

In fiscal year 1976 we are placing a greater emphasis on measures to reduce energy consumption. Our objective is to reduce facility energy requirements to the lowest practical level consistent with the proper readiness of our military forces.

To attain this objective we are continuing to implement energy saving criteria in new construction which addresses such techniques as orientation of buildings, minimum glass area, double glazing, increased insulation and the use of central supervisory utility control systems. In addition, we are requesting \$47.0 million for to existing facilities to reduce energy consumption. This program includes improvements such as heat recovery systems to utilize waste heat from power generators; alteration of mechanical systems for more efficient energy use through zoning and improved controls; solar shielding; and upgraded electrical systems. Only projects which will pay for themselves within a short period of time are included. We estimate that the proposed work will result in energy savings equivalent to nearly a million barrels of oil annually.

Equally important to our facility energy conservation efforts is the increasing use of aircraft flight simulators. Substantial fuel savings will accrue by performing a major part of aircrew checkout and proficiency training in flight simulators instead of operational aircraft.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Improved munitions security is a high priority program in the Air Force. This year's request for \$13.5 million is for projects to specifically correct the most critical deficiencies. These improvements are required because existing security systems do not, in today's environment, have a level of protection necessary to positively assure that munitions could not be removed from our facilities. This program, along with the other measures taken, will provide a level of protection in consonance with the current potential threat.

The improvements contained in this program are considered as basic building blocks and will be required if adequate security is to be provided. As improved sensor technology and new designs increase the potential effectiveness of security measures, they will be incorporated in the requirements which remain to complete the program.

AIRCRAFT PROTECTIVE SHELTERS

Our request includes \$175 million for additional aircraft shelters as part of the continuing airfield protection program in Europe. The fiscal year 1975 Military Construction Program provided \$54.5 million for the initial increment of 132 shelters under this program.

We are committed to send additional aircraft squadrons to the defense of Europe in the event of force mobilization. Presently, these aircraft would not be fully sheltered and would be extremely vulnerable to destruction by conventional weapons.

The shelters in this request will protect some of those aircraft and are designed to accommodate the full range of U.S. tactical aircraft fighters, including the F-111 and the new F-15 and A-10 aircraft.

The aircraft shelter purpose is two-fold: It deters conventional attacks by making the destruction of our aircraft on the ground extremely costly; and it protects our forces, should a conventional attack occur.

The full funding of the survivability measures requested in this increment of the program will significantly increase the deterrent posture of U.S. determination to potential enemies.

These shelters are in excess of the present funding criteria and, as a result, are not eligible for NATO funding. We are continuing to press for expansion of the NATO criteria and will submit prefinancing statements to protect our recoupment rights should NATO expand the funding eligibility.

UTILITIES

We are making a concerted effort to replace and upgrade our deteriorated utility systems in order to better support our physical plant.

We predict that utilities will continue to take a larger portion of our construction program as our older systems begin to show the effects of age and deterioration. The requirement to upgrade or replace these systems is not as apparent as building requirements: For example, hidden utilities such as underground gas, water and steam lines often do not indicate deterioration until corrosion has made their replacement urgent.

This year's request includes \$28.1 million as an increment toward the goal of adequate utility support for all existing and programmed construction.

DEPOT PLANT MODERNIZATION PROGRAM

Previous presentations of this program proposed a capital investment of \$250 million for facilities. This investment, coupled with the procurement of new production equipment will yield approximately \$1.2 billion in benefits. Because the level of approved funding has not kept pace with our original 5-year timetable, it is necessary to extend the program beyond fiscal year 1976 as we originally proposed.

We are pleased to report that over twenty facility projects are now in use as a result of the depot modernization program and the benefits we projected for them are being realized. For example, total reductions in excess of 2,000 manpower authorizations which provide over \$30 million in annual savings, have already accrued as a result of this program.

This year's program consists of 12 projects representing a \$21.6 million investment. The present value of savings from these projects is estimated to be \$55.4 million.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

This medical portion of this year's request consists of four projects totalling \$154.6 million. This marks the third year in continuing support of the accelerated program to modernize our health facilities. The first two years emphasized smaller community health facilities while this year's request stresses more comprehensive health care at two major Air Force centers of medical care which are the major health facilities in their medical regions; Keesler Air Force Base and Lackland Air Force Base. Space demands of modern technology have caused the present size and configuration deficiencies of these facilities to reach critical levels, jeopardizing optimum treatment and medical teaching capabilities. Management has done all it can to relieve these critical shortcomings; and the Department of the Air Force joins the Department of Defense in concluding that positive and lasting solutions can come only from extensive construction projects.

A vigorous medical construction program is an investment in our future national assets. Modernization of our health facilities is a key element in achieving more utilization and efficiency, and improving the satisfaction of patients and staff toward the achievement of an all-volunteer force. The Air Force strongly supports health facility modernization in pursuit of these vital objectives.

DORMITORY MODERNIZATION PROGRAM

Adequate housing for our bachelor personnel continues to enjoy a high priority in our Military Construction Program. First, we are seeking to modernize those existing facilities that are structurally sound to provide semi-private baths and other amenities such as improved lighting, air conditioning where it is authorized, better sound attenuation, and more attractive finishes. Secondly, we are building new dormitories at those locations where we have deficiencies or where the existing buildings cannot be economically upgraded. This program also contains projects to provide adequate quarters for officer students at two of our undergraduate pilot training bases. We are most appreciative of the concern this committee has for our bachelor personnel as demonstrated by your continuing support of our efforts to provide adequate living conditions. You can be assured that we will continue to place a major emphasis on this important program.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

In keeping with national environmental protection policies, our request for \$10.7 million for pollution abatement projects reflects our continuing effort to meet the more stringent quality standards promulgated in response to the Clean Air Act amendments of 1970 and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act amendments of 1972.

After more than seven years of aggressive Air Force programs and a stabilization of regulation changes by local and state authorities the majority of our installations are coming into compliance with established standards. Except as energy considerations may cause us to return to the use of coal at some locations, we see a lessening in specific requests for air pollution abatement projects in future programs. Instead air pollution controls will become an integral part of new facility requirements.

Water pollution control funding requirements will continue to increase as the Environmental Protection Agency and the states issue new standards designed to meet the 1985 goal of elimination of pollutant discharge to our nation's waters.

Some additional projects are also anticipated in future years to comply with standards now being promulgated in the fields of solid waste, noise and pesticide storage.

The support of this committee has enabled the Air Force to play a leadership role in environmental restoration and protection. With your continued support, we will be able to maintain that role.

COST ESTIMATES AND DESIGN STATUS

We have established the most realistic cost estimates available for the fiscal year 1976 Military Construction Program by using our most recent bidding experience and latest design cost estimates on last year's program, and by reviewing and adjusting inflation rates based on anticipated market conditions and economic trends. We have worked closely with our counterparts in the Army and Navy to insure that we provide accurate costs to the committee.

We continue to place emphasis on development of design criteria at an earlier stage in the programming cycle so that criteria will be more accurately reflected in the cost estimate. We have placed increased emphasis on value engineering to find the most economical and cost effective construction materials and methods to provide the best facilities at the least cost keeping within existing criteria. Planning of the fiscal year 1976 program is well advanced and we have a high degree of confidence in the estimates now before the committee.

OBLIGATION OF FUNDS

As previous years, we continue to place strong emphasis on early contract award of approved construction. This conforms with the expressed intent of the Congress and the Office of the Secretary of Defense. Early award has become even more important to reduce the impact of inflation and the cost of construction.

During fiscal year 1974, we obligated \$281.7 million (63%) of our total program. Our unobligated carryover of \$164.6 million is higher than planned; however, we are pleased to note that it is the lowest since fiscal year 1970. Cost escalation during the year severely affected our obligation rate since high costs delayed contract award until deficiency authorization and increased funding flexibility in the fiscal year 1975 program became available. Approximately \$30 million in additional obligations could have been achieved if deficiency authorizations had not been required.

Management of last year's program is being aggressively pursued to achieve the earliest possible contract awards and completion of the urgently required facilities which you have authorized. Nevertheless, we estimate that approximately \$215 million will remain unobligated on 30 June 1975 because of the late passage of the fiscal year 1975 bill.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, we wish to assure you and your committee that this program represents our very best construction proposals within the confines of a limited budget. We give priority support to our operational missions, while at the same time providing projects for improved bachelor housing, medical care facilities and community support items that amount to 31% of the total program. Attached to the printed copies of my statement are narrative descriptions of the entire program broken out by category of facilities, by command totals, and by mission elements supported.

ATTACHMENTS TO STATEMENT

Mr. Chairman, I thank you for the opportunity to appear before this committee. If there are any questions about our program, we will be pleased to provide additional information.

TABLE I
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
FY 1976 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION PROGRAM
FOR THE ACTIVE FORCES

SECTION 301COMMAND

<u>INSIDE THE UNITED STATES</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND	11,107
AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND	42,084
AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND	26,293
AIR TRAINING COMMAND	181,827
ALASKAN AIR COMMAND	14,801
HEADQUARTERS COMMAND, USAF	10,333
MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND	5,413
PACIFIC AIR FORCES	5,610
STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND	13,226
TACTICAL AIR COMMAND	18,129
POLLUTION ABATEMENT	10,698
ENERGY	46,952
SPECIAL FACILITIES	15,346
NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY	7,909
TOTAL INSIDE THE UNITED STATES:	409,728

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND	2,182
PACIFIC AIR FORCES	3,492
UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE	219,870
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE SECURITY SERVICE	981
SPECIAL FACILITIES	3,524
NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY	5,591
TOTAL OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES:	235,640

CLASSIFIED (SECTION 302)

VARIOUS LOCATIONS	3,982
TOTAL CLASSIFIED:	3,982

SUPPORT

PLANNING AND DESIGN	30,000
MINOR CONSTRUCTION	24,000
MINOR LAND ACQUISITION	250
TOTAL SUPPORT:	54,250

TOTAL APPROPRIATION PROGRAM: \$703,600

TABLE II
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
FY 1976 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION PROGRAM
ACTIVE FORCES

SUMMARY BY PROGRAM ELEMENT

	AMOUNT (\$ MILLIONS)	% OF TOTAL
STRATEGIC FORCES	52.4	7.4
GENERAL PURPOSE FORCES	256.7	36.4
INTELLIGENCE AND COMMUNICATIONS	26.3	3.8
AIRLIFT	6.2	0.9
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	24.7	3.5
CENTRAL SUPPLY AND MAINTENANCE	26.4	3.8
TRAINING, MEDICAL AND OTHER GENERAL PERSONNEL ACTIVITIES	199.3	28.3
ADMINISTRATION AND ASSOCIATED ACTIVITIES	<u>111.6</u>	<u>15.9</u>
TOTAL:	703.6	100.0

TABLE III
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
FY 1976 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION PROGRAM
ACTIVE FORCES

PROGRAM BY CONSTRUCTION CATEGORIES

	AMOUNT (\$ MILLIONS)	% OF TOTAL
OPERATIONAL	222.6	31.6
TRAINING	20.3	2.9
MAINTENANCE	31.8	4.5
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT & TEST	9.6	1.4
SUPPLY	43.6	6.2
HOSPITAL & MEDICAL	154.6	22.0
ADMINISTRATION	15.7	2.2
BACHELOR HOUSING	52.9	7.5
COMMUNITY	12.4	1.8
UTILITIES	28.1	4.0
ENERGY	47.0	6.7
POLLUTION	10.7	1.5
SUPPORT (DESIGN, MINOR CONSTRUCTION & MINOR LAND ACQUISITION)	<u>54.3</u>	<u>7.7</u>
TOTAL:	703.6	100.0

NARRATIVE CATEGORY ANALYSISMILLIONSOPERATIONAL FACILITIES

\$ 222.6

This category represents 31.6 percent of the appropriation request. It contains such essential items as aircraft fueling support facilities, flight operations buildings, communications facilities, and navigational aids. Important items in this category are Airfield Protective Facilities for \$175.0 million at Various Locations in USAFE; Aircraft Navigational and Landing Facilities for \$9.7 million at various locations worldwide; Drone Runway and Supporting Facilities for \$7.1 million at Tyndall AFB, Florida; and an Aircraft Hydrant Refueling System for \$4.1 million in support of the new AWACS mission at Tinker AFB, Oklahoma.

TRAINING FACILITIES

\$ 20.3

Training facilities included in this construction program cover a range of Air Force Training Activities such as training for pilots, aircrews and base maintenance personnel. Major projects are: Flight Simulator Training Facilities at Various Locations for \$9.7 million; and a Personnel Interview and Processing Facility at Lackland AFB, Texas for \$6.7 million.

MAINTENANCE FACILITIES

\$ 31.8

The maintenance category contains facilities to support aircraft and engine maintenance activities and special purpose shops. Included in this category are ten projects totaling \$18.8 million for modernization of Air Force Logistics Command's Depot Facilities. This category also provides Aircraft Corrosion Control Facilities at four locations for \$6.9 million and facilities in support of the new AWACS mission at Tinker AFB, Oklahoma for \$2.4 million.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

\$ 9.6

This segment of our construction request provides the buildings, laboratories and specialized test structures that are required in the conduct of a quality R&D program. Major projects are two facilities at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio: an addition to the Medical Science Laboratory for \$3.2 million; and Alter Systems Management Engineering Facility for \$2.2 million.

SUPPLY FACILITIES

\$ 43.6

The major portion of this category is for Munitions Storage Facilities at Various Locations in Europe for \$26.0 million.

Other Supply Facilities include Nuclear Weapons Security Improvements at Various Locations worldwide for \$13.5 million; and Munitions Storage Facilities at Langley AFB, Virginia for \$1.3 million.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

\$ 154.6

This category represents 22.0 percent of the appropriations request. The main project is Add to and Alter the Composite Medical Facility at Lackland AFB, Texas for \$97.6 million. Other projects include new Composite Medical Facilities at two locations: Keesler AFB, Mississippi for \$43.1 million; and Upper Heyford, United Kingdom for \$13.5 million.

ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITIES \$ 15.7

The most significant items in this category are an Electromagnetic Compatibility Analysis Center at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland for \$7.2 million; and Addition to Air Force Military Personnel Center at Randolph AFB, Texas for \$4.4 million.

BACHELOR HOUSING \$ 52.9

The provisions of suitable living quarters for our bachelor enlisted and officer personnel is viewed as a priority objective by the Air Force. This year \$52.9 million, or 7.5 percent of our request, is for the construction of 2,640 new dormitory spaces at a cost of \$31.2 million, and 400 new officers' quarters at a cost of \$8.4 million. We are modernizing 2,480 existing dormitory spaces for \$11.7 million. Included in this program are student housing composite buildings at one of our major technical training centers, Lowry AFB, Colorado for \$8.6 million, providing housing for 1,000 men. Also included in this category is an Airmen Dining Hall at Mountain Home AFB, Idaho for \$1.6 million.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES \$ 12.4

Community facilities are requested in order to provide for the welfare and morale of our military personnel and dependents both in the United States and Overseas. This category includes projects for Religious Activities, Commissioned and Noncommissioned Officers' Open Messes, Fire Stations and Recreation Facilities. The Dependent High School at Hahn, Germany for \$3.9 million; and the NCO Open Mess at Mountain Home AFB, Idaho for \$2.5 million are included in this category.

UTILITIES \$ 28.1

Our Utility package provides the necessary utility support for existing and programmed construction. Included in this year's request are Utilities at Andrews AFB, Maryland for \$3.8 million; Alter Electrical Distribution Systems at Kirtland AFB, New Mexico for \$3.8 million; Alter Heating Plant at Mountain AFB, Idaho for \$2.7 million; and Hot Water Heating Mains at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio for \$2.7 million.

ENERGY CONSERVATION \$ 47.0

This year's energy conservation request includes 200 line items at 89 locations in 37 states plus the District of Columbia. Important elements are Insulation, Mechanical Controls, Central Supervisory Control Systems, Automatic Lighting Controls, and Heat Recovery Systems.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT \$ 10.7

This year's pollution abatement request includes twelve projects at ten various locations for \$10.1 million for water pollution abatement; and one project at one location for \$6.0 million for air pollution abatement.

SUPPORT \$ 54.3

The support portion of this request includes \$30.0 million for Planning and Design; \$24.0 million for Minor Construction; and \$3.3 million for Minor Land Acquisition.

Senator Mansfield. General, thank you very much. First, I would like to know for the benefit of this committee and the Senate, what proposals you have in mind for Diego Garcia?

General McGarvey. Sir, last year, the Air Force had \$3.2 million in the program. This was contingent upon approval of the Navy's request and would have provided an addition to the operational apron for aircraft parking and some ammunition and fuel storage facilities at Diego Garcia in order that the Air Force could utilize the base if the Navy's program was approved.

Senator Mansfield. There is no base there at the present time?

General McGarvey. Sir, there is an existing base with a short runway that requires upgrading and extension. There is also very limited space for aircraft parking and for storage of fuel and ammunition.

Senator Mansfield. What kind of planes will use this limited base at this time?

General McGarvey. Sir, primarily C-130 operations that are in a support role for providing supplies and material to the Navy at Diego Garcia.

Senator Mansfield. As far as the Navy is concerned, what is your impression of the types of planes they are using?

General McGarvey. Sir, I am not familiar with the Navy operations at Diego Garcia.

Senator Mansfield. Is it your impression that they may be planes off of carriers?

General McGarvey. No, sir, not that I am aware of. I really don't know. I would assume that they are patrol type aircraft, FB-3's or the type that would utilize the air field.

Senator Mansfield. Where do they fly from to get to Diego Garcia?

General McGarvey. I really don't know. I would assume that the closest place would be either out of Utapao in Thailand or out of Subic Bay in the Philippines.

Senator Mansfield. Mr. Rexroad, would you see that the appropriate questions are directed to the Navy to find answers to this and related questions concerning their proposal to cover Diego Garcia. General, Senator Johnston will conduct the balance of the program review with you.

AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND (INSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

This program requests \$11,107,000 for two projects in support of Aerospace Defense Command host responsibilities at Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida.

TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE

The first project is for a drone runway and supporting facilities consisting of a concrete runway with arresting barriers, paved shoulders and overruns. Also, 20,000 SF hangar and all the necessary utilities will be provided. The existing outside active runway at Tyndall AFB has been prepared for use on an interim basis for the launch and recovery of these pilotless drone aircraft. This interim arrangement creates interference with normal base missions which involves stopping all take-offs, landings, and other aircraft movements on both existing runways during each launch and recovery of drone aircraft. Project design is to be 35% complete as of July 31, 1975.

The second project is a 516 man dormitory. The existing dormitories were constructed in 1943; they are essentially the same as when constructed using design criteria years ago. Gang latrines, poor insulation, insufficient wiring, lack of privacy and

insufficient space to properly house the assigned airmen are some of the inadequacies of these facilities. Project design is to be 40% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. Please provide information for the record on the availability of Bachelor Enlisted Housing at this base.

[The information follows:]

Bachelor Enlisted Housing Summary, Tyndall AFB, FL

	Men/Women
Requirement -----	1341
Existing Substandard -----	1666*
Existing Adequate -----	0
Authorized Not In Inventory -----	120
Community Support Adequate -----	28
Total Adequate -----	148
Deficiency -----	1193

*Non upgradable - 16 buildings (512 MN) disposal this project.

FUTURE PLANS

400 additional spaces planned for FY 78 MCP.

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND PROPOSED PROGRAM

This program contains a request for \$42,084,000 which provides facilities at six locations where Air Force Logistics Command is the host command.

Senator Johnston. The Air Force is requesting much less this year for the Depot Plant Modernization Program. Would you please re-cap for the subcommittee what has been provided in the past and how much more will be required to complete the program?

General McGarvey. The total facility investment for this program is approximately \$251 million. Of this total the Congress appropriated \$161.6 million in the FY 1972 through FY 1975 programs. In this year's request we are asking for \$21.6 million to modernize our depot facilities. This leaves approximately \$68 million to be addressed in future programs.

Senator Johnston. Would you please provide this subcommittee with the specific locations and projects that are in your request this year?

General McGarvey. Yes, sir. The locations and projects in this years request are as follows.

<u>FY 1976 DPMP</u>	<u>Scope</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
<u>Kelly AFB, Texas</u>		
Aircraft Hydrant Refueling System	1,200 GPM	1,696
Alter Depot Aircraft Systems and Support Equipment OVH Facility	188,298 SF	1,922
Fire Protection Logistical Materials Storage Facility	478,720 SF	1,169
Sub-Total		4,787
<u>McClellan AFB, California</u>		
Alter Depot Electronic Components Overhaul Shop	19,200 SF	881
Depot Radar Systems Overhaul and Test Facility	35,200 SF	2,580
Sub-Total		3,461

	<u>Scope</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
<u>Newark AFS, Ohio</u>		
Alter Depot Inertial Guidance Control Systems Shop	16,100 SF	1,027
Fire Protection Depot Instrument Overhaul Facility	305,800 SF	1,090
Sub-Total		<u>2,117</u>
<u>Robins AFB, Georgia</u>		
Depot Aircraft Corrosion Control Facility	54,600 SF	3,275
Alter Depot Aircraft Avionics Shops	139,420 SF	2,660
Sub-Total		<u>5,935</u>
<u>Tinker AFB, Oklahoma</u>		
Alter Depot Jet Engine Overhaul Facility	38,500 SF	3,060
Oxygen Equipment Overhaul and Test Facility	29,690 SF	1,903
Alter Depot Aircraft Overhaul Facility	39,552 SF	383
Sub-Total		<u>5,346</u>
Total		21,646

KELLY AIR FORCE BASE

The first base is Kelly Air Force Base, located six miles southwest of San Antonio, Texas. The requested program contains \$5,782,000 for four projects.

The first project provides four fueling outlets and a 30,000 BBL fuel storage tank. The existing aircraft parking apron has no hydrant refueling capability. Mobile refueling vehicles are now used to service all aircraft, requiring multiple trips for large aircraft. Project design is to be 100% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. What aircraft will use this system?

General McGarvey. Aircraft to use the system include the L-100 and DC-9 aircraft used in the LOGAIR system, C-5, C-141, C-130 and stretch DC8 that transit the air terminal for pick up and delivery of material. The system will also be usable by the Civil Reserve Aircraft Fleet if it is called up.

The second project provides for the alteration of 188,298 SF of an existing depot aircraft systems and support equipment overhaul facility. The accessories overhaul and test functions are presently being performed in eight separate buildings, six of which are substandard due to lack of adequate environmental controls. The existing chiller system is incapable of providing the controlled temperature needed and deviations up to 15 degrees from specifications are not uncommon. This results in production loss and high maintenance costs. Project design is to be 35% complete as of July 31, 1975.

The third project provides for the installation of a high expansion foam fire protection and adequate ventilation systems in an existing depot storage facility. The building was converted into a small item warehouse, with high storage racks and bins on a mezzanine floor, the existing sprinkler system (ceiling mounted) cannot provide effective protection, especially to the lower storage area. Existing ventilation system consists solely of natural air flow through doors and ceiling installed gravity ventilators. Project design is to be 50% complete as of July 31, 1975.

The fourth project provides for an alternate fuel source for the Central Industrial Steam plant by converting existing boilers to dual fuel burning capability and constructing an 840,000 gallon fuel storage tank. Fuel oil is plentiful in the area while natural gas is in short supply. Project design is to be 40% complete as of July 31, 1975.

McCLELLAN AIR FORCE BASE

The second base in the Air Force Logistics Command program is McClellan Air Force Base, located seven miles northeast of Sacramento, California and 75 miles northeast of San Francisco. The total program requested at this location amounts to \$3,461,000 and consists of the following two projects:

The first project provides for the alteration of an existing general purpose shop to provide for the consolidation of the electronic repair function which is presently being performed in six widely scattered buildings, three of which are substandard wood frame structures, which were not designed for this purpose. Project design is to be 25% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. What is this facility being used for now? General McGarvey. It is currently used for aircraft sheet metal structural repair. This work is to be relocated to space provided by the first increment of the Fiscal Year 1973 Depot Aircraft Overhaul Facility.

The second project provides for the construction of a new 35,200 SF radar systems overhaul and test facility. Radar System Repair is presently being performed in inadequate, widely separated buildings without environmental controls and in the open. Project design is to be 25% complete as of July 31, 1975.

NEWARK AIR FORCE STATION

The third of the Air Force Logistics Command bases being considered is Newark Air Force Station, located 30 miles east of Columbus, Ohio.

The first project will alter 16,100 SF of an existing facility to provide a depot inertial guidance control systems shop. Test and repair will be consolidated in one centralized location.

Senator Johnston. Please furnish, for the record, the current and projected workload for this shop.

[The information follows:]

Fiscal Year	Guidance Systems		
	NS-17 Minute	Man II	NS-20 Minute Man III
1975	920		434
1976	936		513
1977	936		557
1978	936		600
1979	936		600
1980	936		600

The second project will provide an automatic sprinkler system in the depot instrument overhaul facility. Currently 38 percent of the building has sprinkler system protection. This provides complete protection for the facility. Project design is to be 55% complete as of July 31, 1975.

ROBINS AIR FORCE BASE

The fourth of the Air Force Logistics Command bases being considered is Robins Air Force Base, located 2 miles east of Warner Robins, Georgia and 90 miles southeast of Atlanta, Georgia. This request is for three projects totaling \$6,517,000.

The first project provides a 54,600 SF corrosion control facility with supporting facilities. Existing facilities can only accommodate 52 percent of the large depot workload. Project design is to be 30% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. What type of aircraft will use this facility?
General McGarvey. Primarily the C-141, but also F-15's and a number of helicopters.

The second project will alter two existing depot aircraft avionics shops, 138,100 SF. These maintenance shops do not have the needed lighting, electrical power, or environmental control needed for avionics work and must be reconfigured to provide for efficient operation. Project design is to be 35% complete as of July 31, 1975.

The last item is for the construction of a new 9,500 SF fire station. This facility will house five major structural fire fighting vehicles and allow consolidation of equipment and personnel responsible for fire protection of a large industrial complex and personnel facilities. Project design is to be 60% complete as of July 31, 1975.

TINKER AIR FORCE BASE

The fifth base is Tinker Air Force Base, located eight miles southeast of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. This request is for nine projects amounting to \$16,169,000.

Senator Johnston. The Air Force is requesting five projects in support of AWACS for a total of \$10.6 million. Are these projects in support of the total proposed AWACS procurement or only that portion which has thus far been approved?

General McGarvey. The five projects in support of AWACS are as follows:

	(\$000)
Aircraft Hydrant Refueling -----	\$4,075
Squadron Flight Operations -----	1,872
Academic Classroom -----	2,118
Alter Aircraft Maintenance Shop -----	1,475
Parachute and Dinghy Shop -----	966
Total -----	\$10,506

These five projects are sized to support the initial buy of nine aircraft (3 R&D - 6 production) already approved by Congress. These projects will also support the 6 AWACS aircraft requested in the FY 1976 program, but will be required even if some or all the aircraft in the FY 1976 procurement request are deferred. I would like to comment further on two of the five projects. The Squadron Operations Facility will require expansion in later years to support additional AWACS aircraft as they enter the inventory. The hydrant refueling project will also support large cargo aircraft which load and discharge cargo for the Air Force Logistics Command mission at Tinker.

Senator Johnston. Do any construction projects in this years program support either the B-1 or F-16?

General McGarvey. No, sir. The FY 1976 MCP does not contain any projects in support of the B-1 or F-16.

Senator Johnston. What is the average amortization period in years?

General McGarvey. The FY 1976 program will amortize in four years.

The first project provides for the construction of an aircraft hydrant refueling system to serve large cargo aircraft. The existing system has insufficient capacity and is not properly located with respect to the existing air freight terminal. Project design is to be 60% complete as of July 31, 1975.

The second project is for the installation of 1,500 feet of approach lighting at the north end of the primary instrument runway. There is presently no approach lighting system at the north end of the main runway, only a standard threshold lighting system. Project design is to be 70% complete as of July 31, 1975.

The third project provides for the construction of a squadron flight operations facility, 35,000 SF to house one combat crew training squadron (CCTS) and three operational squadrons for the new Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS). There are no existing facilities on Tinker AFB in which AWACS squadron flight operations and wing headquarters activities can be housed. Project design is to be 85% complete as of July 31, 1975.

The fourth project provides for construction of an academic classroom, 43,800 SF. Existing academic classrooms now occupy 37,740 SF in four substandard facilities built with temporary construction criteria and are over twenty-two years old. Additionally, removal is required in order to make way for new facilities in support of the Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) mission. Project design is to be 35% complete as of July 31, 1975.

The fifth project provides for the alteration of an existing depot aircraft overhaul facility. The function is currently being performed in a shop that is completely open to dust and extreme temperatures through adjacent open aircraft hangars. This project will upgrade the existing facility to provide an environmentally controlled space for effective overhaul and repair of radomes, canopies and other plastic and rubberized components in support of the aircraft overhaul and modification within this same facility. Project design is to be 75% complete as of July 31, 1975.

The sixth project alters an existing shop and aircraft dock space to provide an aircraft general purpose shop in support of the new Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) mission at this location. There is presently no facility available for maintenance activities. Project design is to be 25% complete as of July 31, 1975.

The seventh item provides for the alteration of an existing depot jet engine overhaul facility to accommodate an automatic cleaning system for jet engine parts. The current cleaning system is obsolete and presently located in a facility which does not have adequate ventilation, temperature or humidity control systems required for the cleaning process. Project design is to be 15% complete as of July 31, 1975.

The eighth project provides for the construction of an oxygen equipment overhaul and test facility, 26,690 SF and a 1,750 SF addition to the existing liquid oxygen storage facility. The function is currently being performed in a densely populated combustible depot aircraft and engine facility. This results in hazardous exposure to hangars and shop areas, which are in the vicinity. Proper location will provide a safe, efficient oxygen equipment overhaul and test facility and allow the present facility to revert to its original intended purpose. Project design is to be 25% complete as of July 31, 1975.

The last item provides for the construction of a new parachute and dinghy repair shop, 17,400 SF for the inspection, repair, cleaning, and storage of personnel parachutes, survival equipment, and aircraft drag chutes. One existing facility is over thirty years old and has deteriorated beyond economical repair. Project design is to be 85% complete as of July 31, 1975.

WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE

The last Air Force Logistics Command location to be considered is Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, located five miles northeast of Dayton, Ohio. This request for three projects is for \$8,038,000.

The first project is for alteration of two existing systems management engineering facilities. This is the first of a phased plan to modernize and upgrade the entire systems management complex. Existing facilities are structurally sound but poorly configured and without adequate lighting levels, acoustical qualities and poor environmental controls. Project design is to be 100% complete as of July 31, 1975.

The second item adds to and alters an existing medical science laboratory. An adequately sized and configured facility is necessary to accommodate scientific personnel and simulating equipment engaged in determining the effects of human stress on operator performance and to design manned weapons systems for optimum effectiveness and crew safety. Project design is to be 40% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. When was this facility constructed and is it a sound facility?

General McGarvey. It was constructed in 1948 and it is a sound structure. However, it provides less than half of the required space required by the Medical Science Laboratory.

The last item requested is for the replacement of 29,000 feet of hotwater heat distribution lines serving the USAF Medical Center and flightline. The existing system has severely corroded and continued infiltration of ground water into the protective conduit could result in ultimate destruction of hot water piping with resultant loss of heat to vital facilities. Project design is to be 10% complete as of July 31, 1975.

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND PROPOSED PROGRAM

The next major command to be considered is the Air Force Systems Command with a construction program request at four bases in the amount of \$26,293,000.

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE

The first base to be considered is Edwards Air Force Base, located 64 miles north-northeast of Los Angeles, California. The total program being requested contains \$5,330,000 for three projects.

Senator Johnston. Are you proposing any major construction here in support of the Space Shuttle?

General McGarvey. No, sir. NASA has plans to update their facilities at Edwards to accommodate space shuttle horizontal flight tests. There is also a joint NASA-DOD effort underway to make joint use of existing building at Edwards to minimize new construction. For such construction as may become necessary for the space shuttle, NASA has programming responsibility.

The first project provides for the construction of an addition to and alteration of an existing toxic altitude propulsion research facility. The scope of current testing and evaluation of rocket engines and their components is limited due to poorly configured and inadequate environmental control. High pressure steam required for simulation of high altitude is not available. This project will provide increased steam producing capacity and necessary modifications to enhance and accommodate these vital rocket test and evaluation functions. Project design is to be 30% complete as of July 31, 1975.

The second project provides for the alteration of eight existing airmen dormitories to provide living quarters that are conducive to proper rest and individual well-being. Lack of air-conditioning, poor insulation, inadequate lighting, lack of privacy and insufficient space to properly house the assigned airmen are some of the inadequacies of these facilities. Project design is to be 20% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. Please provide, for the record, the availability of bachelor enlisted housing at this location. [The information follows:]

Bachelor Enlisted Housing Summary
Edwards Air Force Base

	Men/Women
Requirement -----	1047
Existing Substandard -----	1826*
Existing Adequate -----	0
Authorized Not In Inventory -----	0
Community Support Adequate -----	0
Total Adequate -----	0
Deficiency -----	1047

*All upgradable - 512 this project.

FUTURE PLANS:

400 additional spaces planned for upgrade in FY 78 MCP.

The last item requested is for emergency back-up and uninterruptible power capability to flight test and mission control facilities. Recently constructed facilities have been provided with their own emergency back-up systems but older facilities are not so protected. Project design is to be 30% complete as of July 31, 1975.

EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE

The next base to be considered is Eglin Air Force Base, located six miles northeast of Fort Walton Beach, Florida, or 17 miles south of Crestview, and includes Auxiliary Airfield Number 9 of the Eglin complex.

The first project is for the construction of a new base flight operations facility. The function is currently housed in a lean-to-structure attached to an aircraft hangar. The area is not properly configured for flight planning, weather or aircrew briefing activities. Project design is to be 20% complete as of July 31, 1975.

The second item provides for the construction of a new field training facility to support tactical fighter aircraft at Eglin Main Base in support of the Tactical Air Command. The field training functions are now occupying part of a RAPCON center and an aircraft general purpose shop. Project design is to be 35% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. What aircraft is this facility planned to accommodate?

General McGarvey. The facility is planned for the Mobile Training Set for the F-4. It can be used for any follow-on fighter type aircraft.

The third project provides for the construction of a new corrosion control facility. Corrosion control activities are presently being accomplished on an open aircraft washrack. Weather conditions impede the proper treatment process and greatly increase the overall corrosive action and associated maintenance costs. Project design is to be 45% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. What aircraft will this support?

General McGarvey. It will support nine different types ranging in size from the C-130 to the large H-53 helicopter to fighters.

The fourth project is for an addition to the research data service center. These essential functions are currently being performed in a fragmented manner in two permanent facilities and two substandard trailers. Project design is to be 30% complete as of July 31, 1975.

The fifth item is for the construction of a new facility for shipping, receiving and inspection of munitions. The current facility, constructed in the early 1940's, is totally inadequate for processing the volume of munitions currently handled. Additionally, it does not provide the required security. Project design is to be 50% complete as of July 31, 1975.

The sixth project provides for the alteration of existing airmen dormitories to provide living quarters that are conducive to proper rest and individual well-being. Completion of this project will increase adequate housing level from 57 percent to 70 percent of the total requirement. Project design is to be 85% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. Please provide Bachelor Airmen Housing data for this location.

[The information follows:]

Bachelor Enlisted Housing Summary, Eglin AFB, FL		Men/Women
Requirement -----		2374
Existing Substandard -----		1656*
Existing Adequate -----		432
Authorized Not In Inventory -----		876
Community Support Adequate -----		52
Total Adequate -----		1360
Deficiency -----		1014

*All upgradable - 292 spaces this project.

FUTURE PLANS:

680 spaces planned for upgrade in FY 77 MCP.

The seventh project provides for the upgrading of a portion of the electrical distribution system at Eglin Main Base and Auxiliary Field #3. Over the years, the systems have become overloaded, obsolete, unreliable and uneconomical to operate. Project design is to be 60% complete as of July 31, 1975.

The eighth project provides for an addition and alteration to a gymnasium to provide additional court space and locker facilities for both sexes at Auxiliary Field #9. Project design is to be 95% complete as of July 31, 1975.

FORT GEORGE G. MEADE

Fort George G. Meade is an Army installation, located three miles west of Laurel, Maryland. The requested program amounts to \$7,200,000 for the following item.

The project requested is for the construction of a new facility for the Department of Defense (DOD) Electromagnetic Compatibility Analysis Center (ECAC). The Air Force is the Executive Agent for this DOD function. ECAC was established to assist the military department in minimizing and eliminating radio frequency interference problems associated with communications and electronic equipment. ECAC is currently located at the Navy Research and Development Laboratories and in leased space, both at Annapolis, Maryland. These facilities are not adequate to house the personnel and equipment necessary to accomplish the expanding mission. Project design is to be 20% complete as of July 31, 1975.

KIRTLAND AIR FORCE BASE

The next installation to be considered is Kirtland Air Force Base, located two miles southwest of Albuquerque, New Mexico. The requested programs amount to \$5,373,000 and consist of three items.

The first project provides for an addition to and alteration of the Research Data Services to house the current and programmed

data processing systems which support nuclear and laser weapons research and development, simulation of survivability of weapon systems and targets, and nuclear safety and radiation hazard development programs. Project design is to be 50% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. Please explain the details of this expansion and alteration.

General McGarvey. Initially, we will lease a CDC 7600 computer and place it in approximately 1,100 square feet of existing space. The advanced computer system, that includes candidates such as the CDC Multiple 7600/Star Configuration, will require approximately 4,000 square feet and an additional 4,500 square feet of space will be required for programmers and associated software.

The second project is for the general upgrading of an existing electrical distribution system to provide an alternate source of power. The existing system is completely dependent on a single sub-station with no alternate source of power in the event of failure in that substation. Project design is to be 35% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. What are your peak loads here?

General McGarvey. The current peak demand of 39,240 KVA occurred in August 1975 and the peak demand projected for 1980 is 44,000 KVA. This increase is based primarily on the Electromagnetic Pulse Facility (600 KVA) and Aircraft Radiation Testing Facility (2000 KVA).

The third project provides for the construction of a 1.5 million gallon water storage tank to provide an adequate, reliable water supply system for domestic and industrial base use and for fire protection. Project design is to be 100% complete as of July 31, 1975.

AIR TRAINING COMMAND PROPOSED PROGRAM

Construction projects totaling \$181,827,000 are requested by this program for eight bases where Air Training Command is host.

Mr. Johnston. There are large medical projects in the command request. How much is the Air Force asking for modernization of its medical facilities in the total request before the Subcommittee?

General McGarvey. In the FY 1976 Air Force Military Construction Program request, there are four medical projects totaling \$154,614,000. These projects are for major additions to and alterations of USAF Medical Center Keesler, Keesler AFB, Mississippi (\$43,140,000); Wilford Hall USAF Medical Center, Lackland AFB, Texas (\$97,550,000); replacement of USAF Hospital Upper Heyford, England (\$13,524,000); and an alteration project for USAF Hospital Plattsburgh, Plattsburgh AFB, New York (\$400,000).

Mr. Johnston. Provide a rundown on the major medical facilities which this request includes.

General McGarvey. This year's Air Force Military Construction Program includes requests for major addition/alteration projects at two USAF medical centers. These requests have been submitted in response to DOD guidance that these two Air Force centers of medicine will be expected to play an increasingly important role in the DOD regionalized health care network. This network of thirteen health care regions encompassing all CONUS military health care facilities has been established by the Department of Defense based on the DOD beneficiary population distribution and the location of specialty treatment facilities. In each of these thirteen regions, principal medical centers have been designated by OSD (H&E) to play a key role in the region.

In DOD Health Care Region 9, which includes all DOD medical facilities in Louisiana, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, and part of Florida, the principal medical center is the Medical Center

operated by the Air Force at Keesler AFB, Mississippi. The intent of the proposed addition and alteration project is to remove the physical constraints and inefficiencies which have reached critical levels. The original 350 bed hospital was completed in 1957. Since that time, small additions have provided temporary relief, but the increase in missions, workload, and DOD regional responsibilities have severely jeopardized the health care delivery, teaching and research programs at this medical center.

This project will enable the professional staff to efficiently carry out its responsibilities of providing primary care in the local area, referral care in 44 medical and five dental specialties, as well as health care consultations in DOD Region 9. Within the local area, it provides most primary care and all in-patient health care and specialty consultations to over 19,000 military personnel, primarily Air Force members. Within Region 9, it serves nearly 154,000 military personnel of all services. These services are also available to authorized beneficiaries.

These missions produce an extraordinary demand for health services. The annual patient visits to the medical care clinics far exceed what the existing permanent hospital structure is capable of efficiently managing. The in-patient occupancy census has averaged over 88 percent of the 350 bed capacity since Calendar Year 1964. Other units of workload measurement, such as 1.1 million laboratory procedures, .5 million prescriptions, and .4 million x-ray films exposed showed comparably high statistics during Calendar Year 1974. These workload demands are projected to continue at least at these levels, and in those activities related to out-patients, are projected to increase.

The Medical Center's basic charter for delivery of health care, for the conduct of medical and dental education and training, and for the performance of medical research is being compromised by the physical constraints and inefficiencies of the existing structure; this has caused a fragmentation of these interdependent functions into 12 separate buildings, nine of which were built for temporary use in the early 1940's.

The most recent inspection by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals highlighted the critical overcrowded condition of this facility. Over 40 percent of the in-patients must occupy open-bay wards and use central bathrooms. The severe space constraints have forced equipment, staff, and patient waiting into hallways and cubicles, creating further inefficiencies. The congestion in the clinics precludes efficient staff utilization, as physicians must time-share offices and work in converted storage rooms and small offices.

The effective conduct of the Medical Center's training and education programs involving 128 students, trainees, and residents suffers from lack of study areas, conference rooms, and work areas. The ancillary services of radiology, laboratory, and pharmacy are neither sized nor configured to support a major medical center operation. Functional and physical obsolescence is a major deficiency throughout this hospital which was designed for medicine as it was practiced in the early 1950's.

The 1,265 personnel who now provide health care services at the Medical Center are being affected by the constraints imposed by the facility deficiencies. The staff of 267 officers (including 88 physicians), 286 civilians, and 712 airmen can perform more efficiently in an adequate facility without an increase in the staff's size.

This project is the third and final phase of the modernization of the military health care complex at Keesler AFB. The first two phases involved a dental clinic addition in the FY 1974 MCP and an

aeromedical staging facility in the FY 1975 MCP. The magnitude of the facility deficiencies which created the requirement for this project have become more severe with time.

In summary, this facility's primary and most critical operational deficiencies are four: (1) a steadily increasing workload without corresponding increases in clinical space; (2) fragmentation of functions into 12 separate buildings, caused by years of effort to accommodate the load; (3) obsolescence of the physical plant and its many temporary, wooden annexes; (4) space demands of exploding medical technology. The only positive and long-lasting relief to prevent this continued jeopardy of optimum patient treatment and medical teaching capabilities can come from an extensive addition to the facility.

A second request in this year's medical portion of the FY 1976 Air Force Military Construction Program is for an addition to and alteration of the Wilford Hall USAF Medical Center which is operated at Lackland AFB, Texas and is the principal health facility in DOD Health Care Region 6, which includes Oklahoma, Arkansas and most of Texas. The objective of this project is to correct the severe functional and physical obsolescence of the Air Force's most comprehensive medical center, which must now deliver health care in a facility designed for medicine as it was practiced in the early 1950's. The original 500 bed hospital completed in 1957 had 500 additional beds constructed in 1960 without a commensurate increase in out-patient clinic space.

This project will also have an impact beyond the Air Force, in that the facility is a vital component of the DOD health care system on a worldwide basis on a par with the Navy's Bethesda and the Army's Walter Reed National Medical Centers. As a Regional Medical Center, Wilford Hall provides primary care in the local area, referral care in 54 medical and six dental specialties in DOD Health Care Region 6, and worldwide health care consultation. Within the local area, it provides most primary care and all in-patient health care and specialty consultations to over 35,000 Air Force personnel at Brooks, Kelly, Randolph, Lackland and Medina Bases. Within DOD Region 6, Wilford Hall serves over 203,000 military personnel of all services. Its worldwide responsibilities involve health care consultations and patient referral services for the 590,000 personnel assigned to the Air Force. These services are also made available to authorized beneficiaries.

These missions have produced an extraordinary demand for health care services which has resulted in a workload in the medical care clinics which far exceeds what the existing permanent hospital structure is capable of efficiently managing. Overcrowding in this structure has forced medical center activities into other base buildings, creating major fragmentation of interdependent functions into 38 separate buildings, 29 of which were built for temporary use in the early 1940's. The in-patient occupancy census has averaged over 86 percent of the 1,000 bed capacity since CY 1964. Other units of workload measurement, such as 5.5 million laboratory procedures, 1.1 million pharmacy prescriptions, and .6 million x-ray films exposed reflected comparably high statistics during Calendar Year 1974. These workload demands are projected to continue at least at these levels; and in those activities related to out-patients, they are projected to increase in spite of the fact that pharmacy operates from six dispersed buildings, hospital clinics function in eight dispersed structures, and laboratory conducts its diagnostic procedures in six widely separated buildings.

The most recent inspection by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals highlighted the critical overcrowded condition of this facility. One-fourth of the in-patients must occupy open-bay wards and use central bathrooms. The severe space

constraints have forced equipment and staff into hallways and cubicles creating further inefficiencies. The congestion in the clinics precludes efficient staff utilization, as physicians examine patients within their small offices. The 400 students, trainees, and residents involved in the Medical Center's 36 training and education programs have offices and conference rooms in converted storage closets and dayrooms. The ancillary services of radiology, laboratory, and pharmacy are neither sized nor configured to support a major medical center operation. Functional and physical obsolescence is a major deficiency throughout this hospital.

The 2,977 personnel who now provide health care services at the Medical Center are being affected by the constraints imposed by the facility deficiencies. The staff of 581 officers (including 146 physicians), 606 civilians, and 1,790 airmen can perform more efficiently and provide safer health care in an adequate facility without an increase in the staff's size.

In summary, significant relief is urgently required through this MCP project to resolve these major and increasingly critical deficiencies: (1) steadily increasing workload without corresponding increases in clinical space; (2) fragmentation of functions from years of effort to accommodate the load; (3) obsolescence of the plant and its many annexes; (4) space demands of rapidly developing technology; (5) major separations between the main hospital building and its many ancillary buildings.

Senator Johnston. Please provide, for the record, information on currently occupied space and accommodations to be provided by this project.

[The information follows:]

Function	Currently Occupies		Projected Sq. Ft.
	Bldg No.	Sq. Ft.	
CPBO	740	9,229	16,575
Civilian Personnel Ofc	914	2,881	2,220
Accounting & Finance	935	5,221	6,782
Education Center	1030	8,552	8,998
Family Service Center	738	876	1,125
Red Cross	-	-	300
Utility Room	-	-	480
Totals		26,759	36,480

COLUMBUS AIR FORCE BASE

The first base is Columbus Air Force Base, located ten miles northwest of Columbus, Mississippi. The program requests \$1,453,000 and consists of one item, a Consolidated Base Personnel Office to replace three frame construction buildings built in 1942, that are now in a state of advanced deterioration and cannot be economically restored to adequately accommodate consolidated personnel support activities. Project design is to be 20% complete as of July 31, 1975.

KEESLER AIR FORCE BASE

The second base is Keesler Air Force Base, located one mile west of Biloxi, Mississippi.

The program requests \$43,140,000 and consists of one item for an addition to and the alteration of a composite medical facility to improve in-patient nursing and to provide enlarged out-patient and ancillary support space clinics. Six substandard buildings are currently being utilized to house some of the medical functions.

Further, nearly one-half of in-patients must occupy open-bay wards and use central bathrooms. Project design is to be 55% complete as of July 31, 1975.

LACKLAND AIR FORCE BASE

The next base to be considered is Lackland Air Force Base, located eight miles southwest of San Antonio, Texas. The program requested here is for \$104,596,000 for three items.

The first project provides for the construction of an addition to and alteration of the existing operations facility for the Air Force Security Service to provide required working space for maintaining electronic equipment. The existing facility is extremely overcrowded, has excessively high noise levels, and provides only 87 percent of the required floor space. Project design is to be 35% complete as of July 31, 1975.

The second item is for the construction of a new 155,730 sq ft personnel interview and processing facility. Personnel processing activities are presently being conducted in five widely scattered buildings, four of which are World War II vintage and have deteriorated beyond economical repair. Project design is to be 60% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. General, please explain your personnel interview process and give me some details on the condition of the existing facilities.

General McGarvey. The Lackland personnel interview and processing facility accommodates the initial processing, career counselling and job classification functions which form an integral part of the Air Force Basic Military Training (BMT) program and eases transition from civilian to military life. Each newly enlisted man or woman begins his or her Air Force career in this facility. The processing and interview functions which are performed here include: initiation of military personnel records and military pay records; military clothing issue; haircuts; medical and dental examination and records initiation; special aptitude testing; initiation of security clearances; job preference and job classification counselling; drug abuse counselling; career guidance counselling; and preparation of initial duty assignment orders. Each trainee spends a total of five days being counselled, interviewed and processed in the facility.

These interviews, processing and testing functions are currently housed in five widely scattered buildings. The facility which accommodates the majority of the processing functions is a conglomeration of World War II buildings which have been joined together and added to. Recent incidents of roof leakage, falling ceilings, and structural deterioration of main building members make it a fire and safety hazard which cannot be economically upgraded. The counselling, testing and interview functions are performed in three temporary wood frame structures with concrete floors, no noise attenuation materials and poor lighting. Clothing issue is conducted in two widely separated locations in deteriorated wood frame buildings.

The last project is for the construction of an addition to and alteration of the existing composite medical facility in support of the Air Force Systems Command to improve in-patient nursing units and to provide enlarged out-patient clinics ancillary support space and medical training space. Programs of clinical medicine, professional education, and clinical research are being conducted in one adequate facility and thirty-seven substandard facilities which are functionally inadequate, professionally obsolete, and critically overcrowded. Project design is to be 45% complete as of July 31, 1975.

LAUGHLIN AIR FORCE BASE

The next base for consideration is Laughlin Air Force Base, sited seven miles east of Del Rio, Texas. The program amounts to \$11,475,000 for three projects.

The first project provides for the construction of a new flight simulator training facility with associated support space. New flight simulators incorporate the latest advances in simulators such as hydraulically operated motion platforms and closed circuit television visual systems which require large open bay areas and high ceilings. There are no available facilities on base to adequately house these new simulators. Project design is to be 50% complete as of July 31, 1975.

The second item provides for the construction of a 200 man officer quarters to replace eight substandard facilities which are poorly configured and do not provide adequate space or privacy. Project design is to be 25% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. Please provide, for the record, data on Bachelor Officer Housing at this location.

[The information follows:]

Bachelor Officer Housing Summary, Laughlin AFB, TX

	Men/Women
Requirement -----	259
Existing Substandard -----	249*
Existing Adequate -----	0
Authorized Not In Inventory -----	0
Community Support Adequate -----	45
Total Adequate -----	45
Deficiency -----	214

*Non upgradable - six buildings (197 MN) disposal this project.

FUTURE PLANS

None - This project provides adequate housing for 95% of requirement.

LOWRY AIR FORCE BASE

The next base is Lowry Air Force Base, located one mile southeast of Denver, Colorado. The program for this base contains a request for \$9,884,000 for two projects.

The first item will provide for construction of a Composite Airmen Dormitory to provide adequate living quarters for student airmen. Thirteen percent of existing spaces are substandard without wall or ceiling insulation, adequate lighting or environmental controls. Project design is to be 65% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. Please provide, for the record, information on Bachelor Enlisted Housing at this location.

[The information follows:]

Bachelor Enlisted Housing Summary, Lowry AFB, CO

	Men/Women
Requirement -----	6100
Existing Substandard -----	1084*
Existing Adequate -----	2952
Authorized Not In Inventory -----	1000
Community Support Adequate -----	408
Total Adequate -----	4360
Deficiency -----	1740

*268 upgradable - 816 not upgradable in 32 bldgs disposal this project.

FUTURE PLANS

None - this project completes 88% of the total requirement.

RANDOLPH AIR FORCE BASE

Randolph Air Force Base is located thirteen miles northeast of San Antonio, Texas. The program requests \$5,128,000 for two projects.

The first project provides for the construction of a 94,222 sq ft addition to the Air Force Military Personnel Center to allow for the utilization of modern automated information processing systems. These systems make it possible to centralize many functions previously accomplished at major commands. Project design is to be 50% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. How much space is for computers?

General McGarvey. 19,973 square feet are dedicated to computers and computer related activities in building 499.

The second project provides for the expansion and upgrading of the base electrical distribution system to accommodate higher voltage transmission and provide increased capacity. Project design is to be 45% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. The committee understands that this electrical distribution project is part of a phased program. Please provide details on each of the phases.

General McGarvey. Phases I through IV are as follows: Phase I in FY 1971 MCP, for \$344,000 was completed in 1972 for upgrading main primary cables from the power company's main substation to the on-base east and west substations. Several distribution transformer banks were converted from 4,160 volts to 13,800 volts.

Phase II in FY 1975 MCP for \$599,000 will convert some thirty-one transformer banks from 4,160 volts to 13,800 volts, along with 13,800-volt cables.

Phase III in FY 1976 MCP, for \$723,000 will convert and upgrade 2,600 LF of underground distribution lines from 4,160 volts to 13,800 volts. This is comprised of various small segments connecting distribution lines, recently upgraded in Phases I and II, to switching stations and using facilities. This Phase III also replaces outdoor switching structure with circuit breakers enclosed within metal clad housing at Switching Structure, Building 1025 and it replaces existing reclosers with new reclosers and/or breakers at four substations. It also includes replacement of 15 transformers, 3 each on five pads.

Phase IV proposed for FY 1979 in the amount of \$350,000, will upgrade 14,800 LF of underground distribution line from 4,160 volts to 13,800 volts.

The total program will upgrade the existing 40-year old electrical distribution system to provide a dependable system adequate to satisfy essential base power needs.

VANCE AIR FORCE BASE

The next installation, Vance Air Force Base, is located three miles south-southwest of Enid, Oklahoma. The program requests \$1,270,000 for the construction of a new 27,440 sq ft academic classroom facility to support under-graduate pilot training. Project design is to be 6% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. General McGarvey, how do you determine the classroom space requirement?

General McGarvey. The actual classroom space required for the maximum projected student load is based on the DOD academic classroom criteria of 22 square feet per student in classrooms required to accommodate 20 to 30 students. In addition, the standard Air Training Command planning factor of 28% for instructor and training aids was added. The formula for computing the academic classroom requirement is as follows:

<u>PROJECTED STUDENT LOAD</u>	<u>INSTRUCTOR/ TRAINING AIDS FACTOR</u>	<u>NUMBER OF SHIFTS</u>	<u>SF CRITERIA</u>	<u>STUDENT SPACE</u>
389	X	1.28	- 2	X 22 = 5477

This standard criteria is applied to all academic classrooms with comparable student load requirements throughout the Department of Defense. Some exceptions have been granted in isolated instances where unusually large training devices or a large number of reference volumes are required for each student. The classroom footage in this facility is approximately the same as that on each UPT base.

WEBB AIR FORCE BASE

The last installation, Webb Air Force Base, is located two miles southwest of Big Spring, Texas and 280 miles west of Dallas. The program requests \$4,881,000 for two projects.

The first item provides for the construction of a new aircraft fuel systems maintenance facility to permit effective inspection, maintenance and repair of all components involved in the use and containment of fuel aboard aircraft. Fuel systems maintenance work is presently being performed outside on an isolated ramp. Project design is to be 45% complete as of July 31, 1975.

The last item is for the construction of living quarters for bachelor officers. There are no adequate bachelor officer quarters available on base. This project will provide adequate housing for 92 percent of the officers. Project design is to be 25% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. Please provide, for the record, details on Bachelor Officer Housing at this location.

[The information follows:]

Bachelor Officer Housing Summary, Webb AFB, TX

	Men/Women
Requirement -----	294
Existing Substandard -----	185*
Existing Adequate -----	0
Authorized Not In Inventory -----	0
Community Support Adequate -----	70
Total Adequate -----	70
Deficiency -----	224

*None upgradable - all disposal this project.

FUTURE PLANS

None - this project completes 92% of the total requirement.

ALASKAN AIR COMMAND PROPOSED PROGRAM

The Alaskan Air Command program provides \$14,801,000 for five projects.

Senator Johnston. Please provide, for the record, information on inflation of construction costs in Alaska.

[The information follows:]

Inflation of construction costs in Alaska from January 1974 to the present has been about 1.25% per month or about 15% for CY 74. The projection used for the FY 76 MCP is about 1.00% per month to an estimated bid opening time of 1 April 1976, or about 15%. Inflation for both labor and material have been about the same.

High constructions costs in Alaska are primarily driven by factors associated with the remoteness of this portion of the United States. The majority of Air Force locations within Alaska are

totally isolated from other populated areas and are accessible only by air on a year-round basis or sea-going and river barges during the very short summers. This situation greatly adds to the cost of materials acquisition and transportation, heavily impacts on the expense of mobilizing contractor forces and significantly contributes to the high wages paid for labor.

The Alaskan pipeline, while aggravating the situation, will not materially reverse the price trend in Alaska when once completed. Construction of the pipeline itself will extend through late 1977 and other follow-on ventures to provide refineries, gas transmission lines, and extensive storage facilities will stretch out efforts associated with oil development in Alaska at least through the end of this decade. In the meantime, construction prices are expected to continue to rise from the affects of the continued inflation in our economy with the net result that construction will only cost more the longer one waits.

EIELSON AIR FORCE BASE

The first Alaskan Air Command base is Eielson Air Force Base located twenty-six miles southeast of Fairbanks, Alaska. Project requested in this program is \$471,000 for the construction of a loop system in the existing utility system for steam, water and condensate return lines to assure supply of these important utilities to the facilities served at all tiems. Currently, fifteen buildings are on a dead end run. Project design is to be 90% complete as of July 31, 1975.

ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BASE

The next base is Elmendorf Air Force Base, located one mile northwest of Anchorage, Alaska.

Project requested in this program is \$568,000 for the construction of a new ammunition maintenance shop for processing, surveillance, inspection, maintenance, assembly and disassembly of ammunition and explosives. Maintenance functions are presently being performed in three separate facilities, two of which are substandard. Project design is to be 60% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. General, what munitions workload do you have for this proposed facility?

General McGarvey. The requested shop will be used by the 21st Munitions Maintenance Squadron which is the only Air Force munitions maintenance squadron in Alaska. In addition to supporting the Alaskan Command Warplan, they support four joint exercises per year. The facility will also support cold weather tests of munitions for about 30 days each year. Munitions to support the air-to-air and air-to-ground roles of assigned F-4 aircraft and Strategic Air Command rotation aircraft will be maintained in this facility. Smoke markers and flares used in rescue operations (353 rescues last year) will also be inspected and maintained in the requested shop. The total projected utilization of the maintenance building will be in support of over 8,000 tons of munitions.

GALENA AIRPORT

The third installation is Galena Airport, located two miles northwest of Galena, Alaska. The program requested for this base is for three airmen dormitories costing \$9,503,000. Adequate dormitory spaces exist for only 7 percent of the assigned airmen. The lack of sufficient living spaces and the absence of off-base accommodations have forced the continued use of two substandard wood frame buildings, which have deteriorated beyond economical repair. Project design is to be 90% complete as of July 31, 1975.

KING SALMON AIRPORT

The last installation for the Alaskan Air Command is King Salmon Airport, located three hundred twenty miles southwest of Anchorage, Alaska.

This program is for two airmen dormitories, costing \$3,620,000. All of the assigned airmen are housed in seven substandard structures which are over twenty years old and in varying degrees of structural degradation. They cannot be economically upgraded, and the lack of off-base accommodations dictates their replacement at the earliest practical time. Project design is to be 90% complete as of July 31, 1975.

VARIOUS

The last item for the Alaskan Air Command is a project for airfield special lighting at five remote locations in Alaska costing \$639,000. The runways at five remote locations do not have visual approach slope indicator lighting systems or a runway end identifier lighting system to insure fewer hazardous approaches and landings. With an average of 10 to 12 flights per month to each of these sites for resupply and routine flights, the accomplishment of this project will reduce the risk of landing accidents and improve aircraft safety during periods of darkness and reduced visibility. Project design is to be 90% complete as of July 31, 1975.

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND PROPOSED PROGRAM

The construction program at bases where Headquarters Command is host amounts to \$10,333,000.

ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE

Andrews Air Force Base is located eleven miles southeast of Washington, D.C. The total program requested for Andrews Air Force Base amounts to \$7,244,000.

The first project provides for the construction of a 400 man dormitory for bachelor airmen. Most of the available spaces are in substandard dormitories which are now over twenty years old and cannot be upgraded to meet new standards. This project will bring adequate housing up to 46 percent of the assigned airmen. Project design is to be 30% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. Please furnish, for the record, details on Bachelor Enlisted Housing at Andrews.

[The information follows:]

Bachelor Enlisted Housing Summary, Andrews AFB, MD

	Men/Women
Requirement -----	1657
Existing Substandard -----	2128*
Existing Adequate -----	288
Authorized Not In Inventory -----	0
Community Support Adequate -----	82
Total Adequate -----	370
Deficiency -----	1287

*None upgradable - 9 buildings (504 spaces) disposal this project.

FUTURE PLANS

400 additional spaces in FY 78 MCP and 400 in FY 80 MCP.

The second project is for the upgrading of the existing base utility system. Current and future demands created by construction programs will exceed the capacity of these systems as now configured. Project design is to be 20% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. General, what would be the impact if this project were denied?

General McGarvey. Without this utility project, other costly and less efficient systems would have to be developed to support the new Airmen Dormitories (FY 76, 78, and 80) and Dining Hall facilities (FY 80). Also utilities serving existing facilities would continue to be taxed to their limited capacities with increased deterioration and high maintenance cost and high energy loss. Housing units, both existing and proposed, in the southwest portion of the base would remain with an inadequate water supply system.

BOLLING AIR FORCE BASE

The next base for consideration is Bolling Air Force Base, located within the Washington, D.C. area. The program requested for this base amounts to \$3,089,000 for the construction of an Automotive Maintenance Facility. Automotive Maintenance functions are currently being performed in five substandard wood fram buildings which are located adjacent to a family housing project now under construction. This is an undesirable location for this function. Project design is to be 40% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. How many vehicles are assigned here for maintenance?

General McGarvey. At present there are 338 vehicles assigned and this number will increase in the future.

Senator Johnston. Is this a central facility for vehicles in the Washington area?

General McGarvey. No, sir. It will accommodate some small portion of the Andrews fleet but it is predominantly for vehicles assigned to Bolling.

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND PROPOSED PROGRAM

This program involves six projects and a request for \$5,413,000.

Senator Johnston. General, I believe you have some extensive realignments planned for this command. Will you discuss them for us.

General McGarvey. The major realignments within MAC can be divided into two areas. First, the consolidation of all Air Force airlift - strategic, tactical and support (T-39s) - under MAC. Second, the realignment of Air Force Communications Service common management functions under MAC while retaining AFCS as manager of technical communications activities.

The consolidation of airlift results in a significant expansion of MAC's functions in that it will have assigned tactical airlift forces and bases formerly assigned to theater commanders and TAC. In some instances, this includes MAC assuming host responsibility for bases previously managed by other commands. Specifically, MAC will manage the 15 C-130 squadrons and one C-130 training unit formerly assigned to TAC, Alaskan Air Command and PACAF (USAFE tactical airlift is provided by rotation of CONUS resources). In addition, MAC will assume host responsibilities for Pope AFB, NC, and Little Rock AFB, AR, from TAC. As a part of this consolidation two C-130 airlift squadrons are being relocated from Langley AFB, VA as F-15s are assigned to that base, and will be relocated one each to MAC bases at McChord AFB, WA, and Scott AFB, IL. In regard to support aircraft, MAC will have management responsibility of all T-39 aircraft which will consolidate at 15 CONUS locations.

The consolidation of AFCS functions under MAC envisions common management functions such as personnel, civil engineering, surgeon, etc., being performed by MAC, while the technical functions associated with communications would be performed by AFCS. Under this plan AFCS would relocate from Richards-Gebaur AFB to Scott AFB, IL.

ALTUS AIR FORCE BASE

The first base for consideration under the Military Airlift Command is Altus Air Force Base, located three miles northeast of Altus, Oklahoma. The program requested at this base amounts to \$996,000 and involves the construction of one item.

The item is the construction of a Base Flight Operations Facility which will allow orderly flight planning, provide adequate weather services, and permit effective control of all flight operations in an adequate sized facility. Two, twenty year old substandard, temporary, inadequate sized buildings are presently being utilized. One old structure will be disposed of upon completion of this item; space vacated in the other will be used to temporarily satisfy other base requirements. Project design is to be 100% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. General, can you explain how transitional changes at Altus contribute to the need for this project?

General McGarvey. Prior to July 1968, Altus AFB was a Strategic Air Command (SAC) base with 15 KC135 and 15 B52 aircraft assigned. When the Military Airlift Command (MAC) took over the base, it became MAC's transitional training location for C141s and C5s. Today, there are 40 large aircraft assigned to Altus (20 KC135s, 16 C141s, and 4 C5s). More significantly, the level of aircraft activity has increased from a normal training schedule by the SAC aircraft to an intensive daily training environment involving students transitioning into C141s and C5s. This increased level of activity has resulted in the need for a new and more modern base flight operations facility.

McCHORD AIR FORCE BASE

The next base is McChord Air Force Base, located one mile south of Tacoma, Washington. The program requested for this base totals \$1,189,000 consisting of the following two items.

The first item is the construction of a new flight simulator training facility. A properly sized and configured facility is required to house a new generation C-141 flight simulator for pilot training and proficiency. C-141 simulator training is now conducted in inadequate facilities that cannot be economically altered to satisfy the requirement. Project design is to be 40% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. Does the Air Force realize a savings from the use of this simulator?

General McGarvey. Yes, sir. The addition of a visual system on the C-141 aircraft flight simulator with facility and equipment investment of \$2,066,000 will result in the following annual savings:

<u>FLYING HOUR SAVING</u>	<u>COST PER HOUR</u>	<u>ANNUAL SAVING</u>
1500	\$1,021	\$1,531,500

The other item is for construction of a new weapons system release shop for the M-61 20 MM gun now installed on the F-106A fighter interceptor in support of the Aerospace Defense Command. Weapons systems release shops are needed for inspection, repair, cleaning and testing of aircraft munitions release systems and automatic guns. There are no facilities available to accommodate this activity because of space limitation and safety criteria. Project design is to be 25% complete as of July 31, 1975.

McGUIRE AIR FORCE BASE

The next base under Military Airlift Command for consideration is McGuire Air Force Base, located twelve miles south southeast of Trenton, New Jersey and adjacent north of Wrightstown. The program at this base is for \$1,740,000 for construction of two items.

The first item is for an addition to the flight simulator

training facility to house a new generation C-141 flight simulator. Flight simulators are required to support pilot training and proficiency. The existing facility is deficient in space and ceiling height to accommodate the new simulator. Project design is to be 95% complete as of July 31, 1975.

The second item replaces the underground hot water distribution system. The present system, installed in 1952, has deteriorated to such an extent that costly repairs is almost continually in progress. Replacement is essential to insure efficient base heating and energy utilization. Project design is to be 45% complete as of July 31, 1975.

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE

The last base to be considered is Scott Air Force Base, located eight miles southeast of Belleville, Illinois and 20 miles southeast of St. Louis, Missouri. The program contains a request for \$1,488,000 for one item.

This item replaces portions of the underground steam heat mains in the main base area. Replacement is necessary to provide a properly sized distribution lines to serve new constructed community facilities and abandonment of some deteriorated sections. The existing sections cannot be economically repaired or meet current heating demands. Project design is to be 35% complete as of July 31, 1975.

PACIFIC AIR FORCES - (INSIDE THE UNITED STATES) PROPOSED PROGRAM

The requested program for the Pacific Air Forces, inside the United States totals \$5,610,000 and is for Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii.

HICKAM AIR FORCE BASE

Hickam Air Force Base, six miles west of Honolulu, Hawaii, is headquarters for the Pacific Air Forces. The requested program is \$5,610,000 for one item.

The item provides an extension to the existing aircraft operational apron facility which is too small and inefficient. Project design is to be 100% complete as of July 31, 1975.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND PROPOSED PROGRAM

This program requests \$13,226,000 for construction of facilities at ten bases where the Strategic Air Command is the host command.

BEALE AIR FORCE BASE

The first base for consideration under the Strategic Air Command is Beale Air Force Base, located forty-five miles north of Sacramento, California. The program requested for this base totals \$3,590,000 and consists of one item:

This item is for upgrading existing living quarters for bachelor airmen. Adequate quarters are essential to provide the degree of privacy necessary for proper rest, relaxation, and well-being of bachelor airmen.

Assigned airmen are now residing in dormitories that were constructed twenty years ago, which are inadequate by today's living standards. Gang latrines, lack of air conditioning, poor insulation, inadequate lighting, lack of privacy and insufficient space are some of the inadequacies of these facilities. Project design is to be 30% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. Please provide, for the record, details on Bachelor Enlisted housing at Beale Air Force Base.

[The information follows:]

Bachelor Enlisted Housing Summary, Beale AFB, CA

	Men/Women
Requirement -----	1445
Existing Substandard -----	2053*
Existing Adequate -----	0
Authorized Not In Inventory -----	0
Community Support Adequate -----	57
Total Adequate -----	57
Deficiency -----	1388

*All upgradable - 852 spaces this project.

FUTURE PLANS

464 additional spaces planned for upgrade in FY 77 MCP.

CARSWELL AIR FORCE BASE

The second base is Carswell Air Force Base, located six miles northwest of Fort Worth, Texas. The program requested for this base totals \$1,992,000 consisting of the following item:

This item provides for the construction of an officer's open mess facility. An open mess provides an essential place of recreation and relaxation and a principal dining facility for officers. The present facility is comprised of two substandard facilities of construction criteria with a ten-year life expectancy. The main facility, built in 1942, is now deteriorated beyond economical repair. The failure of structural components has permitted floor settlement in many areas and the obsolete electrical system is dangerously overloaded. Project design is to be 50% complete as of July 31, 1975.

FAIRCHILD AIR FORCE BASE

The next base for consideration is Fairchild Air Force Base, located twelve miles west southwest of Spokane, Washington. The program requested for this base totals \$1,000,000 and consists of one item for alteration of an existing flight test hangar to provide an aircraft corrosion control facility. Presently, the function is accomplished in a facility without safe, efficient access platforms and without adequate space. Project design is to be 20% complete as of July 31, 1975.

GRIFFISS AIR FORCE BASE

The next base is Griffiss Air Force Base, located one mile northeast of Rome, New York. The program requested for this base totals \$372,000 and consists of one project which is to support the Aerospace Defense Command.

The item is for construction of a new weapons release system shop for the M61 20MM gun now installed on the F-106A fighter interceptor. Weapons release systems shops are needed for inspection repair, cleaning and testing of aircraft munitions release systems and automatic guns. The existing facility is too small and cannot be economically upgraded and increased in size to accommodate the 20MM gun. Project design is to be 70% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. General, please give us a few more details on this requirement and explain why the activity can not be housed in some other facility.

General McGarvey. F-106 aircraft assigned to the Aerospace Defense Command are being modified by the installation of a 20 MM automatic gun. The first aircraft will be modified in June 1975, and the last aircraft modification is projected to be completed by the end of fiscal year 1976.

Since the eighteen aircraft assigned to the 49th Fighter Interceptor Squadron at Griffiss AFB, New York, will gain this new capability, adequate facilities must be provided for organizational field level maintenance of the large gun (eight feet long, weight 1300 pounds). Maintenance and servicing will require an overhead crane, vapor degreaser, and hot oil bath (dip tanks) with appropri-

ate exhaust and ventilation systems, plus space for test stands, etc., for a total of 5,520 square feet. The current weapons and release shop, Building 145, is 2,319 square feet, or 42 percent of the required space. It has been determined to be uneconomical to upgrade this facility to accommodate the new workload.

Suitable space for this activity is not available nor is any facility expected to become available which would satisfy these unique requirements. Siting of this shop on the flight line close to aircraft being maintained is important to provide for good utilization of personnel and equipment. It is also important that all work centers responsible for maintenance and repair of weapons and release systems be physically located together so as to cross-utilize personnel skills and applicable equipment. Construction of a facility designed to fulfill the maintenance mission needs is required.

KINCHELOE AIR FORCE BASE

The next installation is Kincheloe Air Force Base, located three miles north, northwest of Kinross, Michigan or twenty-two miles south of Sault St. Marie, Michigan. The total program requested is for \$670,000 for one item.

This item provides for alterations of an existing corrosion control facility. Presently, the function is accomplished in the facility without proper ventilation and support utilities. Project design is to be 30% complete as of July 31, 1975.

MALMSTROM AIR FORCE BASE

The next base to be considered is Malmstrom Air Force Base, located five miles east of Great Falls, Montana. The program request is for construction of one item at \$622,000.

This item provides for a new commercial transportation facility. The commercial transportation office provides a single point of service for all military and civilian personnel arriving and departing the base. Services accommodated are the shipping and receiving of supplies, household goods and personal effects, packing and crating and associated administrative functions. The existing facility is substandard and inadequate in size and beyond economical repair. Project design is to be 35% complete as of July 31, 1975.

OFFUTT AIR FORCE BASE

The next location to be considered is Offutt Air Force Base, located eight miles south-southeast of Omaha, Nebraska. The program request is for \$1,437,000 consisting of two items.

The first item provides for emergency power units and additional air conditioning to support computers at the Air Force Global Weather Center. Operational continuity of computers and attendant cryptological equipment is required in the center's support of command and control of operational requirements. Computers must remain in service twenty-four hours-a-day to insure prompt and reliable flow of weather information to DOD users. The existing systems are inadequate to support eleven additional computers to be installed in 1975 through 1978. Project design is to be 40% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. General, we provided funds last year for the Global Weather Center. Please indicate, for the record, the scope of the Fiscal Year 1975 and 1976 phases of this requirement.

General McGarvey. Yes sir. We will be pleased to do that.
[The information follows:]

OFFUTT GLOBAL WEATHER/SCOPE & COST FY 75 & FY 76

FY 75 MCP

a. The approved FY 75 MCP for the Air Force Global Weather Central (AFGWC) provides \$1,443,000 for 29,574 additional square feet in Building 301D at Offutt AFB, Nebraska. The approved program provides additional Data Processing space essential for AFGWC computers, administrative facilities for its personnel, and supporting utility facilities as follows:

<u>PRIMARY FACILITIES</u>	<u>Scope</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Data Processing Area	12,034 square feet	\$ 628,000
Administrative Area	17,540 square feet	594,000
<u>SUPPORTING FACILITIES</u>		221,000
Total	29,574 square feet	\$1,443,000

b. The FY 75 MCP will be awarded in two contracts. The first of these contracts has been recently awarded to provide for approximately 5,500 square feet of the Data Processing area requirement. The contract award Current Working Estimate (CWE) is \$310,000 for the first contract. Bids were opened in June 1975 for the second contract which will provide the administrative space and the remainder of the Data Processing area requirements. The CWE for this contract is \$1,272,089.

FY 76 MCP

The FY 76 MCP request for the Air Force Global Weather Central (AFGWC) is required to assure adequate electrical power for uninterrupted operation of additional computer requirements identified since finalization of the FY 75 project plans. The \$600,000 request provides space for an enlarged uninterruptable power system (UPS), air conditioning equipment, and emergency power to be completed in Building 301D at Offutt AFB, Nebraska to satisfy AFGWC requirements. The scope and cost of this project are as follows:

<u>PRIMARY FACILITIES</u>	<u>Scope</u>	<u>Cost</u>
UPS Equipment Room	1,625 square feet	\$ 38,000
Power Supply System	750 Kilowatt Emergency Generator	293,000
Air Conditioning	400 tons	100,000
<u>SUPPORTING FACILITIES</u>		169,000
Total	1,625 square feet	\$600,000

PLATTSBURGH AIR FORCE BASE

The next installation is Plattsburgh Air Force Base, located two miles southwest of Plattsburgh, New York or 145 miles north of Albany. One project for \$400,000 is requested for the replacement of the existing air conditioning system in the composite Medical Facility. The existing system, installed in 1959, has outlived its life expectancy and has deteriorated beyond economical repair.

Proper environmental control is essential for health and well-being of medical patients and staff. Project design is to be 20% complete as of July 31, 1975.

VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE

The next base is Vandenberg Air Force Base, located about eight miles northwest of Lompoc, California, and about one hundred and thirty miles northwest of Los Angeles, California. The program requested is for \$2,696,000 and provides for the construction of two items.

The first item provides for alteration to the Space Launch Complex 10 West to accommodate a change in missile booster configuration. Complex 10 West is required to support a continuing classified space program conducted by the Air Force Systems Command. Project design is to be 10% complete as of July 31, 1975.

The other item provides for the construction of two additional water wells and associated distribution systems to supplement the existing base water source. The additional wells are necessary to obtain an adequate and reliable supply for fire protection, domestic and industrial use. Project design is to be 40% complete as of July 31, 1975.

WURTSMITH AIR FORCE BASE

The last installation to be considered under the Strategic AirCommand's program is Wurtsmith Air Force Base, located three miles northwest of Oscoda, Michigan. The program requested here amounts to \$447,000 for an addition to an existing automotive maintenance facility. Presently, the function is accomplished in a facility which is too small to adequately maintain the assigned vehicles. The lack of space is especially critical during the winter months where conditions prohibit any outside repair work. Project design is to be 40% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. General, please furnish, for the record, information on workload changes here and details on why the current facility is too small.

General McGarvey. Yes, sir. We will do that.

[The information follows:]

The workload has increased approximately 20 percent. This represents increased inspection, maintenance, repair, service and lubrication tasks per assigned vehicle unit. When the present automotive facility was designed and constructed (1958-1960) vehicle maintenance design criteria supporting small aircraft was utilized. At that time, Aerospace Defense Command (ADC) with fighter type aircraft hosted the base. On 1 April 1960, the Strategic Air Command (SAC), having bomber type aircraft, assumed control of the base and space requirements increased. Conversion of the assigned SAC aircraft from B-47s to B-52s also brought about more space requirements for larger supporting vehicles. In addition, updating of equipment from technological advancements have generally increased physical dimensions and vehicle equivalents. Until recently, increased aircraft maintenance requirements forced the displacement of this function. Maintenance on the large vehicles was accomplished in a nosedock. The total requirement at Wurtsmith is within standard facility guidance within the Air Force.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND PROPOSED PROGRAM

The construction program at bases where the Tactical Air Command is host amounts to \$18,129,000 for both operational and support type facilities.

Senator Johnston. Would you please discuss the Air Force flight simulator program. What is the total magnitude of the program, the time phasing and your estimated savings from using simulators?

General McGarvey. The Air Force has two major aircraft flight simulator programs. The first is the Undergraduate Pilot Training (UPT) instrument flight simulator program. Its primary purpose is to increase the efficiency of the instrument training phase, improve the quality of the UPT graduate, and reduce the training demand on fuel supplies. It is estimated that a flying hour saving of 40 hours per student will be realized by use of these simulators. Contracts were signed in September 1974 with Singer Simulation Products Division and Rediform Corp. Under the contract, the first complex of simulators (four aircraft cockpits, four motion bases, a central digital computer, an instructor station, and two TV probe/terrain model board image generation systems) will be ready for training by FY 2/77. A total of 34 complexes are planned, to be delivered at a rate of two per quarter until the last wing is equipped in FY 2/81. Facility and equipment buys have been correlated so that facilities will be completed at approximately the time the equipment is ready for installation.

The second major program is the operational mission flight simulator program. This program provides simulators for our first line operational and combat aircraft. The primary purpose of these simulators is to reduce the number of flying hours required for initial checkout in the aircraft and to permit qualified aircrews to maintain a high level of proficiency while reducing the wear and tear on our operational aircraft. Of equal importance, in view of the energy shortage, is the fuel savings that will be realized by performing part of the proficiency training in the flight simulators. The total estimated funding requirement time phasing and estimated savings are as follows:

FUNDING FOR UPT INSTRUMENT FLIGHT SIMULATORS
(In Millions)

Appropriation	<u>Fiscal Year</u>							
	<u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 75</u>	<u>FY 76</u>	<u>FY 77 T</u>	<u>FY 77</u>	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>FY 79</u>	<u>Total</u>
3010	\$6.1	\$38.7	\$39.3	\$11.3	\$46.8	\$54.9	\$16.9	\$214.0
3300(1)	\$4.9	\$10.1	\$ 6.7	-	\$10.1	\$14.1	\$ 7.4	\$ 53.3
Total	\$11.0	\$48.8	\$46.0	\$11.3	\$56.9	\$69.0	\$24.3	\$267.3

- (1) A deficiency authorization of \$2.057 million was approved as part of the FY 1975 MCP to cover projected cost of the Reese simulator training facility. It increased the cost to \$4.9 million.

OPERATIONAL AIRCRAFT FLIGHT SIMULATOR PROCUREMENT

(Appropriation in \$Millions)

WEAPON SYSTEM	FY 74	FY 75	FY 76	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80
A-7	5.0	10.8		4.6	4.8	5.0	30.2
A-10		4.0	22.2	30.1	34.2	33.1	141.0
F-15	8.6	5.2	8.8	12.4	6.9	4.1	46.3
F/RF-4		38.0	18.9	30.9	27.2	16.9	131.9
E-3A							
(AWACS)		12.9	.6	.3			13.8
C-130		15.0	25.9	32.2	34.7		107.8
C-5	.2	1.3	.6				2.1
C-141	1.0	4.2	2.5				7.7
B-52			44.5				482.6
KC-135*			17.0	85.5	105.3	135.5	111.8
SEWT			5.2				17.0
(Simulator for Electronic Warfare Training)							5.2
TOTAL	14.8	91.4	146.2	.1	196.0	213.1	129.4
							985.6

*Additional funds will be programmed in FY 1977 and beyond to provide DC-135 flight simulators. Specific dollar requirements and funding schedule are not available at this time.

UPT INSTRUMENT FLIGHT SIMULATOR FACILITY CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

<u>MCP</u>	<u>BASE</u>	<u>FACILITY</u>	<u>APPROPRIATIONS (1)</u>	<u>CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>EQUIPMENT</u>	<u>FACILITY</u>
<u>MCP</u>	<u>BASE</u>	<u>COST (\$000)</u>	<u>BILL REQUIRED BY</u>	<u>START</u>	<u>COMPLETE (2)</u>	<u>DELIVERY</u>	<u>OPERATIONAL</u>
74	Reese	4900	(3)	May 75	Nov 76	Oct 76	Jun 77
75	Williams	5313	(3)	Jul 75	Jan 77	Apr 77	Dec 77
75	Vance	4800	(3)	Nov 75	May 77	Dec 77	Jun 78
76	Laughlin	6709	Jul 76	Sep 76	Mar 78	Apr 78	Dec 78
77	Randolph	4000	Jul 77	Sep 77 12 mos	Sep 78	Oct 78	Mar 79
77	Columbus	6116	Apr 77	Jun 77	Dec 78	Jan 79	Sep 79
78	Moody	6811	Oct 77	Dec 77	Jun 79	Jul 79	Mar 80
78	Webb	7273	Apr 78	Jun 78	Dec 79	Jan 80	Sep 80
79	Craig	7401	Oct 78	Dec 78	Jun 80	Jul 80	Mar 81

(1) Experience has shown that it takes 60 days to advertise, receive bids, negotiate and award final contract.

(2) Approximately 30 days is required to clean up, inspect the facility and check-out utility systems and to correct minor discrepancies.

(3) Funds already provided in FY 74 and FY 75 Military Construction Appropriations Acts.

OPERATIONAL MISSION FLIGHT SIMULATOR PROGRAM BY WEAPON SYSTEM, BY BASE, BY FISCAL YEAR

FISCAL WEAPON YEAR	SYSTEM	BASE	FACILITY COST (\$000)	APPROPRIA- TIONS BILL REQUIRED BY (1)	CONSTRUCTION START	CONSTRUCTION COMPLETE (2)	EQUIPMENT DELIVERY	FACILITY OPERATIONAL	
75	F-15	Langley	650	(3)	Mar 75	Mar 76	Jan 76	Mar 76	
	F-15	Holloman	750	(3)	Mar 76	Mar 77	Apr 77	Jul 77	
	FB-111	Plattsburgh	200	(3)	Sep 76	Oct 77	Nov 77	Feb 78	
	Drone	Davis-Monthan	150	(3)	Oct 75	Apr 76	Jul 75	Apr 76	
	C-5	Altus	500	(3)	May 75	Feb 76	Jan 76	Apr 76	
	C-5	Travis	350	(3)	Sep 75	Sep 76	Jul 76	Oct 76	
	C-5	Dover	300	(3)	Aug 75	Mar 76	Apr 76	Jul 76	
	C-141	Charleston	200	(3)	Sep 75	Apr 76	Jun 76	Sep 76	
	C-141	Norton	750	(3)	Sep 75	Sep 76	Oct 76	Jan 77	
	AWACS	Tinker	2,900	(3)	Mar 75	Mar 76	Mar 76	Jun 76	
		SEWT	Mather	122	(3)	Jul 75	Dec 75	Dec 76	Jan 77
	76	F-15	(USAFE)	1,400	Nov 75	Jan 76	Jan 77	Dec 76	Apr 77
		C-141	McChord	766	Oct 75	Dec 75	Dec 76	Oct 76	Mar 77
		C-141	McGuire	340	Oct 75	Dec 75	Sep 76	Oct 76	Dec 76
77		DELETED	2,306	Dec 76	Feb 77	May 78	Jul 78	Sep 78	
			1,052	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	
	C-130	Little Rock	1,831	Nov 76	Jan 77	Apr 78	May 78	Sep 78	
	KC-135	Offutt	1,200	Sep 77	Nov 77	Nov 78	Jan 79	Apr 79	
	B-52/KC-135	Castle	9,840	Aug 77	Oct 77	Apr 79	May 79	Oct 79	
78 (4)		DELETED	1,500	Oct 77	Dec 77	Dec 78	Jan 79	Apr 79	
	F-111F	Mt. Home	480	Dec 77	Feb 78	Nov 78	Jan 79	Apr 79	
			1,380	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	
		DELETED	1,380	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	
	C-130	Pope	467	Sep 78	Nov 78	Nov 79	Dec 79	Mar 80	
	(5) C-130	(PACAF)	700	Dec 78	Feb 79	Feb 80	Mar 80	Jun 80	
	KC-135	Plattsburgh	1,320	Aug 78	Oct 78	Oct 79	Nov 79	Feb 80	
	KC-135	Pease	1,320	Dec 78	Feb 79	Feb 80	Mar 80	Jun 80	

FISCAL WEAPON YEAR	SYSTEM	BASE	FACILITY COST (\$000)	APPROPRIATIONS BILL REQUIRED BY (1)	CONSTRUCTION		CONSTRUCTION COMPLETE (2)	EQUIPMENT DELIVERY	FACILITY OPERATIONAL
					START	COMPLETE			
78	B-52/KC-135	Griffiss	2,495	Feb 78	Apr 78	Oct 79	Nov 79	Feb 80	
	B-52/KC-135	Fairchild	2,495	Jul 78	Sep 78	Feb 80	Mar 80	Jun 80	
	B-52/KC-135	Grand Forks	2,495	Aug 78	Oct 78	Apr 80	May 80	Aug 80	
	B-52/KC-135	K.I. Sawyer	2,495	Sep 78	Nov 78	May 80	Jun 80	Sep 80	
	B-52/KC-135	Blytheville	2,495	Oct 78	Dec 78	Jun 80	Jul 80	Oct 80	
	B-52/KC-135	Wurtsmith	2,495	Nov 78	Jan 79	Jul 80	Aug 80	Nov 80	
	B-52/KC-135	Mather	2,495	Dec 78	Feb 79	Aug 80	Sep 80	Dec 80	
79	DELETED		1,700	Oct 78	Dec 78	Dec 78	Jan 79	Apr 79	
	(6) F-4	(Various Locations)	3,920	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)		
	(7) F-4/F-106	Tyndall	1,560	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)		
	C-130	Dyess	683	Mar 79	May 79	May 80	Jun 80	Sep 80	
	C-130	Hill	1,835	Jun 79	Aug 79	Nov 80	Dec 80	Mar 81	
	C-130	McChord	700	Jun 79	Aug 79	Aug 80	Sep 80	Dec 80	
	KC-135	Rickenbacker	1,440	Feb 79	Apr 79	Apr 80	May 80	Aug 80	
	KC-135	McConnell	1,440	Apr 79	Jun 79	Jun 80	Jul 80	Oct 80	
	KC-135	Kadena	1,440	Aug 79	Oct 79	Oct 80	Nov 80	Feb 81	
	KC-135	Travis	1,440	Jan 79	Mar 79	Mar 80	Apr 80	Jul 80	
	B-52/KC-135	Minot	2,722	Jan 79	Mar 79	Sep 80	Oct 80	Jan 81	
	B-52/KC-135	Kinchloe	2,722	Feb 79	Apr 79	Oct 80	Nov 80	Feb 81	
	B-52/KC-135	Robins	2,722	Mar 79	May 79	Nov 80	Dec 80	Mar 81	
B-52/KC-135	Beale	2,722	Apr 79	Jun 79	Dec 80	Jan 81	Apr 81		
	Seymour-Johnson		2,722	May 79	Jul 79	Jan 81	Feb 81	May 81	
	Barksdale		2,722	Jun 79	Aug 79	Feb 81	Mar 81	Jun 81	
	Loring		2,722	Jul 79	Sep 79	Mar 81	Apr 81	Jul 81	
	Ellsworth		2,722	Aug 79	Oct 79	Apr 81	May 81	Aug 81	
80	(6) F-4	(USAFE)	1,060	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)		
	KC-135	March	1,560	Mar 80	May 80	May 81	May 81	Aug 81	
	KC-135	Dyess	1,560	Apr 80	Jun 80	Jun 81	Jun 81	Sep 81	
	KC-135	Grissom	1,560	Jul 80	Sep 80	Sep 81	Sep 81	Dec 81	

- (1) Experience has shown that it takes 60 days to advertise, receive bids, negotiate and award final contract.
- (2) Approximately 30 days is required to clean up, inspect the facility and check-out utility systems and to correct minor discrepancies.
- (3) Funds already provided in FY 74 and FY 75 Military Construction Appropriations Acts.
- (4) DELETED.
- (5) Beddown of Airlift forces is currently under study. Specific location will be determined once study is complete.
- (6) Uncertainties concerning beddown of F-4 and F-16 aircraft in out years preclude identification of specific locations for F-4 simulators at this time.
- (7) Construction Complete Date and Equipment Delivery schedule will be established when decision as to which simulator to buy has been determined.
- (8) Data not available.

ANNUAL SAVINGS

SYSTEM	PLY HRS.	\$M	FUEL (M GAL)	FY*
AC-135	51593	80.6	132.0	85
B-52	29574	80.5	105.7	84
F-4	29550	25.7	44.3	81
A-10	57000	23.4	28.5	81
C-141	12300	12.6	26.5	78
T-37/T-38 (UPT)	90007	23.6	26.4	82
C-130	31640	16.2	25.8	82
F/FB-111	16186	35.5	23.5	81
F-106	15000	23.7	14.3	81
C-5	3400	9.2	11.7	78
F-15	9285	9.5	9.9	79
AWACS	5734	8.5	9.4	80
A-7	4014	2.4	2.7	79
UNTS**	900	.4	1.0	77
SEWT***	4500	1.2	.8	75
	360,683	353.0	462.5=11.01 (M Bar)	

* FY in which full savings accrue. Incremental savings are in preceeding years as systems are being delivered.

** Undergraduate navigator training simulator; aircraft represented is T-43.

*** Simulator for electronic warfare training (presently a no-fly course); hours represent requirement, without SEWT, in aircraft last used (T-29).

CANNON AIR FORCE BASE, NEW MEXICO

The first location to be considered in the Tactical Air Command program is Cannon Air Force Base which is located 7 miles west southwest of Clovis, New Mexico. The program at this base amounts to \$1,876,000 for the construction of a new gymnasium, adequately sized and configured, to replace a substandard facility built in 1943. The existing facility meets only 35 percent of space requirement. It lacks adequate space for competitive sports, locker rooms and shower facilities. The ceiling height is inadequate for basketball and volleyball. Project design is to be 85% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. What population do you estimate for the use of this facility?

General McGarvey. The replacement gymnasium will be adequately sized to serve the projected military population of approximately 4,300.

GEORGE AIR FORCE BASE

George Air Force Base, located seven miles west of Victorville, California and twenty-eight miles north of San Bernardino, California. The program requested for this base amounts to \$3,646,000 for two items.

The first item is the construction of a new Aircraft Maintenance Shop. Currently, aircraft maintenance activities are housed in four separate structures. Three of these are substandard and have deteriorated beyond economical repair. The requested shop facility will provide the needed ceiling heights, environmental and safety considerations, and functionally configured work areas to accommodate the assigned aircraft. Project design is to be 100% complete as of July 31, 1975.

The other item is the construction of a consolidated personnel

administration and support facility. Base personnel support functions occupy six substandard and widely separated buildings, built in 1943 with a life expectancy of less than 10 years. These buildings are now in a state of advanced deterioration and cannot be economically restored. Once this item is completed, the existing buildings will be disposed of. Project design is to be 35% complete as of July 31, 1975.

LANGLEY AIR FORCE BASE

Langley Air Force Base, located five miles north of Hampton, Virginia, and 19 miles north of Norfolk is the headquarters for the Tactical Air Command. The program amounting to \$1,336,000 is for construction of above ground storage, processing, and inspection facilities for munitions associated with the F-15 aircraft which will arrive at the base in January 1976. The existing facilities, built over 30 years ago, are too small and unsafe to accommodate this function. Project design is to be 40% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. Can you provide some details on the munitions you will store here?

General McGarvey. There will be 153,000 rounds of 20MM ammunition, 2,500 dummy units and 400 mark-82 training bombs. Generally, it is a 90 day supply. There will also be 96 AIM-7's air intercept missiles, 96 AIM-9's and component storage.

LUKE AIR FORCE BASE

Luke Air Force Base is located five miles southwest of Sun City, Arizona. There is a requirement for \$439,000 to construct two water wells to supplement the existing wells which are losing their original production capacity. A continuous and reliable water source is essential to support fire protection, domestic and industrial functions. Project design is to be 20% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. How is the well capacity going down?

General McGarvey. The water table is receding about 13 feet a year. By constructing these new wells we will be able to reduce pumping time of 19 to 20 hours a day to 16 hours. This will enable the wells to recover and will stabilize the sub-soil conditions.

MOUNTAIN HOME AIR FORCE BASE

Mountain Home Air Force Base is located approximately eleven miles southwest of Mountain Home, Idaho, and forty-three miles south-southwest of Boise, Idaho. Five items totalling \$9,230,000 are included in this program.

The first item is for the construction of an addition to existing flight simulator training facility to house a second F-111F flight simulator. The second simulator is required to support additional F-111F's to be assigned. The present unit is completely utilized to support the current assigned F-111F's. Project design is to be 100% complete as of July 31, 1975.

The second item is for the construction of living quarters for bachelor airmen. Approximately 26 percent of the required bachelor airmen spaces are in facilities, designed for a ten-year life expectancy and are inadequate by today's living standards. Gang latrines, lack of adequate lighting, poor environmental control and lack of privacy are some of the inadequacies of existing facilities. Adequate living quarters are essential in attracting and retaining competent and skilled professional airmen. Two substandard facilities will be disposed of after completion of this item. Project design is to be 20% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. Please furnish, for the record, information on Bachelor Enlisted Housing here.

[The information follows:]

Bachelor Enlisted Housing Summary, Mt. Home AFB, Idaho

	Men/Women
Requirement -----	1448
Existing Substandard -----	708*
Existing Adequate -----	936
Authorized Not In Inventory -----	0
Community Support Adequate -----	5
Total Adequate -----	<u>941</u>
Deficiency -----	507

*None upgradable - 192 spaces disposal this project.

FUTURE PLANS

Nothing planned in five-year MCP.

The third item is for construction of a new airmen dining hall. The existing facility, a wood frame substandard building, was not specifically designed as a dining hall. Exposed piping and poor configuration create unsanitary conditions. This item provides modern and sanitary dining facilities. Project design is to be 20% complete as of July 31, 1975.

The fourth item is for a new NCO open mess. The existing facility, a substandard structure designed for ten year life expectancy, has deteriorated beyond economical repair. Aside from the building's condition, it is inadequate in size and functional arrangement. The existing building will be disposed of upon completion of this item. Project design is to be 20% complete as of July 31, 1975.

The last item alters the base central heating plant and installs a new boiler. The plant requires additional capacity to meet the base heating load demand. Current requirements can only be met by operating the four existing boilers at maximum output. With no reserve capacity unscheduled outages result in reduction or loss of heat to essential base facilities. Project design is to be 20% complete as of July 31, 1975.

NELNIS AIR FORCE BASE, NEVADA

Nellis Air Force Base is located eight miles northeast of Las Vegas, Nevada. The program requested amounts to \$990,000 for an addition to a warehouse to support new mission aircraft assigned to the base. The available warehouse cannot provide a secure space to store and process the high value aircraft components and supplies associated with these new weapons systems. Project design is to be 35% complete as of July 31, 1975.

SEYMOUR-JOHNSON AIR FORCE BASE

The last Tactical Air Command base to be considered is Seymour-Johnson Air Force base located two miles south, southwest of Goldsboro, North Carolina and 53 miles southeast of Raleigh. One project totaling \$612,000 is included for construction of a new operational aircraft control tower. The existing tower is too small and is not properly located to provide unrestricted view of the operational aprons. The SAC maintenance areas, ends of the runway, private aircraft, and the commercial aircraft parking and departure area are not visible from the current tower. The tower must be properly located and of sufficient height to assure safe, positive control of all aircraft using the airfield complex. Project design is to be 40% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. Do you have any requirements for land acquisition here?

General Mc Garvey. At this time, sir, we are planning to acquire an easement interest in 166 acres in order to protect the

runway approaches from incompatible land use. An additional requirement for land is being considered in the Fiscal Year 1977 Military Construction Program to acquire an East Coast Weapons range. Several alternate locations are being considered including land in Dare County, North Carolina, where 46,000 acres are currently held under lease at a cost of \$500,000 per year.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT - (INSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The pollution abatement program amounts to \$10,698,000 at various locations in the United States, of which \$600,000 is for air pollution abatement with the remainder of \$10,098,000 for water pollution abatement.

The air pollution abatement program, consisting of construction of a toxic waste disposal facility, is required to comply with federal, state, and local air pollution regulations at Edwards Air Force Base in the United States.

The water pollution abatement program at ten Air Force installations in the United States includes provisions for water pollution abatement through the construction of collection and treatment facilities for industrial and sanitary wastes and up-grading of existing facilities. The program is required to comply with federal, state, and local water pollution regulations.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT-DESIGN INFORMATION

Project	Est. Design cost	% complete, July 31, 1975
Air Pollution Abatement:		
AFSC-Edwards AFB, CA, Class I Disposal Site -----	30,000	15%
Water Pollution Abatement:		
SAC-March AFB, CA-Sewage Treatment Facilities -----	102,000	35%
MAC-Travis AFB, CA-Sewage Treatment Facilities -----	57,000	35%
SAC-Barksdale AFB, LA-Sewage Treatment Facilities -----	71,000	100%
TAC-England AFB, LA-Sewage Treatment Facilities -----	10,000	50%
TAC-Langley AFB, VA-Sewage Treatment Facilities -----	32,000	10%
SAC-March AFB, CA-Industrial Waste Treatment Fac -----	22,000	35%
AFLC-Robins AFB, GA-Industrial Waste Treatment Fac -----	36,000	20%
SAC-Grissom AFB, IN-Industrial Waste Treatment Fac -----	50,000	20%
TAC-England AFB, LA-Industrial Waste Treatment Fac -----	8,000	75%
TAC-Nellis AFB, NE-Industrial Waste Treatment Fac -----	9,000	35%
MAC-McGuire AFB, NJ-Industrial Waste Disposal -----	16,000	40%
SAC-Ellsworth AFB, SD-Industrial Waste Treatment Fac -----	54,000	15%

ENERGY CONSERVATION

The energy conservation program amounts to \$46,952,000 at various locations in the United States. The work includes provisions to reduce energy consumption at 89 air bases and stations. This item is required to support the high priority national policy of energy conservation and the associated long range goal of self-sufficiency in energy production. The work would upgrade facilities and systems that were designed and constructed under a concept of cost effectiveness when energy was plentiful and relatively inexpensive to allow more effective use of energy, thus, counter the problem of fuel shortages and its rapid escalation of cost. Project design is to be 20% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. What kind of projects would you intend to accomplish with this money?

General McGarvey. There are a total of 200 projects at 89 bases in this package to provide such high energy payback items as insulation; storm windows; solar shielding; improved heating controls; installation of high efficiency lighting and efficiency capacitors on our electrical distributing systems; waste heat recovery systems; and base wide energy monitoring and control systems.

Senator Johnston. How long would you expect it to take to amortize this investment?

General McGarvey. We expect savings of about \$12 million per year, so the average amortization is somewhat less than four years.

Senator Johnston. What do you estimate your outyear requirements to be?

General McGarvey. Including the \$47 million in the FY 1976 request, we anticipate a six year program devoted to energy conservation which will total approximately \$300 million.

SPECIAL FACILITIES - (INSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The special facilities inside the United States consist of four items in the amount of \$15,346,000.

The first item is for the construction of two launching pads for stationary balloon-borne air defense surveillance radar at Cudjoe Key Air Force Station, Florida. The additional launching pads are necessary to permit full-time, low-level radar surveillance in the Florida straits. Without the additional radar system, full-time surveillance is not possible which creates a serious gap in the southern portion of our air defense network. Project design is to be 15% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. How will this construction improve your radar coverage?

General McGarvey. At present we are providing discontinuous radar coverage of the Florida straits. Interruptions occur when a balloon must be winched down for service and maintenance. With three pads, the radar set can be moved from one balloon to another and immediately relaunched, thus, reducing the time gap in providing coverage. When the additional radar sets are delivered, the coverage will be continuous, with one operating balloon and radar set in the air at all times. The operational radar sets will be delivered in June 1977.

The second item is for the construction of support facilities for 34 new solid state instrument landing systems (ILS) at 27 bases, a tactical air navigation (TACAN) facility, and five new radar flight control centers (RAPCON). These new navigational aids are necessary to improve the reliability of equipment and increase the safety of landing aircraft. Project design is to be 15% complete as of July 31, 1975.

The third item provides for the construction of radar support foundations, utilities and alterations to accommodate height finder radars at ten locations and the alteration of existing facilities at McChord Air Base, Washington, to accommodate a

Regional Operations Control Center (ROCC). AirDefense of the United States requires the capability to detect and identify air traffic of unknown origin approaching or operating over the periphery of the North American continent. The current radar system, Semi-Automatic Ground Environment (SAGE) is sixteen years old and expensive to operate. The ROCC will collocate Air Force height finder radars with existing Federal Aeronautics Administration (FAA) radar installations. The operating cost of the joint surveillance system will be approximately two and one-half times less than the current system. Project design is to be 10% complete as of July 31, 1975.

The last item provides for the construction of a satellite observation facility at the Cludcraft Satellite Tracking Station, New Mexico. This electro-optical facility is necessary to monitor orbits of known satellites in space and to detect and to calculate orbits of unidentified space objects, which are beyond the effective range of radar systems. Project design is to be 10% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. Is there some change in Air Force plans for this project?

General McGarvey. Original plans called for establishment of an experimental Electro Optical site at Cludcraft. The \$1 million requested was to update Cludcraft to an operational site. Subsequently, site surveys revealed that heavy summer cloud formations would seriously hamper operational capability. The experimental site is being established at White Sands, N.M. rather than at Cludcraft. Additionally, there has been a delay in the operational site schedule, and requirements to update White Sands will be considered in a future MCP. The Air Force has no objection to deferral of this project.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

The next project to be considered for the United States Air Force requests \$7,909,000 for construction of security improvements for nuclear weapons storage sites at four classified locations in the United States. The project will provide additional and improved area and boundary lighting, observation towers, security fencing to weapons storage and armed aircraft alert areas. These projects are needed to improve security measures and systems to guard against the capture of weapons by terrorist groups for political or monetary gain. Project design is to be 15% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. How much have you spent on the Nuclear Security program and how much do you plan to spend in the future?

General McGarvey. The FY 1975 MCP contained \$2 million as the initial increment to improve security of nuclear weapons and counter the terrorist threat. \$13.5 million (\$7.9 million in the U.S. and \$5.6 million overseas) is requested in this year's program to continue this effort. An additional \$45 million will be requested in the FY 1977 and FY 1978 MCPs, for a total program of \$60.5 million.

Senator Johnston. What do you intend to provide with this money?

General McGarvey. Major elements of this project will include improved lighting and fencing, hardened communications facilities, observations towers, primary control centers and hardened entry points. These improvements will be provided at seven overseas locations and four CONUS locations.

Senator Johnston. Is the military construction requested for this program related in any way to the Sensor Acquisition Program?

General McGarvey. The construction improvements required and the sensor acquisition program are mutually supporting elements of the overall USAF program to upgrade nuclear weapon security. Each is required in its own right, and, when coupled with increased

response forces, additional firepower and the many procedural changes that have been accomplished, greatly increased security capability results.

AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND (OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)
PROPOSED PROGRAM

The Aerospace Defense Command construction request totals \$2,182,000 for one project at Sondrestrom Air Base, Greenland; however, at the hearing Air Force witnesses testified that a satisfactory alternate to construction had been determined and the requirement no longer existed.

PACIFIC AIR FORCES - (OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)
PROPOSED PROGRAM

The requested program for the Pacific Air Forces, outside the United States totals \$3,492,000 is for Clark Air Base, Philippine Islands.

The item provides central air conditioning to six airmen dormitories. Because of the sustained high humidity and temperatures that prevail, air conditioning is needed to maintain a healthful and comfortable environment to insure that proper rest can be obtained by the residents. Project design is to be 100% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. General, please provide, for the record, information on Bachelor Enlisted Housing at this location.

[The information follows:]

Bachelor Enlisted Housing Summary, Clark AB, Philippine Islands

	Men/Women
Requirement -----	4588
Existing Substandard -----	1911*
Existing Adequate -----	2644
Authorized Not In Inventory -----	186
Community Support Adequate -----	0
Total Adequate -----	2830
Deficiency -----	1758

*1841 upgradable - 824 spaces this project - 70 spaces not upgradable.

FUTURE PLANS

Air conditioning for remaining upgradable spaces (1017 MN - 8 bldgs) planned for FY 77 MCP.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE PROPOSED PROGRAM

This program contains a request for \$219,870,000 for facilities in support of USAFE missions. This amount includes \$175,000,000 for airfield protection facilities and \$26,000,000 for munitions storage facilities at various locations.

BITBURG AIR BASE

Bitburg Air Base is located three miles southeast of Bitburg, Germany. The program request of \$1,400,000 is to provide a flight simulator training facility to house a new generation simulator which represents the latest ordinances in techniques in all phases of flight operations, from takeoff to landing, including air-to-air combat. The existing facility is not adequately sized or configured to accommodate the new simulators. Project design is to be 25% complete as of July 31, 1975.

HAHN AIR BASE

Hahn Air Base is located one mile north northwest of Lautzenhausen, Germany. The program request of \$3,946,000 is to

provide an addition to the dependent school to meet minimum criteria for elementary and high school accreditation to furnish dependent children quality education equal to that in U.S. schools. There is no high school at Hahn. The eleventh and twelfth grade students must attend a five-day boarding school in Wiesbaden, Germany. To obtain full accreditation, expansion is necessary for vocational and physical education programs. Expansion of elementary facilities to accommodate a library, student personnel services, and the kindergarten is needed to return two dormitories now used for these activities back to their original purpose. Project design is to be 25% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. Are there no other schools within a reasonable commuting distance from this base?

General McGarvey. Hahn Air Base is not within commuting distance of any Army or Air Force installation in Germany. There are three military installations that could be considered in the general area of Hahn.

<u>Installation</u>	<u>Distance</u>	<u>Minimum Bus Time</u>
Baumholder	36 miles	1 hour
Bad Kreuznach	40 miles	1 hour
Bitburg	50 miles	1 hour, 15 minutes

These commuting times do not include numerous stops to on-load students, nor do they take into account adverse weather conditions commonly experienced in this part of Germany.

A study was conducted in 1972 to determine if Hahn students could commute to another high school closer than Wiesbaden because of overcrowding which existed at the time in the Wiesbaden High School. The proposal was rejected because of distances and travel times involved.

UPPER HEYFORD ROYAL AIR FORCE

Upper Heyford Royal Air Force Base is located one mile east of Upper Heyford, England. The program request contains \$13,524,000 to provide a 97,000 SF Composite Medical Facility to replace a circa 1924 bomb shelter and numerous functionally obsolete, interconnected buildings which cannot be improved to provide needed hospital services. Project design is to be 30% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. General McGarvey, would you tell us, in some detail, about the requirement for a replacement for this hospital?

General McGarvey. The existing facility was built around a central concrete core constructed in 1924 as a bomb shelter. As a result of several narrow corridor additions connecting the facility with nearby brick buildings, it gradually assumed its present octopus-like shape in the late 1940s.

The Air Force has the principal responsibility for the delivery of health care to U.S. Forces and their dependents in the United Kingdom, and operates the only two U.S. military hospitals, a 105 bed hospital at RAF Lakenheath and a 20 bed hospital at RAF Upper Heyford. A pattern of total number and distribution of patients has developed into two distinct geographical areas which is totally consistent with the concept of regionalized military health care. Due to the distance of 104 miles of secondary, hazardous roads between RAF Upper Heyford and RAF Lakenheath and due to the poor and inefficient medical facilities at RAF Upper Heyford, many U.S. military members and their dependents had turned to British National Health Service (NHS) as a source of health care. This source is slowly shrinking as new registration of individuals is often being denied by local NHS practitioners. Therefore, these patients are adding increasing demands on the Upper Heyford hospital to absorb their workload. The situation is increasingly critical as the local U.S. forces and their dependents are forced to accept hospital-

level medicine in a functionally obsolete, 51 year old converted bomb shelter.

The existing medical facility has antiquated utility systems. The main entrance is within five feet of a main street that services a large portion of the base. The out-patient records section has overflowed into nearby areas. The space available to pharmacy precludes this function from being manageable, with almost no room for storage of medications. The patient accounts office is located across the street from the hospital creating another inconvenience to patients. Patient waiting is totally inadequate, with sick call, clinic appointments, and emergency patients comingled in a single area making the spread of disease difficult to contain. Emergency room facilities are inadequate since sick call patients receive their care at that point and emergency patients are brought in from the ambulance garage to the emergency room in full view of other patients. There is only one female latrine in the entire hospital for staff, patients, and visitors, and there is only one male latrine other than the one on the ward. The clinical laboratory can barely accept the demands placed on it, and laboratory equipment is used on any available counter or desk. The major corridor in this facility is barely four feet wide, and this condition exists throughout most of the building.

This FY 1976 MCP project proposes to respond to the health care needs of RAF Upper Heyford and other geographically close U.S. installations in its area. The existing 20 bed facility, with its inadequate clinics and ancillary services of x-ray, laboratory and pharmacy cannot realistically meet the accepted level and adequacy of health care for the DOD population it is committed to serve.

VARIOUS LOCATIONS

The first various locations project to be considered in United States Air Force in Europe requests \$175,000,000 for construction of airfield protective measures at 20 classified locations in the United Kingdom, Germany, Netherlands, Italy, Greece and Turkey. The project will provide hardened, dispersed shelters for aircraft and essential support functions, as well as associated access pavements and storage facilities. These passive defense measures are needed to increase the survivability and combat potential of United States tactical aircraft assigned or earmarked for deployment to Europe in support of NATO. Project design is to be 15% complete as of July 31, 1975.

The last various locations project to be considered in United States Air Forces in Europe requests \$26,000,000 for construction of conventional ammunition storage facilities at seven locations, in Germany and Italy. The project will provide munitions storage, igloos, barricades, modules, munitions storage huts, buildings, alteration of existing munitions storage facilities, and access roads to munitions storage area. These facilities are required to provide sufficient and adequate dispersed, prepositioned conventional munitions storage in Europe for contingency operations. Project design is to be 20% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. Would you please provide, for the record, the Air Force rationale for the necessity of continuing the aircraft shelter program in Europe?

[The information follows:]

PROTECTIVE AIRCRAFT SHELTERS

Our Tactical Air Forces committee to NATO, both in-place and those programmed for deployment, are extremely important to the credibility of our conventional war capability. If those aircraft are not sheltered they will remain highly vulnerable to the awesome threat of Warsaw Pact Tactical Air Forces, which are themselves almost totally protected by hardened shelters. Because of the limitations of forces that can be stationed in Europe, not all of our forces required to counter a Warsaw Pact attack are permanently based in Europe. Assuming there would be some strategic warning of attack, the U.S. depends on our ability to rapidly mobilize and deploy forces to provide a visible deterrence and the capability to defeat the opposition if a conflict does occur. Our ability to defeat an enemy is seriously degraded if our forces, upon arriving in theater, present highly attractive and vulnerable targets.

We are convinced of the operational urgency of sheltering all our tactical fighter aircraft planned to deploy to Europe in the event of hostilities. This force is comprised of three categories of aircraft which are:

First, the in-place and the dual based aircraft.

Second, the rapid reaction aircraft which deploy after mobilization.

And finally, those follow-on aircraft which deploy after mobilization.

Not all of our total force which are committed to a conflict in Europe will be protected by the 615 shelters that have been approved and funded to date.

Historically, the main objective in an Air Superiority Campaign has been the destruction of enemy aircraft. The quickest, and easiest, way of doing this is by destroying the aircraft on the ground. Congested air bases, when largely unprotected by active point air defense and passive defense measures, are highly vulnerable to enemy conventional attacks. This was vividly demonstrated in the Mid-East wars and in Vietnam, determined insurgents or a few aircraft in bombing and strafing attacks can inflict widespread destruction to undispersed and unsheltered aircraft.

Studies and experience show that a well balanced active and

passive defense program dramatically increases the capability of our forces to survive and successfully fight a non-nuclear campaign.

The aircraft shelter, coupled with a strong anti-aircraft point defense, is probably the most effective measure for improving aircraft survivability. Simple and technologically unsophisticated, easy to erect aircraft shelters, are an essential part of a balanced protection system which drastically reduces the attractiveness of an air base as a prime target. It forces the attacker to consider each shelter as a target, whether or not it houses an aircraft.

This strategy requires a commitment of one sortie for each shelter and exposes his aircraft to heavy attrition from point defenses, while reducing our risk to a minimum. What we achieve through sheltering is to force the enemy into air-to-air combat rather than to attack our aircraft on the ground.

The Air Force and OSD have conducted extensive studies to determine the shelter levels required and their cost effectiveness. These studies show that sheltering pays significant dividends in survivability and provides the capability to sustain high sortie rates. We also looked at the cost trade-offs between shelters versus the added use of anti-aircraft point defenses.

The size and total magnitude of the total shelter program have forced us to accomplish it in increments. As stated earlier, 483 shelters are essentially complete. Most of these were prefinanced by the Congress and we are now in the process of recouping most of the investment from NATO.

In Fiscal Year 1975 we requested and received congressional approval to prefinance an additional 132 shelters. Although these shelters were eligible for direct NATO funding, prefinancing will permit us to complete this increment a minimum of 15 months sooner than was possible through the NATO infrastructure program.

Even though the Congress approved our FY 75 request, we received rather explicit guidance from the Committees that we should make every effort to program directly for those remaining shelters that are eligible for direct NATO infrastructure funding as opposed to requesting additional prefinancing.

We have complied with that guidance by programming all of the remaining eligible shelters, for direct NATO funding. Also, NATO is being pressed to expand their criteria for recoupment to include shelters for additional tactical squadrons which were committed to NATO command last year, plus all follow-on aircraft.

This brings us up to the current request. In FY 76 we are requesting \$175 million for additional shelters. The U.S. goal is to shelter 100% of our Tactical fighter/recon aircraft committed for deployment. The current NATO infrastructure eligibility criteria for funding and recoupment provides sheltering of only the in-place, dual based, and rapid reaction aircraft earmarked to NATO. None of the shelters in this request are currently eligible for NATO funding and recoupment. \$52.7 million is for shelters for in-place and dual based aircraft. Also, \$65.4 million is for shelters to protect rapid reaction aircraft. And finally, \$56.8 million is for shelters for an increment of our follow-on forces.

We have exhausted the programming channels for shelters under current NATO criteria for direct funding, and as I indicated earlier we are persistently pressing NATO to expand the eligibility criteria, in order that we can recoup the investments requested in this FY 1976 program. Meanwhile, we remain convinced of the operational urgency to shelter all of our Tactical fighter aircraft planned for deployment to Europe. Adequate protection of this tactical force is a matter of survivability.

Senator Johnston. Is the munitions project solely for conventional munitions storage?

General McGarvey. Yes, sir.

Senator Johnston. Will you explain the details of this project?

General McGarvey. This project will accomplish three major

items. First, at the central storage depot in Germany, work is required to halt erosion on earthened revetments and to restore these revetments to the required height. Further deterioration of these revetments will result in a significant loss of storage capacity. In addition, the access roads require extensive work to give assurance of wartime use of the depot. The existing roads are narrow and extremely difficult to negotiate with ammunition vehicles.

Secondly, this project will provide for ammunition storage at Bitburg, Hockspayer, Wiesheim, and Spangdahlem air bases in Germany. This will allow us to decrease our current heavy reliance on the central depot.

Thirdly, this project increases our conventional munitions storage in the Southern region of Europe.

Senator Johnston. Does this project correct the total storage deficiency now existing?

General McGarvey. No, sir. We will address the remaining deficiency in a future program.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE SECURITY SERVICES (OUTSIDE THE U.S.)

The construction program amounts to \$981,000 at RAF Chicksands, United Kingdom for construction of a new chapel center. The new chapel will replace a substandard, pre-fabricated metal building built of temporary construction criteria with a ten-year life expectancy. The existing building was built more than 29 years ago and does not have adequate space to accommodate religious educational activities and/or administrative functions. The substandard chapel will be disposed of upon completion of this item. Project design is to be 20% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. What is the extent of Chapels Programs conducted here?

General McGarvey. The Chapel Program at Chicksands is conducted following the guidance in the Air Force Regulation 265-1 which requires that the elements below be adapted to local needs, circumstances and conditions.

Sunday/Sabbath, weekday and Holy Day Services, Communion, Baptisms, Circumcision, Confirmation, Confession, Marriages and Funerals.

Visitation of Homes, Work Centers, Hospitals, Sites, Recreational Areas, Social Activities, Incoming Interviews, Correctional Facilities, etc.

Counseling on Alcoholism, Conscientious Objections, Drugs, Family/Marital, Moral, Premarital, Religious and other problems.

Conduct and sponsor Value Education and Spiritual Renewal activities and Action Groups for individual growth development.

Provide Religious Education and Church Confirmation Membership classes.

Conduct and sponsor Chapel organization meetings and activities for the men, women and youth of the installation.

Senator Johnston. Aren't there churches available in the community that could be used instead of constructing a new chapel?

General McGarvey. RAF Chicksands is a remote community. The nearest community is Shefford with a population 1/4 the size of the Base and a Catholic Church, Church of England, Methodist Church and a Baptist Church. These four churches represent only a small portion of the pluralistic religious needs of a typical U.S. Air Force Community. None of these are adequate in size or program to accommodate base personnel. Also the life and culture of the American Church community are vastly different than that which would be available in any United Kingdom Church parish. An effective base religious program would be impossible without the chapel center.

Over 61% of assigned personnel live on base. Many do not have their own cars and the cost of gas is high. Public transportation around the English countryside on Sunday is limited. The optimum requirement is 19,6755 SF, this request is for only 11,500 SF.

SPECIAL FACILITIES - (OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The special facilities outside the United States consists of three items in the amount of \$3,524,000.

The first item provides for the expansion of facilities at five overseas locations to accommodate defense communications technical control functions. The space for communications technical control function, at each location is inadequate in size, not functionally configured, and lacks sufficient maintenance and support areas. Project design is to be 10% complete as of July 31, 1975.

The second item is for construction of support facilities for the installation of a solid state instrument landing system (ILS) at RAF Mildenhall in the United Kingdom, and a new facility to accommodate a radar flight control center (RAPCON) at Osan Air Base, Korea: These new navigational aids are necessary to improve the reliability of equipment and increase the safety of landing aircraft. Project design is to be 15% complete as of July 31, 1975.

The last item provides for the construction of facilities to house both solar radio and optical telescope equipment at two classified locations. Standardized facilities housing unique observation equipment, geographically located for world-wide continuous observation of solar activity and sudden events (solar flares) which adversely affect high priority strategic and defense systems. Project design is to be 10% complete as of July 31, 1975.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

The next project to be considered for the United States Air Force requests \$5,591,000 for construction of security improvements for nuclear weapons storage sites at six classified locations in Europe and one in the Pacific. The project will provide additional and improved area and boundary lighting, observation towers, security fencing to weapons storage and armed aircraft alert areas. These projects are needed to improve security measures and systems to guard against the capture of weapons by terrorist groups for political or monetary gain. Project design is to be 15% complete as of July 31, 1975.

SECTION 302 - VARIOUS LOCATIONS

Section 302, Various Locations contains one project in the amount of \$3,982,000 which provides for the construction of eight satellite communication system ground terminals at classified world-wide locations for the Defense Satellite Communication System (DSCS). Currently the DSCS is about 50 percent complete. Project design is to be 10% complete as of July 31, 1975.

Senator Johnston. How much is in the Air Force request this year for Bachelor Housing and Community facilities?

General McGarvey. This year we are requesting \$52.9 million or 8.2 percent of our program for bachelor housing facilities; \$31.2 million of this request is for the construction of 2640 new airmen dormitory spaces. Additionally \$11.7 million is requested to modernize 2480 existing airmen dormitory spaces and the remaining \$8.4 million is for 400 new student officer accommodations. The community facilities in this request total \$12.4 million. Major projects include a dependent high school at Hahn, Germany for \$3.9 million, an NCO open mess at Mt. Home AFB, Idaho for \$2.5 million, an officers mess at Carswell AFB, Texas for \$2 million.

Senator Johnston. What additional projects are being considered in the FY 1976 Military Construction Program time frame?

Mr. Rietman. There are two projects that the Air Force has identified as requirements in the FY 76 period. The following paragraphs highlight the requirement for these projects.

Wright-Patterson AFB. Logistics Management Facility 125,643 SF \$5,135,000. This project was authorized in Public Law 93-552, 27 December 1974 (FY 75 MCP), and was approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee. It was denied by the House on the basis that the Committee notes that a tornado at nearby Xenia, Ohio, will require extensive reconstruction in that community. Furthermore, the requirement for additional administrative space at Wright-Patterson has been reduced and hopefully will be further reduced as a result of ongoing attempts to decrease the size of military headquarters activities. Therefore, for reasons of economy, to avoid excessive construction impact in this location, and to eliminate projects which are not essential and may not be required, the Committee has denied this project. The project was not approved in Conference. Since that time, the Air Force has completed the design of the facility at a cost of approximately \$155,000, and we are now in a position to advertise the project immediately. The situation expressed in the House Report used as a rationale for their deferral of the project no longer exists. The tornado damage at nearby Xenia, Ohio, has been substantially repaired, and the contracting capability in the area, according to local reports, was never fully saturated

by the demands of the tornado repair. Quite the contrary situation exists today. The unemployment rate in the counties surrounding Wright-Patterson AFB, based on statistics prepared by the Ohio Bureau of Employment Services, ranges from 8 to 9.1 percent. Recent bidding experience on other large projects at Wright-Patterson has shown excellent competition (6-8 bidders per contract) and the low bids are substantially under the Government estimates.

The House reference to decreasing size of military headquarters has been carefully considered. After all planned reductions in headquarters personnel are applied at AFLC, there will remain a requirement to house 2077 administrative personnel. This is a reduction of 227 people over the number that were employed at Wright-Patterson on 1 January 1975. Based on that low figure, there is still a need to provide the entire scope of the project authorized in the FY 1975 Military Construction Program. When this project is completed, it will allow the demolition of Building 288 which is a substandard World War II facility which has outlived its usefulness and is expensive to maintain.

Approval of this project this year will provide a direct economic stimulus to an area of high unemployment while at the same time providing sorely needed permanent administrative space at a long term administrative headquarters of a major Air Force Logistics Command.

Air Installation Compatible Use Zone. Real Estate Acquisition - \$29,187,000.

Congress provided \$12 million authorization in the FY 1973 MCP and \$18 million authorization in the FY 1974 MCP for the acquisition of restrictive easements by exchange of excess government lands or outright purchase. These authorizations were based upon the "Greenbelt" or rectangular AICUZ concept which involved an area approximately 2 by 7 miles around primary runways at major Air Force bases. The restrictions upon which the AICUZ acquisitions were based allowed only agricultural, grazing and recreation; mining, oil and gas production; warehousing and wholesale merchandising; outside storage; scrap and wrecking yards; cargo transportation terminals; and maintenance, repair and overhaul facilities.

After the initial programming actions were initiated, unforeseen changes and refinements to the original AICUZ concept were required due to the dynamic nature of land use planning, major advancements in noise assessment technology, changing public attitudes toward their environment, its protection and enhancement, and accomplishment of an in-depth study of military aircraft accidents near airfields. The resulting refined AICUZ concept is designed to become an integral part of the comprehensive planning process of local communities. Rather than placing severe restrictions on large land areas, it promotes a wide range of compatible land uses around airfields, with only the most severely restricted areas requiring fee or easement purchase. Based upon the recent aircraft accident studies, the only areas determined to require such severe restrictions are within 3,000 feet of the runway ends, and are called Expanded Clear Zones. All other areas within the AICUZ are delineated by a combination of the noise environment and accident potential and have a sufficient range of compatible uses such that acquisition is not required.

Under the refined AICUZ concept, the following bases are considered to have the most urgent requirement for real estate acquisition. It is proposed to utilize the FY 1973 and FY 1974 MCP AICUZ authorization for this acquisition. Most of these bases were not included in the FY 1973 and FY 1974 AICUZ packages. (Some bases in the original package can be accomplished under the minor land authority):

Altus	*Griffiss	*Mather	*Seymour-Johnson
Andrews	*Hill	*Maxwell	*Shaw
*Bergstrom	*Homestead	*McClellan	*Sheppard

*Castle	*Kelly	*Myrtle Beach	Tinker
*Charleston	*Langley	*Randolph	Williams
*England	*MacDill	*Reese	

Expanded Clear Zone acquisition requirements for the remaining installations for which Congressional authorization is required will be requested in subsequent Military Construction Programs.

*These bases were not in the FY 1973 and FY 1974 AICUZ packages.

There are a total of 92 bases within the 50 states that have major flying missions requiring protection under the AICUZ program. At 28 of the bases we already own adequate real estate to protect our operation. At 11 other bases we can meet our total base requirements within the minor land acquisition authority delegated to the Secretary of the Air Force. The cost of this acquisition is estimated to be \$252,000. There remains 53 bases that require line item authorization. The authorities granted in FY 1973 and 1974, as extended, will allow land acquisition at 23 of those 53 bases at a cost of \$29,187,000. At the remaining 30 bases, authorization and funding will be requested in future MCPs at an estimated cost of \$27,902,000. Thus, the grand total cost of the Expanded Clear Zone acquisition program for all Air Force bases in the 50 states is approximately \$57.4 million.

Real Estate Planning Reports have been prepared by the Corps of Engineers at all 23 locations. We are prepared to initiate the necessary real property acquisitions at all of these locations immediately upon approval of the requested funding.

Senator Johnston. What is the situation with regard to access roads?

General McGarvey. There are projects which are either certified as eligible for access roads funding or for which certification is pending that require funding during the forthcoming Fiscal Year in the amount of \$3 million. The major project is the second and third phase of the Keesler Access Road Complex which has been certified as eligible under the access road program by the Office, Secretary of Defense. The estimated cost of Phase II & III of the Keesler project is \$2.3 million of which the city of Biloxi will contribute 10 percent leaving a Defense requirement of \$2,070,000. The requirement for the additional \$1 million is for construction at the following locations:

Vandenberg AFB	\$200,000
Ellsworth AFB	300,000
MacDill AFB	100,000
*Robins AFB	400,000
TOTAL	\$1,000,000

*Cost increase for previously certified access road project.

We anticipate that planning on these projects will be completed in that projects can be advertised during the FY 1976.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator Mansfield. The subcommittee will stand in recess until the call of the Chair.

[Whereupon, at 12 noon, Wednesday, May 21, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at the call of the Chair.]

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1976

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1975

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 2:10 p.m. in room S-126, the Capitol, Hon. Mike Mansfield (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Mansfield, Johnston, Huddleston, and Bellmon.
Also present: Senator Proxmire.

NONDEPARTMENTAL WITNESSES

UNIFORMED SERVICES MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

STATEMENT OF DAVID PACKARD, CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF REGENTS,
UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF THE HEALTH
SCIENCES

ACCOMPANIED BY:

DR. A. CURRERI, PRESIDENT, USUHS

DR. CHARLES E. ODEGAARD, PRESIDENT EMERITUS, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON AND MEMBER, BOARD OF REGENTS, USUHS

REAR ADM. A. R. MARSCHALL, CEC, U.S. NAVY

CAPT. C. C. MYERS, CEC, USN

LT. GEN. LEONARD D. HEATON, USA, (RETIRED)

INTRODUCTION OF WITNESSES

Senator MANSFIELD. The meeting will come to order.

We have with us today a number of distinguished individuals from the Board and faculty of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.

I would like to welcome Mr. David Packard, an old friend, who has served his Nation with distinction and integrity in the Department of Defense, who is chairman of the board of regents, and I might say we remember Mr. Packard from his days, as I mentioned earlier, when he was Deputy Secretary of Defense; Dr. Charles Odegaard, past president of the University of Washington and a member of the board of regents; our good friend, the retired Surgeon General of the Army, Lieutenant General Heaton; and Rear Adm. Mike Marshall, who is Commander of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command. Admiral Marshall's command is supervising the building of the university.

Also with us are Dr. Jay Sanford, dean of the medical school; and associate dean of the medical school, Melvin Museles, Captain, Medical Corps, U.S. Navy.

UNIVERSITY REQUIREMENTS AND BACKGROUND

The hearing today concerns the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences which is presently being planned and built at the Bethesda Hospital Navy complex.

Specifically, the university is asking for an appropriation of \$65 million to complete phase II of the university construction program.

The Congress, in last year's appropriation bill, approved \$15 million for the phase I program, which has been designed and is now under contract.

The \$65 million will provide laboratories, instruction areas, study areas, administration, medical specialty areas, and other areas incidental to the functioning of the Health Science University. In addition, storage, mechanical spaces, and underground parking will be provided.

Public Law 92-426, the Uniformed Services Health Professions Revitalization Act, enacted in September, 1972, authorized the establishment of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences to educate individuals in the health professions.

The university administration declares that the space program of the medical school has been sized and programed to meet the requirements of accreditation in as frugal a manner as possible.

The university staff, officials in the Office of the Secretary of Defense, and other planners have insured that the space program is fully justified.

For example, multipurpose laboratories will be utilized for a variety of teaching activities as opposed to the more traditional approach of individual teaching laboratories for physiology, pharmacology, microbiology, pathology, and biochemistry.

The university states it will utilize joint equipment programs wherein faculty members will share expensive items of equipment. These and other cost-effective ideas have been incorporated into the design of increment II.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF UNIVERSITY

We have available a model of the medical school, and I am going to ask Capt. Clay Myers to give us a very short dissertation as to exactly what is contained in the building of the medical school.

Captain MYERS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The university will consist of four interconnected buildings on a common podium with an open plaza at the center. The first increment, that is the fiscal year 1975 project now under construction, is the northwest building of the complex. This building will contain approximately 167,000 square feet of laboratories, classrooms, lecture halls, conference rooms, animal facilities, office space, and storage. The second increment, being requested in this year's program, will complete closure of the central plaza with student facilities and basic and clinical science buildings on the south and east, and a learning resources center on the north. This increment contains approximately 345,000 square feet. Underground parking for

approximately 980 cars will be constructed beneath the second increment. The third increment, proposed for the fiscal year 1977 program, will be a two-story addition to the east building of the second increment and will contain about 113,000 square feet. The third increment will contain basic and clinical science laboratories and laboratory support spaces. If it is decided to proceed with the other schools of the university, the complex will be extended by additional construction to the northeast including associated underground parking.

DEFENSE MANPOWER COMMISSION REPORT

Senator MANSFIELD. In an interim report to the President and the Congress, May 16, 1975, the Defense Manpower Commission, under the chairmanship of Dr. Curtis W. Tarr, presently a vice president of Deere & Co., made a recommendation that the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences be abolished.

It is the intent of the subcommittee during this hearing to review the figures that the Manpower Commission used in arriving at their conclusions that the university should be abolished because it is not economically cost-effective.

Also, members of the university staff have informed the committee that the university was not consulted as to the figures that were used in the study and that members of the university staff did not appear and testify before the Manpower Commission.

Thus, the committee today hopes to review again the justifications for continuing the university, both from the viewpoint of economics, medical needs, and national interest.

STATEMENT OF DAVID PACKARD

Mr. Packard will make an opening statement.

Mr. PACKARD. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I am pleased to have this opportunity to talk about this medical school program inasmuch as I became involved in the early part of 1973 as the chairman of the Board of Regents.

The Board of Regents was nominated by the President in May of 1973 and confirmed by the Senate. This Board had its first meeting in July of that year, and it has been a very active Board in the past 24 months. We have had 21 meetings and the meetings have been attended by—most of them by a majority of the regents, and a great deal of time and effort has been put into this program.

BOARD OF REGENTS

I would like to just go through quickly for you the list of the men who comprise the Board of Regents. I will give you a little idea about the talent we have on this Board.

I have served as chairman since the beginning of the program. We have Lt. Gen. Leonard D. Heaton, who is the retired and former Surgeon General of the U.S. Army. General Heaton is with us here and he will have some comments to make about the program.

Dr. Durward G. Hall, was a member of the House of Representatives from Springfield, Mo.

Dr. Alfred A. Marquez is a private physician and surgeon from San Francisco, Calif.

Dr. Joseph D. Matarazzo is professor and chairman of the Department of Medical Psychology, University of Oregon Medical School.

Dr. Philip O' Bryan Montgomery, Professor of Pathology from the University of Texas.

Dr. Charles Odegaard, who is here today, is the former president of the University of Washington.

Dr. H. Ashton Thomas, a doctor from Louisiana. He is executive vice president of the Louisiana State Medical Society.

Dr. Malcolm C. Todd is a private surgeon from Long Beach and, incidentally, happens to be at this time president of the American Medical Association.

Dr. James R. Cowan, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health and Environment. He is an ex officio member.

We have also the three present surgeons general who are ex officio members, Vice Adm. Donald L. Custus, M.D., Surgeon General of the Navy; Lt. Gen. Robert A. Patterson, M.D., U.S. Air Force, Surgeon General of the Air Force; and Lt. Gen. Richard R. Taylor, M.D., the Surgeon General of the U.S. Army. Doctor Lionel Bernstein, M.D., is an observer, representing the Assistant Secretary for Health of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Dr. Curreri, who is to my left here, is the president of the university. He serves as an ex officio member of the Board.

And we have also had meeting with us at every meeting—at least he has been invited to every meeting—Dr. Lionel Bernstein, who is director of program operations over at the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Because we felt, among other things, that it was very important to have this program a cooperative one, there are an immense number of medical resources in the area, including those in the military services and including those at HEW, and we felt that this university would indeed be a distinguished university and that we should have everybody working together on the program in a very good spirit of cooperation.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT ACHIEVEMENTS

I would like to go through very quickly the things that have been done so far, and I want to do this because I think it will give you some idea of the fact that the Board of this university has taken a very active part and we have spent a great deal of time getting the details, although I wouldn't want to imply that we all know all the answers. There are certainly some things that are subject to further discussion. But I do want to assure you that we have spent a great deal of time and thought in the development of this program.

The first thing we talked about as we met in those early days was to make some decisions about the character of the university, and I think one of the very important conclusions that we came to in the very early days was that we should be committed to a program of excellence.

We, in working along with the details of the development of this university, did not doubt that we had the opportunity to develop here a truly outstanding medical school, and that if we did not take that

opportunity, then we should not attempt to develop a school at all.

I think we became convinced as we looked at the opportunities, as well as the problems, that there was indeed an opportunity to develop here a school of excellence and I hold that view today.

I think after these 2 years of work I will let the members of the Board speak for themselves. I think they are convinced that we have a unique opportunity to develop a medical school of which we will all be very proud.

Our first decision was to select a site, and the legislation stipulated that the school had to be located, I believe, within 25 miles of the Capitol, and after looking at a number of alternatives we selected the Bethesda Naval Hospital site. I think we will look at that in detail later.

Then we obviously had to find someone to head up the program, and we were fortunate in convincing Dr. Anthony R. Curreri to come up here to join the program. He has been with us since that time.

One of the matters that was very important to me as I had entered this program was to have the authority of the board of regents defined so that we indeed would have some authority and were not simply an advisory group to some office in the Pentagon.

I think, Mr. Chairman, you recognize that I have had some experience in that manner. I suppose you get tied up in a lot of redtape before you have an opportunity to go ahead and get something done.

That was a very critical matter. We were able to have a directive approved by the Secretary of Defense which gave the board of regents the authority to run the school, subject to the approval of the Secretary, and so this board has the responsibility to develop this school, and if there is anything wrong with it we are the ones to blame also. I will assure you that we are prepared to take full responsibility for this program, and I wanted it that way, because I thought we could work very effectively, and, indeed, I would suggest that the reason we have been able to get quite a few things done is because we have been able to make decisions at board meetings and go right ahead without having to go back to get approval.

In June of 1974, the architect/engineers were selected, and we spent a good deal of time looking at the construction problems.

MAIN FUNCTION OF UNIVERSITY

I might go back and clarify one matter that is very important. The university is designated as a university of health sciences. We knew that the charter was to educate not only M.D.'s, not only doctors, but other people, dentists, veterinarians, and other medical professionals.

We have had some concern about how far the university should go in these other areas, and we have concluded that the university should—that the most important job by a significant margin is the education of doctors, M.D.'s, and we are concentrating our efforts on that aspect of the program because that is really the heart of it. But at the same time our own plan and the plans for the buildings are flexible so that these other health disciplines can be added as we move along and as we are able to justify the utility in the program.

I might say that at one of the early meetings of the board we were presented with a tentative plan of facilities which had a tentative price

tag on it, as I remember, somewhere in the neighborhood of \$200 million.

That looked to me as though it were much more than was necessary. It included housing, included a lot of details, but essentially I sent the whole thing back to the drawing board and said: "We are going to have to take a hard look at this. We are not going to spend \$200 million on these facilities."

Following that, I had some members of the architect firm and Dr. Curreri visit me in California. We visited some of the plants of my company where we were able to construct facilities at a considerably lower cost, and we pointed out that there are ways of building, putting some flexibility in the program, keeping it at a modest level, and I am very pleased that the final plan we have come up with represents a good deal of thinking in terms of development of a facility which will have the utility, which will be able to support a fine program, but which has flexibility so that as the teaching of medicine may change in the future the facilities can be adapted through modification, and also it is a good plan, but one in which a good deal of consideration has been given to cost.

I think we are very fortunate to be able to have the architects and engineers design a plan which fit into the ecology of the area. You will notice in this little model here that it is a low building and the surrounding area—it will look almost as though part of that facility has not been changed. We gave a good deal of attention to that aspect and we got approved from the local authorities, so the whole program has had a good deal of attention to detail, both in terms of designs which would be modest in cost, yet adequate, and a program which will at the same time be one that will support an outstanding medical school.

We have completed the design of phase I. That was estimated to cost in the authorization we received from Congress last year \$15 million. We were fortunate when we opened bids a couple of weeks ago. The bids came in at under \$10 million, so we have at least gotten off to a good start in phase I. I understand that \$9.5 million is a firm bid for phase I, so at least we can report to you that we are well under our budget this first stop.

Now, I hasten to add there is no way I can assure you we will come out in the subsequent program the same way.

We have a dean appointed, Dr. Jay Sanford, who is with us here today. We had hoped that we would be able to move ahead with the recruitment of faculty and the enrollment of students so that the first class would start in January of 1976. In order to provide space to do this, we rehabilitated facilities out here at the Armed Forces Pathology School and Walter Reed, and, incidentally, that rehabilitation cost also came in substantially under the estimates, and this simply indicates to you that we have paid a good deal of attention to the details of a reasonable cost basis.

We have a problem as far as the next stage of funding is concerned. I want to mention this to you, and I recognize that there is nothing that can be done to accelerate the decisionmaking on the 1976 budget, but we are at a point now where we have temporary space which will be ready early next year. We have had a number of committees working on the selection of faculty, the selection of department heads. We

have a good many applicants, outstanding applicants, for faculty. We have already a lot of inquiries from prospective students, even though we are not in a position to ask for applications yet.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE NEEDED

But it is clearly not possible for us to get people to leave their present jobs and come join our faculty until they have some assurance we can go ahead. So this approval of phase II is an important element from that standpoint, and I think it is a very desirable thing in terms of the fact that this is an important program, that the decision be given some attention now and some care, and we are in a position where we ought to really go ahead or forget the whole thing. I think it is quite appropriate to discuss it in those terms.

In considering the matter, we hope we can assume if the \$65 million is approved for phase II that is a vote of confidence so we can carry on with this program with some assurance that we can move ahead and build the university.

At the same time, if the Congress is not satisfied with the program, this is the time to let us know. I want to conclude my remarks by saying that I am very enthusiastic about this program. I am sure we can build a university here that the Congress and the administration will be proud of.

The board has put a lot of care and attention in on this. I was very disappointed that my friend Karl Bendetsen, and I have known him for a long time, didn't even do me the courtesy of finding out about this program before the manpower report, and I don't think the report is very accurate. He certainly didn't look into the matter very deeply.

CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF REGENTS RECOMMENDATION

I will conclude my remarks by again emphasizing that a lot of time and effort has been put into this. After doing so, I can recommend this program to you. I think it is one we can be proud of.

I don't think the cost—while the costs of medical schools are high, I think we can demonstrate that the cost of this program, if we look at the benefits, is not out of line and will be cost-effective as well.

Thank you very much.

Senator MANSFIELD. Thank you, Mr. Packard. On May 16, the Department of Defense and Manpower Commission issued a report recommending that Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences be abolished.

You have already made some comment, and I would leave this question with you and express the hope that you will be able to answer it in greater detail for the record.

Mr. PACKARD. What we would like to do, Mr. Chairman—we had our people go through that report, as I have indicated. I don't think it was very well done and I think it is important for us to try to point out what some of the problems were, and we are prepared to do that.

Dr. Curreri will go through some of the details. The only thing I would add is this, that we would like to have every program cost-effective, whether it is Government or whether it is business, but there are also other factors which determine what is involved in cost-effectiveness.

Sometimes an analysis by a systems analyst won't get to some of the important things. I saw that happen when I was over at the Department of Defense. I want to say we, I think, have looked at every aspect, and balancing all of the elements again I may emphasize I am confident that it is a program we should go ahead with and we should be proud of it.

SENATOR MANSFIELD. We will now hear from Dr. Curreri. Please proceed, doctor.

DR. CURRERI. Mr. Chairman, members of the Senate Appropriations Military Construction Subcommittee, I am Dr. Anthony R. Curreri, president of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences. I am greatly appreciative for this opportunity to appear before this committee to discuss the requirements and the progress made toward the establishment of the university. If I may have the committee's indulgence, I would briefly like to recount the philosophy behind the establishment of this institution and to bring you up to date on the school's development before embarking on a justification for our request.

1972 LEGISLATION

As you will recall, in 1972 the Congress by an overwhelming vote passed the Uniformed Services Health Professions Revitalization Act (H.R. 2). The legislation authorized the establishment of a Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences within 25 miles of the District of Columbia with highest priority being given to the development of a medical school and mandated that a minimum class of 100 medical students be graduated from the institution by 1982. Also, the act provided for an Armed Forces health professions scholarship program.

This particular piece of legislation was designed to help alleviate on two broad fronts the physician procurement and retention problem:

To attack the problem on a short-term basis by establishing a comprehensive scholarship program for training professionals in the health fields for careers in the Armed Forces.

To cope with the long-term problems of procurement and retention of health professionals by establishing a health science university which would include the development of a medical school for the production of career-oriented physicians as well as contributing to the enhancement of the prestige and dignity of a professional medical career in the military.

The problem of procurement, which, along with retention, has long plagued the military, has been further exacerbated by the elimination of military conscription.

Since the enactment of the legislation, the university has achieved a number of significant milestones and others are in sight. In 1973, the President appointed and the Senate confirmed nine persons to serve on the Board of Regents. The regents recommended and the Secretary of Defense approved a tract located on the National Naval Medical Center reservation in Bethesda, Md., as the site for the university campus.

In January of 1974, I was appointed president. Earlier this year, Dr. Jay P. Sanford, chairman of the Department of Internal Medicine

at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School in Dallas, was appointed dean of the school of medicine. On an interim basis, utilizing space at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology to teach first year basic science courses, it is planned that an initial class of approximately 36 medical students will be matriculated in the university in January of 1976. This will permit the orderly compliance with the requirement that a minimum class of 100 students be graduated by 1982, as stated in Public Law 92-426.

Last year Congress authorized and appropriated \$15 million for the purpose of constructing the first increment of the school's physical facility. Briefly, this building, the construction of which is scheduled to begin this June, will be approximately 170,000 square feet, having capacity to accommodate two classes of 64 medical students. Included in the first increment will be student laboratories, basic science laboratories, lecture and seminar rooms, and a limited number of faculty offices, and research laboratories. On May 27 a contract award was made in the amount of \$9.418 million on the basis of low bid.

FISCAL YEAR 1976 REQUEST

This year the university is requesting approval of a 345,000 square foot second building. This facility will house a learning resource center, which includes the medical library, the additional faculty offices and research laboratories, additional student teaching laboratories, as well as the animal holding area. The combination of the first and second buildings will provide the university with enough space to accommodate a total of 600 medical students—150 students per class. A third building which will complete the medical school, dedicated to faculty research, will be absolutely necessary if quality teachers are to be attracted to the institution.

The Board of Regents, because of its desire to achieve maximum economy while developing an outstanding medical educational program, has insisted on optimum utilization of existing resources, the construction of an austere, functional, efficient physical complex composed of multipurpose laboratories, classrooms, and research areas, and the development of a faculty which has the capacity to teach all other related health disciplines. Arrangements for clinical science teaching have been made by the university with the Service Medical Centers, including National Naval, Walter Reed, and Malcolm Grove. Collaborative research efforts will be undertaken with such organizations as the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, and the Naval Medical Research Institute. Negotiations are currently taking place to establish cooperative programs with the National Institutes of Health, the National Library of Medicine, and other health care oriented organizations.

UNIVERSITY COSTS

Because of the concern of Congress, and particularly this committee, over the costs of Federal programs, I would like to discuss with you the anticipated costs of the Uniformed Services University.

Medical school costs are generally computed on two bases: gross costs and net costs. Gross costs include all medical school costs; net costs include only those expenditures directly related to instruction and those amounts spent in research, patient care, and professional administration considered essential to education. Net costs, as you can see, involve considerable judgment and are very arbitrary.

The University budget for 1981—the year when we anticipate the school to be fully operational—which includes all operation and maintenance, procurement, student military salaries and allowances, and research dollars necessary to operate the medical school, is projected to be \$29,122,000. The total medical school enrollment will be 625. This number anticipates 25 students will not graduate from the school. On this basis, we calculate our gross educational costs to be \$46,595 per student per year and \$186,380 per graduate. This compares to a gross educational cost in civilian medical schools of \$46,968 per student per year and \$187,872 per graduate. The basis for civilian medical school gross costs is a study conducted in 1974 by the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Science.

Addressing the matter of net educational cost, we anticipate our annual net costs to be \$24,998 per student or \$99,992 per graduate. An Association of American Medical Colleges study released in 1972 cites civilian medical school annual net costs to range from \$16,000 to \$26,000 per student or \$64,000 to \$104,000 per graduate.

The two comparisons clearly show that the Uniformed Services University is slightly less in terms of gross costs and \$2,000 less than the high net costs of civilian medical schools. Two other points which should be made are: (1) our costs include the student salaries and allowances, which amount to an average of \$10,600 annually or \$42,200 for 4 years; and (2) when comparing net costs, we are using 1975 dollars for the university and 1972 dollars for civilian medical schools.

Using a conservative inflation rate of 5 percent per year, in terms of 1975 dollars, civilian school net costs would be \$18,500 to \$30,000. On this basis, the university net costs and the average civilian medical school net costs are basically identical.

NEED FOR MILITARY PHYSICIANS

I would like to return for a moment to the problem of procurement and retention of physicians in the military and the university's impact on it. As you know, the military is a voracious consumer of physician manpower. At the present time, there is a requirement for approximately 12,000 physicians on active duty. In the past, the draft, either directly or indirectly, supplied the Services with the required number of doctors. The expiration of the conscription authority necessitated the development of alternative means by which the military could obtain physicians.

The university will have the capacity to contribute substantially to the solution to these two problems. We can assist by graduating dedicated, career-motivated physicians, who I envisage as constituting a nucleus in the Medical Corps, and by serving as a constant source of supply of doctors—150 annually—to the military. The production of career-motivated doctors can be achieved by careful consideration of prospective students and the development of an academic program

which will show military medicine to be challenging, professionally rewarding, and exciting, which I believe it can be. Students admitted to this school will, in addition to usual considerations, be carefully screened for career potential. Further, I feel if a medical student is introduced to and educated in a military environment, that person will see the opportunities and rewards of pursuing a career in the Armed Forces.

To illustrate an advantage of military medical training, our experience has shown that 25 percent of those doctors who take a residency training in the service remain beyond their initial obligation as opposed to less than 1 percent of those who come in fully trained. It is, therefore, felt that retention can be increased by earlier exposure to military medicine. I would hope that 70 percent of the university's graduates would stay the 7-year payback period.

Another way in which the university can help alleviate the problem of retention is to provide military doctors the opportunity to pursue a career in academic medicine and to give professional recognition for outstanding work and achievement—two primary reasons given by physicians for leaving the service.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

Briefly, the educational philosophy will be based on the desire to develop doctors capable of practicing the art as well as the science of medicine. This is not to imply that proper emphasis will not be given to the research aspects of medicine which are extremely important in the development of a high-quality medical school. Additionally, greater attention than is presently the case in other medical schools will be given to reintroduce "humanism" to medicine. The curriculum will emphasize teaching primary care. In this regard, we will have a strong department of family medicine. I will encourage as many of our students as possible to pursue family medicine as a postgraduate specialty so that the current needs of the military can be met. Beyond this, graduates of the university will possess a background which will enable them to meet all exigencies throughout the world. These graduates will truly be global physicians.

Mr. Chairman, in my opinion, this school has great potential and great opportunities. I foresee the medical school not only as a tremendous asset to the military, but also making a significant contribution to all mankind. This school has the opportunity to develop and experiment with new models of medical education and health care delivery methods.

The military has for two centuries been involved in very constructive and beneficial medical research. For example, the military has long been the leader in the areas of trauma, burns, infectious disease, tropical medicine, preventive medicine, environmental behavior, blood preservation, vascular surgery, and alcohol and drug abuse. More often than not, proper recognition and credit has not been received either by individuals or the organization for the work done and contribution made in these and many other areas. The university's research program would be an integral part of existing efforts. This school can and will bestow appropriate credit when and where it is due.

The enthusiasm and support for the school has been unparalleled in my experience. Congressional approval of our programs, which is essential to our existence, has been most gratifying. One could ask for little more in terms of cooperation and understanding from the Members of Congress and congressional staffs. Also, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the American Medical Association, the Association of American Medical Colleges, the Association of Health Science Centers, the National Institute of Medicine, and numerous established medical schools have gone out of their way to assist us in developing an outstanding program and to open our doors as quickly as possible. We have been in virtual daily contact with many of these organizations and institutions.

STAFF DEVELOPMENT

I am pleased to report that interest on the part of persons desirous of becoming associated with the university in a faculty or staff capacity has been overwhelming. We anticipate within the next several weeks the appointment of chairpersons of the key basic science departments. Subsequent to this action, subordinate faculty and staff will be selected. By June of 1976, the number of faculty and staff, which will be both civilian and military, will approach 200.

Student interest, which has been indicated by inquiries made directly to the university or through congressional offices, has exceeded expectations. As I previously mentioned, we expect to enroll 36 students in January of 1976. To date, over 3,000 inquiries pertaining to the medical school program have been received. I expect this number to at least double by the time the student selection process commences.

I am pleased with the progress that has been made toward establishing this institution as a great medical teaching center. I am encouraged and excited about its future. With your continued help and support, the university will fulfill its intended purpose.

JUSTIFICATIONS

As one final item, Mr. Chairman, and with your permission, I will provide justification and cost data for the record.

Senator MANSFIELD. Thank you for your statement, Dr. Curreri. Feel free to provide the justification and cost sheets as you have indicated.

Dr. CURRERI. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The justification follows:]

Justification and Cost Effectiveness

The mission of the military is to serve and defend the USA. While the men and women in uniform shoulder the responsibility of maintaining peace through military preparedness, their health care must be supported by the military medical departments in a variety of environments and under stable or unpredictable conditions.

In contrast to civilian medical schools the requirements of the USUHS will be unique, for its students not only must acquire basic competence in domestic medical problems but in addition they must develop into a special cadre of medical officers committed to long-term military service with special competence in worldwide diseases rarely seen in this country and at best superficially taught in a few civilian medical schools, e.g., myeloidosis, dengue fever, hemorrhagic fever, relapsing fever, typhus fever, parasitic diseases, plague, cholera, malaria and a host of others.

Additionally, they must have a commitment to and competence for participation in a system of health care delivery concerned with primary patient care as well as medical military logistics. The training will enable the health team to deal with mass casualties, preventive medicine in occupied or disaster areas, nuclear warfare effects, psychological reactions to stress, environmental impact on body physiology, etc. They will be trained to assume future leadership in the military medical departments.

In addition the USUHS will:

1. provide opportunities to aspiring medical officers to achieve professional and academic recognition which rarely has been available to them;
2. develop its potential as a leader in developing new models of health education and health delivery since it has a well controlled patient population and health care deliverers;
3. develop a 42-month curriculum as opposed to 36 months in civilian medical schools to accomplish the additional training; and
4. like its counterpart in civilian medical schools, the USUHS could be the focal point for continuing education and offering higher academic degrees to qualified military health personnel.

Public Law 92-426 established an Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship Program and the USUHS. It was the considered judgment of Congress that the two programs be complimentary to each other with the former providing the bulk of short-term military physicians and the latter a cadre of career-oriented highly professional military officers. In the present era of cost consciousness, it would be well to determined the cost effectiveness of, the two programs.

The cost effectiveness of any educational program can be developed by two approaches:

1. the cost per graduate
2. cost based on productive man-years of service by each graduate to DoD

The USUHS, supported by independent analysts*, strongly supports the thesis that man-years of service by the graduate is the appropriate manner of determining the cost effectiveness for DoD's investment in these students.

Moreover, Congress should also consider the Federal Government's contribution to civilian medical schools in assessing cost effectiveness to the taxpayer.

In discussing medical education costs, one must differentiate between gross and net educational costs. Gross costs include all medical school expenditures, including those unrelated to the educational program for the medical students (Table 1). Tab A describes how these costs were computed.

Net costs include not only instructional costs but also those amounts of research, patient care, and professional administration considered essential to education.

The Defense Manpower Commission Report indicated the Scholarship Program would cost DoD \$8,500 annually/student and \$34,000/graduate. The more realistic 1975 figure would be \$10,883/student and \$43,532/graduate. (See Table 2).

If one were to include the additional direct Federal contribution to the Scholarship Program which is at least 50 percent of the educational cost, then the per graduate cost is \$80,532. One should note that the per graduate cost to USUHS is \$99,992. (Table 2) Tab B describes how these costs were computed.

*Independent analysts reviewing the man-year costs were:

- (1) Colonel John E. Murphy, USAF MSC, Chairman of Health Personnel Task Force for DOD
- (2) L. F. Krystynak, Ph.D., Senior Scientific Advisor, Health Resources Administration

However, when one considers the costs per man-year of service, then the USUHS costs are similar to those of the Scholarship Program (Table 3). Tab C describes how these costs were computed.

Table 4 represents a summary of all cost figures.

The construction program for the University is being accomplished in a highly economical fashion and on the basis of recent bidding experience will be constructed at a low cost per square foot. Additional savings to the Government will be realized now and in the future through the flexibility incorporated into the design enabling expansion of class size and additional health disciplines with little or no increase in cost.

Calculation of USUHS gross educational costs per graduate compared to civilian gross educational costs.

TABLE 1

COMPARISON OF GROSS COSTS

	(Civ Med Stu) IOM Study* <u>(Gross)</u>	USUHS <u>(Gross)</u>
Student Stipend (Average Annual)	-	\$ 10,600 ^{1/}
Educational Costs	\$ 46,968	35,995
Total	46,968	46,595
4 Year Total/Graduate	187,872	186,380

* Institute of Medicine Study

^{1/} Total Pay and Allowances

(See Tab A for calculations)

COSTS OF MEDICAL EDUCATION (CIVILIAN MEDICAL SCHOOL)
(CALCULATIONS)

Two studies have been reported within the past two years on costs of Medical education. One study was reported by the Association of American Medical Colleges in October 1973. The other study was reported by the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Science in January 1974.. These studies reveal:

I. CIVILIAN MEDICAL STUDENT COSTS:

A. Gross Educational Costs

Institute of Medicine Study on Cost of Medical Education reported in April 1974 reveals a gross cost of \$46,968/student/year or \$187,872/graduate using the following calculations:

1971-72	total reported expenditures of all health science centers	\$3.1 billion
1971-72	63.2 percent of expenditures can be attributed to medical schools	1.92 billion
1973-74	expenditures for medicine (73-74) with 20 percent inflation factor (based on annual inflation cost and increased number of students)	2.39 billion
1973	50,886 medical students (total enrollment) enrolled	

$$\frac{\$2.39 \text{ billion}}{50,886} = \$46,968 \text{ cost/year or } \$187,872/\text{graduate}$$

II. UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES COSTS:

A. USUHS Gross Educational Costs

The budget for 1981, which includes all O&M, procurement, military salaries, and research dollars required to operate the medical school, was projected at \$29,122,000. The total medical student enrollment will be 625 (includes 25 students to account for academic dropouts.)

$$\frac{\$29,122,000}{625} = \$46,595/\text{student/year or } \$186,380 \text{ per graduate}$$

Explanation of total net Federal costs to civilian medical schools based on Association of American Medical Colleges' figures.

TABLE 2

	Scholarship Program Total Costs to Federal Government (Net) 1975	USUHS Costs (Net)
Student Stipend Average Annual	\$ 5,383	\$ 10,600
Educational Costs	14,750 ¹	14,398 ²
Total	20,133	24,998
4 Year Total/Graduate	80,532	99,992

¹Calculation of total net Federal costs to civilian medical school based on Association of American Medical Colleges' figures

²40 percent of gross education costs

Explanation of total net Federal costs to civilian medical schools based on Association of American Medical Colleges' (AAMC) figures.

The AAMC reported in 1972 that the net cost of medical education ranged from \$16,000 to \$26,000, with an average cost of \$19,800 per student per year. This was escalated by 5 percent per year to 1975 dollars

or \$23,000

- 4,500 tuition the student pays
18,500

2 ÷ 18,500 50 percent of medical school expenditures¹

= 9,250 annual Federal Government cost per student exclusive of Department of Defense costs

+ 5,500 Department of Defense educational costs

+ 5,383 Department of Defense student stipend

\$20,133

x 4

\$80,532 total annual Federal cost per graduate

USUHS educational costs of \$14,398 were calculated as follows:

The Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences reported in 1974 revealed that net educational costs were approximately 40 percent of gross costs.

\$35,995 USUHS gross educational costs (annual)

x 40%

\$14,398 USUHS net educational costs (annual)

Diagram of Scholarship Program and USUHS. Calculation of man-year costs.

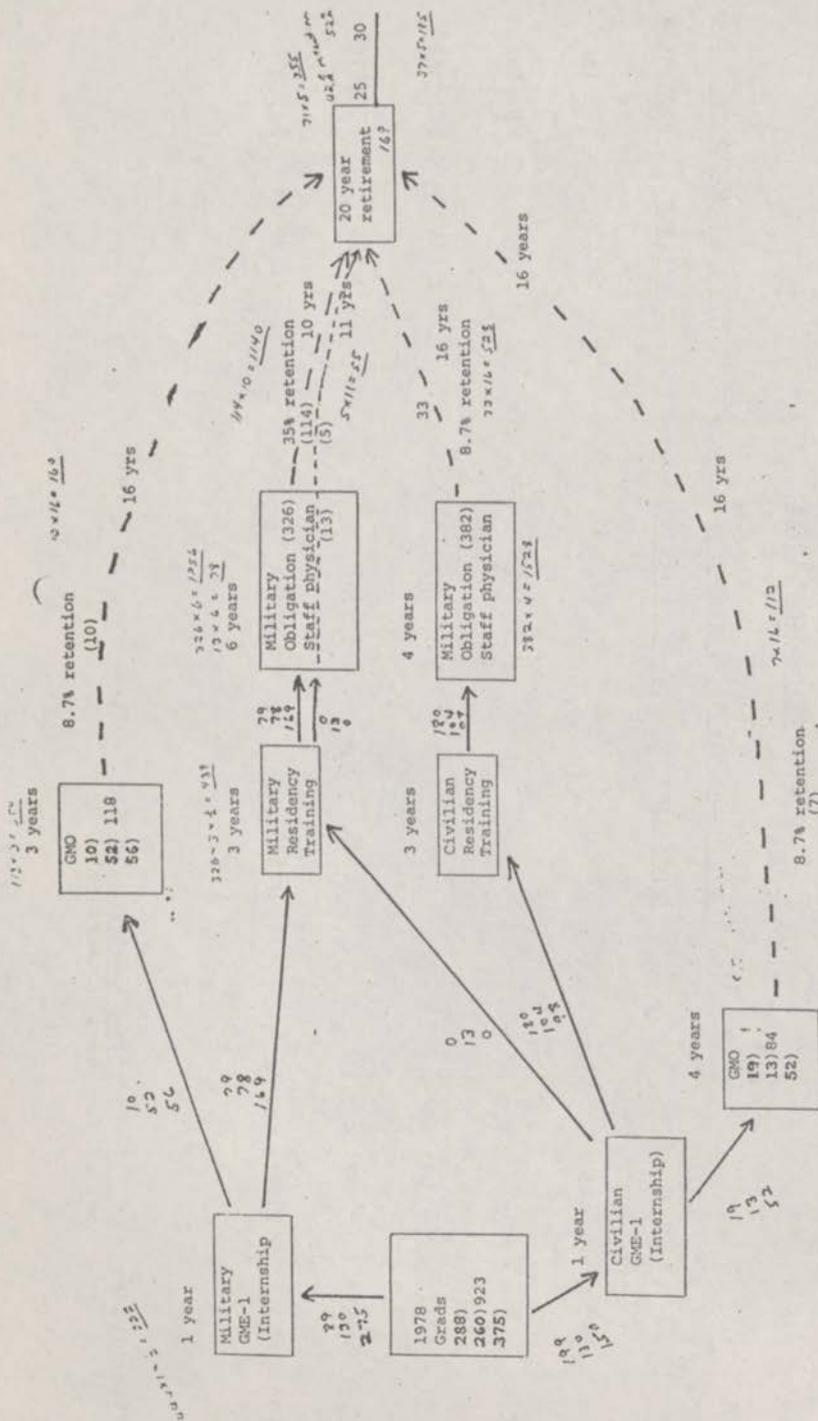
¹According to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 50 percent of medical school expenditures are paid for by the Federal Government.

TABLE 3

COMPARISON OF MAN-YEAR COSTS* (NET)

	Scholarship Program		USEHS	
	Man-Years	Federal Costs	Man-Years	DoD Costs
Number of Graduates	--	923	--	150
Cost of Graduate	--	\$ 80,532	--	\$ 99,992
Cost/Man-Year (20 yr. ret.)	6,978	\$ 10,652	2,434	\$ 6,162
Cost/Man-Year (25 yr. ret.)	7,333	\$ 10,137	2,669	\$ 5,620
Cost/Man-Year (30 yr. ret.)	7,518	\$ 9,887	2,789	\$ 5,378

*Computed by $\frac{\text{no. of students} \times \text{cost/graduate}}{\text{no. of man-years of service}} = \text{cost/man-year of service}$



Army
Navy
Air Force

USUHS

.. . /

$$150 \times 4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 300$$

$$150 \times 7 = 1050$$



$$42.2 \times 112 = 4726.4$$

$$52.2$$

$$35$$

$$2$$

$$2434 \times 12 = 29208$$

COMPARISON OF MAN-YEAR COSTS SHOWING CALCULATIONSSCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

923	number of scholarship graduates
\$43,532	net cost of each scholarship graduate to DoD
6,978	man-years from Scholarship Program (20-year retirement)
7,333	man-years from Scholarship Program (25-year retirement)
7,518	man-years from Scholarship Program (30-year retirement)
$\frac{923 \times \$43,532}{6,978}$	= \$5,758 per man-year to 20 years
$\frac{923 \times \$43,532}{7,333}$	= \$5,479 per man-year to 25 years
$\frac{923 \times \$43,532}{7,518}$	= \$5,345 per man-year to 30 years

USUHS

150	number of USUHS graduates
\$99,992	net cost per USUHS graduate to DoD
2,434	man-years from USUHS program (20-year retirement)
2,669	man-years from USUHS program (25-year retirement)
2,789	man-years from USUHS program (30-year retirement)
$\frac{150 \times \$99,992}{2,434}$	= \$6,162 per man-year to 20 years
$\frac{150 \times \$99,992}{2,669}$	= \$5,620 per man-year to 25 years
$\frac{150 \times \$99,992}{2,789}$	= \$5,378 per man-year to 30 years

HIGHLIGHTS OF PUBLIC LAW 92-426

Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences
(Chapter 104)

School to be established within 25 miles of the District of Columbia.

A minimum class of 100 medical students to be graduated 10 years (1982) after enactment of legislation.

Nine-member Board of Regents to be nominated by President of the United States with Senate confirmation.

Six-year terms

Secretary of Defense and Surgeons General - ex-officio members

Medical students commissioned officer at pay grade 0-1.

Graduate will be obligated for seven years of Federal service, intern and residency training not creditable toward fulfillment.

Non-graduate required to serve a minimum of one year Federal service, length of time and type of service to be determined by Secretary of Defense.

Up to 20 percent of graduating class eligible to perform Federal service other than in the Armed Forces, i.e., Coast Guard, Public Health, Veterans Administration.

Faculty to be employed under salary schedules and granted retirement on a basis comparable to that of employees of accredited health science schools within the vicinity of the District of Columbia.

Board may negotiate relationships with existing Federal agencies and accredited universities with medical resources.

Board may establish continuing education programs and bestow advanced degrees.

Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship Program
(Chapter 105)

Authorized up to 5,000 civilian medical school scholarships.

Scholarship will pay full tuition and fees, including books and microscopes.

Recipient commissioned as inactive duty officer (0-1) while attending school.

Stipend of \$400 per month would be provided, except while on active duty.

Will serve 45 days active duty annually while participating in program.

Participant will serve minimum of one year of active duty for each year of scholarship participation.

Public Law 92-426
92nd Congress H. R. 2
September 21, 1972

An Act

To establish a Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences and to provide scholarships to selected persons for education in medicine, dentistry, and other health professions, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Uniformed Services Health Professions Revitalization Act of 1972".

SEC. 2. (a) Title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding the following new chapters after chapter 103:

"Chapter 104.—UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES

"Sec.

"2112. Establishment.

"2113. Board of regents.

"2114. Students: selection; status; obligation.

"2115. Graduates: limitation on number electing to perform civilian Federal duty.

"2116. Reports to Congress.

"2117. Authorization for appropriations.

"§ 2112. Establishment

"(a) There is hereby authorized to be established within 25 miles of the District of Columbia a Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (hereinafter referred to as the "University"), at a site or sites to be selected by the Secretary of Defense, with authority to grant appropriate advanced degrees. It shall be so organized as to graduate not less than 100 medical students annually, with the first class graduating not later than 10 years after the date of the enactment of this chapter.

"(b) Except as provided in subsection (a), the numbers of persons to be graduated from the University shall be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

"(c) The development of the University may be by such phases as the Secretary of Defense may prescribe, subject to the requirements of subsection (a).

"§ 2113. Board of Regents

"(a) The business of the University shall be conducted by a Board of Regents (hereinafter referred to as the "Board") with funds appropriated for and provided by the Department of Defense. The Board shall consist of—

"(1) nine persons outstanding in the fields of health and health education who shall be appointed from civilian life by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;

"(2) the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, who shall be an ex officio member;

"(3) the surgeons general of the uniformed services, who shall be ex officio members; and

"(4) the person referred to in subsection (d).

"(b) The term of office of each member of the Board (other than ex officio members) shall be six years except that—

"(1) any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term; and

"(2) the terms of office of the members first taking office shall expire, as designated by the President at the time of the appointment, three at the end of two years, three at the end of four years, and three at the end of six years.

Uniformed Services Health Professions Revitalization Act of 1972.
78 Stat. 1064.
10 USC 2101.

86 STAT. 713
86 STAT. 714

Chairman. "(c) One of the members of the Board (other than an ex officio member) shall be designated by the President as Chairman. He shall be the presiding officer of the Board.

Dean. "(d) The Board shall appoint a Dean of the University (hereinafter referred to as the 'Dean') who shall also serve as a nonvoting ex officio member of the Board.

Compensation. "(e) Members of the Board (other than ex officio members) while attending conferences or meetings or while otherwise performing their duties as members shall be entitled to receive compensation at a rate to be fixed by the Secretary of Defense, but not exceeding \$100 per diem and shall also be entitled to receive an allowance for necessary travel expenses while so serving away from their place of residence.

86 STAT. 714
86 STAT. 715

Federal medical resources, utilization agreements.

"(f) The Board, after considering the recommendations of the Dean, shall obtain the services of such military and civilian professors, instructors, and administrative and other employees as may be necessary to operate the University. Civilian members of the faculty and staff shall be employed under salary schedules and granted retirement and other related benefits prescribed by the Secretary of Defense so as to place the employees of the University on a comparable basis with the employees of fully accredited schools of the health professions within the vicinity of the District of Columbia. The Board may confer academic titles, as appropriate, upon military and civilian members of the faculty. The military members of the faculty shall include a professor of military, naval, or air science as the Board may determine.

"(g) The Board is authorized to negotiate agreements with agencies of the Federal Government to utilize on a reimbursable basis appropriate existing Federal medical resources located in or near the District of Columbia. Under such agreements the facilities concerned will retain their identities and basic missions. The Board is also authorized to negotiate affiliation agreements with an accredited university or universities in or near the District of Columbia. Such agreements may include provisions for payments for educational services provided students participating in Department of Defense educational programs. The Board may also, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Defense, enter into an agreement under which the University would become part of a national university of health sciences should such an institution be established in the vicinity of the District of Columbia.

Certain institutes and programs, establishment. Continuing medical education programs.

"(h) The Board may establish postdoctoral, postgraduate, and technological institutes.

"(i) The Board shall also establish programs in continuing medical education for military members of the health professions to the end that high standards of health care may be maintained within the military medical services.

72 Stat. 1445;
80 Stat. 1117.

§ 2114. Students: selection; status; obligation

"(a) Students at the University shall be selected under procedures prescribed by the Secretary of Defense. In so prescribing, the Secretary shall consider the recommendations of the Board. However, selection procedures prescribed by the Secretary of Defense shall emphasize the basic requirement that students demonstrate sincere motivation and dedication to a career in the uniformed services (as defined in section 1072(1) of this title).

37 USC 203
note.

"(b) Students shall be commissioned officers of a uniform service as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense after consulting with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, they shall serve on active duty in pay grade O-1 with full pay and allowances of that grade, but shall not be counted against any prescribed military strength. Upon graduation they shall be appointed in a regular component, if qualified, unless they are covered by section 2115 of this title.

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Students who graduate shall be required, except as provided in section 2115 of this title, to serve thereafter on active duty under such regulations as the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, as appropriate, may prescribe for not less than seven years, unless sooner released. This service credit exclusions specified in section 2126 of this title shall apply to students covered by this section. Infra.
Post, p. 718.

"(c) A period of time spent in military intern or residency training shall not be creditable in satisfying an active duty obligation imposed by this section. 86 STAT. 715
86 STAT. 718

"(d) A member of the program who, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, is dropped from the program for deficiency in conduct or studies, or for other reasons, may be required to perform active duty in an appropriate military capacity in accordance with the active duty obligation imposed by this section. In no case shall any such member be required to serve on active duty for any period in excess of a period equal to the period he participated in the program, except that in no case may any such member be required to serve on active duty less than one year.

"§ 2115. Graduates: limitation on number electing to perform civilian Federal duty

"Not more than 20 percent of the graduates of any one class at the University may agree in writing to perform civilian Federal duty for not less than seven years following the completion of their professional education in lieu of active duty in a uniformed service. Such persons shall be released from active duty upon the completion of their professional education. The location and type of their duty shall be determined by the Secretary of Defense after consultation with the heads of Federal agencies concerned.

"§ 2116. Reports to Congress

"The Secretary of Defense shall report periodically to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives on the feasibility of establishing educational institutions similar or identical to the University at any other locations he deems appropriate. The last such report shall be submitted by June 30, 1976. Report to congressional committees.

"§ 2117. Authorization for appropriations

"There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Defense for the planning, construction, development, improvement, operation, and maintenance of the University, and to otherwise accomplish the purposes of this title, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1972, the sum of \$15,000,000, and for each fiscal year thereafter such sum as may be authorized in the annual military construction authorization Act for such year.

"Chapter 105.—ARMED FORCES HEALTH PROFESSIONS SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

"Sec.

"2120. Definitions.

"2121. Establishment.

"2122. Eligibility for participation.

"2123. Members of the program; active duty obligation; failure to complete training; release from program.

"2124. Members of the program; numbers appointed.

"2125. Members of the program; exclusion from authorized strengths.

"2126. Members of the program; service credit.

"2127. Contracts for scholarships; payments.

“§ 2120. Definitions

“In this chapter—

“(1) ‘Program’ means the Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship program provided for in this chapter.

“(2) ‘Member of the program’ means a person appointed a commissioned officer in a reserve component of the armed forces who is enrolled in the Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship program.

“(3) ‘Course of study’ means education received at an accredited college, university, or institution in medicine, dentistry, or other health profession, leading, respectively, to a degree related to the health professions as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

“§ 2121. Establishment

“(a) For the purpose of obtaining adequate numbers of commissioned officers on active duty who are qualified in the various health professions, the Secretary of each military department, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, may establish and maintain a health professions scholarship program for his department.

“(b) The program shall consist of courses of study in designated health professions, with obligatory periods of military training.

Participants.

“(c) Persons participating in the program shall be commissioned officers in reserve components of the armed forces. Members of the program shall serve on active duty in pay grade O-1 with full pay and allowances of that grade for a period of 45 days during each year of participation in the program. They shall be detailed as students at accredited civilian institutions, located in the United States or Puerto Rico, for the purpose of acquiring knowledge or training in a designated health profession. In addition, members of the program shall, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, receive military and professional training and instruction.

37 USC 203
note.

Compensation.

“(d) Except when serving on active duty pursuant to subsection (c), a member of the program shall be entitled to a stipend at the rate of \$400 per month.

“§ 2122. Eligibility for participation

“To be eligible for participation as a member of the program, a person must be a citizen of the United States and must—

“(1) be accepted for admission to, or enrolled in, an institution in a course of study, as that term is defined in section 2120(3) of this title;

Supra.

“(2) sign an agreement that unless sooner separated he will—

“(A) complete the educational phase of the program;

“(B) accept an appropriate reappointment or designation within his military service, if tendered, based upon his health profession, following satisfactory completion of the program;

“(C) participate in the intern program of his service if selected for such participation;

“(D) participate in the residency program of his service, if selected, or be released from active duty for the period required to undergo civilian residency if selected for such training; and

“(E) because of his sincere motivation and dedication to a career in the uniformed services, participate in military training while he is in the program, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense; and

“(3) meet the requirements for appointment as a commissioned officer.

September 21, 1972

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86 STAT. 718

“§ 2123. Members of the program: active duty obligation; failure to complete training; release from program

“(a) A member of the program incurs an active duty obligation. The amount of his obligation shall be determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, but those regulations may not provide for a period of obligation of less than one year for each year of participation in the program.

“(b) A period of time spent in military intern or residency training shall not be creditable in satisfying an active duty obligation imposed by this section.

“(c) A member of the program who, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, is dropped from the program for deficiency in conduct or studies, or for other reasons, may be required to perform active duty in an appropriate military capacity in accordance with the active duty obligation imposed by this section.

“(d) The Secretary of a military department, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, may relieve a member of the program who is dropped from the program from any active duty obligation imposed by this section, but such relief shall not relieve him from any military obligation imposed by any other law.

“(e) Any member of the program relieved of his active duty obligation under this chapter before the completion of such obligation may, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, be assigned to an area of health manpower shortage designated by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for a period equal to the period of obligation from which he was relieved.

“§ 2124. Members of the program: numbers appointed

“The number of persons who may be designated as members of the program for training in each health profession shall be as prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, except that the total number of persons so designated in all of the programs authorized by this chapter shall not, at any time, exceed 5,000. Limitation.

“§ 2125. Members of the program: exclusion from authorized strengths

“Notwithstanding any other provision of law, members of the program shall not be counted against any prescribed military strengths.

“§ 2126. Members of the program: service credit

“Service performed while a member of the program shall not be counted—

“(1) in determining eligibility for retirement other than by reason of a physical disability incurred while on active duty as a member of the program; or

“(2) in computing years of service creditable under section 206, other than subsection (a) (7) and (8), of title 37. 76 Stat. 458.

“§ 2127. Contracts for scholarships: payments

“(a) The Secretary of Defense may provide for the payment of all educational expenses incurred by a member of the program, including tuition, fees, books, and laboratory expenses. Such payments, however, shall be limited to those educational expenses normally incurred by students at the institution and in the health profession concerned who are not members of the program. Limitation.

“(b) The Secretary of Defense may contract with an accredited civilian educational institution for the payment of tuition and other educational expenses of members of the program authorized by this chapter. Payment to such institutions may be made without regard to section 3648 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 529).

Additional
payments.

"(c) Payments made under subsection (b) shall not cover any expenses other than those covered by subsection (a).

"(d) When the Secretary of Defense determines, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, that an accredited civilian educational institution has increased its total enrollment for the sole purpose of accepting members of the program covered by this chapter, he may provide under a contract with such an institution for additional payments to cover the portion of the increased costs of the additional enrollment which are not covered by the institution's normal tuition and fees."

(b) The table of chapters at the beginning of subtitle A and at the beginning of part III of such subtitle of title 10, United States Code, are each amended by adding

"104. Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences..... 2113

"105. Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship Program..... 2120"

immediately below

"108. Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps..... 2101".

Approved September 21, 1972.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 92-524 (Comm. on Armed Services) and No. 92-1350 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORT No. 92-327 (Comm. on Armed Services).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 117 (1971): Nov. 2, 3, considered and passed House.

Vol. 118 (1972): June 6, considered and passed Senate, amended.

June 7, Senate made technical corrections to Senate amendment.

Sept. 6, Senate agreed to conference report.

Sept. 7, House agreed to conference report.

HISTORY AND CURRENT STATUS OF
UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES

Authorized in 1972 by enactment of HR-2 (Public Law 92-426).

Legislation embracing similar concept introduced since 1947.

HR-2 passed House on roll-call vote 351 - 31; Conference Report (HR 92-1350) accepted by House 310 - 13; Senate by voice vote. No serious challenges to legislation.

May 1973 - nine-members of Board of Regents nominated by President; confirmed by Senate. (List follows)

December 1973 - National Naval Medical Center reservation in Bethesda recommended as University campus site by Board; approved by Secretary of Defense. (Approximately 100 acres set aside for University use.)

January 1974 - Anthony R. Curreri, M.D. appointed President of University.

April 1974 - University designated as separate Defense Agency (Department of Defense Directive 5105.45).

June 1974 - Architects/Engineers Ellerbe Associates, Dalton, Dalton, Little and Newport, selected to design physical complex.

January 1975 - Jay P. Sanford, M.D. appointed Dean, School of Medicine.

CURRENT STATUS

Faculty and Staff

20 members of present staff (10 professional - 10 staff; 15 civilian - 5 military.)

In a position to appoint chairpersons of the six basic science departments and key clinical departments. (500 applicants considered.)

1,500 applications received for subordinate faculty positions; appointments to be made subsequent to the selection of department chairpersons.

Students

3,700 inquiries have been received; number expected to approach 10,000 when school formally accepts applications.

Curriculum

Basics of curriculum have been developed.

Will emphasize teaching of primary care with due attention given to research.

Will be based on an 11-month school year.

Facilities

Staff temporarily located at 6917 Arlington Road, Bethesda, Maryland.

Space has been renovated at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology at Walter Reed for temporary educational space.

Estimated cost of construction \$300,000; bid received \$126,000.

Will provide temporary classroom and laboratory space to 36 first-year students.

Design completed on first increment of University's permanent physical facility.

\$15 million authorized and appropriated by 92nd Congress for construction; bid received \$9.4 million.

Award of construction contract made May 27th to Blake Construction Company.

Design - 20 percent complete on second increment.

Budget
USUHS OPERATIONS

(\$000)

	<u>FY 1974 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1975 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1976 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1977 ESTIMATE</u>
<u>Military Personnel</u>				
<u>Expense</u>	-0-	329	1,034	427
<u>Operations & Maintenance</u>	145	3,313	5,491	1,659
<u>Procurement</u>	-0-	-0-	1,000	-0-
<u>RDI&E</u>	-0-	-0-	300	-0-
<u>Military Construction</u>	1,900	15,000	64,900	-0-
TOTAL	<u>\$2,045</u>	<u>\$18,642</u>	<u>\$72,725</u>	<u>\$2,086</u>

ACADEMIC YEAR
MEDICAL STUDENTS LOADING

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>
1st Year	36	64	118	168	175	175	175	175	175
2nd Year	-	36	64	118	168	175	175	175	175
3rd Year	-	-	36	64	118	168	175	175	175
4th Year	-	-	-	36	64	118	168	175	175
Totals	36	100	218	386	525	625	671	700	700

ACCURACY OF UNIVERSITY FIGURES

Senator MANSFIELD. Mr. Packard, you have indicated that you were not contacted, but were any officials of the university contacted or was a hearing held to determine the accuracy of these figures from the university?

Mr. PACKARD. As far as I can determine, none of these people were contacted, and I don't know of any hearings that were held. Perhaps Dr. Curreri can comment on that.

Dr. CURRERI. Yes, sir. There were four hearings held and no man associated with medicine, whether in the university or military or civilian practice or health education civilian, was invited to appear.

Of the 66 installations that they visited, either in Defense Department or in private institutions, none of them were associated either with a university medical school or with a hospital.

Senator MANSFIELD. With whom did they meet?

Dr. CURRERI. They did it purely on cost figures and, as analysts, they felt that was enough judgment.

Senator MANSFIELD. And on their own.

Admiral MARSCHALL. May I say something here, Mr. Chairman? We did give the Defense Manpower Commission construction figures, but we made no appearance before them.

BOARD OF REGENTS ROLE IN APPROVING BUILDING PROGRAM

Senator MANSFIELD. I see. What part has the board of regents played in approving the building program of the university?

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Chairman, I have given you a little indication of our involvement, and we were involved directly very early in the game by looking over some of the preliminary plans that our friends in the Navy had prepared, and we asked them to go back and make some changes.

We worked with them in some detail in terms of the type of construction, as I have already indicated, to find a way to build this school that would be modest in its architectural concept, yet attractive, that would be flexible, so that if we modified programs, which is bound to happen, it could be done.

We have come up—looked at some ways such as temporary partitions instead of full partitions and various kinds of hardware that are used in commercial laboratories.

So we have spent a lot of time—I have spent a lot of time personally on this matter, and we reviewed the details of building. Of course, first there were two separate architectural proposals offered to us. The board made the decision on which one of those would be done, and this is the design they approved.

We have spent quite a little time looking over the details of the plan, including, beginning a couple of months ago, visiting the site where the building is going to be built.

So we have been involved in a great deal of detail. This board has met 21 times in the last 14 months. We have spent about 2 days a month just looking at this problem.

Senator MANSFIELD. You haven't much to add then to what you have previously said in the course of your opening testimony?

I think I will just put these questions in the record and ask that replies be furnished, so that we can get on with other questioning.

Senator JOHNSTON?

HOSPITALS ASSOCIATED WITH UNIVERSITY

Senator JOHNSTON. Yes, Mr. Packard, I should know this, but I don't. With what hospital is this going to be associated?

Mr. PACKARD. As you know, a medical school has to have a hospital association. We are going to have the school work with the hospitals of all three services, although it is located on the Bethesda side, and Bethesda Naval Hospital will be only one of the so-called teaching hospitals.

We will use Walter Reed and use the Air Force facility at Malcolm Grove as the three main teaching hospitals where beds will be provided, and we hope there will be a fair amount of research.

Now, one of the advantages of this program is that these three hospitals are already in existence, and we are now building a medical school hospital. We are using three hospitals here in this area.

Senator JOHNSTON. Walter Reed, Bethesda—

General HEATON. And Malcolm Grove.

Mr. PACKARD. There is a very important point about this that I would like to have on the record. We have worked very closely with the Surgeons General, and one of the problems in utilizing a hospital for teaching is that the professor of the particular discipline has to have some influence, at least some control, over the beds, so that he can have the right kind of cases there for his students, and we have been able to get a good agreement with the three Surgeons General that the medical school facility will have some teaching beds available and have the things that they need.

Dr. CURRERI may want to embellish this a little bit more.

Senator JOHNSTON. You do already have agreements made on that?

Dr. CURRERI. We have agreements made whereby the chairman of the department and the faculty will be responsible for both the education and care of the patients in the three major teaching hospitals.

Senator JOHNSTON. And no other medical school is associated with these hospitals?

Dr. CURRERI. No other? Yes. This is not generally known, but I must say that two medical schools in this city do send students to the two—to two hospitals, that is, the Naval Medical Center and Walter Reed, for clerkships for a period extending from 6 weeks to 3 months. They do send other students, not necessarily medical students, but other disciplines, to Malcolm Grove to see obstetrics and gynecology, so that all three hospitals are being utilized for medical education for civilian hospitals, and we intend to continue this.

Senator JOHNSTON. Do they have a residency program at the hospitals?

Dr. CURRERI. Yes, sir. All three of them have residency programs, all accredited.

Senator JOHNSTON. What problems are you going to have on distance between the three hospitals and your—

Dr. CURRERI. There will be no problem. The major area during the third year will be the Naval Medical Center for presentation. In parts

of the 3d and 4th years, students will be assigned to Walter Reed, particularly those that will go into the Army. And students will be sent to Malcolm Grove for their family practice training. Malcolm Grove will be the center for family practice, which is unusual for a university to have such a facility.

WORLDWIDE DISEASES

Senator JOHNSTON. You point out here that one of the real needs of having a uniformed services medical school as opposed to using civilian schools is that many of those worldwide diseases which are rarely seen in this country and are at best superficially taught in medical schools like myeloidosis, dengue fever, hemorrhagic fever, et cetera—that you will concentrate on those.

Do you have instances of those three diseases at the three schools—hospitals?

Dr. CURRERI. They not only have experiences here, but we expect to send students to areas where they can actually see the disease and diagnose and treat them at the local level.

Senator JOHNSTON. But you don't have them at the three local hospitals?

Dr. CURRERI. They do have it. As a matter of fact, the military today is dealing with some of these diseases from the Vietnamese who are presently here. The military is presently responsible for their care, and it is hopeful that it will be taken over by HEW.

There aren't many people at HEW though that want to assume that responsibility because they have never treated these kinds of cases.

Senator JOHNSTON. You do have all these diseases like cholera?

Dr. CURRERI. No; we don't have them here at the moment, but we do have people with experience. Would you like to address that?

General HEATON. We intend in this school, Senator, to really teach in depth these exotic diseases, preventive medicine, nuclear medicine, surgical trauma, and all like that, because it is not dealt with in any great depth, if at all, in most civilian medical schools.

I will give you an example. We were faced with hemorrhagic fever, which you just mentioned, during Korea for the first time, and it was quite a problem to us. We were faced with myeloidosis in South Vietnam, which was quite a problem.

That is why I state that we are going into great depth to teach these exotic diseases which are globally known.

Senator JOHNSTON. Most of these are tropical diseases, aren't they?

General HEATON. Yes, sir.

Senator JOHNSTON. I am just wondering about having an emphasis on tropical diseases in schools that are located in nontropical climates. A reason I am particularly interested in these is that we have a good department of tropical diseases down in LSU Medical School.

General HEATON. That is right. You do.

Senator JOHNSTON. If you are trying to compete in the tropical disease field, I just wonder how you can do it up in this climate.

General HEATON. Well, the point of it is we try to teach it so that it will be recognized, because our people will not be necessarily in the United States, but will be all over the world. That is the point.

I brought up Korea and Vietnam. We didn't know what we were

faced with. If we had been taught and had heard about them, it would have been much easier for us.

Mr. PACKARD. The General's idea that he has discussed is that these students would be assigned to some of these areas around the world and would actually go there, maybe during the summer. They are going to be under commission. They are going to be in the service, so they can be sent to the appropriate place where there may be some exposure.

Senator JOHNSTON. You send them away from the main campus?

Mr. PACKARD. I don't think these diseases would necessarily be taught here.

Senator JOHNSTON. That would not be at the residency level, but at the student level. How much of their time would be spent away from the main—

Dr. CURRERI. It will vary. Our graduates will have gone to school for approximately 42 to 43 months, versus 36 months in civilian universities. Therefore, we have an additional 7 months approximately—

Senator JOHNSTON. I thought it was 48.

Dr. CURRERI. They get 1 month's vacation. You have to give an officer a month's vacation. I guess you get a month's vacation, too, occasionally.

So that, if we take the actual time they are in school, it is 48 months, but they do have a vacation of 1 month. The first year, we plan to bring them in maybe in late August or mid-August with the idea of an orientation period, so that they are short a month and a half the first year.

Senator JOHNSTON. Of the 4-year basis, on the average, how much of that time will be spent away from the main campus?

Dr. CURRERI. From the main campus? I would say the first year a very limited amount; the second year, a small amount; and the third and fourth year can be anywhere from 3 to 6 months depending on the training program he selects.

This is true of all universities.

Mr. PACKARD. Dr. Sanford, who is the dean, has had a little time on this. Maybe he could add something. Would it be all right to ask him?

Senator JOHNSTON. Yes. I think that pretty well answers the question. You are talking about roughly 6 to 9 months of the 4 school years spent away from the main campus.

Dr. SANFORD. Senator, it is actually, to answer three or four points—the first point about the diseases, myeloidosis, hemorrhagic fever, dengue, and so forth—my own area of specialty interest is in infectious, communicable diseases. I have been a consultant both to the Army and the Air Force for the past 15 years. I have seen all of these diseases at Walter Reed and at National Naval Medical Center, so that within a 3 or 4-year period of time, it is likely that each of these diseases would be encountered by students within these facilities.

To assure this, we are planning—

Senator JOHNSTON. I understand that. I understand, of course, that occasionally you get it. Really, I think you answered the question. I just really had one short question. I didn't want to take too much time of the committee on dengue and hemorrhagic fever.

Dr. CURRERI. One other thing, I do believe—
Mr. PACKARD. He has got some time limit.

TOTAL COST

Senator JOHNSTON. One final question. I notice in phase II here we are talking about \$65 million. What is the whole shooting match going to cost there?

Admiral MARSCHALL. I have the figure, Senator. For fiscal year 1975, it was \$15 million. For fiscal year 1976, we are requesting \$64.9 million. For fiscal year 1977, we will be requesting \$16.3 million. For fiscal year 1978, it would be \$49 million.

We are not sure yet about the fourth increment in 1978. That is still under review at the Department of Defense level, and it may or may not occur.

Should the whole program be authorized, it would amount to \$145.6 million.

Senator JOHNSTON. Very good.

Mr. PACKARD. That fourth increment is in respect to the disciplines other than medicine that I referred to earlier. It is not decided how far we should go there, so the essential program to get a first-class medical school going is \$15 million plus \$65 million plus \$16 million. Isn't that right?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Yes, sir.

Senator JOHNSTON. Thank you, gentlemen.

Senator HUDDLESTON. I am not sure who comes first. We have got one senior and, I think, one committee member.

Senator PROXMIRE. I am a committee member, or was I kicked off?

Senator JOHNSTON. Senator Proxmire.

Senator PROXMIRE. I have been on the committee for 10 years, but you never know in these shuffles.

[Laughter.]

Senator PROXMIRE. Well, first I want to say that I have great admiration and respect for Dr. Curreri. We are very proud of Dr. Curreri in Wisconsin. He has been a marvelous doctor and a superb administrator, and I think you are very lucky to have him. I don't think you could get a better man.

Mr. Packard, I am very impressed with all the work you have done, how busy you are in all your interests. Frankly, I am deeply concerned with the cost of this operation, and I don't—I have been going over the study. I have looked at it before. I want to study it in greater detail, but it seems to me we have a remarkable and different opinion as to the cost of these operations.

DEFENSE MANPOWER COMMISSION REPORT COSTS

The HEW study here argues that the cost is going to be—or the defense manpower study—the cost is going to be something like \$150,000 to \$200,000 per graduate, compared to a \$34,000 cost if you are obtaining graduates through the scholarship program, and also they say far more expensive than obtaining students—graduates or doctors through a bonus system.

Now, I could understand if there were a difference maybe of 50 percent higher, even 100 percent higher. Maybe the calculations would just be wrong. But if these are honest people—and I presume they are—

it is hard for me to see how I could support a program that is going to cost us, say, four or five times as much.

Mr. PACKARD. Well, Senator Proxmire—

Senator PROXMIRE. I have gone over your rebuttal, but the best you can do is to indicate you think that they are fairly comparable.

Mr. PACKARD. No. No. Let me say again I am concerned about costs too. Medical education is an expensive business. Now, what we would like to do is to go through this report with you, because we don't think the costs are comparable and we don't think they are shown in the appropriate way.

For instance, the cost per man-year of service is really what you are talking about. It is true that the scholarship program on its face—it looks considerably less expensive. We don't think that report presents the issue in the right terms and we don't think the real costs are significantly different in terms of the cost per man-year of service you are going to get out of it.

Now, you have got to recognize also that there are some uncertainties in terms of what the retention factor is. In the first place, we start out with the advantage that we get 7 years of service in this program versus 4 years in the scholarship program.

Then to that, you have to make some estimate as to what your retentions are. In that, we are confident that we have a much better retention in the service of a man who has gone through the military school, who has spent 7 years in the service. We hope by then that he is going to be convinced that this is a pretty good operation.

On the other hand, a young man gets a scholarship by signing up for the program. We think there is very much less of a commitment to a career in the military service.

I would say there is one other factor, and this is one you can't put any numbers on. Civilian medical schools are not going to convince these young people that a tour of duty or career in the service is going to be the thing to do either.

So these are all matters—we have gone into this in some detail. You may not want to look at it now, but I would hope that we could sit down with your staff and go through these matters, because I don't think that report gives a correct picture of the relative costs.

SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM COST

Senator PROXMIRE. Well, that report indicates that the scholarship program would cost approximately \$34,000. Now, you dispute that and say it will cost about \$80,000. I take it one of the corrections is the retention factor?

Mr. PACKARD. No. That is in addition.

Senator PROXMIRE. That is something else. That would simply affect the quality of the medical care you could have for people, is that right?

Mr. PACKARD. Well, this again is actually included. It is really included in costs.

Dr. CURRERI. Senator Proxmire, I hope you—let us take a hard look. What they did in that study just took care of the actual DOD cost, what they assume the actual DOD cost to be, and came to a figure of \$34,000.

They did not include in any way, as independent analysts have told us, what the total cost is to the Federal Government, and, when we speak

of the total cost to the Federal Government, we are talking about gross or net cost.

It is well understood that 50 percent of that cost of the medical school educational program is submitted and supported by the Federal Government. Therefore, as a Congressman and Senator, you must think in terms of what it costs the Federal Government to put a man through either program.

I think this is important. If we do that, then, if we look at just the comparison—and I think, if we look at table I that we gave you—if you look at table I there, you will see that the educational cost determined by the Institute of Medicine, which studied 82 medical schools—their educational costs were \$46,968 per year, or \$187,872. Using USUHS figures—that is, the university—and taking estimates which are high, our costs are only \$35,995, but, if we add the stipend, the pay, it is an additional \$10,600 or \$46, 00, and still \$186,000, so that they are comparable even though we include the \$10,600 stipend.

Now, when we come to so-called—

Senator PROXMIRE. Before you get away from that, Dr. Curreri, you see, the problem is that the assumptions made in this HEW report are that you are going to have these doctors produced by civilian medical schools. The question is: What does it take to get a doctor who has already been produced by some medical school to work for the military.

Dr. CURRERI. I know, but you have got to think about what the Government is giving.

Senator PROXMIRE. You are going to be giving that medical school Federal assistance anyway. That was enacted into law.

Dr. CURRERI. I still think the Federal taxpayer pays for the education of that student.

SUPPLY OF DOCTORS

Senator PROXMIRE. Let me just say that one other point they make, of course, is that they assume, maybe wrongly, that we now have 156 doctors per 100,000 population, that we are close to what was considered to be a goal some years ago, a doctor for every 600 people, and they say that, if anything, there may be a surplus of doctors.

So, if you assume we need more doctors, then I think you could adopt your method, but, if you don't assume we need more doctors, then it seems to me you have to assume the problem of what you do with the doctors you have, and, therefore, not charge the entire cost of producing doctors to this other optional program.

Dr. CURRERI. I would like to say that we are not competing against this program. The two programs are complementary, Senator.

One, the scholarship program, will produce students only for short terms, while our's will be on a long term basis.

Senator PROXMIRE. Did you say the difference was between 4 and 7 years?

Dr. CURRERI. The difference would be much more than that. The large numbers leave after 4 years of training; 75 percent of our group will remain for at least 20 years, 20 to 25 years; and this is why I return to man-years of service.

When one looks at man-years of service, one has to then recognize that we have three times as many people remaining for 20-year terms.

RETENTION RATES

Senator PROXMIRE. Well, I am told that the hospital statistics are directly dependent on retention rates, rates that are only paper estimates. If the estimates are wrong, money will be invested for 7 years before we know that fact.

Dr. CURRERI. No, sir. The adjustments aren't wrong. We have the evidence from the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health and Environment, in which they have demonstrated that students that are trained in civilian hospitals—and many of these people that we take on will be trained in civilian hospitals—only remain for the obligatory period for the most part and only at best 7.8 percent will remain for a 20-year period, whereas those that will have a military exposure will be at around 30 percent remaining, and that will be the average that they will have.

Our group, since they will be in not only 7 years, but will have had 2 years of additional obligation because of their residency and then the 4 years of residency, providing 13 years. At least 75 percent, according to the records of Health and Environment, will remain in the service, at least 75 percent.

I would like to have General Heaton speak as to his experience along this line.

General HEATON. I can speak from the past, Senator, as the senior operating surgeon at Walter Reed for 16 years, 1953 to 1969.

I worked with these young surgeons and associated with them. I knew their problems, their desires, their ambitions, and I am very proud of them, of all those surgeons that we trained at Walter Reed. Between 35 and 38 percent remained with us after their pay-back time.

Those individuals, during that span of 16 years, whom we trained in civilian hospitals, some Government, some not Government, spent—less than 1 percent remained with us.

Senator PROXMIRE. Well, I do think, Mr. Chairman, that there is such a clear and sharp contrast between two capable groups on the cost that it would be helpful to me if the GAO could take a look at this and maybe help us some, give us their view as to who comes out on the right and who comes out wrong and why.

It is very hard for me to reconcile this. I doubt if any Senator taking these two very sharply conflicting reports, recognizing, I understand, that the Bureau of the Budget—or is it—

Mr. REXROAD. They approved it.

Senator PROXMIRE. Was it opposed by HEW?

Mr. REXROAD. I do understand, Senator, that there is some individual from the Budget running around up on the Hill giving out some figures.

Senator PROXMIRE. I guess that is the individual running around the Hill that I have heard about. At any rate, from my standpoint, it would be helpful if—

GAO STUDY

Senator MANSFIELD. I think we ought to find out who that is, identify him, and take steps accordingly. That is, to find out what his information is. We will have the GAO look into it.

Senator PROXMIRE. I appreciate that very much.

Mr. PACKARD. We are concerned about the numbers, too. I think we have got to get this settled.

LONG-TERM CAREER COMMITMENT

Dr. ODEGAARD. In connection with Senator Proxmire's question, I think it is terribly important that we bear in mind that the objective of this school is to try to encourage an input into military medicine of individuals who will have a long-term career commitment to the medical services.

Now, this is a lot—

Senator PROXMIRE. I agree wholeheartedly with that and I think you made a very, very strong case that if the costs are at all comparable you should continue. I wanted to interrupt to make that point, that I am not persuaded that the costs should be decisive, but I think they are a very important element. It is hard for me to support this program if the costs are very much greater.

Dr. ODEGAARD. Having myself been head of a university with a very substantial health sciences area for 15 years, I am well aware of the cost problems and struggles that you have in the civilian area and certainly have no wish to see the Federal Government spend its money on an unnecessary military medical school, and I am equally conscious of the existence of problems in the civilian medical schools.

But I personally have become convinced that there is a special contribution to the service that I doubt is going to come from civilian medical schools, including my own.

I happen to have been in contact recently with one man who has conducted a most extensive study of the medical student population in the Harvard Medical School. Unfortunately, there aren't more people like him.

He has spent from 1958 to this year studying the characteristics of attitude, career choice, specialty selection, preferred selection, available selection, subsequent history, of the population from 1958 up to the present day.

He has worked at the University of Michigan, and he is currently involved in a study involving a number of medical schools, and I happen to have a preliminary draft of a report which he is working on.

In an effort to pull this study together, you have to bear in mind that it is not only the competence of individuals that is important. It is also their commitment to work in particular contexts.

Senator PROXMIRE. Unfortunately, I have to go to vote.

Dr. ODEGAARD. All right. I think frequently there is a failure to recognize that this commitment aspect is a very significant aspect, and it is not only what a man knows professionally, but how he is prepared to use his professional knowledge, in what context, that determines the kind of service that he will be rendering subsequently to society.

CAREER MILITARY AND CIVILIAN DOCTORS

Senator JOHNSTON. If I may interrupt there, do you find that career military doctors do a better job than what you might call civilian military doctors?

Dr. ODEGAARD. I think that there is a necessity to have some career people to hold together the system and to enable the military system

to develop a variety of special competencies that are not so obvious in the civilian sector, and I don't think with just pure short-term, which is in a sense what you are likely to get out of it—they are useful and they are needed, but they are not likely to produce—those are the short-termers that come out of the scholarship program.

Statistically, the chances are very good that fewer of those will stay for very long. They don't even have a 7-year commitment. They have a 4-year commitment. How much longer they stay after the 4 years is an open question. I think the success of this school is going to turn on doing more than teaching medicine. It is going to have to teach something about the ethos of the military service and then the special competencies that are required to perform the kinds of extra and unusual things that are required in the military service.

Let me read you, if I may, just one paragraph out of this preliminary report. "My data shows"—these are data about students, medical students—"that few students would voluntarily work in a Government service without a doctor draft. Securing physicians for the armed services, prisons, Indian reservations, Veterans' Administration hospitals, and similar institutions is becoming almost impossible." This is 1975.

"Efforts such as the new U.S. Government Medical School"—meaning this organization we are talking about today—"financial incentives in the form of medical education, open program of forgiveness in return for Government service, are being tried.

"This is a very primary issue, especially where this can be accomplished without the reenactment of the doctor draft."

Now, as I understand it, certainly my commitment to the school has been to see whether or not we can develop not only a competent physician, but some of the extra competence required for the military services, and the commitment to continue in the services.

This really means for this institution the Department of Defense has, I think, a special obligation to try to develop the kind of an environment within the school which will encourage these individuals to prefer service, a kind of situation which historically and obviously the civilian medical schools are simply not producing people today.

Members of Congress in the House and Senate are well aware of the fact that we have very serious problems in this country in organizing the civilian health services in terms of cooperative institutional arrangements and commitments within them and all the confusion that exists in civilian health care.

DOCTOR ODEGAARD'S RECOMMENDATIONS

I myself having started, I think, from a doubting Thomas point of view with regard to the notion of medical military school, have been converted to two ideas.

One, I think we need it for the long-term service aspect and the special requirements aspect of the military, which I doubt will be met primarily by civilian medical schools or attendance at them, even by scholarship students, but that this may not be immediately germane to the purposes of this hearing, but I think there may even be a fall-out effect.

I just this week happened to be reading a book published in 1966 by the professor and head of the Department of Preventive Medicine

at Harvard, a very substantial critic of the methods of delivery of health care in this country, in which he says there are no studies of the civilian population of the United States of the total interlocking functions of medical, professional, and vocational personnel.

There are, of course, models of limited programs in the civilian population. The programs in California is an experiment in group practice in a specially designed hospital for the insured population. But we shall have to look elsewhere for models.

Fortunately, there are other models. The armed services, because of their peculiar needs for providing emergency medical care under field conditions, giving up-to-date and fairly complete medical care to relatively small groups in geographically isolated personnel having systems and specially trained non-medical personnel are taking over many tasks, and so on.

I happen to feel that there would be an advantage to the United States, outside of the immediate requirements of the Department of Defense, if we had this experience in the military abide in some kind of an educational institution. It could then work with other medical schools to discuss ways in which organizational matters could be developed. It might have application in the civilian sector as well.

So that while I feel that we should certainly go through the figures—and I must say, Senator Proxmire, I think the figures do deserve more careful analysis. I don't know whether you were in the room. There was no conversation with anybody in any health organization with regard to the statistics that—and findings that are in this report.

I think that the cost differentials, if any, are not as extreme as that report would suggest, but I would say that, even if there is a cost differential—a stabilized health service group at the center of military medicine, the chances of getting it out of civilian medical schools at this moment is not very great.

Senator JOHNSTON. Were you in the process of questioning?

Senator PROXMIER. No. I think that that is the best I can do at the moment. I think we do need to get—it seems to be agreed that some kind of reconciliation of these figures is needed, because perhaps I would disagree that if you have anything like this kind of difference we should go ahead with the military school. I think if they are fairly close, we should. If there is a difference of more than 100 percent, I would say no. That is my view.

SUPPLY OF DOCTORS

Senator JOHNSTON. Doctor, we have heard testimony when I was on the Banking Committee from the AMA, and I complained to the person there who was testifying before us about the supply of doctors, and I gave him the thesis that the reasons medical costs were skyrocketing so much—one reason is that we don't have enough doctors, and the person there said: "Well, I think we marginally do now, but we have got a program and they are going to be well increased by"—I forget new many years hence, but the doctors are worried there will be too many doctors.

Do you share that view?

Dr. ODEGAARD. In 1965 I served on the Commission on Graduate Medical Education. It was felt then that there was a very serious imbalance in the kinds of people going into practice, far too many specialists, not enough—if you want to call them—general physicians, family physicians.

In 1967 I served on the President's Commission on Health Manpower, and that report did not go through the demographic business of saying that for so many bodies we have to have to many doctors as the major objectives of the report. It did make some estimates of that sort and compared them with other countries, but it went on to discuss how we are using the health manpower we have, and underlying a lot of kinds of disorganization and failure to evolve systems of delegation and institutionalized arrangements which would make for more effective delivery of health care. That was 1967.

We are still struggling with the problem of having health insurance for a system which is obviously full of discontinuities.

Senator JOHNSTON. Excuse me please.

Dr. ODEGAARD. I think we have a precedent at least in military medicine of trying to create of institutional, organized delivery system with graduations of responsibilities in the overall responsibility.

I am not suggesting for instance that I think that can be picked up and applied in toto in civilian society, but I think that there is something here that is required for the military, the semblance of which would have utility for the civilian sector of our society.

I believe that having a military medical school working on these things and contacts with other medical schools may get back into circulation more suggestions and ideas about how to handle these things than we are currently getting.

GAO STATEMENT OF FACTS

Senator MANSFIELD. Well, we will have the GAO look into that this afternoon right away, so that we will have an independent set of figures, Senator Proxmire, before we take a vote to the floor. A GAO statement of facts will be inserted in the record at this point.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you very much.

[The information follows:]

STATEMENT OF FACTS

COMPARISON OF ESTIMATED COST OF PROCURING PHYSICIANS
THROUGH THE UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
AND THE
HEALTH PROFESSIONS SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

BACKGROUND

The Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (University) was established by the Uniformed Services Health Professions Revitalization Act of September 1972 (10 U.S.C. 2101). The purpose of the University is to provide a degree-granting Federal University for education in medicine, dentistry, and other health professions. Not less than 100 medical students are to be graduated annually, with the first class to graduate no later than 1982.

University students are to be commissioned officers of a uniform service in pay grade O-1 (equivalent to 2nd Lieutenant) with full pay and allowances averaging \$883 a month over 4 years. Graduates who have completed a military residency are required to serve on active duty for at least 9 years.^{1/} However, at the discretion of the Secretary of Defense, 20 percent of the graduates may perform civilian Federal duty at an assigned location in lieu of military service.^{2/}

The University's Board of Regents was appointed by the President of the U.S. on May 11, 1973 to conduct the business of the University and a President of the University was appointed by the Secretary of Defense on January 7, 1974.

The Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship Program (Scholarship Program) was established under the same legislation that provided for the University. The law provides for up to a maximum of 5,000 scholarships at accredited institutions for courses of study leading to a degree in medicine, dentistry, and other health professions. Students entering this program

^{1/} The statutory obligation for graduates of the University is 7 years. A military residency increases the obligation by 2 years.

^{2/} These individuals would not take a military residency and would have a 7 year civilian Federal duty obligation.

are commissioned in a reserve component of the Armed Forces at the pay grade of O-1 with full pay and allowances of that grade for a period of 45 days active duty during each year of participation in the program. Except when serving on active duty, participants receive a monthly stipend of \$400 along with all education expenses incurred. The obligation period is 6 years for students in the program who receive military residency training and 4 years for students who receive civilian residency training.^{1/} A total of 4,730 students were being supported under the Scholarship Program as of the end of fiscal year 1975.

THE PROBLEM

Two conflicting reports on the estimated cost of graduating a student from the proposed University have been prepared--one by the Defense Manpower Commission^{2/} (Commission) and one by officials of the University.

- The Commission issued an interim report to the President and the Congress in May 1975 which concluded that the University was an unjustifiably costly method to meet current and future procurement and retention goals for military professional medical personnel and recommended that the University be terminated.
- University officials presented cost figures to the Senate Subcommittee on Military Construction, Committee on Appropriations, on June 19, 1975, and concluded that the University was a cost effective method of meeting current retention and future procurement goals for military professional medical personnel. University officials requested about \$65 million for construction of the major building of the medical school of the University.

REASONS FOR THE DIFFERENT CONCLUSIONS

The Commission reached its conclusion primarily because its comparison of the estimated cost per graduate from the University with the estimated

^{1/} The minimum active duty obligation is 2 years for program participation periods of 2 years or less.

^{2/} The Commission was established in 1973 by an Act of Congress (P.L. 93-155) to conduct a comprehensive study of the overall manpower requirements of the Department of Defense.

cost per graduate under the Scholarship Program showed that a University graduate would cost between \$150,000 and \$200,000 whereas a Scholarship graduate would cost about \$34,000. Furthermore, according to a Commission official, the Commission did not conduct a full cost effectiveness analysis because "the only point in such an exercise would be to determine the size of the negative rate of return on the Government's investment in the University." Therefore, the Commission concluded that the University was an unjustifiably costly method of procuring and retaining military medical personnel.

University officials reached their conclusion as a result of an analysis of the estimated cost effectiveness based on productive man-years of service from each graduate. This was a multiple-step process leading to a comparison of the expected cost per man-year of service based on estimated retention rates of physicians under the Scholarship Program and those from the University. This man-year cost calculation^{1/} showed that the University cost per graduate was less than the Scholarship Program cost per graduate. Thus, University officials concluded that the University was a cost effective method of procuring and retaining military physicians.

The following sections discuss in detail the methodology, rationales, and sources used by the Commission and the University in their calculations to assess the cost of the proposed University. Briefly, the basic differences in the two groups' approaches to their respective analyses were:

- The Commission's calculation of the cost of graduating a student from the proposed University was based on fiscal year 1980 cost projections contained in the Department of Defense (DOD) January 1975 Five Year Defense Plan, whereas the University's calculations were based on information contained in the Five Year Defense Plan updated to reflect fiscal year 1981 estimates. In addition, the Commission included an estimated University facilities' depreciation cost in its calculations, whereas the University contended that the use of depreciation cost was not appropriate.
- The Commission calculated the estimated cost per graduate under the Scholarship Program from the standpoint of total cost to DOD, whereas the University made its' projections to reflect the total cost to the Federal Government; i.e., Federal aid to medical schools.

^{1/} This calculation is discussed in detail beginning on page 14.

--The University developed a cost per productive man-year of service under the Scholarship Program and from the University, whereas the Commission took the position that it was less costly to train four successive Scholarship students, each of whom would serve only a minimum obligated service, than to retain one physician for 20 years.

ESTIMATED COST PER GRADUATE FROM THE UNIVERSITY

The Commission's interim report stated that future costs of graduating a student from the University were highly uncertain and will be until it has been in operation for some time. Therefore, the Commission, reportedly made very conservative assumptions and presented three different estimates (all of which included depreciation expense), on the cost of graduating a student from the University. For the purpose of comparing the Commission's estimated cost per University graduate with the University's estimated cost, the following table shows the Commission's cost estimate based on operating cost projections for fiscal year 1980 contained in the January 1975 Five Year Defense Plan and discounted to 1975 dollars. The University's calculations of estimated cost per graduate most closely parallel this estimate.

COMPARISON OF
COMMISSION'S AND UNIVERSITY'S
ESTIMATED COST PER UNIVERSITY GRADUATE

	<u>Commission's Estimate</u>	<u>University's Estimate</u>
Operating budget divided by student enrollment	\$ 24,454,000 <u>÷ 600</u>	\$ 29,122,000 <u>÷ 625</u>
Average 1 year cost per student multiplied by 4 year enrollment	\$ 40,750 <u>X 4</u>	\$ 46,595 <u>X 4</u>
Cost per graduate	\$ 163,000	\$ 186,380
Add: depreciation per graduate	<u>\$ 25,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Total cost per graduate	<u>\$ 188,000</u>	<u>\$ 186,380</u>

Operating Budget Estimates

The Commission's and the University's operating budget estimates differ because the Commission used fiscal year 1980 cost projections contained in DOD's Five Year Defense Plan prepared in January 1975, whereas the University, in May 1975, updated the cost information contained in the Five Year Defense Plan in developing its estimate and used fiscal year 1981 cost projections.

Both cost estimates exclude inflation projections for civilian salaries, consumable supplies and equipment costing less than \$1,000 a unit, and projected pay raises for salaries of military faculty, staff, and students.

The Commission's estimate of \$24,454,000 was based on fiscal year 1980 cost information contained in the January 1975 Five Year Defense Plan. This cost information was converted to 1975 dollars. The figure includes operation and maintenance costs of \$13,783,000 and military personnel costs of \$10,671,000. The Commission, reportedly in an effort to be conservative, excluded equipment and research costs.

The University's estimate of \$29,122,000 was based on an estimated fiscal year 1981 operating budget. University officials stated that the University is expected to be fully operational at this time. The figure includes operation and maintenance costs of \$18,248,000, military personnel costs of \$7,474,000, and, in addition, includes equipment costs (in excess of \$1,000 unit cost) of \$1,500,000, and in-house research costs of \$1,900,000.

A University official stated that the differences in operation and maintenance costs and military personnel costs resulted from a more current estimate of civilian and military personnel requirements at the University prepared after the issuance of the January 1975 Five Year Defense Plan. The figures included in the Five Year Defense Plan used a ratio of 50 percent civilian staff and 50 percent military staff. However, the University adjusted this ratio in May 1975 to a staff ratio of approximately 70 percent civilian and 30 percent military. This adjustment resulted in shifting planned funds from military personnel costs to the operation and maintenance costs which includes civilian salary expense.

Student enrollment

The January 1975 Five Year Defense Plan showed an estimated 445 students enrolled in the University in fiscal year 1980. The Commission, however, in an attempt to be conservative, used a total of 600 students as the estimated enrollment in the University in 1980. (This figure was obtained from the University).

The University used a total enrollment of 625 students because, subsequent to the time information was provided to the Commission, it was decided that 25 students should be added to the 600 students to compensate for losses due to attrition. University officials stated that it was necessary to add these 25 students in order to graduate a class of 150 students per year. They stated that this attrition rate was reasonable because the national average attrition rate is between 5 and 10 percent.

A student enrollment plan for fiscal year 1981 provided by the University to the Senate Military Subcommittee in June 1975, showed a projected University enrollment of 535 students. University officials said, however, that this was an outdated enrollment plan.

Depreciation cost

The Commission's estimate of depreciation per graduate of about \$25,000 is based on estimated fiscal years 1975 through 1977 construction costs of \$87 million, deflated by 4.54 percent to arrive at 1975 dollars and estimating a 50-year life for all facilities. The estimated annual depreciation is about \$4.3 million and the estimated depreciation cost per graduate is about \$25,000. Commission officials stated that the depreciation cost was conservative because a more realistic estimate of the life of the facilities would be less than 50 years, and that while the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) suggests a 10 percent interest rate in computing the present value of a capital expenditure (Circular No. A-94), the Commission, in an attempt to be conservative, used a 5 percent interest rate.

University officials stated that (1) depreciation was not included in their analysis because they do not believe that depreciation of Federal buildings is a standard Federal methodology, and (2) they were not aware of any other medical school study which includes depreciation in its cost calculations because of the many sources of funds from donations and Government grants.

Commission officials contend that once the facilities have been built the construction costs and depreciation expense become irrelevant for future decisions about continued operation of the University. However, they stated that such costs are relevant before construction has begun and expressed the belief that exclusion of construction costs or equivalent annual depreciation expense is to treat the facilities as though they are free.

ESTIMATE OF COST PER GRADUATE FOR
THE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

The Commission's recommendation that the University be terminated was based, in part, on the comparison it made of the estimated cost to graduate a student from the University versus the estimated cost to graduate a student under the Scholarship Program.

University officials consider the Scholarship Program and the University to be complimentary to each other, with the former providing the bulk of short-term military physicians and the latter a cadre of career-oriented, highly professional military officers.

The following table shows the Commission's and the University's estimates of the cost per graduate under the Scholarship Program.

ESTIMATE OF COST PER GRADUATE
UNDER THE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

	<u>Commission's estimate</u>	<u>University's estimate</u>
Student Stipend (Annual Average)	\$ 5,383 ^{1/}	\$ 5,383 ^{1/}
Educational Costs	<u>3,117</u>	<u>14,750</u>
Total (1 Year)	<u>\$ 8,500</u>	<u>\$20,133</u>
Cost per Graduate		
4 Year total	<u>\$34,000</u>	<u>\$80,532</u>

^{1/} Based on 10½ months of stipend @ \$400 per month, or \$4,200; plus, pay and allowances for 45 days active duty at pay grade O-1, or \$1,183.

Difference in educational costs

The Commission's estimate of \$3,117 was based on the average tuition and fees expense for the first year student at private medical schools in the United States. The figure was a projected 1975-76 cost obtained from a 1973 study of the estimated minimum cost of undergraduate medical education in the United States prepared by the Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC).

The University's estimate of \$14,750 was calculated as follows:

The Federal Government's cost per student in civilian medical schools	\$ 9,250
DOD's cost for tuition, books and fees, and the administration cost of operating the Scholarship Program	<u>5,500</u>
Total	<u>\$14,750</u>

The total Federal Government's cost per student of \$9,250 was calculated by the University as follows:

	<u>Cost</u>
Average cost of medical education (based on AAMC report of 1972 annual net cost of \$19,800 and an assumed 5 percent per year inflation factor to 1975)(See p. 20)	\$23,000
Minus the average annual tuition paid by students (based on University's estimates of tuition costs in 1979)	- <u>4,500</u>
Adjusted cost of medical education to civilian universities	\$18,500
Federal Government's share of financing (based on information provided the University by an official of HEW)	X <u>50%</u>
Equals: Government cost per student exclusive of Department of Defense costs	<u>\$ 9,250</u>

The Scholarship Program cost to DOD of \$5,500 was calculated by the University as follows:

	<u>Cost</u>
Estimated 1979 tuition cost	\$ 4,500
Plus: Expense for books, fees, and microscopes (based on University officials' review of medical school catalogs)	600
Plus: Administrative expense per participant (based on University officials' conversations with personnel in the Offices of the Surgeons General of the three Services)	<u>400</u>
Total educational cost to DOD for a scholarship participant	<u>\$ 5,500</u>

The basic difference in the University's educational costs and the Commission's costs is that the University contends that the Scholarship Program should be viewed in terms of the total costs to the Federal Government. University officials pointed out that the Commission's estimate of educational costs:

- Incorrectly used a figure of \$3,117 (the AAMC estimate of minimum tuition cost and fees for 1975-76 was \$3,139).
- Did not include the costs of books, supplies, microscopes and DOD administrative costs.

Commission officials stated that:

- The three Services estimated that the cost per graduate under the Scholarship Program has ranged from \$30,444 to \$34,710, which approximates the Commission's estimate of \$34,000.
- The inclusion of the estimated Federal subsidies to civilian medical schools per student is inappropriate. These subsidies will not be saved if the University is built nor increased if it is not. Therefore, the University cost must be viewed as an additional cost rather than a replacement cost.

In addition, Commission officials pointed out that the student's stipend at the University will be double the stipend under the Scholarship Program (\$883 per month versus \$400 per month).

DOD, in June 1975, prepared cost estimates for sponsoring a medical student under the Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship Program. This data showed an average 4-year cost of \$37,060 per student, and is shown as appendix I, beginning on page 22.

GROSS AND NET EDUCATIONAL COSTS

University officials have taken the position that in discussing medical education cost it is necessary to differentiate between gross and net educational costs. University officials define these terms as follows:

Gross educational cost -- includes all medical school expenditures, including those unrelated to the educational program for medical students, such as basic investigative research not related to education.

Net educational cost -- includes instructional costs and also those amounts of research, patient care, and professional administration considered essential to education.

The University's estimated cost per graduate from the University (\$186,380) shown on page 5 is a gross cost. In order to compare this cost to the University's estimated net cost under the Scholarship Program (\$80,532), the University developed the following cost information.

COMPARISON OF GROSS AND
NET UNIVERSITY COST
WITH NET SCHOLARSHIP COST

	<u>University Cost</u>		<u>Scholarship Cost</u>
	<u>Gross</u>	<u>Net</u>	<u>Net</u>
Student Stipends (annual average)	\$ 10,600 ^a	\$ 10,600 ^a	\$ 5,383
Education costs	<u>35,995</u>	<u>14,398</u>	<u>14,750</u>
Costs for 1 year	<u>\$ 46,595</u>	<u>\$ 24,998</u>	<u>\$20,133</u>
4-year cost per graduate	<u>\$186,380^b</u>	<u>\$ 99,992</u>	<u>\$80,532^c</u>

^a The University's student stipend cost represents 12 months at about \$883 per month.

^b The calculation of the gross cost per University graduate is shown on page 5 .

^c The calculation of the net scholarship program cost is shown on page 9 .

University's Net Educational Costs

University officials calculated the University's net educational cost of \$14,398, by applying 40 percent to the University's gross educational

costs of \$35,995.^{1/} The 40 percent was an estimate contained in the National Academy of Sciences study (actual amount 39 percent) and represented net educational costs exclusive of costs not borne by the medical school and costs of contributed services.

COMPARISON OF MAN-YEAR COST OF THE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM AND THE UNIVERSITY

University officials believe that man-years of service by the graduate is the appropriate manner of determining the cost effectiveness for DOD's investment in the Scholarship Program and University students.

The University, using the estimated net educational cost per student under the Scholarship Program--\$80,532--and the estimated net educational cost per student from the University--\$99,992--developed the following table which shows cost per man-year of service.

	<u>Scholarship Program</u>		<u>University</u>	
	<u>Man-years</u>	<u>Federal costs</u>	<u>Man-years</u>	<u>DOD costs</u>
Number of Graduates per year	--	(923)	--	(150)
Net Cost per Graduate	--	\$ 80,532	--	\$ 99,992
Cost per Man-year (20 years)	6,978 ^b	\$ 10,652	2,434 ^c	\$ 6,162
Cost per Man-year (25 years)	7,333	\$ 10,137	2,669	\$ 5,620
Cost per Man-year (30 years)	7,518	\$ 9,887	2,789	\$ 5,378

^a Computed by the University as follows:

$$\frac{\text{number of students} \times \text{cost per graduate}}{\text{number of man-years of service}} = \text{cost per man-year of service}$$

^b Was computed on the assumption that 169 of 923 graduates would remain in the service for 20 years and that the remaining 754 would serve something less than 20 years (see p.16).

^c Based on a 75 percent retention rate (see p. 17).

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The \$35,995 was calculated by the University by subtracting \$10,600 (stipend) from \$46,595 (University cost for 1 year, see p.5).

Federal Costs of the Scholarship Program

As discussed on page 13, the \$80,532 cost per graduate under the Scholarship Program is viewed by University officials as the total net cost to the Federal Government. University officials also developed what it termed as a more realistic net cost to DOD per graduate of \$43,532.

The \$43,532 cost was computed by adjusting the Commission's estimated educational costs of \$3,117 (see p. 10) to \$5,500. The \$5,500 represents (1) estimated average tuition in 1979 of \$4,500, (2) books, fees, and microscopes of \$600, and (3) DOD administration costs of \$400.

The University computed the following costs per man-year under the Scholarship Program using the \$43,532 cost per graduate.^{1/}

- (1) Cost per Man-year (20 years) - \$5,758
- (2) Cost per Man-year (25 years) - \$5,479
- (3) Cost per Man-year (30 years) - \$5,345

Calculation of Man-Years

The man-years of service for graduates under the Scholarship Program and the University were based on (1) projected graduates from the two sources, and (2) 1974 historical retention rates supplied by DOD.

It was estimated that there would be 923 graduates from the Scholarship Program in 1978. University officials estimated that 584 of these individuals would either take their residency training in civilian institutions or become General Medical Officers while 339 would receive residency training in military institutions.

Using DOD's historical retention rates, the University estimated that 8.7 percent of the students receiving civilian residency training or becoming General Medical Officers would stay with the military for at least 20 years and 35 percent of the students that received military residency training would

^{1/} These costs per man-year estimates were not presented during the hearings before the Senate Military Construction Subcommittee on June 19, 1975.

remain in the military for at least 20 years.^{2/} Application of the retention rates show that 169 of the initial 923 Scholarship Program graduates are estimated to serve for at least 20 years. The remaining graduates under the Scholarship Program (754 individuals) are estimated to leave the military after providing something less than 20 years of service. The man-year figure 6,978 (see table on page 15) represents the total number of man-years expected to be provided by all 923 graduates of the Scholarship Program over a 20-year period.

DOD's historical retention rates also show that 42 percent of the physicians who remain in the service for 20 years continue on until they obtain 25 years of service and 52 percent of those that remain for 25 years remain until they obtain 30 years of service. These retention rates applied to the 169 Scholarship Program graduates who remain for 20 years result in the following increases in man-years of service as shown in the table on page 15 .

20-year figure (explained above)	6,978
169 (physicians) X 42 percent X 5 years	= <u>355</u>
25-year figure	7,333
71 (physicians) X 52 percent X 5 years	= <u>185</u>
30-year figure	7,518

The 1981 University graduates--estimated to be 150--will have 13 years toward retirement at the time they complete their military obligation. DOD's historical physician retention rates show that 75 percent of the physicians who remain in the service for 13 years continue on until they obtain 20 years of service. The same retention rates mentioned above--after the 20-year level is reached--also apply to University graduates.

^{2/}

The individuals who take a military residency experience a higher retention rate because their residency time counts toward retirement and also increases their obligatory pay back period by 2 years.

Commission's Views

A study prepared in November 1973 by a member of the Commission, and referred to in the Commission's May 1975 report, showed that it was less costly to train four successive scholarship students, each of whom served only the minimum obligated service, than to retain one physician for a 20-year career. The 1973 study pointed out that because of the high retirement costs DOD should carefully formulate its staffing plans on the basis of a minimum rather than a maximum number of retentions beyond a 20-year career period.

Commission officials stated that:

- the University's man-year approach was incomplete because it did not consider retirement costs;
- a 25 percent retention rate could be achieved with the Scholarship Program and the newly implemented physician pay bonuses.^{1/}

In addition, the Commission report pointed out that there is widespread disagreement not only about projected future physician shortages, but even on the existence of a current shortage. The Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare testified before Congress in February 1975 that a surplus of physicians is likely to result if the Federal Government continues its financial aid to expand the output of medical schools.

COMPARISON OF UNIVERSITY'S
ESTIMATED COSTS WITH
CIVILIAN MEDICAL SCHOOLS

In addition to the cost figures mentioned previously, the University, in order to show that the University's total educational cost (gross and net) compared favorably to the cost of operating civilian medical schools, developed the following information.

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The Commission's report pointed out that DOD in 1972 stated that its short-term retention goal (fiscal years 1980-1985) was 50 percent and that a 25 percent retention rate thereafter would meet their career needs.

COMPARISON OF GROSS
AND NET EDUCATIONAL
COST PER GRADUATE

	<u>Gross Cost</u>		<u>Net Cost</u>	
	<u>University</u>	<u>Civilian Medical School</u>	<u>University</u>	<u>Civilian Medical School</u>
Student Stipends	\$ 10,600 ^a	Not Applicable	\$ 10,600 ^a	Not Applicable
Education costs	<u>35,995</u>	<u>\$ 46,968</u>	<u>14,398</u>	<u>\$ 23,000</u>
Costs for 1 year	<u>\$ 46,595</u>	<u>\$ 46,968</u>	<u>\$ 24,998</u>	<u>\$ 23,000</u>
4 year cost per grad.	<u>\$186,380^b</u>	<u>\$187,872^c</u>	<u>\$ 99,992^d</u>	<u>\$ 92,000^e</u>

^aThe University's student stipend cost represents 12 months at \$883 per month.

^bCalculation of the gross cost by the University is shown on page 5 .

^cUsing the University's estimate of Federal funding to civilian medical schools (50 percent), the Federal Government's share of gross cost would be \$93,936.

^dThe calculation of the net cost by the University is shown on page 13 .

^eUsing the University's estimate of Federal funding to civilian medical schools, the Federal Government's share of the net cost would be \$46,000.

Civilian Medical Schools
Gross Educational Costs

University officials developed the gross educational cost per student at civilian medical schools as follows:

- (1) A 1973 study of medical education costs by the Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences, stated that medical school expenditures in 1971-1972 were 63.2 percent of the total expenditures of health professional schools of \$3.1 billion. University officials calculated medical education costs to be \$1.96 billion.
- (2) University officials adjusted this amount to 1973-1974 dollars using an inflation rate of 5 percent per year for 2 years, plus 10 percent of the inflated amount to account for anticipated increases of students.
- (3) The adjusted medical school expenditures--\$2.39 billion--was divided by 1973-1974 medical school enrollment (obtained from a January 1975 report on Medical Education in the United States by the American Medical Association) of 50,886, to arrive at a gross educational cost per student of \$46,968.

Officials of the Institute of Medicine stated that gross education costs were obtained from nine medical schools and included costs associated

with graduate and undergraduate medical education, research, depreciation, and all other costs associated with medical education.

Civilian Medical Schools
Net Educational Costs

University officials developed the civilian medical school net educational cost per student as follows:

- (1) The 1974 AAMC study of the cost of undergraduate medical education stated that the average 1972 operating costs of 12 civilian medical schools was \$19,800 per student.
- (2) University officials adjusted this amount to 1975 dollars--\$23,000--using an inflation rate of 5 percent per year.

AAMC officials have stated that the costs contained in the 1973 study was a fair representation of net educational costs as used by the University.

Commission's View

The Commission in its May 1975 report stated that the relevant question is whether there are more efficient ways for the military to procure physicians, such as through the Scholarship Program, not whether the University could be constructed at the same cost as a civilian medical school.

APPENDIX I

June 27, 1975

SUBJECT: Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship Program Costs

Assuming that the average annual costs for sponsoring a medical student in the Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship Program are the same as the costs for sponsoring a dental, veterinary, optometry, podiatry or psychology student in the program, a fairly reliable estimate of annual costs per medical student can be obtained through an analysis of the military departments budgetary requests to support the scholarship program. Since 72% of the 5,000 students

participating in the program are medical students, and since dental school tuitions are typically higher than medical school tuitions whereas optometry, podiatry, veterinary medicine and psychology tuitions are lower, this would appear to be a reasonable assumption.

The following schedule shows the military departments' budgetary requests to support the scholarship program for FY 74, FY 75 and FY 76:

	<u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 75</u>	<u>FY 76</u>
Army	\$12,683,000	\$17,006,000	\$17,379,000
Navy	\$13,093,000	\$14,336,000	\$14,744,000
Air Force	<u>\$9,644,000</u>	<u>\$12,860,000</u>	<u>\$13,360,000</u>
DoD Total	\$35,420,000	\$44,202,000	\$45,483,000

NOTE: Above figures do not include field recruiting and advertising costs.

The total number of students (all disciplines) supported during FY 74, FY 75 and estimated for FY 76 is as follows:

	<u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 75</u>	<u>(Estimates) FY 76</u>
Army	1,706	1,727	1,850
Navy	1,530	1,527	1,575
Air Force	<u>1,345</u>	<u>1,476</u>	<u>1,575</u>
DoD Totals	4,581	4,730	5,000

If the DoD total dollars budgeted to support this program during fiscal years 74, 75 and 76 are divided by the students actually supported during FY 74 and FY 75 and estimated to be supported during FY 76, the average per student cost per year is as follows:

<u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 75</u>	<u>FY 76</u>
\$7,731.00	\$9,331.07	\$9,096.60

The Air Force serves as the executive agent for advertising the scholarship program. For FY 76, \$53,900.00 has been requested by the Air Force to cover total program advertising costs.

The Army estimates that its field recruiting costs for this program will total \$253,116.00 during FY 76; whereas the Air Force has estimated its FY 76 field recruiting costs at \$269,000.00. The Navy has not been able to provide an estimate, but if it is assumed that Navy field recruiting costs will parallel costs of the Air Force, total estimated field recruiting costs for FY 76 would be as follows:

Army	\$253,116.00
Navy	\$269,000.00
Air Force	<u>\$269,000.00</u>
Total Field Recruiting Costs	\$791,116.00

If the Air Force advertising costs (\$53,900.00) are added to the field recruiting costs, the FY 76 total estimated cost for advertising and field recruiting would be as follows:

Advertising Costs	\$53,900.00
Field Recruiting Costs	<u>\$791,116.00</u>
Estimated FY 76 Advertising and Field Recruiting Costs	\$845,016.00

If the above total is divided by the estimated number of students to be supported during FY 76 (5,000 students), the average cost per student for advertising and recruiting is \$169.00. Adding this cost to the previously reported FY 76 average cost per student per year brings the total estimated cost per student per year to \$9,265.00. Assuming that this average cost per student per year will remain constant over time, the cost of supporting one student for four years would be \$37,060.00

SHORTAGE OF MILITARY DOCTORS

Senator HUDDLESTON. Just a couple of questions. If they were answered while I was out of the room please let me know. What is your current experience with securing adequate medical staff for military hospitals?

Mr. PACKARD. Would you like to answer that?

General HEATON. The current experience—I am not aware of the current experience, but when I left office in 1969, of course, we had the draft, and no draft now. I would say it is rather difficult, Senator.

Senator HUDDLESTON. Is there a shortage of military doctors at the present time?

General HEATON. Yes. That is why we are so interested in the school from a retention standpoint.

ADDITIONAL TRAINING FOR CIVILIAN DOCTORS

Senator HUDDLESTON. With the civilian doctors you take out of civilian schools at the present time, is any further training required to accommodate them to the particular requirements of being a military doctor either for combat conditions or for normal conditions during peacetime?

General HEATON. Do you want to answer that?

Mr. MUSELES. Yes, sir. There are extensive training costs that I think are borne by the three services that aren't highly visible that are required for indoctrination of a medical officer once he comes aboard.

I think for the first 6 weeks of any medical officer's experience, he goes through this period of indoctrination where he has to be acclimated to some of the things that are military-oriented.

Senator HUDDLESTON. Then, the cost of his education through a regular medical school is not the total cost?

Mr. MUSELES. With the turnover of positions occurring as rapidly as General Heaton has indicated previously, where physicians are trained in a civilian environment and remain for 2 years or 3 years and then turn over, these additional training costs are constantly reoccurring, and they are not calculated in to the average cost that we all see before us. This is something we hope to avoid.

PROSPECT FOR STUDENTS

Senator HUDDLESTON. Have there been any surveys or any indication as to what the prospect for students for this institution will be? Are you certain that there are enough people who aspire to medical careers who are willing to channel it in a military connection?

Dr. CURRERI. I think the experience of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health and Environment has been that in the event that people remain in for 13 years, 75 percent remain. Those that have had 3 years or less of time or are trained in civilian hospitals—approximately 1.8.

Now, we are making an assumption that some of these men would get a little more experience in the military, maybe approximately 0.7 percent will remain, rather than the 1.8 percent which has been our previous experience.

So I think in our assumption we are being extremely conservative

about what the experience has been. People that are trained—a certain number have to be trained in civilian hospitals because there aren't enough spaces in military hospitals to take them all. About 50 percent will have to go to civilian hospitals.

As Mr. Packard indicated, the experience that these men have with their mentors will determine what they are going to do. If you are in a civilian hospital, you tend to go civilian.

Senator HUDDLESTON. I am thinking about his making his decision before he takes that first step. With this institution, you are asking a prospect student to decide before he begins medical school whether he is going to be a civilian doctor or military doctor for at least 7 years.

Mr. PACKARD. Let me say this. We have so far had about 5,000 applications, young people who want to go to this school. We have—

Senator HUDDLESTON. I think that answers my question.

Mr. PACKARD. We expect to have 10,000 applications for 150 places per year, so there will be no problem at all in getting really outstanding people into this program.

MEDICAL TEAMS

Senator HUDDLESTON. Now, does the curriculum at the school or does the mission of this university anticipate anything beyond producing doctors to staff a military hospital?

There is some reference to medical teams that would be able to move, presumably quickly, into an area where there were large numbers of casualties, militarily caused or otherwise. What is the nature of this objective?

Dr. CURRERI. Well, this will be one of the major objectives of the school, to teach students as stated in a report, to teach them not only treatment of mobile diseases, but also to teach them to work as a team and be ready to meet any military or civilian emergency, and thereby move along as a team and handle mass casualties or handle large numbers of people where epidemics may break out.

Senator HUDDLESTON. You mentioned civilians. They would be utilized in the case of—

Dr. CURRERI. They will be utilized and be taught how to manage this.

Dr. ODEGAARD. I think the fact that they are now handling the Vietnamese in these settlements is significant.

Senator HUDDLESTON. That is all I have.

Senator MANSFIELD. Senator Johnston?

SCHOLARSHIP APPLICANTS

Senator JOHNSTON. Just a question or two. Your scholarship program now—can you get all the doctors you want from that, from your civilian medical schools and young doctors?

Dr. CURRERI. You mean—the shortage of doctors—I don't recall. It is around 11,000.

Mr. MUSELES. Senator, I can answer that question, if I may. There are at least two to three applicants for every one of those scholarship positions, but again this is a reflection of the interest of these students in getting some sponsorship through the Federal Government because of the expense they have to bear in going through medical school, for which they are willing to give 4 years of obligation.

But again it has been our experience, as General Heaton has indicated, that less than 1 percent or 1 percent of that particular group upon completion of their obligation—

EXTENSION OF SCHOLARSHIP OBLIGATION

Senator JOHNSTON. This is a 4-year obligation.

Mr. MUSELES [continuing]. Leave the service.

Senator JOHNSTON. Can you extend that obligation beyond 4 years?

Mr. PACKARD. We can't extend the obligation. They can agree to stay.

Senator JOHNSTON. Why can't you extend the obligation? Could the Congress do it?

Mr. MUSELES. Congress or the Secretary of Defense.

Senator JOHNSTON. Would it work, or is that not practical?

General HEATON. It wouldn't be practical because it would be against their wishes.

Dr. CURRELL. They would be very bitter. A man who would say: "I am willing to pay 4 years," and then suddenly have it extended to 6 years—

Senator JOHNSTON. I am not talking about those who are in there now. I am talking about those who would come in.

General HEATON. That is something else.

Mr. PACKARD. Dr. Sanford here has just been in a private medical school.

Dr. SANFORD. Senator, I have just come to Washington from the University of Texas, and I have had considerable experience in talking with our scholarship students, and I think we have to at this point—it is quite clear that it has been a program which has been over-subscribed. There are certain aspects of the program and certain requirements for these students that are not particularly attractive, and as the word from the first graduates begins to drift back down, I think it is going to have certain difficulties. I think if this interval of obligated service were extended much beyond the 4-year period of time, many would begin to look very critically at whether in fact this was the program that they wished to get in, particularly—

Senator JOHNSTON. You can give them a slot in school in addition to the scholarship, can you not?

Dr. SANFORD. We—they occupy a slot in the school.

Senator JOHNSTON. That belongs to you?

Dr. SANFORD. No.

Senator JOHNSTON. What I am talking about is: I am a young man who wants to go to school. I don't just apply and get accepted and then go to you for my money. I can go to you and get the slot in medical school in addition to the scholarship?

Dr. SANFORD. No. The student applies to the Department of Defense for a scholarship after they have been accepted into a medical school. The military has no control over who is admitted to medical school—only which medical students will be awarded Defense scholarships.

COMMITMENT TO MILITARY SERVICE

Dr. ODEGAARD. Senator, I think it is terribly important for us all here to remember that the basic objective of this school is not simply

to get some individuals with an M.D. degree and not simply to get people obligated for 4 years or even 7, but to get them committed to a longer period of service in the military.

Senator JOHNSTON. This way they will commit to 7 years.

Dr. ODEGAARD. Yes, but I think it is important to get to the point where it isn't a legal obligation to keep them there.

Senator JOHNSTON. How do you know they are going to have that Army-Navy spirit?

Dr. ODEGAARD. Frankly, it is a matter of developing an environment, not just whether they pass biochemistry and so on, but the environment in which they live. Well, why do we have the military academies, Annapolis and West Point? We could get them out of ROTC too, but there is an important element of continuous service which is based on a commitment, and, if this school does not succeed—

Senator JOHNSTON. I understand that. Now, let me ask you this. What does it cost to—what is the cost to Walter Reed, to Bethesda, et cetera, built into this \$145.6 million? Is the cost built in?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Those figures which I quoted to you, Senator Johnston, are only for the university itself.

Senator JOHNSTON. Do you know what the cost to the hospitals would be?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Minor.

Senator JOHNSTON. That is Walter Reed.

Admiral MARSCHALL. Walter Reed, of course, had already begun, Senator, before the university was conceived. We are up this year, as you know, with a request for money for the Bethesda hospital complex.

I think a very minor adjustment has been made within the Bethesda Hospital itself for the teaching of these students. I could furnish this figure for the record, but it is minor.

Mr. PACKARD. I don't think there is any major cost at these hospitals. There will be some.

Senator JOHNSTON. Don't you have to get some classrooms?

Mr. PACKARD. There are already students there. There are already laboratories there.

Senator JOHNSTON. A minor cost?

Mr. PACKARD. Yes.

Admiral MARSCHALL. Senator, I am told that the space program for the hospital had been completed before the university came along. I think the only accommodation to be made is juggling a little space, but it is a very modest increase, if any.

Senator JOHNSTON. Thank you. That is all I have.

QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES FOR RECORD

Senator MANSFIELD. Mr. Packard, I indicated to you that I have some questions that I would like you to answer for the record. I also have some for Dr. Odegaard and Admiral Marschall, Dr. Curreri, General Heaton, and one for Drs. Odegaard and Curreri. Rather than prolong the meeting, will counsel see that that is attended to?

[The questions and answers follow:]

Mr. David Packard, Chairman, Board of Regents, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.

1. Question: On May 16, the Department of Defense Manpower Commission issued a report recommending that the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences be abolished. What is your comment on this sweeping recommendation?

Answer: I totally disagree with the Commission's recommendation.

In addition to questioning the objectivity of the report, several key factors were overlooked. It appears to me that the author of the report had preconceived thoughts on the University and set out to substantiate his conclusions.

One of the fallacies of the report, in addition to there being numerous and significant statistical errors, is that only costs of the program were considered. I wish to assure this Committee that costs are of great concern to the Board of Regents and to the University staff. It plays an important part in our decision-making process and is one of several considerations which must be taken into account. The Commission's report makes no effort to consider other aspects of the program which are also significant. The cost of procurement of a physician is the only concern.

I feel a better analysis of the University program is on a cost-per-man-year-of-service basis. Employing this type of analysis, the costs to the Department of Defense for the Scholarship Program and the University are virtually identical.

I would hope that this Committee would consider those non-cognitive benefits which will be derived by the establishment of this University in addition to the cost aspect.

2. Question: Has the medical university figures of comparison between the cost of erecting a civilian university and the projected cost of the Uniformed Services Medical School?

Answer: Comparative historical costs for construction of civilian university medical science buildings and the projected cost of the Uniformed Services Medical School were developed. The average unit cost of comparable buildings constructed at the Universities of New York, Cincinnati, Rochester and the Mayo Clinic was \$110.90 per square foot as compared to this year's program estimate of \$109.22 per square foot for the Uniformed Services University.

Dr. Charles Odgaard, Member, Board of Regents, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.

1. Question: Would you detail to the Committee your views as to why this medical school is needed?

Answer: I think it highly probable that if I had been asked ten years ago if an Armed Services Medical School was necessary, I would have concluded "no", that the Armed Services could derive M.D.'s from civilian medical schools. I am older now, and I hope wiser; at least I know I think differently on that subject. It is very common in the civilian medical world and in medical schools to regard a career in military medicine with indifference, if not indeed with open hostility. Some of this negativism undoubtedly is a consequence of individual reaction by many physicians to their involuntary service in connection with the doctor draft; some of it is part of the general anti-military attitude stemming from the nation's trauma over the Vietnam War. Conceivably these indifferent or hostile attitudes might fade, but there remains another deep-seated deterrent in the general environment and characteristics of the civilian medical school program. The latter tend to produce competitive, individualistic persons who develop high competence in specialist areas. They do not seem to develop a very large number of "organization men;" even in the civilian sector there are serious unmet needs as a result of the

basic orientation of contemporary medicine toward specialist individualists. There is still a great deal of debate over the degree to which our civilian schools can or will also produce more general physicians, family physicians, primary physicians.

Military medicine requires not only competence in the usual professional sense, but also commitment to functioning within a complex hierarchical organization under a great variety of circumstances. It seems desirable then to me to make an effort to develop a medical school which will endeavor to teach not only the usual array of physician competences developed in our civilian schools, but will also have an emphasis upon participation in an organized system and upon higher proportion of general physicians. Through the scholarship program, the Armed Services may turn to the civilian schools for what will very probably be a useful and needed number of physicians but who will be short-termers. If there is to be a cadre of long-term officers to provide the cement to hold the system together, then I think an additional element in medical education is required--one which consciously tried to pick individuals and to develop individuals for commitment to the institutionalized delivery system required by the Armed Services. This amounts to saying of course that this military school must not be merely a reproduction of civilian schools but one with a particular mandate to seek ways to encourage long-term commitment to participation in military medicine.

It will not be easy to achieve this result; but since I see little prospect of this mission being accepted squarely by civilian medical schools, I feel it important to make the attempt to develop a medical school under military auspices whose primary objective will be to provide an educational program which will win the loyalty of a fair portion of its graduates to the provision of long-term service in military medicine.

2. Question: I would like to ask you a question, and I hope you will not deem it too personal. What motivated you to accept a position on the Board of Regents of the medical university?

Answer: This is a good question and I have no hesitancy in responding to it. I do take seriously my responsibility as implied by appointment to the Board of Regents of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences. I am committed to its purposes as I interpret them to be on the basis of the Congressional action creating the University.

I believe that I was motivated to accept a position on the Board by two kinds of prior experience. Starting in the early 1960s I was asked to serve as a member on a number of boards and commissions having to do with analysis of one aspect or another of medicine and health services. This has led me to have a generalized interest in health affairs and in the medical profession in particular, not obviously as a practitioner but as a citizen concerned with its role and place in our society. The particular focus on military medicine was probably influenced by my four years of service as a Naval Reserve officer in World War II, almost three of those years being spent on sea duty. In the course of that experience, I had ample opportunity to see the medical corps at work, and I know how essential it is to the Armed Services to have dedicated and competent medical officers. In more recent years, I learned of the problem faced by the Armed Services in obtaining long-term service from medical officers and of their dependence upon the doctor draft. It was easy for me to conclude that as a nation we faced a difficult problem in the area of military medical manpower.

Rear Admiral A. R. Marschall, Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

1. Question: Recently the first contract for the first phase of the University was awarded. What was your experience cost wise in awarding this contract?

Answer: The bids were very competitive. The current working estimate based upon bids received is \$10,299,000 as compared to an authorization of \$15,000,000. With the currently predicted economic up turn, however, the continuation of this same type bidding experience on other phases is considered doubtful.

2. Question: It is the understanding of the Committee that a very tight construction schedule has been proposed for the new medical school. In your opinion, are these schedules realistic and can the Naval Facilities Engineering Command meet the schedules? What effort is the Engineering Command setting forth to see that these schedules are met?

Answer: The schedules are tight, but attainable. The Naval Facilities Engineering Command has established a totally dedicated Officer in Charge of Construction with an Assistant Officer in Charge of Construction/Resident Officer in Charge of Construction Office at the site. This office is staffed with carefully selected, experienced personnel. The organization will expedite, coordinate and monitor the progress of construction with the aid of an automated data processing system as a primary management tool.

Dr. A. R. Currier, President, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.

1. Question: How do you respond to the conclusion made by the Defense Manpower Commission in its interim report that the cost per medical graduate from the University is expected to be \$150,000 at a minimum and possibly could go as high as \$200,000 - you yourself say \$186,000 - while the cost to the Government of obtaining a graduate through the Scholarship Program is \$34,000?

Answer: It is most unfortunate that the Defense Manpower Commission again failed to obtain accurate and timely cost data for either the University or the Scholarship Program.

In the first place, \$34,000 to obtain a graduate through the Scholarship Program was not based on current figures. The Department of Defense estimates that its cost to obtain a physician through the Scholarship Program for this fiscal year will be in the vicinity of \$37,000. Every university administrator associated with medicine anticipates medical education costs to increase markedly. Thus, it is not unreasonable to expect that the Scholarship Program costs could go to \$40,000 plus in the next two years.

I think it should also be pointed out that these figures relate only to Department of Defense costs. The Commission failed to include the Federal Government's contribution to civilian medical schools for the education of medical students. If this were included, the net costs to the Federal Government would be in the vicinity of \$74,000, while the net costs of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences would be \$99,990.

The figure of \$186,000 as the cost for training a physician from our University represents all costs, even those which are not directly related to the education of medical students. If the same gross costs were applied to civilian institutions, then their costs would approximate \$187,000 per medical school graduate.

I should like to remind the Subcommittee that we are only talking about the cost of getting a physician into the military. We are not considering the cost of the two programs on a per-man-year-of-service basis.

2. Question: What is the present number of inquiries for entrance into the medical school?

Answer: To date, approximately 4,000 letters of interest have been received from prospective students. The vast majority of the people appear to have the necessary academic standing for acceptance into most medical schools. They are outstanding men and women. A fair number of letters have been received from persons already serving in the military.

We will not consider applications for admission until provisional academic accreditation is granted us by the Liaison Committee on Medical Education. When we are in a position to review applicants, we expect the number of persons requesting admission to the Uniformed Services University to double.

I am satisfied with the student interest in our program.

3. Question: What success has the medical school had in its recruiting of a faculty for the school?

Answer: The interest in faculty positions with the medical school has been outstanding, both in terms of the number and caliber of persons.

Dr. Sanford, as one of his first actions upon becoming Dean, established a committee to review applications for the various faculty positions, especially in the basic science area. We are presently very close to making a final decision on individuals to serve as heads of the basic science departments. Subsequent to the appointment of these chair-persons, subordinate faculty members will be selected. Also, we are reviewing applications for individuals to serve in several key clinical science positions.

Many of those who have applied for faculty positions have indicated a willingness to accept a position with us which is similar to the appointment that they presently hold.

I am most confident that we will be able to assemble a faculty of the highest quality, drawing from the civilian sector as well as from physicians already in the military who wish to get into academic medicine.

4. Question: Dr. Curreri, in answering this question, would you please detail how students are chosen for the medical school?

Answer: The criteria for selecting a student to attend the Uniformed Services University will be based on several factors. We will employ the common standards of undergraduate academic record and Medical College Admission Test (MCAT) scores. Also, faculty interviews with prospective students will be used. A combination of an excellent undergraduate record, not only in terms of grade point average which is important, but also involvement in extra-curricular affairs, good MCAT scores, and an interview which reveals the applicant's commitment to medicine and the military will be the key factors for acceptance.

We want to graduate physicians who put the patient's welfare first. Therefore, we are looking for not only highly-intelligent people, but equally important, people who can relate to others. The reintroduction of humanism into medicine will be basic to our teaching.

5. Question: What is the tie-in between the new medical school and the new Naval hospital which will be constructed at Bethesda?

Answer: The new National Naval Medical Center is most important to the establishment of a sound medical education program.

Because of the proximity of the hospital to the medical school, Bethesda will be used extensively by the first and second year students for patient observation and practical experience. To a lesser degree, we will use Walter Reed and Malcolm Crow. However, in the last two years of training, all three hospitals will be used extensively.

As it is today, Bethesda Naval is not an acceptable teaching hospital. The construction of the new facility will assist immeasurably in our developing a high-quality academic program.

6. Question: Once established, how will the operational costs of this school compare with those in the civilian sector? Why do you anticipate your costs to be slightly less than the national average?

Answer: I would anticipate that the costs for operation of our school to be at about the average or slightly less of civilian schools.

Our costs for equipment will be the same as those of civilian schools. By law, we are required to compensate civilian faculty members at a rate comparable to that received by faculty members of medical schools in the Washington, D. C. area. Therefore, I see no reason why our costs should exceed those of civilian medical schools.

The reason why I can conceive our costs being slightly less than the average is that we plan on hiring multi-discipline faculty members as well as making use of the talents of military physicians who could teach at the school in addition to performing their assigned medical duties.

A number of doctors at the National Institutes of Health have expressed an interest in teaching at the University. Their services would be rendered quite possibly at no expense to us.

For these reasons, I am confident our operational costs will be very much in line with those experienced elsewhere.

7. Question: What kind of reception have you received from medical schools in this area and the professional medical organizations?

Answer: The assistance, cooperation, and counsel which we have received from the American Medical Association, the Association of American Medical Colleges, the Association of Health Science Centers, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, particularly the Assistant Secretary for Health and the National Institutes of Health, and the area medical schools; George Washington, Georgetown, Howard, John Hopkins, and Maryland has been terrific. In fact, it can be said that without their help, we would not be as close as we are to opening our doors.

As you will recall, most, if not all of the aforementioned, expressed concern about the Government establishing a medical school. I think most of the fears have been laid to rest and they now see, as we do, the great potentials of the Uniformed Services University.

8. Question: What faculty and student relationships do you expect will be developed between the Uniformed Services University and other medical institutions, both public and private, in the area?

Answer: I am hopeful that there will be a close, professional relationship. As you know, there are quite a number of military doctors who hold academic rank at an area medical school and who teach one or several courses in the medical schools. Also, the military hospitals provide clerkships for civilian medical students. I would like to see a reciprocal arrangement developed whereby there would be an exchange of faculty members and civilian medical students observing at military hospitals, as well as our students spending some time at civilian hospitals.

Further, I anticipate a close relationship with existing military medical institutions, such as the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, the Armed Forces Radiobiological Institute, and the National Institutes of Health.

9. Question: Why has the military had difficulty retaining physicians beyond their initial period of obligation? How would the University assist in this matter?

Answer: Because all medical students have been products of civilian medical schools where the virtues of civilian medicine have been preached to them, it is not surprising that the vast majority of medical school graduates wish to pursue a career in civilian medicine.

To date, the military has been able to offer the physicians the opportunity to practice medicine and to pursue some research. The military has lost some outstanding people, real leaders who wished to pursue academic medicine and/or who were not recognized for their achievements and contributions. The Uniformed Services University will provide the mechanism by which a doctor in the military may pursue academic medicine. Further, you may be sure the University will bestow proper academic credit on those individuals who are deserving for the work they have done. I feel the University will help to make a military medical career challenging and rewarding.

10. Question: Will you be more specific as to how you calculated gross and net costs?

Answer: When discussing costs of medical education or medical schools, it is very important to identify whether one is speaking in terms of gross or net costs.

Gross costs are the total expenditures for a medical school while net costs include only instructional costs and those amounts spent on research, patient care, and professional administration considered essential to education. The net costs as determined by a National Institute of Medicine study represent approximately 40 percent of the gross costs.

11. Question: In the cost-per-man-year-of-service analysis, you make certain assumptions, especially as they relate to retention rates. Can you defend these assumptions?

Answer: Our assumptions as they relate to retention rates, which are basic to our cost-per-man-year-of-service analysis, are based on hard data developed by the Department of Defense, specifically, the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health and Environment.

12. Question: Do your costs include construction costs?

Answer: They do not.

Traditionally, no university includes capital expenditures when computing costs of educating students. In order to make a valid comparison between our program and civilian programs construction costs were excluded.

13. Question: Why are your gross educational costs less than those in civilian medical schools?

Answer: I anticipate our gross educational costs per graduate to be less because of our utilization of already existing medical resources.

We intend to make maximum use of the many resources which the military has presently at hand. The program which we are developing in addition to being of the highest quality is austere yet highly flexible.

14. Question: On what basis do you assume 75 percent of the graduates from the Uniformed Services University will remain in the military for a minimum of 20 years?

Answer: Department of Defense statistics indicate that of the people who have spent 13 years in the service, 70 to 75 percent will remain in the military for a minimum of 20 years.

Graduates from the Uniformed Services University will have between 11 and 13 years of creditable service by the time they fulfill their military obligations. They will have a seven-year obligation as a result of their attendance at our medical school, plus an additional obligation of two years for their residency program and their residency period itself which lasts from two to five years.

Also, and most importantly, our medical students will be exposed to military medicine from the onset of their education. In medical school, there is a great tendency for students to emulate their professors and for professors to replicate themselves. Our students will be exposed to this influence in addition to having a positive attitude toward the uniformed services prior to being accepted into the program.

CONCLUSION OF HEARINGS

Senator Mansfield. Thank you, gentlemen. This concludes the hearings for this year on the Military Construction bill. The subcommittee will stand in recess.

(Whereupon, at 3:25 p.m., Thursday, June 19, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at the call of the Chair.)

MATERIAL SUBMITTED SUBSEQUENT TO CONCLUSION OF HEARINGS

[CLERK'S NOTE: By order of the Chairman, the following material, received subsequent to conclusion of the hearings, will be inserted in the record at this point:]

LETTER FROM D. L. CUSTIS

THE SURGEON GENERAL OF THE NAVY

WASHINGTON

17 July 1975

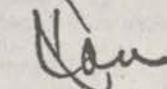
David Whipple, Ph.D.
Associate Professor of Economics
and Operations Research
Department of Operations Research
and Administrative Sciences
Naval Postgraduate School
Monterey, California 93940

Dear Dave,

Thank you for the copy of your comments on the Defense Manpower Commission paper challenging the validity of the Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences. I heartily agree with your observations. You have identified the very counterarguments developed by the USUHS staff. For that reason I have taken the liberty of forwarding your summary to Doctor Curreri, the University President.

Also, I have read for the first time, your Research Paper on "Perceived Quality of Health Care". I think it ideal for publication in our medical journal. I will ask Miss Shaffer, the new Navy Medicine editor, to contact you.

Sincerely,



D. L. CUSTIS
Vice Admiral, MC, USN

LETTER FROM DAVID WHIPPLE

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA - 93940

IN REPLY REFER TO:
NC4(55Wp)/cm
23 June 1975Department of Operations Research
and Administrative Sciences

To: Dr. Al Rhode, Op-964

Subj: Comments on Defense Manpower Commission's recommendations
on Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences (USUHS)

1. As you requested in our meeting June 18, I am listing some of my preliminary impressions of the DMC's case against proceeding with further implementation of the USUHS. My comments are based on Appendix I (to the Interim Report) written by Gene Devine; as well as the work Professor Block and I have done thus far on our "Physician Supply" research project under OP-96 sponsorship. I should emphasize that I have not had the opportunity to discuss these comments on the analysis with Gene, but will do so as soon as possible.

2. The first major comment is an objection to the position taken in the report that the "general" physician shortage problem has been corrected and that the total stock of physicians will meet projected "requirements" by 1980 (p. 1-12). There are at least two reasons for this objection. First, any case which rests on projected "requirements" for M.D.'s is extremely weak until and unless the basis for the calculation of these required numbers is fully spelled out and defended. It is well known that we at least have a geographical maldistribution of M.D.'s in the U.S., thus, the use of aggregate stock numbers is not justified: It may not be a necessary condition but certainly an ever-increasing total stock of physicians will tend to correct this imbalance through pressures on relative geographical M.D. incomes, whereas a steady-state stock will not. Next, it is far from clear that the present difference between median physician incomes (by specialty, say) and other alternative incomes accurately reflects the true rent which should accrue to M.D.'s because of skill differentials. That is, the present income differential may well contain a significant element of monopoly rent as a result of the imperfectly competitive market for physicians (which Gene rightfully recognizes in the paper). The point, then, is that by encouraging a continuing increase in the total stock of physicians the "correct" economic pressure on M.D. incomes relative to other professions will be maintained from the supply side of the market.

3. The present flow of newly licensed M.D.'s into the stock is approximately 50% foreign medical graduates (FMG's). This significant flow has largely contributed to the increased "sufficiency" of the stock, but is in a tenuous position for the future. If state licensing bureaus decide to reduce FMG's licensed in their jurisdiction (such as Maryland has recently threatened), the growth of the stock can be drastically curtailed. Because of the still significant influence of the state and county medical societies, this market interference is a definite possibility. In addition, although our research has shown some responsiveness of domestic medical school capacity to the increases in numbers of applicants which may well

follow such a move (because of its tendency to increase relative incomes of physicians), the imperfectly competitive nature of the physician market will tend to cause the "equilibrium" M.D. stock to be less than it would have been prior to restriction on FMG's. That is, the decreased number of FMG's will tend not to be replaced on a one-for-one basis by domestically trained physicians. Thus, a position that we are going to have a "sufficient" stock of "required" M.D.'s at any time in the near future is and extremely debatable one.

4. The calculations of relative cost per graduate of USUHS vs civilian medical school appears to us to be oversimplified and subject to exception. First, it seems that a necessary (but not sufficient) condition for its validity is that the federal programs to encourage the enlargement of new medical school capacity are in fact terminated. If they are not, then the total federal government cost per graduate of private sector medical schools is understated. Secondly, the same can be said to the extent that operational subsidies continue to be provided to existing medical schools on any basis. These areas appear to demand much more investigation to partially justify the comparative cost figures.

5. Next, the use of "cost per graduate" figures for comparison with the scholarship program costs may not be the most appropriate. If there exist different total career lengths (i.e., different retention rates) for the graduates of the two programs, then the comparison may more appropriately be discounted cost-per-year-of-service, or something similar. Again, more data is necessary here.

6. Finally, there may well be positive externalities associated with the existence and operation of a USUHS which, if properly assessed, would reduce the allocated costs to education and tend to make the cost comparisons more favorable. These include, but may not be limited to: the longer run effect on costs of general medical education due to the existence of a "representative firm" under the intimate scrutiny of the federal government; the effect on retention (and possibly recruitment) of a "house" - i.e., military - university, the accomplishments of which are properly attributed to the military sector and thus then to enhance the prestige and reputation of those associated with military medicine (which elements have been known to effect retention); and the ability of the USUHS to implement new and innovative methods of producing more exactly the type of physician needed by the military - the primary care physician. This is not the case in most civilian medical schools since, for example, "... any kind of primary care undergraduate teaching program runs counter to the goals of the clinical faculty in many academic medical centers" (Dr. Samuel Proger, "A Career in Ambulatory Medicine," *New England J. Med.*, June 1975).

7. While we agree, then, that the military sector should not attempt to "produce" any major portion of its physicians, and should continue to rely on the scholarship program, we find enough positive arguments for the USUHS, and doubts about those negative aspects hypothesized in the DMC report, to continue to endorse its construction and operation. We will have a more definitive position on this as a long run program at the conclusion of our present Physician Supply project, which has as one of its objectives the long run projection of the flow and stock of U.S. physicians given various policy alternatives.

DAVID WHIPPLE

LETTER FROM JOHN A. D. COOPER

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN MEDICAL COLLEGES

SUITE 200, ONE DUPONT CIRCLE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

June 25, 1975

Anthony Curreri, M.D.
President
Uniformed Services University
of the Health Sciences
6917 Arlington Road
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

Dear Tony:

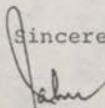
The Interim Report of the Defense Manpower Commission, as submitted to the President and the Congress on May 16, has raised new questions about the desirability of establishing a Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences. The AAMC has received inquiries from several sources asking our position on this issue. The Executive Committee carefully considered this question at its most recent meeting, reviewing both our initial opposition to the legislative proposal and our subsequent support of your diligent efforts to develop a high-quality medical school.

In testimony before the House Armed Services Committee, the AAMC opposed the establishment of the proposed military medical school. One of our major concerns at that time was the degree of commitment of the Congress to provide adequate funding for the establishment of a high-quality academic institution. As you well know, the education and training of medical students is a costly process, and the quality of that process cannot be left dependent on waivering political support.

The AAMC is now convinced that a high-quality medical school can be established as part of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences. Your success in recruiting a dean and faculty members of high caliber and in generating support for the school in the scientific community has alleviated our earlier concerns and demonstrated that a good school can be created.

The broader issue of whether it is economically or politically wise to continue the establishment of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences is a Federal policy question which ultimately must be settled by the Congress and the President. This Association, as an organization which is now involved in the evaluation of the quality of the educational programs of the USUHS, cannot take a position on this political issue. However, we see no reason why any party would oppose establishment of the school on the basis of the quality of the program.

Sincerely,



John A. D. Cooper, M.D.

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APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

IN REGARD TO THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

AS OF THE 1ST JANUARY 1880

AND THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE

UNITED STATES

AS OF THE 1ST JANUARY 1880

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The history of the city of Boston is a story of growth and resilience. From its founding as a small settlement of Puritan settlers, it has evolved into a major center of commerce, industry, and culture. The city's location on a narrow neck of land between the harbor and the mainland has shaped its development, making it a natural port and a strategic military position. Over the centuries, Boston has been the site of numerous significant events, including the Boston Tea Party and the American Revolution. Today, the city continues to thrive as a global hub, known for its education, technology, and diverse population.

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