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Senate Hearings

Before the Committee on Appropriations

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Military Construction Appropriations

Fiscal Year 1977

94*th* CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

AUTHENTICATED
U.S. GOVERNMENT
INFORMATION
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MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1977

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

NINETY-FOURTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

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MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1977

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1976

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

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m. in room S–146, the Capitol, Hon. Mike Mansfield (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Mansfield, Inouye, and Stevens; also present: Senator Tower.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

INSTALLATIONS AND HOUSING

STATEMENT OF PERRY J. FLIAKAS, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (INSTALLATIONS AND HOUSING)

ACCOMPANIED BY:

EVAN R. HARRINGTON, DIRECTOR, FACILITIES PROGRAMING OFFICE, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (INSTALLATIONS AND HOUSING)

E. A. ROGNER, DIRECTOR, INSTALLATIONS MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING OFFICE, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (INSTALLATIONS AND HOUSING)

REAR ADM. KENNETH P. SEARS, U. S. NAVY, DIRECTOR, CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS AND FACILITIES MANAGEMENT OFFICE, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (INSTALLATIONS AND HOUSING)

MORTIMER M. MARSHALL, JR., ACTING DIRECTOR, CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS AND DESIGN OFFICE, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (INSTALLATIONS AND HOUSING)

WILLIAM L. ROBERTSON, OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

LT. COL. GORDON K. DOWERY, U.S. ARMY, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, RESOURCE PLANNING OFFICE, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (HEALTH RESOURCES AND PROGRAMS)

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator MANSFIELD. The subcommittee will come to order.

Today we are opening the subcommittee hearings on the fiscal year 1977 military construction bill. The appropriations request before the subcommittee amounts to $3,579 million. This is a substantial decrease from the fiscal year 1976 request of $4,226 million.

During the hearings we will not go into detail on each of the approximately 488 construction projects at 311 installations. However, we will pay attention to those items that require large amounts of money.

The subcommittee is pleased to see that the Department of Defense is now concentrating on upgrading and refurbishing housing units now in the permanent inventory.

Mr. Fliakas, we welcome you and your colleagues to the subcommittee. You may insert your overall statement in the record and highlight it for the subcommittee.

Statement of Mr. Fliakas

Mr. Fliakas. I am indeed pleased for the opportunity to again appear before this committee and introduce the fiscal year 1977 Department of Defense military construction appropriation program.

The fiscal year 1977 program we are presenting today has been developed in consonance with the 5-year defense plan and considers a great number of contributing factors including the total force policy—the condition and adequacy of existing facilities, overall priorities and special needs generated by new and developing weapons systems, and long-range requirements for modernization and replacement of our base plant. Within this total matrix of considerations, we have carefully reviewed and analyzed each proposed project to assure that its need was valid, based on firm requirements, and essentially was the most feasible and cost-effective way to meet an urgent and valid requirement for additional facilities.

Fiscal year 1976/fiscal year 1977 budget comparison

The new appropriations request for fiscal year 1977 totals $3,579,547,000. In fiscal year 1976, the Department of Defense requested $4,216,637,000 after subtracting that portion of the fiscal year 1976 request which was devoted to the transition period from June 30, 1976, to September 30, 1976. Actual enactment in fiscal year 1976 totaled $3,692,631,000 or some $113 million more than we are requesting for fiscal year 1977. In essence, although we are continuing to experience inflationary trends in construction cost growth which have averaged 9 percent during the last year, we have exerted maximum effort toward restraining the total amount of our fiscal year 1977 needs to the minimum essential requirement of the Armed Forces. A comparison of the fiscal year 1977 proposed program with that requested and enacted for a comparable 12-month period in fiscal year 1976, follows:

[In millions of dollars; fiscal years]

	1976 request	1976 enacted	1977 request
Army	$957.9	$790.0	$649.5
Navy	854.0	770.0	595.2
Air Force	703.6	550.7	802.3
Defense agencies	141.5	19.3	81.1
Guard/Reserve Forces	230.4	230.4	148.6
Family housing and homeowners assistance	1,329.2	1,332.2	1,302.8
Total	4,216.6	3,692.6	3,579.5

DEDICATION TO STRONG AND ADEQUATE FACILITIES BASE STRUCTURE

Although our fiscal year 1977 program reflects a substantial reduction when compared to fiscal year 1976, especially considering the continued escalation of construction costs, we have made no compromise with our dedication to assure a strong and adequate facilities base structure to support the forces and missions of the military departments. After a most searching analysis of this year's program, we believe it maintains continuation of emphasis, within prudent limits, in those areas of facility needs which have engaged our closest attention in recent years and which we believe important and essential to a strong and credible national defense posture.

The total program contains approximately 488 projects at 311 named installations, in 48 States and 16 countries overseas.

Although as I have indicated, our program for fiscal year 1977 is markedly reduced from fiscal year 1976, it does contain a number of major program elements which I would like to briefly discuss before the committee moves to a consideration of the individual projects which are contained in the justification books and which are synopsized in summary form by construction category in the addendum to this statement. I believe the highlighting of these subjects will be helpful to the committee in its evaluation of the program.

EFFECT OF CONSTRUCTION COST INFLATION

Again this year as last, we have had to recognize the real continuing effect of inflation, both in materials and labor costs.

Although these trends have moderated markedly since last year and we hope for a further decrease in the current rate, as realistic program managers, we have provided what we believe to be a prudent but adequate allowance for further cost rise in the industry.

For the projects in our fiscal year 1977 military 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 9.7 percent for fiscal year 1977 and reduces to 8.3 percent for any construction which extends into fiscal 1978. The total estimated impact of this allowance for cost growth is approximately $197 million. The cost growth factor for the fiscal year 1975 program was 6 percent, while 12 percent was used for the fiscal year 1976 program.

Our experience with costs for military construction projects during the past year was excellent. There was considerable competition for our work with the majority of low bids at, or slightly below, the projects' programed amounts. This experience was a reflection of the depressed state of the construction industry with its high rate of unemployment. However, construction costs have continued to climb as material costs increase along with an almost 9-percent increase of construction labor wage-fringe benefits during the past year. We believe that construction cost growth will stay relatively under control as shown by our decreased allowances for fiscal years 1977 and 1978.

Despite the problems of inflation, we experienced a record performance in the award of our fiscal year 1975 military construction program. By the end of June 1975, we had awarded over $1.1 billion or two-thirds of the fiscal year 1975 military construction and family

housing programs. By the end of December 1975, we had awarded about 84 percent of the dollar value of the 1975 programs which compares most favorably with our 1974 award experience of about 74 percent at the same relative time. Our construction execution of the fiscal year 1975 program was responsive to your direction to maximize our early awards to assist the economy by reducing unemployment in the construction industry.

At with the fiscal year 1975 program, we are continuing to stress the need to place our approved fiscal year 1976 projects under contract as early as possible. This will assist in minimizing the erosion of the buying power of construction dollars as a result of inflation.

ENERGY CONSERVATION INVESTMENT PROGRAM

This year also we are continuing our departmentwide program to emphasize the facilities energy conservation investment effort. This program was initiated last year in an effort to reduce energy consumption throughout our existing plant facilities. The 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. Existing facilities that are to be retained in inventory are being retrofitted through the use 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, electric power demand limiters and energy monitoring control systems. A 6-year program has been identified at an overall cost of $1.35 billion. Last year Congress appropriated $130.4 million for this very worthwhile program. For fiscal year 1977, we are requesting an expenditure of $159.4 million. It is estimated that the fiscal year 1977 program will be amortized in slightly less than 5 years. The fiscal year 1978 program is being proposed at a level of $254.2 million with an expected amortization of 6 years. Subsequently, in the outyears, these modifications will accrue substantial savings in both dollars and scarce energy resources.

HEALTH FACILITIES MODERNIZATION

As the committee is aware, 3 years ago we embarked on a comprehensive and determined program to thoroughly modernize the health care facilities within the military departments. This program was driven by two major consideration: first, the elimination of the physicians draft which forces us to examine every resource which could contribute to maximizing the productivity of our existing medical staff; and second, the stark realization that a great many of our hospitals, clinics, and other medical facilities were so outdated and obsolescent that they could not provide modern and cost-effective health care. In the first 3 years of this program, we achieved and maintained excellent momentum with budget requests of $137 million in fiscal year 1974, $211 million in fiscal year 1975, and $393 million in fiscal year 1976. Our fiscal year 1977 budget request of $145 million will provide essential continuity to the program which is expected to be completed in fiscal year 1981.

AEROPROPULSION SYSTEMS TEST FACILITY

The largest single project, in terms of cost, in our program for fiscal year 1977 is the aeropropulsion systems test facility, more familiarly known as the ASTF, which we propose for construction at the Arnold Engineering Development Center in Tennessee. That center currently houses the largest complex of wind tunnels, propulsion test cells, and space chambers in the free world. These test facilities provide engineering development support to aerbspace systems of all types and are available not only to the U.S. Air Force but to other Federal agencies and private industry as well.

The ASTF, which we currently estimate to cost $437 million, is one of the three test facility requirements resulting from studies conducted by the Aeronautics and Astronautics Coordinating Board (AACB) of R.D.T. & E. facility requirements considered essential to the support of aeronautics systems in the 1980–2000 time frame. Though similar in concept to today's engine test facilities, the ASTF is a highly versatile test facility which is designed with a greater airflow and exhaust capability to overcome existing testing deficiencies and accurately simulate flight environments in real time for development and qualification testing of future airbreathing engines. Because of current testing limitations, more than the cost of the ASTF has been spent to correct existing aircraft propulsion problems which most likely would not have occurred had the ASTF been available during the initial development cycle.

More specifically, the ASTF will reduce critical uncertainties in the design and development of high speed aircraft and will contribute significantly to systems acquisition by reducing faulty estimates on performance, cost, and schedules. Today, the accurate prediction of aircraft engine performance, stability, and control is essential to the design of reliable and cost-effective weapons systems of the future. Also, properly designed facilities with sufficient airflow capacity, temperature and pressure controls, and precise instrumentation will make possible the solution of problems not now capable of resolution which involve air pollution, fuel consumption, thrust-to-weight ratios, and engine inlet capability.

It is believed that this propulsion systems test facility is essential to the economical development of aircraft engines for the future and will provide the United States with a competitive military and commercial posture for the remainder of the century. Air Force witnesses will provide additional details and justification statements when they appear before you.

TRIDENT SUPPORT FACILITIES

Again this year our program contains a substantial increment of construction in support of shore-based maintenance, training, and test facilities for the Trident submarine. In fiscal year 1977 we are seeking $140.5 million in appropriations to further the development of this system. Construction authorized and funded in recent years at Bangor, Wash., and at Patrick Air Force Base, Cape Canaveral, Fla., is well underway; and I believe it appropriate to summarize the current status of these prior year authorities at this time.

In fiscal year 1974, the Congress appropriated $112.3 million for construction at Cape Canaveral and at Bangor. The work at Cape Canaveral is virtually complete with the dredging of the access channel and erection of the portal crane the only major items remaining to be completed. At Bangor all projects in the fiscal year 1974 program are under contract.

In fiscal year 1975, the Congress appropriated $100 million for work at Bangor. Of the 17 projects in the fiscal year 1975 program, all but two are under contract, one of which will be awarded in March and the other in August 1976.

In fiscal year 1976, the Congress appropriated $142 million for Trident related construction. Included in these funds were $7 million for Community Impact Assistance which is intended to alleviate the impact of the Trident operations on the local communities. These funds will supplement funds provided by the domestic Federal agencies' grant aid programs and in some cases meet the local "matching share" of such Federal grants. Of the 22 projects in the fiscal year 1976 Trident program, one is under contract, with 14 more to be under contract by June 30, 1976. We plan to have all of these projects under contract prior to the start of fiscal year 1977. The construction program is on schedule with the facilities planned to be operational to support the arrival of the first Trident submarine in April 1979.

In fiscal year 1977, the Navy is requesting $140.5 million for the continuation of the Trident construction program. The major projects in this request are: Refit Pier No. 2, the Magnetic Silencing Facility, additional missile support facilities, administrative and personnel support facilities, and the second increment of community impact assistance—$11 million—all at Bangor; conventional ammunition facilities at Indian Island Annex to Naval Torpedo Station, Keyport, Wash.; missile storage facilities at Patrick Air Force Base, Cape Canaveral, Fla.; and a missile tracking facility at Pacific Missile Test Center, Point Mugu, Calif. Navy witnesses will provide full details of the construction status of this program and the request for fiscal year 1977.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY PROGRAM

As a result of increased terrorist activities worldwide, security improvements were instituted at our nuclear weapons storage sites to reduce their vulnerability to terrorist attack. These improvements have been low cost, quick-fix measures accomplished on an interim basis until more permanent improvements could be made. This program was in part stimulated by our apprehensions as to the potential threat of various terrorist and dissident groups burgeoning throughout the world and partly as a result of a comprehensive inspection of security at our storage sites which indicated an unacceptable degree of vulnerability at certain sites and a need for improvements.

As a result, a worldwide site-by-site survey was directed with individual evaluations to be conducted for each location to determine the improvements required. Because of the painstaking nature of this survey and the high degree of importance we attach to the findings, the analysis of the survey, although well along, is not yet fully complete. However, enough information has been derived to form the basis and justification for the measures we sought in fiscal year 1976

and those we are requesting in fiscal year 1977 as a continuance of this essential program. In effect, we have ordered our actions on priorities of need; and we are undertaking the most urgent requirements first.

In the initial year, fiscal year 1976, we proposed $57.3 million; and for fiscal year 1977 we have increased our allocation of resources toward this objective to $110.4 million. In view of the incomplete status of the worldwide study, we are unable to assign a firm total cost to this program at this time; but a reasonable estimate would seem to be around $250 million for construction. I should observe, however, that all of this cost will not be borne by the United States alone. Because a considerable number of the sites are in the NATO geographical area, we are seeking through our membership in NATO to secure a major part of the costs in those areas through reimbursement under the infrastructure program.

NATO INFRASTRUCTURE

In the fiscal year 1977 program, we are requesting $80 million for the U.S. share of multilaterally financed facilities essential to the combined operational effectiveness of NATO forces, including those of the United States in Europe. As you know, "infrastructure" is the NATO term for such facilities.

The NATO infrastructure program was inaugurated by the North Atlantic Council in an Ottawa meeting in 1951, based on the theory of interdependence and mutual aid in the construction of military facilities having a high degree of common interest. The United States had to contribute heavily in the early years; but as the economic recovery of Western Europe progressed, the program emphasis shifted from mutual aid to the concept of integration and cooperative sharing. At the present time, the U.S. share of such multilaterally financed projects is approximately 21.5 percent. Within the Department of Defense, we view our contributions to this program as perhaps one of the most cost effective of all our program elements; and we have mounted a concerted program to broaden the NATO criteria to permit a greater number of U.S. forces construction needs in Europe to be met from this resource. With our contributions at roughly 21 cents on the dollar of construction, we are eager to broaden this cost beneficial program to include a greater number of our construction needs. For example, we are working to revise current infrastructure criteria to provide for the aircraft shelter program and improvements to nuclear storage sites.

AIRCRAFT SHELTER PROGRAMS

With respect to the shelter program for our tactical aircraft assigned to Europe in support of our NATO commitment, we are continuing this program in fiscal year 1977, albeit at a lower rate than was requested in fiscal year 1975 and fiscal year 1976. For 1977, we are requesting $38 million to continue this vital program. In this connection, we have been mindful of the comments of this committee and other committees of the Congress that this program should not be a unilateral U.S. effort but that, in view of its substantial benefit to NATO, it should be fully eligible for shared funding in the infrastructure program. As this committee is aware, a considerable portion of

the shelter program is already eligible under current infrastructure criteria; and we are continuing to press our ongoing efforts to broaden the current criteria so as to permit shared funding for shelters for those aircraft not now eligible. However, I would like to emphasize that the funds requested in this year's program, as well as those requested in the 2 preceding years, will go to provide shelters for aircraft currently eligible under existing criteria. To that extent, we will be able to seek recoupment of the appropriate share of their cost under NATO infrastructure and, consequently, reduce the net U.S. costs for this vital protection to our assigned aircraft.

BASE REALINEMENTS AND INSTALLATION SURVEYS

Knowing that the Congress has a vital interest in actions affecting Department of Defense military installations, I would like to summarize what has transpired during the past year.

You may recall that we advised you that the actions contained in the November 1974, announcement and the followup announcement in December 1974, would result in the elimination of about 25,400 personnel positions, of which some 12,200 are civilian positions and 13,200 are military positions, at an estimated annual savings at $365 million. A number of these actions involving Air National Guard realinements related to air defense were subsequently canceled. However, as I am sure you have all noted, we are experiencing an increasing trend on the part of local special interest groups to use the courts to stop or delay base realinement actions intended to reduce annual Defense costs and increase combat capability. A number of court actions against such base realinement of the Air Force Communications Service at Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base, Mo.; and the reduction to depot activities at the Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot, Ky., and Pueblo Army Depot, Colo., could prove expensive to the taxpayer in the long run, in that the personnel positions and dollars we had planned to save may not be realized because of litigative and injunctive delays. We are working diligently to maximize the planned cost reductions despite the possible impact of this trend.

In March 1975, the Secretary of Defense announced base realinement actions in eight overseas areas. These 17 actions, when completed, will result in the elimination of about 3,100 military positions and 700 civilian positions at an estimated annual reduction in operating costs of approximately $52 million. Some actions have already been completed and the balance are scheduled for completion during 1976.

As a reflection of our continuing concern for a more cost effective base structure, we expect that a number of base realinement actions will have to be reviewed and implemented before end fiscal year 1977. If we decide to pursue this course of action, we will, of course, inform the committee as soon as our plans are finalized in accordance with our normal procedures.

Defense is continuing its efforts to decentralize its activities out of the National Capital Region, a subject in which the Congress, and especially this committee, has expressed a great interest. In 1972, the military departments were allocated 5-year targets for vacating administrative space. Large strides to meet these targets have been made; however, the present economic climate and court actions such

as the one involving the proposed move of the Naval Oceanographic Office may prevent us from achieving our goal. However, we will continue to strive for a reduction in the Defense population in the National Capital Region and plan to establish new goals for the future.

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF OIL AND GAS LEASE SALES

With the continued accelerating tempo of oil and gas lease sales by the Department of Interior on the Outer Continental Shelf, and in particular the opening of new frontier areas, continued surveillance must be maintained by the Department of Defense to avoid conflicts with DOD activities in these coastal waters. As we advised the committee 2 years ago, the initial conflict of real consequence arose from the heavy volume of industry nominations of tracts in the Gulf of Mexico immediately south of Eglin and Tyndall Air Force Bases in response to Interior's call for nominations in December 1972. Subsequent negotiations with Interior, after nominations were in, resulted in a compromise on the tracts to be leased, which, for the most part, protected the overwater range upon which the operational viability of Eglin and Tyndall are so dependent. Most recently—December 1975—we concurred, under most stringent conditions, in the Government drilling of four exploratory wells only in the area excluded from the 1973 sale, in order that the Department of the Interior and the Federal Energy Administration could assess the mineral potential of this section of the gulf. Needless to say, follow-on exploitation would cause us severe problems and would be the basis for intensive negotiations with Interior.

Similar problems are being encountered on the Outer Continental Shelf offshore southern California where Interior has recently sold leases close by the Navy's fleet operating area and the Pacific Missile Range at Point Mugu. Some modifications of our activities were required to accommodate the Interior sale while relocation of certain activities could be required if the mineral potential is realized. Relocation costs, estimated at about $25 million are unprogrammed.

Minor modifications and accommodations have been made in other areas such as the Baltimore Canyon area on the east coast and offshore Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Tex., without significant impact on the Department of Defense mission.

FAMILY AND BACHELOR HOUSING

I would like to address the family housing program this year in conjunction with the bachelor housing program. The family housing program alone constitutes the largest single element in this year's military construction program. This is mainly attributed to the fact that in addition to construction, the family housing program encompasses operation, maintenance, leasing, debt payment, and other support.

For fiscal year 1977, our family housing program requires appropriation of $1.3 billion. This is approximately the same level as our request was in fiscal year 1976.

The bachelor housing program for fiscal year 1977, which covers only new construction and modernization, requires appropriation of

$178 million. This is about $271 million less than the fiscal year 1976 request. The combined family and bachelor housing requests for authorization for appropriation constitute 44 percent of the military construction program for fiscal year 1977.

The Department of Defense no longer has large overall programmable deficits for new family housing units. However, we are continuing to program new units at locations where we are experiencing sizable buildups of personnel strength or where there is no current alternative to new construction. Accordingly, our request for new construction has decreased from 10,462 units in fiscal year 1975 to 3,444 units last year and to 1,054 units contained in the fiscal year 1977 program. Additionally, the decision to develop the concept of a fair market rental system for both family and bachelor housing indicates that we should be cautious this year in programing new housing. This has resulted in a limited program for bachelor housing. For fiscal year 1976, the Congress authorized 25,308 units of new construction and the modernization of 2,901 spaces of existing bachelor housing. These are for minimum essential requirements at carefully selected locations.

Although the family housing request for authorization for appropriation for fiscal year 1977 as well as for fiscal year 1978 for operation, maintenance and debt payment is slightly higher than last year's request, the increased cost of utilities and operations is having an adverse impact upon our deferred maintenance. We calculate that our deferred maintenance of family housing, currently at $238 million, will almost double by the end of fiscal year 1978.

As was indicated by the Secretary of Defense in his report on the fiscal year 1977 budget, a decision has been made to develop the concept of renting public quarters at fair market value, to include bachelor as well as family housing. The disparities between the cost and value of Government housing and additionally, between the occupant cost of public quarters and the cost of equivalent housing in the private community, have created inequities within the military compensation structure.

The costs of constructing, operating, and maintaining Government-controlled family housing has outstripped the funds recovered from the quarters allowance forfeited by occupants of this housing; and this gap is expected to widen. Conversely, the quarters allowance forfeited by occupants of Government-owned bachelor housing generally exceed the value of the housing occupied. It was in recognition of these inequities that the concept of fair market rental was developed.

Although there is no legislation in this bill concerning fair market rental, the Department of Defense is seeking authority in fiscal year 1977 in the military personnel accounts to obtain flexibility in allocating future pay raises which would permit adjusting the quarters allowance to more nearly approximate the average value of housing services received by occupants.

RESERVE COMPONENTS

Finally, with respect to our facilities request for the Reserve components, the fiscal year 1977 appropriation request for the Guard and

Reserve components of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force totals $148.6 million. Again, this is a program which we believe to be highly cost effective in terms of total combat force capability.

It is essential to the military posture of our Nation that the National Guard and Reserves continue to obtain both the Department of Defense and congressional support that they have received in the past. Under the total force policy, fully qualified personnel, trained on the most modern of aircraft and equipment, are relied on to augment the Active Forces in any future national emergency. This year's military construction program provides a careful selection of the highest priority items in support of current and planned force structures in direct support of programs that are improving the effectiveness of the Guard and Reserve Forces.

The fiscal year 1977 request continues to reflect the effort of the Department of Defense to provide essential facilities in direct support of evolving missions, while reducing a construction backlog that is approaching $2 billion. The fiscal year 1977 program has been structured to provide necessary facilities to support the Guard and Reserve goal of achieving equal capacity with the Active Forces. The vital operational, maintenance, training, and support facilities that are contained within the program, when integrated with the new equipment being introduced into Guard and Reserve programs, will, therefore, provide a complete, modern, necessary platform for the training of personnel to insure that the highest levels of readiness are attained and maintained within the Guard and Reserve Forces. The Department of Defense will continue to recognize the Guard and Reserve military construction program as a fundamental element to the total strategic capability of this Nation. We are sure that the Congress shares this assessment.

In conclusion, I am most appreciative of this opportunity to appear before you today to present our fiscal year 1977 military construction program, and to discuss subjects in the construction, housing, and installations areas which are of interest to this committee. I have attempted to provide you with a broad outline of our continuing efforts to achieve a strong base structure which will measurably contribute to the logistical and combat readiness of our total forces. We would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation for the understanding and support of this committee which has been so helpful in past years. We know that as long as we continue to merit the confidence of the committee in the reliability of the programs and data we present, we can be assured of your continued support.

ADDENDUM TO STATEMENT

Mr. Chairman, I would like to submit an addendum to my statement for inclusion in the hearing record.

[The addendum follows:]

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

FY 1977 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION PROGRAM
($ Millions)

Active Forces, Military Departments	Army	Navy	Air Force	Total
Facility Class				
Operational and Training	90.8	95.8	111.6	298.2
Maintenance and Production	30.1	179.3	17.6	227.0
Research and Development	14.0	3.1	444.0	461.1
Supply	59.1	45.7	32.8	137.6
Hospital and Medical	74.3	42.0	28.9	145.2
Administrative	0.5	11.5	0	12.0
Housing and Community	140.6	42.1	6.5	189.2
Utilities and Ground Improvements	146.1	113.3	79.5	338.9
Real Estate	36.5	2.4	22.6	61.5
General Support Activities	61.5	60.0	58.8	180.3
Total Direct Program	653.5	595.2	802.3	2,051.0
Less Financing Adjustments	- 4.0	0	0	- 4.0
Budget Authority (and Appropriation)	649.5	595.2	802.3	2,047.0

Defense Agencies	
Direct Program	88.1
Less Financing Adjustments	- 7.0
Budget Authority (and Appropriation)	81.1
Guard/Reserve Forces (Direct Program, Budget Authority & Appropriation)	148.6
Family Housing	
Direct Program	1,208.8
Less Financing Adjustments	- 18.5
Budget Authority	1,190.3
Plus Appropriation Applied to Debt Reduction	+ 112.5
Appropriation	1,302.8
Homeowners Assistance	
Direct Program	9.1
Less Financing Adjustments and Reimbursements	- 9.1
Budget Authority	0
Less Authority to Spend Agency Debt Receipts	0
Appropriation	0

SUMMARY

	Direct Program	Budget Authority	Appropriation
Active Forces			
Military Departments	2,051.0	2,047.0	2,047.0
Defense Agencies	88.1	81.1	81.1
Guard/Reserve Forces	148.6	148.6	148.6
Family Housing	1,208.8	1,190.3	1,302.8
Homeowners Assistance	9.1	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	3,505.6	3,467.0	3,579.5

ADDENDUM TO STATEMENT

Proposed Construction in Major Categories of Facilities

Active Forces (Titles I, II, III, and IV)

The Active Forces portion of the Military Construction Appropriations Program for Fiscal Year 1977 totals $2,047.0 million for the three Military Departments and $81.1 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 Defense Agencies, other than family housing. For purposes of easy summation, we have grouped the total request into nine standard Department of Defense categories. I would like to describe the principal items contained in each of these categories for the individual Departments. 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 $298.2 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.

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

Army	-	$ 90.8 million
Navy	-	$ 95.8 million
Air Force	-	$111.6 million

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; $1.5 million for airfield pavement at Sierra Army Depot, California; $1.5 million for satellite communication facilities at two locations; $1.0 million for operational facilities at two locations; $3.9 million for flight simulator facilities at five locations; and $2.9 million for the Defense Systems Management School, Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

Of the $95.8 million included in this category for Navy, $51.2 million is for operational facilities and $44.6 million for training facilities. Of the $51.2 million for operational facilities, $1.5 million will provide improvements and additions to airfield pavements at one installation; $20.5 million for communication facilities at six installations; $4.3 million for an intelligence center in Hawaii; and $24.9 million for a berthing pier at Norfolk. The Navy's training facilities include $10.8 million for a diving and salvage training facility at Panama City, Florida; $13.0 million for an air combat maneuvering range at Oceana, Virginia; $11.0 million for other urgently needed training facilities at eight installations; and $9.8 million for the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.

The Air Force program for operational and training facilities totals $111.6 million, of which $96.0 million is for operational facilities and $15.6 million for training facilities. Significant items within the opera-

tional facilities portion include $38.0 million for airfield protective facilities in Europe; $19.7 million for advance airborne command post facilities at Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska; $21.5 million for communications and radar facilities; $3.9 million for instrument landing systems/navigational facilities at seventeen locations; and $12.9 million for miscellaneous facilities at six locations. The training facilities include $13.9 million for flight simulator training facilities at four operational and training bases; and $1.7 million for an NCO academic facility at one location.

Maintenance and Production Facilities $227.0 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	-	$ 30.1 million
Navy	-	$179.3 million
Air Force	-	$ 17.6 million

Items included in the Army request are $4.8 million for aircraft maintenance facilities at two locations; $13.4 million for tactical equipment and vehicle maintenance facilities at three locations; and $11.9 million for maintenance shops at three locations.

Significant items in the Navy request for maintenance and production facilities include $8.4 million related to aircraft maintenance at two air stations; $24.0 million for ships maintenance facilities at

eight installations; $140.5 million for the TRIDENT Refit Complex; $1.9 million for an automotive maintenance facility; and $4.5 million for a projectile renovation facility.

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 $7.1 million for various aircraft maintenance facilities at two locations; $7.0 million for aircraft corrosion control facilities at two locations; and $3.5 million for miscellaneous maintenance shops at five locations.

Research and Development Facilities $461.1 million

This portion of the construction program is necessary to sustain our search for new and improved weapons systems. The Department considers the projects included herein to be highly essential 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	-	$ 14.0 million
Navy	-	$ 3.1 million
Air Force	-	$444.0 million

The Army's request includes $7.0 million required for a range operations center at Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona; $3.8 million for laboratory facilities at two locations; $2.1 million for an EMP simulator facility at Woodbridge Research Facility, Virginia; and $1.1 million for a Reserach Support Facility at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, District of Columbia.

The Navy's request under this category includes a single project for a missile test facility at an estimated cost of $3.1 million.

The Air Force program for RDT&E facilities contains the following items: $437.0 million for the Aeropropulsion Systems Test Facility (ASTF) at Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tallahoma, Tennessee; and $7.0 million for a Remotely Piloted Vehicle (RPV)/Drone Engineering Research Facility at Hill Air Force Base, Utah.

Supply Facilities $137.6 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' requests for such facilities are:

Army	-	$59.1 million
Navy	-	$45.7 million
Air Force	-	$32.8 million

Items included in the Army's request are nuclear weapons security facilities of $49.4 million outside the United States and $2.6 million inside the United States; ammunition storage facilities improvement in Europe and Korea for $6.7 million; and $0.4 million for storage facilities at Fort Stewart, Georgia.

The Navy's request includes $4.1 million for a fuel storage facility in Puerto Rico; $11.9 million for magazine facilities at four installations; and $29.7 million for nuclear weapons security facilities.

The $32.8 million requested for supply facilities for the Air Force will provide $28.7 million for nuclear weapons security improvement; $1.8 million for munitions storage facilities; and $2.3 million for a base supply facility project.

Hospital and Medical $145.2 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 1977, 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	-	$74.3 million
Navy	-	$42.0 million
Air Force	-	$28.9 million

Army's request for hospital and medical facilities includes $70.9 million for a new hospital at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, and $3.4 million for dential clinics at two locations.

Navy's request for hospital and medical facilities includes $23.8 million for the hospital at Orlando, Florida; $1.6 million for preventive medicine units at two locations; and $16.6 million for medical and dental clinics at five installations.

Within the Department of the Air Force, the $28.9 million requested for hospital and medical facilities will provide $11.4 million for a composite medical facility at Altus Air Force Base, Oklahoma; and $17.5 million for an addition to and alteration of the composite medical facility at Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska.

Administrative Facilities $12.0 million

This category includes various administrative facilities such as headquarters, squadron operations, and similar facilities and is by

far the smallest category in the FY 1977 request. The totals of the Services' requests for such facilities are:

Army	-	$0.5 million
Navy	-	$11.5 million
Air Force	-	None

Army's request for $0.5 million provides for ADP facilities at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

The Navy's request for administrative facilities includes $4.1 million for an engineering/management building at the shipyard at Mare Island and $7.4 million for the administrative complex at Bay St. Louis, Mississippi.

Housing and Community Facilities $189.2 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 reenlistment, heightened morale, and reduced recruitment costs. The Service programs in Fiscal Year 1977 are:

Army	-	$140.6 million
Navy	-	$ 42.1 million
Air Force	-	$ 6.5 million

The Army's request for troop housing and community facilities includes construction of 7,499 bachelor enlisted spaces and support facilities at $110.5 million; modernization of 1,592 existing bachelor enlisted spaces at $13.6 million; construction of 250 bachelor officer spaces at $7.4 million; and $1.7 million for dining facility moderniza-

tion at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. Additionally, the program includes $7.4 million for community facilities. This provides two dependent schools in Germany at $6.6 million and a post office at Fort Stewart, Georgia at $0.8 million.

The Navy's program for this category provides 2,934 new bachelor enlisted spaces at a cost of $28.7 million, exclusive of the 333 new spaces included in the TRIDENT Program; 325 modernized bachelor enlisted spaces for $2.0 million; 130 new bachelor officer quarters at a cost of $4.2 million, exclusive of the 65 new quarters included in the TRIDENT Program; and $1.8 million for a dining facility at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. Community support items total $5.4 million and include a ship support facility for $1.3 million, a physical fitness facility at $2.8 million, and a Naval Historical Center at $1.3 million.

The Air Force program for this category provides $6.5 million for troop housing facilities only. The $6.5 million will provide 100 new bachelor enlisted spaces at a cost of $0.8 million and for modernization of existing bachelor enlisted quarters to provide 984 spaces at a cost of $5.7 million.

Utilities and Grounds Improvements $338.9 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 and for energy conservation. The Military Department totals in this category are as follows:

Army	-	$146.1 million
Navy	-	$113.3 million
Air Force	-	$ 79.5 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 $180.5 million for 75 pollution abatement projects as a continuation of the program begun eight years ago to eliminate pollution at our military installations. (An additional $0.2 million for pollution abatement is included under the Defense Agency Program.) 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:

	Air Pollution Abatement			Water Pollution Abatement		
	$Mil.	Projects	Installations	$Mil.	Projects	Installations
Army	11.2	2	2	77.8	26	23
Navy	3.9	3	3	36.1	21	16
Air Force	33.1	2	2	18.4	21	19
Total	48.2	7	7	132.3	68	58

As part of the Department of Defense's energy conservation program, a multi-year energy conservation investment program has been established. The FY-1977 Military Construction Program includes the second year of this conservation investment program. Projects in this program are self-amortizing within five 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:

	$Millions	Projects	Installations
Army	51.6	33	33
Navy	42.5	50	36
Air Force	28.0	49	29
Total	122.1	132	98

The Army's request includes $89.0 million for pollution abatement; $51.6 million for energy conservation projects; $2.9 million for utilities systems; and $2.6 million for electrical distribution or upgrade of power facilities at three locations.

Significant items included in the Navy's request for utilities include $40.0 million for pollution abatement; $42.5 million for energy conservation projects; $18.7 million for electrical power distribution improvements at five installations; $1.1 million for heating plant and distribution system improvements at one installation; $1.7 million for water supply and distribution improvements at two installations; and $9.3 million for road and crane rail improvements at three installations.

This portion of the Air Force FY-1977 Military Construction Program includes the following significant items: $51.5 million for pollution abatement and $28.0 million for energy conservation projects. No other utility projects are included in this year's request.

Real Estate $61.5 million

This portion of the program provides for real estate acquisitions. The Departments' requests in this category are as follows:

Army	-	$36.5 million
Navy	-	$ 2.4 million
Air Force	-	$22.6 million

The Army's request for $36.5 million provides for the acquisition of 59,300 acres at Fort Hood, Texas.

The Navy's appropriation request includes $2.2 million for the acquisition of 74,000 acres and an exchange of 44,000 acres at El Centro, California, and $0.2 million for the acquisition of 1,868 acres and an exchange of 4,216 acres at China Lake, California.

The Air Force's request includes $7.5 million for acquisition of 47,000 acres for an East Coast Range; $0.5 million for acquisition of 35.4 acres at Pillar Point Air Force Station, California; and $2.2 million for Air Installation Compatible Use Zones (AICUZ) at eight installations. In addition, this request includes $12.4 million for previously authorized AICUZ acquisitions at thirteen locations.

General Support Activities $180.3 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 projects authorized under standing legislation contained in 10 USC 2674. The amounts requested for each of the Military Departments for these activities are as follows:

	Planning	Minor Construction	Supporting Activities	Totals
Army	36.5	24.0	1.0	61.5
Navy	35.6	20.0	4.4	60.0
Air Force	34.5	24.0	.3	58.8
Totals	106.6	68.0	5.7	180.3

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 (Title IV)

The request for activities of the Defense Agencies contains $58.1 million for new construction and rehabilitation of existing facilities at 28 installations and $23.0 million for the Secretary of Defense Contingency Fund. The $81.1 million program is divided as follows:

Defense Mapping Agency $1.5 million

This will provide for an energy conservation project for $0.5 million at the Topographic Center in Bethesda, Maryland, plus the construction of a flood retaining wall and alterations to a cartographic and geophysical production plant at the Aerospace Center, St. Louis, Missouri, for $1.0 million.

Defense Nuclear Agency $27.6 million

This will provide for an animal research facility at the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute, Bethesda, Maryland, for $6.7 million; a fire station for $0.9 million at Johnston Atoll; and $20.0 million for the cleanup of Enewetak Atoll, Marshall Islands/ Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Defense Supply Agency $23.3 million

This will provide for construction at 19 sites in the United States plus three storage facilities in Germany. Of significance, are the building alterations project for $8.0 million at the Headquarters, Cameron Station,

Alexandria, Virginia; additional storage facilities at five Defense Property Disposal Offices; and the procurement of five commercially owned fuel terminals that will be redesignated as Defense Fuel Support Points. Additionally, there is a $0.2 million Water Pollution Abatement Project at the Defense Fuel Support Point, Cincinnati, Ohio; and a Heating Plant Improvement, energy conservation project, at the Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton, Ohio, for $0.1 million.

National Security Agency $2.2 million

This will provide internal building alterations for $0.9 million plus an energy conservation project for $1.3 million at Headquarters, Fort Meade, Maryland.

Contingency Fund $23.0 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 $3.5 million

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

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

The Fiscal Year 1977 Family Housing Program contains a request for 1,054 new units and a total appropriation request of $1,302,847,000 for the following functions:

		($000)
Construction of New Housing (1,054 units)		52,085
Army	(652 units) $25,510	
Navy	(402 units) $26,575	
Improvements to Existing Quarters		50,890
Includes Energy Conservation Investment - $32,400		
Minor Construction		5,220
Planning		1,005
Total Construction		109,200
Less: Resources Applied		5,300
Total Appropriation Request, Construction		103,900
Operating Expenses		550,428
Leasing		97,488
Maintenance of Real Property		403,184
Debt Payment - Principal		112,874
Debt Payment - Interest and Other Expense		44,327
Mortgage Insurance Premiums - Capehart and Wherry		1,642
Serviceman's Mortgage Insurance Premiums		2,531
Total O&M and Debt Payment		1,212,474
Less: Anticipated Reimbursements and Amounts Available from Prior Years		13,527
Appropriation Request, O&M and Debt Payment		1,198,947
Total Appropriation Request		1,302,847

FLEXIBILITY IN PAY INCREASES

Mr. FLIAKAS. I have with me various members of my staff and together we will be available to answer any questions you may have regarding our proposed program.

Thank you.

Senator MANSFIELD. Thank you, Mr. Secretary. Senator Stevens.

Senator STEVENS. What is this authority you are going to seek to obtain flexibility in allocating future pay raises which would permit adjusting the quarters allowance to more nearly approximate the average value of housing services received by occupants? What does that mean, you are going to seek authority to allocate total pay raise percentages applying to military personnel within DOD?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Not the total. As subsequent pay raises are approved, it is intended that a portion of the pay increase that normally would be applied to basic pay will be applied to the basic allowance for quarters.

You may be aware, sir, that in previous years, the basic allowance for quarters has been held static and all of the pay increases have gone to basic pay and that has resulted in quite a gap, really, in the basic allowance that is forfeited when personnel occupy Government quarters.

AVERAGE VALUE OF HOUSING SERVICES

What is intended is to more approximately assure that the value of the housing received is more commensurate with BAQ forfeited for occupancy. This is intended to be phased over a period of years, but would not be done in a single year. It might be in 5 years or 7 years.

Senator STEVENS. Are you going to do this on an individual basis or a service-wide basis? I don't quite understand what you are saying, "average value of housing services received by occupants".

Mr. FLIAKAS. It would be done across-the-board, all ranks, all grades, as pay raises are given to the military based on the cost-of-living index.

Senator STEVENS. If they get 5.5 percent, you are saying you might take 5.5 percent of that and allocate it to housing services?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Part of the amount to be allocated to basic pay would go—I believe 25 percent of it, would go into the basic allowance for quarters and the balance would go into basic pay.

Senator STEVENS. You are saying you are going to average it. That is what bothers me. You are going to do it on an individual basis for each person in the service?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Yes; it will be done for everyone.

Senator STEVENS. Individually, or on an average basis? If you average it, you know people are going to get confused in terms of their pay raises. That is what I want to know. Are you going to average this across services or are you going to say that each individual is going to pay a certain percentage of his increase for his quarters?

Mr. FLIAKAS. The former is correct.

Senator MANSFIELD. Senator Tower.

Senator TOWER. Just one question.

NATO AIRCRAFT SHELTER PROGRAM

On the aircraft shelter program in NATO, does all of that qualify for infrastructure funds?

Mr. FLIAKAS. It would.

Senator TOWER. And precisely where are we in that program? How much further do we have to go before we have got hard protection for all of our tactical aircraft?

Mr. FLIAKAS. We have a long way to go. The programs approved to date have been for in-place, dual based, and M plus 3 aircraft. It is the policy of the Secretary of Defense that we would provide shelters for all aircraft assigned to Europe, including the M plus 3 increment for follow-on aircraft.

I indicated that all of the programs to date have been against the in-place, dual-base aircraft, and M plus 3 planes.

The Secretary of Defense has a policy to provide shelters for all aircraft assigned to the theater, including the——

Senator TOWER. Including the——

Mr. FLIAKAS [continuing]. The M plus 3 buildup.

The current criteria of the NATO infrastructure does not now permit recoupment for those aircraft beyond the M plus 3 aircraft, so we have limited our requests to only those aircraft shelters that are now covered for recoupment under the NATO criteria.

We are seeking to expand the NATO criteria to include all aircraft.

Senator TOWER. Where are your priorities there? What wings or what bases?

Mr. FLIAKAS. I think we are getting into a classified area, and I will be happy to furnish——

Senator TOWER. If you can furnish that for the record.

Mr. FLIAKAS. I will.

Senator TOWER. Thank you.

[CLERK'S NOTE.—The requested material is classified and has been submitted for the subcommittee's files.]

WATER CLEANUP STUDY

Senator STEVENS. Let me ask you one last question.

Last year the committee directed DOD to undertake a study of the feasibility of cleaning up the World War II debris left on the Aleutian Islands. Could you give us an update on that study?

Mr. FLIAKAS. My understanding, sir, is that the tasking has been approved for the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, to undertake that work, using troop labor.

Perhaps I could ask someone if we have the current schedule.

Mr. HARRINGTON. There is no finite schedule at this time. However, the corps is now investigating the total scope of the work, the time, the manpower and resources, and the material and equipment that will have to be allocated to it, and they will provide that schedule as soon as that survey is done.

Senator STEVENS. We asked for an evaluation of the problem and a report back to the Congress on the methods and cost of removal within 12 months.

Mr. FLIAKAS. That is underway.

Senator STEVENS [presiding]. Thank you very much, gentlemen.

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)

REAR ADM. KENNETH P. SEARS, USN, DIRECTOR, CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS AND FACILITIES MANAGEMENT, OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (INSTALLATIONS AND HOUSING)

MORTIMER M. MARSHALL, JR., ACTING 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)

WILLIAM L. ROBERTSON, OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

BUDGET REQUEST

Mr. Fliakas. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am pleased to apear before this committee to present the military family housing program for fiscal year 1977. The request for appropriation for fiscal year 1977 amounts to $1,302,847,000. The program we are presenting exceeds this amount by $18,827,000, which represents amounts we have recouped from prior year authorized programs and anticipated reimbursements. This request compares with $1,332,244,000 appropriated for fiscal year 1976, a decrease of $29.4 million.

SUMMARY OF SELECTED APPROPRIATED AMOUNTS

A comparison of this year's proposed appropriation with pertinent element breakouts for a 5-year span is shown below. We feel the trend patterns are significant, since they reflect changing circumstances which include increased availability of adequate community support, the need to maintain our sizable capital investment in acceptable condition, and the spiraling cost increases for utilities.

[The information follows:]

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FAMILY HOUSING DEFENSE
SUMMARY OF SELECTED APPROPRIATED AMOUNTS

	Enacted				Request
	FY 1973	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976	FY 1977
New Construction ($000)	$ 270,987	$ 289,876	$ 238,640	$ 83,730	$ 46,785
(No. of Units)	(11,938)	(10,691)	(6,802)	(3,031)	(1,054)
Mobile Home Facilities ($000)	5,387	5,700	1,848	-0-	-0-
(No. of Spaces)	(1,403)	(1,340)	(440)	-0-	-0-
Improvements ($000)	39,498	62,510	60,000	116,357	50,890
Leasing ($000)	37,643	44,703	65,540	92,229	97,488
(No. of leases, end year)	(13,964)	(17,262)	(21,711)	(23,500)	(22,418)
Operation & Maintenance ($000)	535,842	626,779	717,821	879,205	942,712
(Operation)	(280,520)	(330,544)	(359,506)	(429,211)	(539,528)
(Maintenance)	(255,322)	(296,235)	(358,315)	(449,994)	(403,184)
Homeowners Assistance ($000)	-0-	7,000	5,000	-0-	-0-
Total Appropriation ($000)	$1,064,046	$1,199,405	$1,260,984	$1,332,244	$1,302,847

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION DOWN

Mr. FLIAKAS. The proposed construction of 1,054 new family housing units is significantly less than the 3,031 units authorized by the Congress last year and considerably less than the approximate average of 8,500 units per year authorized over the previous 5 years. This is primarily due to the significant progress made, with the support of this committee, toward reducing our programmable deficit. We now consider our programmable deficit for eligible personnel to be about 5,000 units of family housing.

IMPROVEMENT AND ALTERATION OF EXISTING PUBLIC QUARTERS

There is a total of $50.9 million in the program to improve and alter existing public quarters primarily aimed at our older and somewhat deteriorated units. This compared to $120.4 million which was authorized and appropriated for this purpose last year.

ENERGY CONSERVATION PROJECTS

Included within the fiscal year 1977 improvement request is $32.4 million specifically designated for energy conservation projects. These funds will provide for such items as storm windows and doors, weatherstripping, insulation, installation of water saving shower heads, and installation of limited range thermostats. Although we have included energy saving measures in our construction programs, this is only the second year in which we have designated specific financial resources 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.

REDUCTION OF IMPROVEMENTS BACKLOG

The balance of the improvement program is $18.5 million, which will be used to reduce our backlog of necessary improvements. The military departments have estimated a backlog of over $800 million in improvements to upgrade our inventory. We will use these limited resources judiciously to assure that only the highest priority work is accomplished.

The balance of the fiscal year 1977 request covers minor construction and planning, annual costs for leasing, operation and maintenance, and debt payment. Total appropriations requested are $103,900,000 for the construction requirements, $1,040,200,000 for operation and maintenance, and $158,747,000 for debt payment, for a total of $1,302,-847,000.

Now I would like to discuss briefly some of the other aspects of the family housing program.

COST LIMITATION FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION

This year we are proposing to the Armed Services Committees that cost limitations be established for each new construction project for family housing. These limitations are quite comparable to the installation and/or project limitations for other military construction proj-

ects contained in the military construction authorization bill. This limitation would be on the number of dollars that could be utilized to construct a specified number of family housing units at a specific location. We believe this continues to provide the Congress the necessary control on the cost of new family housing construction, yet permits us to expeditiously execute the housing projects authorized and funded.

Additionally, we are requesting that the Secretary of Defense be permitted to increase project costs by up to 10 percent to meet unusual variation in cost not perceptible at the time the project cost was originally estimated. This would permit us the necessary flexibility to meet ususual and unanticipated site development costs or subsequent contractor claims.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN LEASING PROGRAMS

The domestic leasing program, under specific criteria and cost limitations, authorizes 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. The program is controlled by statutory limitations on the average and maximum rental costs. As in previous years, the average proposed is commensurate with the increase in the "rent" portion of the consumer price index. We are proposing a statutory maximum cost per unit, including operation, maintenance, and utilities for fiscal year 1977 of $450 per month. This would permit limited utilization of the domestic leasing program for personnel on detached duty, such as recruiters, located in high-cost metropolitan areas. Military personnel in high-cost areas have been excluded from housing assistance in the form of government leasing under previous statutory cost limits. However, military personnel in high-cost areas, who are not supported by a military installation, are perhaps in the greatest need of housing assistance.

Foreign leasing of family housing is authorized under the general authority of section 2675 of title 10 of the United States Code. We believe that leasing, particularly lease-construction agreements in select overseas locations, represents a viable potential for producing additional housing for military families in foreign countries with limited risk to the U.S. Government. For fiscal year 1977 we are requesting an increase in the statutory cost limitations based on an estimated escalation in rents of approximately 6 percent in foreign countries.

We are not requesting any increase in the number of units to be leased either for the domestic or foreign leasing programs.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For fiscal year 1977 we are requesting $942.7 million for the operation and maintenance of an average number of 388,576 units of family housing. Last year the Congress authorized and appropriated $879.2 million for this same purpose including $25 million above the request in order to reduce the deferred maintenance backlog.

The fiscal year 1977 request for operation and maintenance resources is in keeping with the objective to limit Federal spending. Essentially, this request represents the same level of resources per housing unit as are available in fiscal year 1977 but does not fully account for escalation of costs.

However, cost escalation is occurring and as utility costs and labor wages continue to rise, it will have an adverse impact on our deferred maintenance. With the continual reduction of funds from maintenance to meet our day-to-day utility and fuel bills and our rising operational costs, we calculate that deferred maintenance will increase from $238 million at the end of fiscal year 1975 to about $333 million by the end of fiscal year 1977.

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

As this committee is aware, the basic policy of the Department of Defense is to rely on the civilian community near military installations as the basic source of housing for our military families. It is only when the civilian community cannot provide the necessary housing that we request the Congress to authorize and appropriate funds for the construction of onbase housing.

We look to the Department of Housing and Urban Development to take the lead in stimulating needed community housing growth in the United States. We previously have had limited success with some of HUD's specialized programs, such as the section 236 program, a subsidized low-rent housing program. However, our current major need is to obtain mortgage insurance in communities where the military installation is the primary employer of personnel in the community. HUD will not extend their mortgage insurance programs into these military impacted areas considering them to be high-risk areas. Lack of mortgage insurance in these areas, such as at Fort Polk, La., severely limit or negate community growth.

The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 contained legislation referred to as section 318 which would allow HUD to use its special risk insurance fund to insure the development of housing for military personnel and civilian employees at remote military installations. A draft interdepartmental memorandum of agreement to implement the legislation was formally transmitted to HUD in October 1974. Subsequent protracted discussions and correspondence with the HUD staff culminated in a HUD position that they would not implement the new authority because they interpret section 318 as being legally deficient. We are continuing to pursue with HUD the feasibility of introducing amended legislation.

FAIR MARKET RENTAL

A decision has been made to develop the concept of a fair market rental system for both military bachelor and family housing. This system, if implemented, would replace the current procedure of forfeiture of basic allowance for quarters—BAQ—for occupancy of public quarters.

At the present time, BAQ has no relationship to the value of housing units provided onbase nor to the cost of housing in the civilian com-

munity. This can readily be seen in military family housing when the cost to operate, maintain and pay the utilities on our housing far exceeds the amount of BAQ forfeited by the occupants without even considering the original cost of constructing the housing or the remaining mortgage debt. When we look at the bachelor side of the picture, we find that in general, the BAQ forfeited exceeds the value of the quarters provided to them.

Additionally, as this committee is aware, there is a wide variance in the quality of amenities provided in the current inventory of onbase bachelor and family housing. These factors have caused compensation inequities to develop between military personnel having similar responsibilities.

It was in full recognition of the inequities in the military housing and compensation systems that the concept of a fair market rental system for military housing was developed. Under such a system, housing ultimately would be completely divorced from military compensation and each military person would pay the fair cost of the housing they occupy.

Conversion of the present system of forfeiture of BAQ for occupancy of public quarters to a system of fair market rental would take a number of years. The goal would be to gradually implement the change incrementally to attain fair market rental by 1984.

Although there is no legislation or financial resources requested concerning fair market rental, it is understood that the Department of Defense will seek authority to obtain flexibility in allocating future military pay raises which would permit adjusting the BAQ to more nearly approximate the average value of housing services received by occupants.

I have touched briefly on the main elements of this year's military family housing and related topics. 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.

MILITARY HOUSING RELATIONSHIP TO HUD

Senator STEVENS. That is a rather callous thing with HUD. What are you going to do to work that out?

Mr. FLIAKAS. Well, sir——

Senator STEVENS. I know one answer——

Senator TOWER. I happen to be a member of the Banking, Currency, and Urban Affairs Committee, and HUD is afraid they will have to take a bath on these. That is the long and short of it.

Senator STEVENS. It is better for them to take a bath than a lot of little people in the community.

Mr. FLIAKAS. We have, of course, indicated to HUD that we would be very selective in the use of this legislation and that we would select those hardcore installations where the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the military departments could assure that the fluctuations would be minimal in the foreseeable future, but they have taken

a very conservative position with regard to extending their authority in these areas.

HUD POSITION ON SECTION 318

Senator TOWER. I was not aware of this. I am glad you brought it to our attention.

I would like to know what their legal deficiency is in terms of section 318. Could you give me something expanding on that?

Senator STEVENS. Give us something for the record on that.

Mr. FLIAKAS. Yes; very briefly I will expand this for the record. It is a question of economic soundness that they consider is required in their regular FHA insurance programs, and they feel that this legislation, although the intent of Congress was clear, they feel that this does not abrogate or set aside that principle of economic soundness. So we have met with them repeatedly and we have additional meetings scheduled, either to introduce new language that would be satisfactory or to implement the legislation as it is, but I have to report, sir, that we have not been making very much progress.

[The information follows:]

HUD's position on implementation of Section 318 is stated in a letter of August 28, 1975, to Mr. Perry J. Fliakas, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Housing), from Mr. David S. Cook, Assistant Secretary-Commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. This letter is quoted in part below:

"It is apparent that there is still some misunderstanding as to what extent Section 318 can be utilized to relieve military-related housing needs. Perhaps we have not clearly expressed our concerns about the utility of this program. Permit me to again explain our position.

"As you know, Section 318 of the 1974 HCD Act authorizes the Secretary of HUD to place any loans in military impacted areas which HUD may insure under Sections 203 and 207 in the Special Risk Insurance Fund. The law does not, however, waive any of the eligibility requirements of Sections 203 or 207. Both of those sections of the National Housing Act require that all loans accepted for insurance under those programs be 'economically sound.'

"The underwriting concept of economic soundness mandates that mortgage insurance be provided only where there is ample assurance of continuing marketability of the housing. Sections 203 and 207 have operated under this constraint since their implementation, and the concept of economic soundness is universally recognized as related to marketability. Where housing is proposed to be developed in military impacted areas in which the primary market is military and military-connected personnel, ample assurance of continuing marketability does not exist because military operations are subject to curtailment, close-down, and transfer of operations. In the event of the reduction or absence of the military market, the private market, if any, cannot absorb the additional housing.

"As we view it, Section 318 recognizes the problem and permits mortgage insurance on properties in military impacted areas to be assigned to the Special Risk Insurance Fund. Assigning a mortgage to this fund still requires, however, that a judgment be made by HUD that the risk is an acceptable one in view of the public benefits of providing the housing.

"The fact of HUD's statutory authority and willingness to insure a mortgage and assign the risk to a particular fund will not, without private participation, get housing built. This, we believe, is a major problem with Section 318. For the builder and investor in a military impacted area, there is substantial risk under the program identified in Section 318. The Department does not insure construction advances under Section 203, the home mortgage sales program. Thus, the developer and the construction lender have to be willing to produce the housing and assume the financial risk of the construction loan, without any assurance of marketability. It has been our policy for some time, under Section 203, that we will underwrite individual loans where a borrower is under contract to purchase property in a military impacted area. We have not, however, agreed to issue

conditional commitments for single-family housing to be developed speculatively because of the serious question of marketability.

"Section 207 presents an even greater problem. The maximum statutory mortgage under this section is 90% of appraised value. The very real problem exists of finding developers willing to assume the risk of investing the equity capital necessary to use that program. In addition, in areas where long-term civilian occupancy cannot be foreseen, it is quite likely that the appraised value of the project would be less than its replacement cost, causing an even greater investment requirement on the part of the developer. This likelihood exists because marketability is an essential consideration in establishing the appraised value of a property. Section 207, because of its loan limitations, is not a widely used program in non-military impact areas."

STATEMENTS CONCERNING FAMILY HOUSING

Senator TOWER. I apologize for breaking in on you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STEVENS. Do you have anything further?

Senator TOWER. No.

Senator STEVENS. Let's put in the record all of the other statements concerning family housing, together with questions submitted by Senator Mansfield.

[The statements and questions and answers follow:]

STATEMENT OF ALLEN D. SOUTH

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I welcome this opportunity to meet with the Committee in support of the Family Housing fiscal year 1977 program for the Defense Agencies in the amount of $5,005,000. With me here today are representatives from each Agency having items in this appropriation request, and they are prepared to discuss the details of their programs.

I will briefly summarize each Agencies' requirements.

Defense Mapping Agency—$20,000. These funds are requested to cover the operation and maintenance costs for six family housing units at the Defense Mapping Agency Aerospace Center, St. Louis, Missouri.

Defense Supply Agency—$197,000. The bulk of these funds, $172,000, is for the operation and maintenance of seventy-one family housing units under the management of the Defense Supply Agency. The balance of the request is for minor construction funds ($20,000) and planning and design funds ($5,000).

Defense Intelligence Agency—$3,278,000. This program is for leasing of foreign quarters for Defense Attache System personnel assigned to overseas areas, and for operating expenses of government-owned units provided on a permit basis by the Department of State, and other government-owned units.

National Security Agency—$1,510,000. This Agency requires $430,000 for operation and maintenance of ninety-one government-owned family housing units. In addition, $1,080,000 is being requested for leasing on the local economy 274 units at various world-wide locations.

Mr. Chairman, this completes my statement. If you so desire, the Defense Agency representatives are prepared to present their individual programs.

OVERSEAS HOUSING FOR DEFENSE ATTACHES

Senator MANSFIELD. The Committee notes that no appropriation is being requested under the Family Housing, Defense appropriation for acquisition of overseas housing for Defense Attaches. Are any funds being requested in the Special Foreign Currency Program for this purpose?

Mr. SOUTH. Yes, the Defense Intelligence Agency is requesting $340,000 in excess Egyptian pounds for the acquisition or construction of three family housing units at Cairo, Egypt, for Defense Attache personnel.

BACKLOG OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE

Senator MANSFIELD. What is the backlog of deferred maintenance in the Defense Agencies' family housing?

Mr. SOUTH. Approximately $130,000 worth. This level is expected to remain relatively constant through fiscal year 1977.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT S. ALLEN

Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee, I appreciate the opportunity to present the Defense Mapping Agency's Family Housing Program for Fiscal Year 1977. Our proposed program is for $20,000 to operate and maintain six sets of family quarters.

The quarters are located on the Jefferson Barracks reservation and are the only Department of Defense housing either on the station or within twenty miles of the station. Although unit costs appear high, the rental allowance forfeited by the occupants is approximately the same as the cost of operation. Unless the cost of utilities rises sharply, there are no foreseeable increases in the Operation and Maintenance costs over the next few years.

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY FAMILY HOUSING

Senator MANSFIELD. I note that the FY 1977 estimate for Defense Supply Agency family housing operations and maintenance exceed the FY 1976 cost by $34,000. Explain the reasons for this increase.

Mr. BONGIOVANNI. The FY 1977 estimates include increases for utilities costs and the accomplishment of essential maintenance and repairs so as to reduce the maintenance backlog.

STATEMENT OF CARL H. NORTON

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before this Subcommittee to discuss the Defense Intelligence Agency's (DIA) Military Family Housing Program for fiscal year 1977.

MISSION

An important part of the DIA mission is the operational control of the Defense Attache System. Operational control encompasses the responsibility to provide administrative and logistical support, to include housing, for personnel assigned to Defense Attache Offices worldwide. Military attaches are diplomatically accredited to the host country and are an integral and important part of the U.S. Embassy's mission in-country.

SOURCE OF HOUSING

The Defense Intelligence Agency family housing program supports the housing requirements for personnel of the Defense Attache System from three sources:

The Office of Foreign Buildings Operations, Department of State, as provided for in Public Law 399, 19 June 1952, has statutory responsibility for including funds in their appropriation requests for the acquisition of family housing quarters for senior attaches of each Military Service. Currently 62 of our 186 senior attaches reside in State Department-owned housing units. Department of State also provides government-owned housing on a space available or permit basis to 31 other Defense Attache personnel. The DIA family housing program provides funds for the operating costs of these 93 government-owned units.

A second source of housing is through the Department of Defense-funded family housing construction program. Currently 31 Defense Attache personnel and their families, located in eight countries, reside in family housing units acquired through Department of Defense family housing construction or Special Foreign Currency funds. We are also in the process of constructing three additional units with occupancy expected in mid FY 1977. Our family housing program provides the funds for the construction or acquisition and the operating costs of these government-owned quarters.

Finally, housing is provided through the government lease program. The Defense Attache System requires government leasing support due to host government restrictions against private leasing or because requirements exist for excessive advance rental payments or sizeable security deposits. Often the available housing requires government-financed improvements in order to be acceptable by Western standards. In order to successfully perform their mission, diplomatically accredited attaches are required to host official functions in their homes. As such, proper housing with adequate space to entertain, when appropriate, is a significant and critical requirement. Such housing is often not available within the normal housing allowances.

FISCAL YEAR 1977 REQUIREMENTS

The fiscal year 1977 appropriation request is $3,278,000, for Operation and Maintenance. The Operation and Maintenance request provides for 289 government leases in 68 countries at a cost of $2,098,000; Department of State permit housing in 33 countries costing approximately $202,000; Department of Defense owned housing in ten countries at cost of $112,000; and $866,000 for furnishings and equipment including associated maintenance and transportation costs and Shared Administrative Support Costs reimbursed to the Department of State.

Our fiscal year 1977 request of $3,278,000 is $539,000 below our fiscal year 1976 availability of $3,817,000. The net decrease of $539,000 represents:

(1) a decrease of $121,000 for leasing costs for support of 289 government-leased housing units;

(2) an increase of $7,000 for operation and maintenance of 132 government owned housing units; and

(3) a decrease of $425,000 in miscellaneous support costs of both government leased and owned housing units.

The decrease in leasing costs is for the most part due to non-recurring multiple year lease payments made during fiscal year 1976. The sizeable decrease in miscellaneous support costs is due to a change in the State Department Shared Administrative Support billing procedures, resulting in a lesser amount being reimbursed to the Department of State than in previous years.

SUMMARY

In summary, the Defense Intelligence Agency provides housing for Defense Attache System personnel whenever it is economically advantageous and in the best interest of the U.S. Government. While the cost of government-leased housing is considerable and continues to rise, we believe that this program offers a viable short-range solution for effecting cost savings to the U.S. Government by reducing expenses for temporary lodging, basic quarters and station housing allowance payments.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my prepared statement.

INFLATIONARY ASPECTS OF OVERSEAS HOUSING

Senator MANSFIELD. How do you cope with inflationary aspects of overseas housing?

Mr. NORTON. The cost of obtaining housing overseas is increasing at an alarming rate, especially in the petroleum-rich countries where the demand far exceeds the housing available. Since we are not permitted to budget for inflation the only means we have to cope with the situation is to defer planned furnishings replacement and reduce expenditures in other areas.

Senator MANSFIELD. Your testimony indicated that one of your criteria for government leasing is a local requirement for excessive advance rental payments or sizable security deposits. At what point do you consider such payments excessive or sizable?

Mr. NORTON. Department of Defense policy on this subject is that advance rental payments or deposits for three months or more are considered to be excessive.

Senator MANSFIELD. I note that you are government leasing in countries that are on the Treasury Department's excess foreign currency list. Specifically, I have noted the countries of India and Pakistan, possibly others. Why haven't you moved in the area of acquiring permanent quarters in these countries making it unnecessary to government lease?

Mr. NORTON. The countries of India and Pakistan have taken the position that foreign governments cannot acquire permanent property rights in their country. In other countries on the Treasury Department's excess foreign currency list we have either filled our requirements for government owned quarters or the countries have taken the position of India and Pakistan.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. CHARLES B. KNUDSON

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I am pleased to appear before you today. The National Security Agency's request for Family Housing, Defense Appropriation in FY 1977 totals $1,510,000.00. This budget includes $430,000.00

for operating and maintenance expenses of 91 sets of family quarters located on an installation operated by this Agency at a classified location overseas. The remainder of $1,080,000.00 is to cover costs of 274 leased units for our personal. This is an increase of 54 leased units above the FY 1976 level due to relocation of overseas missions and the assumption of a new mission. Two of these leases are used by our senior representatives at London, England, and 47 others at various other locations. They require suitably located quarters for the accomplishment of their assigned functions. The remaining 225 leases are used by the personnel located at the aforementioned overseas installation because the number of family quarters on station is inadequate to handle the assigned Agency workforce.

The FY 1977 budget request of $1,510,000.00 for NSA Family Housing requirements reflects an increase of $204,000.00 from the FY 1976 funding level. This results primarily from costs of new leases in FY 77 and rising utility and other support costs for leased quarters. There are also increases in utility and labor rates applicable to the maintenance and operation of Government-owned quarters.

NSA does not have a budget request for the construction of Family Housing in FY 1977.

DEFENSE AGENCIES

Military Construction

STATEMENT OF ALLEN D. SOUTH, DIRECTOR FOR CONSTRUCTION, OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (COMPTROLLER)

ACCOMPANIED BY:

ROBERT E. SPILLMAN, JR., BUDGET ANALYST, OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (COMPTROLLER)

MAJ. GEN. HILDING L. JACOBSON, JR., U.S. AIR FORCE, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY

CAPT. J. R. McDONNELL, U.S. NAVY, CHIEF OF STAFF, DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY

ROBERT S. ALLEN, STAFF FACILITIES ENGINEER, DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY

BRIG. GEN. CHARLES B. KNUDSON, U.S. AIR FORCE, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS, NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

ARTHUR J. FALLEN, COMPTROLLER, NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

LEONORD F. MONGEON, BUDGET OFFICER, NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

JOSEPH TEDESCHI, CONSTRUCTION STAFF, NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

PAUL S. BRADY, OFFICE GENERAL COUNSEL, NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

COL. JOHN F. BREWER, JR., U.S. ARMY, STAFF DIRECTOR, INSTALLATIONS AND SERVICES, DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

WILLIAM S. BONGIOVANNI, CHIEF, FACILITIES PLANNING BRANCH INSTALLATIONS AND SERVICES, DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

LT. GEN. WARREN D. JOHNSON, U.S. AIR FORCE, DIRECTOR, DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM E. SHEDD III, U.S. ARMY, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION, DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY

PAUL H. CAREW, COMPTROLLER, DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator Inouye [presiding]. Our next witness is Allen D. South, director for construction in the office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense.

Mr. South. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before this committee in support

of the military construction, Defense agencies' appropriation request for fiscal year 1977.

I have with me today representatives from each of the Defense agencies having items in this request. They are prepared to present their major construction program in as much detail as you and the committee may desire.

Accordingly, I will summarize their programs, and then speak to agency-wide requirements for planning and minor construction and to our request for emergency construction funds.

As you will recall, the military construction, Defense agencies' appropriation consolidates under one account the major construction, minor construction, planning and supporting activities requirements of the Defense agencies. It is also the holding account for emergency construction funds appropriated for use by the Secretary of Defense.

Our total program for fiscal year 1977 is priced at $88,100,000 for which we are requesting an appropriation of $81,100,000. The balance of the program, $7 million, is proposed for financing from unobligated funds appropriated in prior years for emergency construction.

I will now break out the budget request by budget activity.

Major Construction

For major construction, the following requirements are included for funding in the fiscal year 1977 budget:

DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY—$1,478,000

Three projects; two at the Defense Mapping Agency Aerospace Center, St. Louis, Mo., and one at the Defense Mapping Agency Topographic Center, Bethesda, Md.; are included in this agency's program.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY—$2,247,000

All of the National Security Agency's program is for requirements at Fort George G. Meade, Md. Of the total, $1,317,000 is for energy conservation measures, and the balance is for modifications and additions to intelligence production facilities.

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY—$23,303,000

While there are 25 projects included in the Defense Supply Agency's fiscal year 1977 budget, they can be grouped basically into the following four categories: rehabilitation of the headquarters buildings at Cameron Station, Va., $8,0000,0000; fuel terminal facilities at various locations, $6,791,000; storage facilities at property disposal offices, $4,041,000; and improvement projects at various supply and logistic centers, $4,471,000. The Defense Supply Agency also has a requirement for $450,000 for an access road at the Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton, Ohio, which is not included in the $23,303,000 major construction amount.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY—$27,622,000

This consists of three projects. One is for an animal research facility at the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute, Bethesda, Md.,

$6,672,000. Also included is $950,000 for a fire station at Johnston Atoll. The third project is for $20 million for a subject you and the committee are familiar with—the cleanup of Enewetak Atoll.

PLANNING

This year's budget request for planning funds is $1 million. These funds are required for planning and preparation of final plans and specifications for construction projects for the Defense Agencies, including, when required, land appraisals, overall engineering investigations, and feasibility studies.

MINOR CONSTRUCTION

Our fiscal year 1977 request includes $2 million for minor construction. These funds are required to provide the Defense Agencies with a capability to react quickly to requirements resulting from changed or new missions, workload and base loadings, and requirements affecting safety of life or preservation of property, where the cost is $400,000 or less. They also provide the capability to undertake nonurgent construction projects costing $400,000 or less which will, within 3 years following completion of the project, result in savings in operating costs in excess of the cost of the project.

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION

Since fiscal year 1966, we have requested emergency construction funds to provide the Secretary of Defense with a capability to react to unforeseen situations involving the need for construction of facilities where the requirement is of such urgency and impact that construction cannot await approval through the regular appropriation process.

We have again asked for a program level of $30 million in fiscal year 1977 to provide needed capability and flexibility to react to contingency situations which might develop. However, we have considered the availability of unobligated funds remaining from prior year programs, and have applied $7 million of these funds to the $30 million program estimate to derive the $23 million new appropriation requested.

While the very nature of this item—funds for unforeseen requirements—makes precise estimation of funding requirements literally impossible, it is our considered judgment that an annual program level of $30 million is a reasonable program. We realize that it should be funded to the extent feasible from any prior year unobligated balances.

SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES

As I mentioned earlier, the Defense Supply Agency has a requirement in fiscal year 1977 to provide a $450,000 access road at the Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton, Ohio. This access road is required because of traffic problems and safety hazards being experienced as a result of inadequate access between the Center and traffic arteries in the city of Kettering, Ohio.

Mr. Chairman, this completes my statement.

CLEANUP OF ENEWETAK

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, sir.

We have here a series of questions we would like to submit to you for your response. Besides that, I would like to ask one question which relates to your second largest item, $20 million for the cleanup of Enewetak. What can you do with that?

Mr. SOUTH. As you are aware, sir, this was authorized last year, last fiscal year, by the Congress and was authorized with the stipulation that we would use troop labor in order to keep the costs down.

Senator INOUYE. Are you suggesting that with this amount the atoll would be safe for human habitation?

Mr. SOUTH. Yes.

Senator INOUYE. That is encouraging.

FIRE STATION ON JOHNSTON ISLAND

Senator STEVENS. Is that $950,000 for a fire station on Johnston Island?

Mr. SOUTH. Yes, sir.

Senator TOWER. You can build a big fire station with that.

Mr. SOUTH. I found out because of putting Johnston Island on a kind of standby basis that we should withdraw that project from the budget. The situation has changed in terms of the mission at Johnston Island, and we have determined that this project is no longer required.

Senator STEVENS. You are abandoning Johnston Island, aren't you?

Mr. SOUTH. Not abandoning it, but it is going on a caretaker basis.

CLEANUP OF ENEWETAK

Senator TOWER. What is involved in the cleanup of Enewetak?

Mr. REXROAD. This involves cleaning up principally the contaminated and noncontaminated debris and taking up concrete pads and making the islands livable for the 423 natives that will be returned to Enewetak. There is only one island which presently is what they call uninhabitable. The Corps of Engineers has drawn up a very, very comprehensive and complete program for the cleanup of the islands. A costly part of the project includes taking the radioactive debris and soil from the islands of the atoll and burying them in a bomb crater on the island of Runit. Runit was contaminated in 1948–49 with the plutonium bombs. Most of the bombs that we exploded after that were so-called clean bombs and did not leave a residue.

There are a great deal of old tanks, landing tracks and so forth that were used in the tests. Most of it is not radioactive and will be dropped into the lagoon. The contaminated material will be entombed in the crater.

While we were there we went around with the scientific personnel with their monitoring instruments and they proved to our knowledge most of the debris was not radioactive. We visited practically all of the islands that will be inhabited and the main work to cleanup the islands is to take up the debris and concrete pads that were laid down for tent floors and for storage and for logistic support; also tearing down some old buildings that have become derelict over the years.

There has been little or no maintenance done on the island since we stopped testing in 1958, so the place has deteriorated. Practically all the buildings that were built there are of aluminum siding, and many of the building shells are still in very good condition and can be used by the native people when they return.

DIEGO GARCIA

Senator STEVENS. I have one question.

Is there anything in here for Diego Garcia?

Mr. SOUTH. No, sir.

Senator STEVENS. Is there any item for construction here that has been impacted by any past action of Congress in terms of a resolution of disapproval or any condition precedent for expenditure of funds?

Mr. SOUTH. No, sir.

Senator STEVENS. In other words, we don't have any problems at all with this bill as far as you know in terms of congressional action setting conditions on any expenditure?

Mr. SOUTH. Not in the Defense Agency appropriation.

Mr. FLIAKAS. I can say the same for the rest of the military construction.

Senator STEVENS. What is the status of Diego Garcia now?

Mr. FLIAKAS. The previously authorized work in the 1975 project is continuing, I believe, but——

Senator STEVENS. My memory is that we put a timeframe for report and that, when that report was received, the money could be——

Mr. FLIAKAS. That is correct; it was for the President to certify that to Congress, that the work should proceed, and that was delivered, I believe, was it not?

Mr. HARRINGTON. No; the one he has reference to is the one in which he certifies he has conducted some negotiations with the Russians to determine a basis upon which that could be done.

EMERGENCY CONTINGENCY FUND

Senator TOWER. May I ask you briefly about this $30 million emergency contingency fund?

I assume that your request for funding is the same as last year. You expended $23 million of that last year.

Mr. FLIAKAS. No, sir, we did not. We could enter into the record those amounts that were spent out of this fund.

Senator TOWER. If we could have the amounts and what they were spent for so we could get an idea.

Mr. FLIAKAS. I will give you a feel for it now, Senator Tower. We have $22.9 million available in the fund as residual balance. That is all the money we have from the previous authorizations. During fiscal year 1976, we have expended $11.283 million; $11.283 million was authorized for work and—

Senator TOWER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. INOUYE. Have you spent any of the contingency fund for the Middle East?

Mr. HARRINGTON. No, sir.

PLANNING AND DESIGN

Senator MANSFIELD. For the planning and design category you are requesting $1 million. In fiscal year 1976 the request was for $4.5 million. Why was that?

Mr. SOUTH. In fiscal year 1976 we had planned to provide advanced design and planning funds for a large NSA building, the construction of which was subsequently delayed in the program from fiscal year 1978 to a later 1980 time frame. Further, the Enewetak cleanup project was originally planned as a more extensive operation than was actually authorized by Congress.

Senator MANSFIELD. What is the remaining unallocated balance in this account then?

Mr. SOUTH. As of March 1, sir, we have $4.9 million. In addition, $500,000 has been appropriated for the transition period.

Senator MANSFIELD. Do you have requirement for that amount?

Mr. SOUTH. Yes, sir. The NSA building is still in the program for fiscal year 1980, I believe for about $93 million, and the Enewetak project is still considered viable by Department of Defense.

MINOR CONSTRUCTION

Senator MANSFIELD. Your request for minor construction is $2 million. Considering the fact that last year Congress raised the limit on minor construction from $300,000 to $400,000, it appears to me that a few large minor construction projects would exhaust your funds. Would you care to address this?

Mr. SOUTH. Yes, sir; the combination of raising the limit to $400,000, coupled with the recent authority given us by Congress to undertake non-urgent minor construction projects which will amortize themselves in 3 years or less, could well result in a program in excess of $2 million. At this time, however, we have approximately $2.5 million of unallocated funds, plus $500,000 appropriated for the transition period. In all, our total availability should be sufficient.

Senator MANSFIELD. May we assume then that if experience over the next 6 months or so dictates a higher level of usage we may see a larger program in fiscal year 1978?

Mr. SOUTH. That is very likely, sir. I do not believe that the feature of undertaking minor construction projects, which are not urgent and which will result in savings in operation and maintenance costs in excess of the project cost within 3 years, is fully appreciated by all echelons of the Defense agencies. Since it is certainly advantageous to the U.S. Government to construct such projects, we are encouraging the Defense agencies to "spread the word."

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION

Senator MANSFIELD. I note that you are requesting only $23 million in appropriations for a $30 million programed requirement for the Contingency Fund and that you plan to use prior year funds for $7 million to fully fund the program. This is commendable, but what is your current unallocated balance in this category?

Mr. SOUTH. We currently have a balance of $22,962,000, sir. This amount together with our appropriation request for fiscal year 1977 of $23 million will provide $45,962,000 for the period March 1, 1976 through September 30, 1977, and is consistent with our program concepts of $30 million to be available to meet urgent military construction requirements which are in the national interests.

Senator MANSFIELD. Can you provide the recent activity in this account, say for fiscal year 1974, 1975, and 1976?

Mr. SOUTH. Yes, sir, in fiscal year 1974, $9,352,500 was applied; in fiscal year 1975 only $1,500,000 was used; and in fiscal year 1976, to date $11,215,000 has been allocated from this account.

Senator MANSFIELD. Could you provide for the record the specific application and use of these funds?

Mr. SOUTH. Yes, I believe I have that with me.

[The table follows:]

	Thousands
For 1974:	
Army	$2,285
Army security agency, overseas location	(1,220)
Upgrade security ammunition storage, Europe	(1,065)
Navy	2,991
Naval radio station, Annapolis, Md	(1,600)
Computer facility, Korea	(400)
Rehabilitation of POL facility, Japan	(991)
NSA: Classified location overseas	4,076
Subtotal, 1974	9,352
For 1975:	
Air Force: Modification Allied Headquarters (NATO)	1,500
Army	6,492
Addition alterations, Wiesbaden and Kaiserslautern, Germany for mechanized combat brigade	(4,347)
Operations building for defense satellite system, overseas classified	(2,145)
Air Force	4,743
Additional alterations, Wiesbaden and Kaiserslautern, Germany for mechanized combat brigade	(3,766)
Antenna support facility, aerospace data facility, Buckley, Colo	(957)
Subtotal, 1976 to date	11,215

VARIETY OF FUND USAGE

Mr. SOUTH. As you can see, sir, the usage of this fund varies considerablely from year to year. All projects, however, must be approved by the Secretary of Defense and meet the stringent criteria of being urgent unforeseen military construction requirements deemed vital to the security of the United States.

Senator INOUYE. Any further questions?

Thank you.

Defense Mapping Agency

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

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator Inouye. We will now hear from Maj. Gen. Hilding L. Jacobson, Deputy Director, Defense Mapping Agency. You may present your statement, General.

General Jacobson. Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee, I appreciate the opportunity to discuss with you the Defense Mapping Agency's military construction program for fiscal year 1977. Our proposed program involves three projects with a total estimated cost of $1,478,000.

FLOOD RETAINING WALL

Two of these projects are at our Aerospace Center at St. Louis AFS, Mo. One project at an estimated cost of $605,000 is to provide a flood retaining wall along the edge of the South Broadway Annex. This facility is located about 500 yards up the River Des Peres from the Mississippi River. Because of the flood control work done upriver on both the Mississippi River and Missouri River, the volume of flood water that once had little impact on the DMA site now poses a real threat. This wall will protect the facility to a water height of 45 feet on the St. Louis gage or the 30-year flood level. This site is now protected by a large wooden box filled with sand that was constructed after the 1973 flood. The box is deteriorating and in addition it encroaches on an easement that provides access to the National Lead Industries facility.

FIRE PROTECTION AND FIRE DETECTION

The second project at the Aerospace Center is a $418,000 project for both fire protection and fire detection. Included in this project is modification to the existing sprinkler system to bring it up to date and provide the required coverage as well as providing fire detection systems in the areas where we have very expensive equipment.

ENERGY CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The third project in our program is at the Topographic Center here in Washington. This $455,000 project is in support of the energy conservation program. It involves the complete modernization of the entire temperature and humidity control system in Erskine Hall, our

main production facility. The energy savings realized by this project will amortize the construction costs in less than 6 years.

We believe that all three of these projects are very valid and solicit your support. I would be happy to answer any questions you have on these projects.

DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY AEROSPACE CENTER

Senator MANSFIELD. In regard to the concrete flood retaining wall, Defense Mapping Agency Aerospace Center, St. Louis AFS, if this floodwall is constructed, do you then plan to construct more building in the area protected?

General JACOBSON. No, sir. This floodwall is only to protect the existing facilities and there are no plans to enlarge the existing building or build new ones.

Senator MANSFIELD. Concerning the alterations for the Cartographic and Geophysical/Prod Plant, Defense Mapping Agency Aerospace Center, St. Louis AFS, what type of equipment is in the area that is protected by the sprinklers and fire detection devices?

General JACOBSON. The equipment is that necessary to produce the maps, charts, digital data and other products that this Agency provides its customers. This equipment varies from light tables to highly sophisticated cameras, rectifiers and plotting equipment that are supported by mini-computers. The replacement value of the equipment is in excess of $40 million.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS

Senator MANSFIELD. In the modifications for environmental controls, Erskine Hall, Defense Mapping Agency Topographic Center, will this system be used throughout the whole complex or only in a limited area?

General JACOBSON. The proposed system will provide environmental control to all major buildings in the Erskine Hall complex as the utility plant in Erskine Hall provides for both heat and chilled water to these major buildings.

National Security Agency

CONSTRUCTION BUDGET

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

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator Inouye. Next, we will hear from Brig. Gen. Charles B. Knudson, Assistant Director for Installations and Logistics, National Security Agency. You may present your statement, General.

FORT MEADE PROJECTS

General Knudson. 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 1977, we request approval for two projects at Fort Meade, Md., at a total cost of $2,247,000.

BUILDING 9817 MODIFICATION

The first project is for the Building 9817 modification at a cost of $930,000. This building is used for the production of communications security materials. New technologies and broader application are expanding the use of these materials. This project will modify Building 9817 to reconfigure and update the existing production lines for the increased demand in staple items and will provide an addition to the building since the existing facilities cannot absorb the equipment and operating space needed to meet new and expanded requirements. The proposed modifications and additions will enable the National Security Agency to maintain continuity in user support and implement the new mission requirements.

ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES

The second project is for energy conservation measures at a cost of $1,317,000. The measures proposed by this project include installation of a solar screen material over approximately 70,000 square feet of glass building surface to reduce instantaneous heat gain. It is estimated that the solar screen will reduce the air conditioning load on a normal spring/autumn day an average of 400 tons and amortize its cost in less than 5 years. Additional reduction in energy consumption is projected through modification of the existing economizer equipment and controls to minimize the winter fresh air intake, thereby reducing the preheating and dehumidification requirements. This proj-

ect also proposes to modify, upgrade and adjust heating, air conditioning and electrical systems for programmed control features and eventual automation of building services and operations.

SUMMARY

In summary, Mr. Chairman, this is the NSA fiscal year 1977 Construction program for which we are requesting $2,247,000. I will be pleased to answer any questions you may have concerning these projects.

FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MD.

Senator MANSFIELD. What is the design status of the projects you have in the fiscal year 1977 program?

General KNUDSON. The Corps of Engineers has issued design directives for the two projects included in our fiscal year 1977 Milcon program and they have scheduled the completion for this fall.

Senator MANSFIELD. How long after funds are received will it take to award the construction contracts for the project in your program?

General KNUDSON. Both the building modification and energy conservation projects are scheduled to be awarded upon availability of construction funds, We are estimating this to be some time in November or December 1976.

Senator MANSFIELD. The write-up for the Building 9817 modification project makes reference to the production of staple and new products. What are these products for?

General KNUDSON. Both the staple and new products are items used by U.S. Government agencies for communications security. Expanded and varied applications of these items by our consumers has both increased the demand and the sophistication. This project will provide the facilities required to meet the increased demand and sophistication.

Defense Supply Agency

STATEMENT OF COL. JOHN F. BREWER, JR., ARMY STAFF DIRECTOR, INSTALLATIONS AND SERVICES, DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator Inouye. Colonel Brewer, we will now hear from you. Please proceed in any way you prefer.

Colonel Brewer. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am appearing today in support of the agency's fiscal year 1977 military construction program to request approval of 25 projects for 21 installations at a total cost of $23,303,000. Of this total request, 91 percent, or $21,212,000, is for construction and fuel terminal acquisition within the United States; 9 percent, or $2,091,000, is for construction overseas in Europe. I will now highlight the urgency of the various line items.

ALEXANDRIA, VA. BUILDINGS PROJECT

The 1st project, on page 14, provides for the structural rehabilitation of two buildings occupied by headquarters DSA in Alexandria, Va. Approval of this project will permit the replacement of defective timber roof trusses and the correction of other structural and mechanical deficiencies so as to preclude structural failure and eliminate hazardous conditions.

COLUMBUS, OHIO BUILDINGS PROJECTS

The next two projects are at Columbus, Ohio. The first of these, on page 16, provides for the installation of a reinforced concrete floor in a storage facility. Approval of this project will eliminate unsafe operating conditions, permit more effective utilizaton of storage space, and provide additional covered storage capability.

The 2d project, on page 17, at Columbus, provides for the construction of a health clinic to replace the existing substandard, deteriorated facility. Approval of this item will provide a modern facility to accommodate required up-to-date medical equipment, improve sanitation, and reduce the maintenance costs currently required.

DAYTON, OHIO PROJECT

The 4th project, on page 19, provides for heating system improvements at Dayton, Ohio. The heating plant at Dayton is not equipped with a heat recovery system to curtail energy losses. Approval of this project will provide for an economizer system that will utilize hot exhaust gases to heat boiler make-up water and result in savings of approximately $30,000 annually.

CINCINNATI, OHIO PROJECT

The next project, on page 21, provides for water pollution abatement at Cincinnati, Ohio. The tank car and tank truck loading areas at this installation are not equipped with the required facilities to insure against pollution in the event of fuel spills. Approval of this item will provide the necessary curbing and drainage systems to contain spills and preclude water pollution.

ESCANABA, MICH. PROJECT

The 6th project, on page 23, provides for the procurement of a fuel terminal at Escanaba, Mich. At present the Government is operating under the provisions of a long-term leasing arrangement with the option to purchase the terminal on or before early January 1980. Approval of this project will permit the Government to exercise its option to purchase resulting in an economic payback in an estimated 1.4 years.

HARRISVILLE, MICH. PROJECT

The 7th project, on page 25, provides for the procurement of a fuel terminal at Harrisville, Mich. Under the provisions of the existing long-term leasing arrangement the Government must exercise its option to purchase prior to August 1979. Approval of this project will provide the authority for the Government to exercise its purchase option and result in an economic payback in 1.6 years.

LYNN HAVEN, FLA. PROJECT

The 8th project, on page 27, provides for the replacement of a fuel pier at Lynn Haven, Fla. The existing fuel pier and associated fuel piping accessories have deteriorated beyond economical repair and present safety hazards. Approval of this item will permit replacement with a modern reinforced concrete pier complete with necessary piping and valving facilities.

NEWPORT, R.I. PROJECT

The next project, on page 29, provides for the installation of a security fence at Newport, R.I. At present, due to previous real estate excessing actions, the administrative and operational areas of the fuel farm do not have the degree of protection and safety previously provided by fencing and controlled access. Approval of this project will permit the installation of fencing and control gates to deter unauthorized entry, keep personnel and vehicles out of hazardous areas, and improve safety conditions.

NEWINGTON, N.H. PROJECT

The 10th project, on page 31, provides for the procurement of a fuel terminal at Newington, N.H. At present, the Government is operating under a long-term leasing arrangement which contains an option to purchase the terminal no later than July 1980. Approval of this item will permit the Government to exercise its option to purchase which will result in an economic payback in less than 1 year.

OZOL, CALIF. PROJECT

The next project, on page 33, is for the procurement of a fuel terminal at Ozol, Calif. The Government is currently operating under the provisions of a long-term leasing arrangement which contains an option to purchase the terminal on or before early May 1980.

Approval of this item will permit the Government to exercise its purchase option which will result in an economic payback in approximately 1.6 years.

VERONA, N.Y. PROJECT

The 12th project, on page 35, provides for the procurement of a fuel terminal in Verona, N.Y. Presently the Government operates under the provisions of a long-term leasing arrangement that contains an option clause to purchase the terminal no later than September 1979. Approval of this project will permit the Government to procure the terminal. The economic payback period for the purchase of this terminal is less than 1 year.

RICHMOND, VA. PROJECTS

The next three projects are located in Richmond, Va. The first of these, on page 37, provides for building and utility alterations necessary to accommodate a mechanized materials handling system. Approval of this project will permit the construction of facility modifications for the installation of conveyors and mechanized equipment and will allow more flexible and efficient use of storage space. This will result in a total payback period of 7.5 years.

The 2d project, on page 38, at Richmond provides for the extension of warehouse sprinkler systems. At present, the wooden canopies on six warehouses are an integral part of the building construction and provide fire paths that could spread fire from one warehouse compartment to another. Approval of this project will permit the installation of automatic sprinklers underneath the canopies thereby minimizing the existing fire hazards.

The 3rd project, on page 39, at Richmond provides for the widening, paving, and grading of an existing on-post roadway. Initially this roadway was used primarily for security patrol purposes. Changes in storage and supply methods implemented during the past several years have resulted in traffic pattern changes. This roadway is no longer adequate to handle today's traffic usage. Approval of this project will permit the widening and paving of this roadway, eliminate traffic congestion, and facilitate storage and transportation operations.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH. PROJECT

The 16th project, on page 41, at Battle Creek, Mich., provides for the installation of standby power facilities to insure operational reliability of the defense integrated data system (DIDS). At present, this large integrated computer complex, serving DSA and the services as the central repository for all logistics management data and the backbone of the Federal cataloging program, does not have an alternate

power source to maintain operations in the event of sustained commercial power outages or brownouts. Approval of this project will permit the installation of standby power generators, provide power reliability for the data processing network, and insure mission responsibility fulfillment.

AYER (FORT DEVENS), MASS. PROJECT

The next project, on page 44, at Ayer (Fort Devens), Mass., provides for the construction of open and covered storage facilities to facilitate property disposal storage and operations. At present, existing storage facilities are inadequate for the satisfactory accomplishment of the increased workload assigned to this activity. Approval of this project will permit the construction of additional covered storage, improve open storage facilities, and increase operational efficiency.

DULUTH, MINN. (AFB) PROJECT

The 18th project, on page 46, at Duluth, Duluth, AFB, Minn., provides for an addition to an existing warehouse building so that material and personnel may be adequately housed. At present, there is insufficient covered storage to store property which must be protected from the elements. Approval of this project will permit construction of an addition to an existing warehouse, to provide adequate space for material and a small administration area for personnel. This action will increase the dollar return through a higher reutilization rate and improved sales price.

GROTON, CONN. PROJECT

The 19th project, on page 48, at Groton, Conn., provides for the installation of three pre-engineered steel buildings to replace unsuitable temporary storage facilities. At present, temporary structures and trailers that lack adequate utilities and protection from the elements are being used for the storing and handling of usable material. Approval of this project will permit the erection of permanent-type structures, provide required additional covered space, facilitate storage operations and eliminate hazardous working conditions.

MONTGOMERY (GUNTER AFB), ALA. PROJECT

The next project, on page 50, at Montgomery (Gunter AFB), Ala., provides for the construction of a truck loading dock, storage bins and a truck scale facility. The property disposal operation is scheduled for relocation from Maxwell AFB on or about January 1977. Most of the required facilities are available at the new site. Approval of this project will permit the construction of the few remaining operational requirements for the establishment of a complete and usable facility.

JUNCTION CITY (FORT RILEY), KANS. PROJECT

The 21st project (on page 52) at Junction City (Fort Riley), Kans., provides for the construction of a covered storage building to replace

temporary deteriorated structures and to pave open storage areas. At present, covered storage facilities are located in several small buildings. Two of these buildings have deteriorated beyond economical repair and cannot be utilized safely. Outside storage facilities are unsurfaced and rutted. Approval of this project will permit the erection of a metal storage building, the paving of outside storage, and improve storage operations.

WURTSMITH, MICH. PROJECT

The next project (on page 54) at Wurtsmith, Mich., provides for the erection of a prefabricated steel building to offset the lack of adequate covered storage facilities. At present, the limited amount of covered storage space available necessitates that usable material be stored in the open. Approval of this project will provide additional covered storage space required to protect material, reduce material deterioration and increase property sales and reutilization.

OVERSEAS (EUROPE) PROJECTS

The final three projects are located overseas in Europe. The first of these (on page 63) will provide for the paving of open storage areas in Kaiserslautern, Germany. At present, the outdoor storage facilities are unsurfaced. During inclement weather, stored material and handling equipment becomes bogged down in mud which decreases sales proceeds, hampers operations, and presents hazardous working conditions. Approval of this project will permit stabilizing and paving of this open storage area, facilitate operations, increase proceeds from sales and eliminate safety hazards.

The next project (on page 65) provides for the paving of open storage, security lighting and storage bins in Nuremberg, Germany. The existing open storage area is not surfaced. During winter months the material and handling equipment becomes bogged down in frozen mud and snow. In addition to the detrimental effect on material and equipment, operations at times become virtually impossible. Approval of this project will permit the required stabilization and paving of the open storage area complete with security lighting and storage bins.

The 25th and last project (on page 67) provides for the paving of open storage, security lighting and storage bins in Seckenheim, Germany. At present, only 10 percent of the open storage area is paved. The remaining area is uneven and poorly drained. During the rainy season the area becomes flooded to the extent that material handling equipment cannot be utilized safely and stoage operations must be curtailed. Approval of this project will permit the stabilization and paving of open storage areas and provide security lighting and storage bins necessary for minimum storage requirements.

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY HEADQUARTERS BUILDINGS

Senator MANSFIELD. Concerning the Cameron Station, Rehabilitation of Buildings 3 and 4, have you considered any other alternatives for satisfying your requirements in lieu of repairing the existing buildings 3 and 4?

Colonel BREWER. Yes, sir, we have considered other alternatives, such as other Government-owned space in the National Capital Region, leased facilities and new construction. Investigations disclosed that there was no other Government-owned space available for DSA's use. Repair of the buildings as proposed is a cheaper alternative than either occupying leased space or new construction.

FUEL TERMINALS

Senator MANSFIELD. It is noted you are proposing to procure 5 contractor-owned fuel terminals, when these fuel terminals are acquired, how do you plan to operate these terminals?

Colonel BREWER. These terminals are now operated by contract and it is planned that they will continue to be contractor-operated after the government acquires them.

Senator MANSFIELD. I have two questions on the Defense Fuel Support Point-Lynn Haven, Fuel Pier Replacement:

(A) Why is this project essential?

(B) What will be the impact if this project is deferred?

Colonel BREWER. Replacement of the fuel pier is essential now due to the deteriorated condition of the present pier. The present pier is constructed of wood and will not retain any spills, sir, and should the project be deferred the present pier will continue in operation but will require extensive and costly repairs which will add only marginally to its life. Pilings have deteriorated to the point where their support capability is doubtful. Continued use will also result in continuation of a potential enviromnental and fire hazard.

STANDBY POWER

Senator MANSFIELD. As to the project for the Defense Logistics Services Center, Standby Power for DIDS, will the provision of these standby generators complete your power requirements for this computer facility?

Colonel BREWER. These standby generators will be used in conjunction with the existing uninterruptible power supply system and will complete our emergency power needs for this facility.

Defense Nuclear Agency

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

DNA PROJECTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1977

Senator Mansfield. We have with us today General Johnson, Director, Defense Nuclear Agency. General, do you care to make an opening statement.

General Johnson. Yes, sir.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am pleased to appear before you to present the Defense Nuclear Agency's fiscal year 1977 military construction request.

We are requesting appropriations for three projects as shown in Table 1:

Table 1

	Thousands
At Johnston Atoll, mid-Pacific Ocean, fire station	$950
At Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md., animal research facility	6,672
At Enewetak, Marshall Islands, cleanup of Enewetak Atoll	20,000
Total	27,622

JOHNSTON ATOLL PROJECT

One project in fiscal year 1977 is at Johnston Atoll in the mid-Pacific; one is at the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute at Bethesda, Maryland; the third relates to the cleanup of Enewetak Atoll.

Johnston Atoll has been maintained as a readiness-to-test base in the event the atmospheric nuclear test ban treaty is abrogated. It is also used for storage of Army "Red Hat" munitions and the Air Force defoliant "Herbicide Orange." In addition, it supports a Coast Guard Loran Station, Aerospace Defense Command detachments and a National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration meteorological activity. The book value of facilities at Johnston Atoll is about $90 million.

Since the submission of the fiscal year 1977 budget, our readiness mission at Johnston Atoll has been redefined by Presidential decision. In view of this recent action, the requirement for a new fire station has been reevaluated and is no longer considered justifiable. It is therefore recommended that this project be canceled and our budget request reduced accordingly.

ARMED FORCES RADIOBIOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE (AFRRI)

The Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute (AFRRI) is operated by the Defense Nuclear Agency to conduct scientific research

in the biological effects of nuclear radiation. This research, essential to the medical support of the Department of Defense and in particular to the determination of nuclear weapons effects on our combat forces, is highly dependent upon experimentation on various species of laboratory animals. Existing facilities are inadequate to meet both current and projected research requirements due to the essential and increasing sophistication of biomedical research and recent changes in program direction. Moreover, the current facility does not meet the statutory requirements imposed by Congress, which govern the care and use of laboratory animals. (These are Public Laws 89–544 and 91–579.)

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology continues to advance each year. Experiments have shifted from these requiring short term observation periods to long term efforts involving chronic and protracted radiation studies. This necessitates lifetime observation of many animal groups, rigid environmental control, and isolation of animals to prevent introduction of infectious organisms into their environment. Animals in this radiological atmosphere are extremely susceptible to infection and disease due to suppression of their natural immunities. Therefore, it is essential that they be maintained under highly sophisticated conditions to assure the investigator that all changes in his animals are experimentally induced and not brought about by environmental changes. This dictates the need for an adequate number of rooms to separate the species, thereby insuring the validity of individual experiments and studies and the reliability of data obtained. It also allows for a continuous cycling of research animals into the various experimental programs. Current facilities do not permit either the required size or scope to meet research needs.

During the last 4 years, the number of animals used at AFRRI has tripled, several additional species have been incorporated into the program and experimental observation time and requirements have increased significantly. The proposed new facility is needed to provide adequate space for our long term, more complex, and very essential experiments. Additionally, it will enable us to comply with laws by giving us the vitally needed space for conditioning, environmental control, isolation, and prolonged animal holding to insure proper animal health care essential to the accomplishment of our mission. All animal holding and experimental space in the Washington area has been screened and this request has been coordinated with all other agencies. No other facility is adequate for this requirement.

ENEWETAK PROJECT

Our project at Enewetak arises from a commitment made by the United States in 1947 and renewed in April 1972 to return the Enewetak people to their home atoll. The Enewetak people were resettled by the U.S. Government in 1947 on Ujelang Atoll, 140 miles to the south. This was done to permit use of their atoll by the United States for nuclear weapon testing and development. From 1948 to 1958, 43 nuclear devices were detonated there in a series of extremely important nuclear tests, essential to our national security. After the signing of

the Limited Test Ban Treaty in 1958, the atoll had limited use in ICBM development.

U.S. COMMITMENTS IN PACIFIC REGION

The Trust Territory of the Pacific is the only remaining trust territory, and the United States in its administration of territory affairs, is subject to the scrutiny of the United Nations and indeed the world. Additionally, the United States has other interests in this part of the Pacific; at Saipan and Tinian, and in 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 return and so stated during last year's congressional testimony. This desire has recently been reinforced by the results of a plebiscite conducted on Uielang and through the preparation by the Enewetak people of a petition to the United Nations requesting U.N. assistance in effecting their return.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM MARSHALL ISLANDS LEGISLATURE TO U.S. CONGRESS

The Marshall Islands Legislature has also expressed a particular interest in the cleanup project and has requested that the Secretary of the Interior convey its deep concern regarding its accomplishment to the United States Congress.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that the correspondence from the Marshall Islands Legislature be placed in the record.

Senator MANSFIELD. So ordered.

70-301 O - 76 - 5

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

JAN 14 1976

Dear Mr. President:

The High Chiefs of Enewetak Atoll, Iroij Binton Abream and Iroij Joanes Peter, Magistrate Hettes John and heads of families have requested that the Department of the Interior forward to members of Congress the enclosed petition which expresses the desire of the people of Enewetak to return to their home atoll.

The people of Enewetak Atoll were removed from their home atoll in 1946 by the U.S. Government in order that their atoll could be used in the atomic testing program. The people were promised that they would be able to return to their home once the U.S. Government no longer had need for their islands.

During the thirty years that the Enewetak people have been displaced from their home atoll they have suffered grave privations, including periods of near starvation in their temporary home on Ujelang Atoll. The people have cooperated willingly with the U.S. Government and have made many sacrifices to permit the United States to use their home islands for atomic testing purposes.

The U.S. Government, in 1972, announced to the people of Enewetak and to the world that it no longer required the use of Enewetak for defense research plans and would return the atoll to its rightful owners after suitable survey, cleanup and rehabilitation measures were carried out. The responsibilities for the radiological survey were given to the Energy Research and Development Administration, the cleanup work to the Department of Defense and the resettlement and rehabilitation work to the Department of the Interior. The radiological survey has been completed and cleanup and rehabilitation now must be undertaken.

As you are aware, the Department of Defense, specifically the Defense Nuclear Agency which has been charged with the responsibility for the cleanup work, submitted a funding request for the decontamination and cleanup of Enewetak in the FY 1976 Budget. The cleanup project was authorized by both the Senate and the House of Representatives but no appropriation was made. A conference committee deferred funding for the cleanup project pending additional exploration of alternatives and the obtaining of further information on how many of the Enewetak residents and their descendants desire to return to Enewetak.

The Department of the Interior and Department of Defense have conducted careful and considered surveys of the situation and representatives of both agencies have met many times with the leaders and people of Enewetak.

The petition clearly expresses the wish of the people of Enewetak to return to their home atoll. Their present temporary home no longer is able to adequately support the group and increasing hardships are foreseen. The group now has grown to 432 of which some 350 live on Ujelang. The leaders and heads of families indicate that the bulk of this group desire to return to Enewetak including most of the few score individuals now residing outside of Ujelang.

The Marshall Islands Legislature, the Nitijela, also has requested that the Department of the Interior forward to the members of the U.S. Congress its concern that the United States honor its promise of returning the people of Enewetak to their home atoll. A copy of the official request from the Vice Speaker of the Marshall Islands Legislature is enclosed.

It is our understanding that the Department of Defense proposes to resubmit a request for funding of decontamination and cleanup of Enewetak in its FY 1977 Budget. This Department, for its part, will be requesting authorization for the funding of the rehabilitation and resettlement portion of the project.

It is our hope that the Congress will give a favorable hearing to the pleas of the people of Enewetak.

Sincerely yours,

Director of Territorial Affairs

Hon. Nelson A. Rockefeller
President of the Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

MARSHALL ISLANDS NITIJELA
POST OFFICE BOX 24
MAJURO, MARSHALL ISLANDS 96960
TELEPHONE 226-CABLE NITIJELA MAJURO

December 19, 1975

Mr. Fred Zeder
Director
Office of the Territorial Affairs
Department of Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Zeder:

I wish to express the feelings of the Marshall Islands Nitijela (Legislature) concerning the Cleanup and Rehabilitation Program of Enewetak Atoll and request that you convey these feelings to the members of the United States Congress who are directly concerned with the Enewetak project.

The people of Enewetak have been displaced for nearly 30 years and have suffered both the physical hardships of living on a much smaller atoll than their home atoll and the psychological hardships of being removed from their traditional lands. This latter hardship is the greater burden as the land is all important to the Marshallese people being the source of not only subsistence, but also social status and family unity.

The people of Enewetak were removed from their homeland by the United States under a justification that the testing program would be a step toward maintaining world peace and would be beneficial to all mankind. They now wish to return to their home. It is our feeling that this sacrifice of many years in exile is more than sufficient justification for appropriation of the funds for the Enewetak project. The amount required is minuscule in comparison to the amount spent in the testing program and would allow these people to return to their homes. In view of all that has been said and done in the past, the members of the Marshall Islands Nitijela feel there is a moral obligation on the part of the United States to clean these islands of radioactive debris and rebuild the homes of the Enewetak people and return their lands.

I seek your assistance in conveying these feeling to the members of the United States Congress and implore you to assist the people of Enewetak in anyway possible to return to their home.

Yours respectly,

Namo Hermios
Vice Speaker

PETITION FOR ASSISTANCE

To the Honorable Members of the United States Congress:

We, representing the people of Enewetak, present this Petition for Assistance to once again express our desire to return to our home atoll of Enewetak and to also express what we believe to be the justification for funding the cleanup and rehabilitation program.

According to our belief, we have lived at Enewetak Atoll from the beginning of time and western anthropologists say our ancestors were there over a thousand years ago. We moved with understandable reluctance upon the request of the United States in 1947 to make way for nuclear testing for we were told this would be in the interests of all the peoples of the world. Now, with the conclusion of the testing program, we wish to return to Enewetak as soon as possible and end this period of exile from our homeland.

Enewetak Atoll is our home and has a large lagoon which will enables us to better substain ourselves. Our present living place; Ujelang Atoll, has a lagoon only one fifth as big as our home atoll and we have experience great hardships in living there. As our community continues to grows in number it will become even more difficult to sustain ourselves and even now many young people go to the district center because of these hardships. There is no other island in the Marshalls to which we can go to as all are owned and occupied by others. Enewetak Atoll is our home and the only place we can go. We were required to leave Enewetak 28 years ago and have since lived like squatters and vagabonds. Our only real ties are at Enewetak and every member of our community down to a new-born infant has an inherited specific place there. We have requested many time to be allowed to return and finally in 1972, Ambassador Williams, the President of the United States personal representative, announced that we would be permitted to return home after cleanup and rehabilitation.

We have, to speed this return, agreed to all the stipulations presented us. These included long-term restrictions on living on Engibi Island which traditionally was a major residential island. This caused many internal ownership problems in our community, but we resolved these disputes to speed our return. One of our islands, Runit, is contaminated and we will not be able to go there after our return. We have accepted this restriction also. We are now told that further delays will be necessary if the United States Congress does not now pass the funding for the cleanup and rehabilitation. We trust this will not happen.

We have been told that the testing of nuclear weapons at Enewetak Atoll was of great value to the United States. We know that over twenty billion dollars($20 b) was spent in this testing program as an essential part of a multi-billion dollar total nuclear weapons program.

We now ask that a small amount in comparison be spent to cleanup and to restore our homes. We do not want a handout given us, we only wish our island cleaned, our homes rebuilt and our land returned to us. Enewetak Atoll is the only place which God has set aside for us and for no other people. We fervently and respectfully urge you to approve this program so that we may return to our homeland. We ask not only for ourselves, but also on behalf of all those born in exile and on behalf of all future generations of the people of Enewetak.

Signed By:

Irojj Binton Abream

Magistrate, Hettes John

Irojj Joanes Peter

DETERIORATION OF ISLAND FACILITIES

General JOHNSON. 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.

The Department of Defense cleanup portion of the program, using a civilian contractor, was estimated to cost a total of $39.9 million. The cost was estimated by the Defense Nuclear Agency to be $25 million if military engineer units were utilized to do the majority of the work. The fiscal year 1976 Military Construction Authorization Act (Public Law 94–107) authorized $20 million for this project and directed the Department of Defense to reduce the expense to $20 million by achieving every possible economy through the maximum use of Department of Defense resources. Appropriations to support this authorization were not provided by the first session of the 94th Congress. The conference committee report of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees deferred funding for this project and directed the Department of Defense and the Department of the Interior to explore other alternatives and examine all options in order to determine the best and most economical means of fulfilling this responsibility.

In response to this directive, the Defense Nuclear Agency has reexamined the proposed cleanup project in all areas. We believe the accepted environmental impact statement represents the required level of cleanup and rehabilitation to assure the safety of the Enewetak people. Even if a new statement was developed, a timely and costly undertaking, we do not believe that the scope of the project could be altered without adversely affecting the health and safety of the Enewetak people. There are simply no additional major short cuts available for accomplishing this project. I can assure the committee, however, that the Defense Nuclear Agency will make every effort to accomplish the project utilizing only the $20 million military construction funds currently authorized and the O. & M. now programed. If funding is approved, we expect to complete the project in about 30 months. In the final phase, the Department of the Interior will build houses and relocate the people.

In summary, it is strongly believed that accomplishment of the Enewetak cleanup at this time is in the national interest. If the project is not funded, the United States will have failed to meet its commitment to these people. Further, a complete abandonment of this project is not considered a feasible alternative to cleanup since I cannot conceive that we could just sail away and leave the atoll in its present condition.

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.

JOHNSTON ATOLL

Senator MANSFIELD. Could you elaborate, General, on your decision to recommend deletion of your fire station project on Johnston Atoll?

General JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, the Defense Nuclear Agency's (DNA's) fiscal year 1977 military construction request included $950,-

000 related to construction of a new fire station at Johnston Atoll in the mid-Pacific. This facility was programed to replace the existing fire station, built as a temporary structure in 1942. In accordance with Safeguard C of the 1963 Limited Test Ban Treaty, DNA is responsible for maintaining a readiness-to-test base at Johnston Atoll in the event the atmospheric nuclear test ban treaty is abrogated.

Following development and submission of the fiscal year 1977 appropriation request, our readiness mission was redefined by Presidential decision. This redefinition was conveyed to the Congress by memorandum dated January 10, 1976. In view of this decision, DNA reevaluated the requirement for a new fire station and determined that this project was no longer justifiable.

Following transition to the revised guidelines established by the President, materials and equipment held on Johnston Atoll will be reduced, permitting utilization of excess warehouse space generated for housing the necessary firefighting equipment. Additionally, flights into Johnston Atoll will be reduced, thereby eliminating the requirement for locating fire apparatus on the flight line. Fire apparatus can be moved down to the airstrip as required.

In view of the above, deletion of $950,000 from the DNA fiscal year 1977 appropriation request is recommended.

RESEARCH LABORATORY

Senator MANSFIELD. Why must we accomplish this research concerning nuclear radiation?

General JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, all here today and indeed every one I know hopes and prays that we will never be confronted with the use of nuclear weapons. Yet we are acutely aware that we and our allies have nuclear weapons and that they are included in the arsenals of our potential enemies. Moreover we have every indication that our potential enemies may not be reluctant to use such weapons.

Our hope is to maintain a posture of readiness and knowledge that will deter the use of such weapons. To do so we need to know whether our weapons would inflict the desired level of damage and we want to be able to avoid undesired levels or collateral damage. We also must be aware of effects of nuclear weapons which would be used by our enemies if deterrence failed. Without such knowledge I submit that "deterrence" would have no credibility.

AFRRI has a primary mission of determining the effects of nuclear radiation on people, particularly on the combat forces, ours and those of our potential enemies.

Through data derived from the casualties at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, detailed analysis, and testing in our laboratories for a number of years, we have a fair knowledge of the effects of large doses of radiation. We do not have sufficient knowledge of the effects of lesser exposure to such radiation, either because of shielding or distance from the source or because of the use of lower yield weapons.

Recognizing the approximate equivalency of strategic nuclear forces which has been attained by our potential enemies, the United States has realized a need for more flexible nuclear options. Certainly greater deterrence is provided if our potential enemies know we have

the capability to use tailored nuclear weapons in nuclear options limited to the battlefield.

Thus, we need to have precise knowledge of the effects of such weapons whether used against our enemies or used by our enemies on our own combat forces.

To obtain such knowledge we must rely on the use of animal research. We must establish the levels of radiation which would cause combat troops to become ineffective. We must also know the longer range effect of radiation doses so that we can provide medical care for those who might be exposed. We should also exploit this knowledge to provide radiation shielding for our forces.

Thus, we must study our research subjects for immediate reaction and for the long range reaction. That means we must study some of them throughout their entire lifetime.

Since certain levels of radiation make the subject more susceptible to infection and other sicknesses it is essential that we completely isolate these subjects. This requires very sophisticated facilities and they must be immediately contiguous to the laboratories in which the studies are conducted.

Moreover, when we introduce new subjects we must provide quarantine facilities for them to assure they have no defects and to assure they do not introduce infections.

To carry out this essential research we have an immediate and pressing need for the requested facilities.

AFRRI PROGRAM

Senator MANSFIELD. You indicate that your AFRRI program has expanded rapidly during the last 4 years; you have tripled the number of animals used; incorporated additional species into the program, et cetera. How have you managed to accommodate these significant increases in your existing facilty and why can't you continue to accommodate them in the future?

General JOHNSON. The increases in animal utilization over the past 4 years have been possible by employing space, designed for laboratory use, as animal research facilities. Since these past studies involved single type of acute injury under comparably short-term studies, less than adequate facilities were permissible. Currently, the service requirements dictate the need to assess the importance of delayed radiation effects and combined injury in causing casualties. In order to conduct meaningful studies in these areas that have scientific validity, larger sample sizes and longer periods of observation are required. These currently required studies cannot be accomplished with existing facilities. Finally, we must be in compliance with the law and these new facilities will accomplish that.

ANIMAL HOLDING FACILITY

Senator MANSFIELD. A new animal holding facility was authorized for Aberdeen, Md., last year and the Army is requesting one at Walter Reed this year. Can't some consolidation be accomplished?

General JOHNSON. Neither of these Army facilities can be used to support this requirement. The Aberdeen facility is configured to specifically support Army research missions which are unrelated to radiobiological research. It does not have the capability to support long term radiobiological research. The Army request for Walter Reed is to provide environmental control for three existing buildings. There are no specialized facilities at Walter Reed which are capable of supporting long term radiobiological research.

Moreover, it is essential that the AFRRI animal facilities be contiguous to the radiation sources at AFRRI. Also, special sewage facilities are essential to dispose of radioactive animal wastes.

BIOMEDICAL RADIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Senator MANSFIELD. Discuss coordination between AFRRI and other Federal agencies involved in biomedical radiological research.

General JOHNSON. The only other Federal agency with a significant biomedical radiation research program is the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA), which is the successor to the Atomic Energy Commission. Their program contrasts sharply with that of AFRRI in that the overriding concern of ERDA presently is the effects of very low level exposures that may be associated with the nuclear fuel cycle in energy production.

The AFRRI program, on the other hand, addresses specifically requirements that are related to the use of nuclear weapons and the associated radiation in military situations. This program is developed on the basis of annual qualitative research requirements submitted to HQ DNA by the various services. Additionally, other agencies or organizations may also originate requirements and submit information.

Formal coordination occurs in several ways. A long-range planning meeeting is held annually with representatives from the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Additionally, Defense Intelligence Agency, Defense Civil Preparedness Agency and ERDA personnel attend and participate. Further coordination on a formal basis occurs at monthly meetings with the Director of Defense Research and Engineering and at recurring meetings with various Federal agencies. Informal coordination occurs on a daily basis. Also, the Surgeons General of the three services serve with me as members of the AFRRI board of governors.

ANIMAL USAGE AT AFRRI

Senator MANSFIELD. What is the projected animal usage at AFRRI over the next few years?

General JOHNSON. Over the next few years we anticipate the animal population at AFRRI will approximately double. This increase results from the necessity to observe animals for extended periods of time, some for their entire lifetime, and is the paramount reason for

this project. Our current population figures are shown below with fiscal year 1978–79 plans for comparison:

	Fiscal year—	
	1976–77	1978–79
Mice	5,000	10,000
Rats	1,000	2,000
Guinea pigs	30	30
Rabbits	45	50
Cats	20	24
Dogs	50	80
Monkeys	80	125
Miniature swine	12	20
Miscellaneous nonmammals	75	75

CONSTRUCTION COST PER SQUARE FOOT FOR FACILITY

Senator MANSFIELD. Why is the construction cost per square foot so high for this facility?

General JOHNSON. The cost per square foot of the construction appears high since it must accommodate complex installed equipment and supporting sanitary facilities which are uniquely required for radiobiological research. Research of this nature necessitates lifetime observation of many animal groups, rigid environmental control and isolation of animals to prevent introduction of infectious organisms into their environment. As I noted in my opening statement, animals in this radiological atmosphere are extremely susceptible to infection and disease due to suppression of their natural immunities. Consequently, very special and highly sophisticated care must be maintained to assure the investigator that the experimental data is not distorted or destroyed by environmental changes. Specific examples of the special equipment required for this facility are the special sewage facilities to properly dispose of radioactive animal wastes, air filtration and exchange equipment and cage washing equipment.

CONSTRUCTION COST INCREASES

Senator MANSFIELD. What are the legal requirements that increase the costs of construction?

General JOHNSON. Legal requirements that impact upon the cost of the AFRRI lab animal facility are in the areas of: (1) animal welfare; and (2) radiation protection safety. Public Law 89–544—the Animal Welfare Act of 1966—and subsequent amendments put forth regulations and standards governing the housing and care of laboratory animals. The act requires any instrumentality of the U.S. Government to comply with the requirements. Further, the National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council—has published guidelines concerning the requirements for construction of lab animal facilities with regard to environmental control, materials, animal separation, and others. DOD Instruction 3216.1 directs that both the act and the NAS–NRC guidelines be followed by all Defense labs. With regard to the radiation safety aspects, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission establishes permissible doses, levels, concentrations, and waste containment disposal criteria for radioactive materials.

ENEWETAK ATOLL

Senator MANSFIELD. You indicate in your statement that since you last appeared before us, you have reexamined the proposed Enewetak cleanup project in all areas in order to live within the $20 million authorized for accomplishing this project. Could you explain to the committee in some detail what actions you have taken since last year in terms of exploring all alternatives and examining all options to achieve minimum cost?

General JOHNSON. Since appearing before this committee last year, we have been searching for ways to reduce the project costs. The plans for accomplishment of this project have been changed from cleanup by contract at a cost of $39.9 million to cleanup by troops. This change in method of accomplishment was directed by the authorizing legislation. While our estimate for a troop effort was $25.1 million, the authorizing legislation imposed a ceiling of $20 million. The Committee of Conference of the Appropriations Committees directed that further attempts be made to reduce the costs below $20 million. Practical alternatives short of those involving a major change in project scope which would not only require a revision to the environmental impact statement but would be unacceptable not only to the people but the scientific community as well have been examined. These include:

(*a*) Burial of radioactive debris in trenches on Runit instead of encapsulating it in a soil cement matrix in the Runit craters together with a reduction in scope of cleanup on Runit, particularly radioactively contaminated soil. Although adoption of this alternative would bring the estimated cost to slightly under $20 million, its adoption would require a revision to the environmental impact statement—EIS—and could prove unacceptable to the Enewetak people. Also it would require the quarantine of Runit be actively enforced to prevent even casual visitors from being contaminated.

(*b*) Use of military units on permanent change of station—PCS—status to Enewetak versus rotating individuals to the worksite for 120 days temporary duty at a time. Housing, messing, health, and morale facilities at Enewetak are extremely limited and most austere and it is believed that the cost of rotating troops on a TDY basis could be more than offset by their increased motivation and work output through higher morale and the avoidance of increased costs for rehabilitating living accommodations to a standard fit for occupants on PCS. Also by rotation of troops many of their administrative and health requirements could be handled while at their home stations.

(*c*) Have other military programs bear part of the project costs without reimbursement. This includes the military services furnishing equipment and spare parts already funded from other programs without reimbursement. In this time of budget austerity the military forces will react strongly to any effort to penalize any of their programs for support of the cleanup project. Nevertheless, if we are to bring the military construction project cost down to $20 million, it appears the services must be tasked to contribute resources from their troop programs which would cause a reduction in their capability to react to contingencies.

After much detailed consideration, it was decided the Department of Defense should seek a $20 million appropriation and do our level

best to live within this amount by obtaining as much nonreimbursable support from other programs as possible including continuing the normal operations at the Enewetak Auxiliary Airfield from O. & M. funds. However, it should be recognized that activity of the military services in the western Pacific has been significantly reduced since 1972 when we began planning this project and savings through use of opportune air and sealift become more difficult to achieve each year.

PROJECT COST SAVINGS

Senator MANSFIELD. If this committee decided to limit the scope of this project by eliminating the nonradiological portion of the cleanup and concentrating solely on cleanup of radiological debris, what savings would result in terms of total project costs?

General JOHNSON. Eliminating the cleanup of nonradiological debris would not reduce the cost significantly for two reasons.

First: The major costs of the cleanup project are incurred in the mobilization, demobilization, and logistical support of cleanup operations due to the remote location and geographical configuration of Enewetak.

Second: Radiological and nonradiological cleanup are not separable in many instances because the radiological level of the debris will not be precisely known until it is examined on a case-by-case basis during the cleanup. Further, once forces are assembled on an island for radiological cleanup, the remainder of the job is relatively moderate compared with the advantages which accrue. Although relatively not costly but, of immense importance to the overall success of the project, is the cleanup of this nonradiological scrap and debris necessary to eliminate hazards to the Enewetak people and to permit full use of the very limited land areas suitable for agriculture.

U.S. COMMITMENTS TO ENEWETAK ATOLL

Senator MANSFIELD. General, does the United States have any other commitments other than those cited in your statement to return the atoll to the Enewetak people?

General JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, the original agreement regarding use of Enewetak Atoll by the United States appears to be one between the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and the United States of America on March 2, 1944. It grants the United States exclusive right to use and occupy all the atoll of Enewetak for an indefinite period subject to certain conditions which included review on the need for continuing use and occupancy.

Subsequently an agreement in principle on the use of Enewetak Atoll was made by and between the chiefs and "alabs" and the Governments of the United States/TTPI on November 15, 1956 which indicates intention to eventually return the atoll to the people.

The United States moved the people off Enewetak Atoll in order to develop nuclear weapons as a peaceful deterrent. This was in accordance with the U.N. Trusteeship Agreement giving the United States dominion over the former mandated Japanese islands for defense of peace. The U.N. was appropriately advised of the U.S. intention to test on Enewetak.

Specific agreement for resettlement of the natives from Enewetak to Ujelang was made by the Governor of the Marshalls meeting with the chiefs and alabs on December 3, 1947. This commitment was reaffirmed in April 1972 when the United States announced its decision to return the Atoll to the trust territories for eventual resettlement by the Enewetak people.

I believe we have both a legal and a moral commitment to return them to Enewetak and that, indeed, if challenged in the courts those obligations would be upheld.

DESIRE OF ENEWETAK PEOPLE TO RETURN

Senator MANSFIELD. Are we sure the Enewetak people want to return?

General JOHNSON. Yes; the people have consistently expressed their desire to return. Traditionally, in such an ocean vastness they instinctly treasure each small bit of land as a life sustaining refuge, so they have an unusual attachment to their land. This was evident in the testimony of their chiefs at last year's hearings before the Subcommittees on Military Construction Authorization of both the House and Senate Armed Services Committees when they said they wanted to return to Enewetak rather than be given money. We have asked the Department of the Interior to again canvass the people on an individual basis as to their desire to return once the atoll is made safe. Interior is now doing this and has furnished an interim statement of intent signed by the people's senior elected official, attested to by the district administrator of the trust territory government, which I would like to furnish for the record.

[The information follows:]

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS
Office of the District Administrator
Marshalls District

January 30, 1976

REFERENCE: DNA Dispatch P-2218137

Dear Mr. Zeder:

Attached is statement signed by the Magistrates of Enewetak and myself to the effect that, to the best of our knowledge, all the people of Enewetak will be returning to their home atoll. I feel it is necessary to assure,at this time, that all the people (100%) as shown in the Master Plan will be returning and must in effect be accommodated, for the following reasons:

1. Individual documentation of the desire to return to Enewetak would be physically impossible to obtain within the time frame given and quite possibility never.

2. The TTPI Administration could never guarantee that documentation now was final and could be placed in a position of suit at a later date if an individual family was not accommodated.

3. The rehabilitation project should be of equal quality to all families regardless differences of opinion by all individual.

4. At the present time, no other home has been legally given to the community and only Enewetak can be considered a home island.

5. Assuming Ujelang would be given the people,there will be a large number of transit people in the first year until crop start bearing and will effect greatly the actual number of people residing on Enewetak at any given time.

Based on this, the attached statement is given in place of individual documentation for the present. Individual documentation will be completed in the near future.

Truly yours,

Oscar de Brum

STATEMENT OF INTENT

At the time of this writing, all the people of Enewetak wish to return to Enewetak Atoll and to make the residence on their home atoll. I have discussed this with all my people and they all have a common desire to return to their traditional land holdings in Enewetak Atoll.

I have reviewed the family listings as shown in the Master Plan with the family heads to the best of my ability and after consultation with my fellow traditional leaders, I found the number as shown to be substantially correct. 116 families made up of 432 people* in total will be returning to Enewetak to live.

I must state though that in the initial years of our return, some people will be travelling to and staying on Ujelang Atoll a portion on their time to make copra, our only cash crop, and to gather our traditional foods growing there. This will be necessary to sustain ourselves until the new plantings on Enewetak begin bearing fruit.

I again express the desire of the people of Enewetak to return to their home atoll as soon as possible, and request the assistance of the members of the Congress to United States to appropriate the funds to make this possible.

Magistrate and Elected Headman

VERIFIED:

Oscar de Brum, District Administrator, Marshalls

*as of 1973 census

STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF ENEWETAK

Senator MANSFIELD. Does Enewetak have any strategic importance?

General JOHNSON. Not in itself—but most certainly I believe, as a part of Micronesia—what we do—or don't do—there can affect the rest of Micronesia including the Marianas.

Moreover—as a part of the only remaining trust territory—it is clear the U.N. and the rest of the world will be impressed by any failure of the United States to honor its clear commitment. Failure to do so might well have a strategic implication.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. WILLIAM J. CROWE, JR.

Mr. SOUTH. I request that we enter into the record the statement of Rear Adm. William J. Crowe, Jr., Director of the East Asia and Pacific Region, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, International Security Affairs.

Senator MANSFIELD. We will be glad to have his statement for the record.

[The statement follows:]

RESTORATION OF ENEWETAK ATOLL

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to have this opportunity to testify before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee in support of the FY 1977 military construction project which would clean up radiological and structural debris on Enewetak Atoll. It will be recalled that our selection and use of these islands were compelled by pressing needs to undertake nuclear weapon tests in the interests of national security. Such tests were made for the benefit of all of us and in a real sense, in seeking to maintain a balance of strategic weaponry, were also made in the interest of international peace and security.

Our responsibility to restore the environment of Enewetak Atoll and to return as much land as possible to productive use raises a number of factors—the scarcity of land in the Marshalls, the damage resulting from our use of the Atoll from 1944 through 1958, responsibilities we have under the Trusteeship Agreement to promote the economic development and self-sufficiency of the Micronesian people, and commitments made to the people of Enewetak after they were displaced to the smaller island of Ujelang. I would like briefly to discuss these factors and the need to complete this cleanup project within the next few years.

MILITARY USE OF ENEWETAK

The Marshall Islands are the easternmost district of the Trust Territory, comprising some 33 island units of which 29 are atolls and 4 are small detached islands. The total land area is about 70 square miles in size. Only 15 atolls are larger than 2 square miles. Enewetak is one of these. Kwajalein is another. Both of these atolls have played a key role in the research, development, test, and evaluation of U.S. strategic weapon systems. Enewetak was used for nuclear testing during the period 1948 to 1958. Kwajalein continues to be used for the test of offensive and defensive missile systems, as permitted by the SALT Agreements. The area is of strategic importance to us and will continue to be for the foreseeable future.

The United States obtained the right to use the Marshall Islands for defense purposes under the United Nations Trusteeship Agreement which was approved by the United States Congress in July 1947. At the same time, we undertook certain responsibilities related to the economic advancement and self-sufficiency of the inhabitants of these islands. To this end, we are obliged to regulate the use of natural resources, encourage the development of fisheries, agriculture, and industries; protect the inhabitants against the loss of their lands and resources; and improve the means of transportation and communications. These responsibilities apply especially to Enewetak where we first established an advance base to support our forces during the closing days of World War II and, subse-

quently, used the atoll for 43 nuclear tests. The legacy of this activity is a large amount of structural and radiological debris.

As you know, the people of Enewetak could not be given the choice to remain on their atoll during the nuclear test program. They were told in 1946 to prepare to leave their atoll and relocate to Ujelang. They obeyed, but not without the deep emotional attachment which all Marshallese attach to their ancestral homes. Moreover, they were quick to see the obvious disparity between the size of Ujelang and that of Enewetak. The third of a square mile of dry land on Ujelang was rocky and poor, while much of Enewetak was well suited for agricultural use. The total lagoon area of Ujelang was only 25 square miles, compared with a 387 square mile lagoon at Enewetak. These disparities, of course, meant less abundant food production and less food potential from the surrounding reefs and lagoons. Moreover, Ujelang is one of the most remote islands in the Marshalls, making it more difficult to import goods and services from larger, more productive areas. Thus, in 1956, when the United States formalized its use of Enewetak and agreed to pay $175,000 for such use, the people of Enewetak made it clear that they were interested in remaining on Ujelang only until such time as it might be possible to return to Enewetak. The United States Government agreed to this stipulation. Later in 1969, they were given an ex gratia payment of $1,020,000 which was placed in a trust fund. The annual iterest helped them adjust to the more severe conditions they found on Ujelang, but it did not dampen their desire to go home.

Termination of U.S. trusteeship in micronesia

Since 1970, the need to move more rapidly on the cleanup of Enewetak Atoll has been strongly influenced by United States efforts to negotiate the future political status of Micronesia and to terminate the United Nations Trusteeship, hopefully, by 1981. This is not to imply that the cleanup operation is contingent, in any way, on the political status sought by the Marshallese. But the condition of Enewetak is a serious obstacle to trusteeship termination. First, the cleanup of the atoll is not a problem which we can pass on to the hereditary chiefs of Enewetak, to the district Government of the Marshall Islands, or to the future Government of Micronesia. In fact, the United States is one of the few nations competent to clean up the atoll and certify it safe for resettlement. Secondly, we cannot leave the islands as they are and expect the Marshallese constabulary to keep people from drifting back to them. It is a problem which we created, while trying to maintain a stable nuclear balance, and the people of Enewetak now look to us for its solution.

Cost of Cleanup Operation

There has been some concern about the cost of this cleanup operation, $20 million or about $50,000 for each of the people who desire to return to Enewetak. I think that this sort of comparison is somewhat unfair. Enewetak was used for nuclear testing because the United States Government felt, during the years 1948 to 1958, that such tests were vital to the security of the United States. The testing program contributed to the nuclear deterrent we have today, and that deterrent is still worth a great deal to us. The residue of that testing program is a cleanup operation which will restore the land on Enewetak to productive use. This project is not unlike those required by our own environmental protection laws.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I would like to summarize why this military construction project is in our national interest.

First, it will remove one of the obstacles which now stands in the way of our political status discussions with the people of the Marshall Islands and the rest of Micronesia. We would not want to perpetuate our Trusteeship Agreement over Micronesia, simply because we had not solved this long-standing problem in th Marshall Islands District.

Second, it will enable the United States Government to avoid a host of politica and legal liabilities in the post-trusteeship period, related to our use of Enewetak for nuclear testing and our responsibility to protect the inhabitants against the loss of their land and resources.

Third, it will enable the people of Enewetak to become more self-sufficient than they are today and less reliant on our financial assistance in the years ahead.

Fourth, we continue to have a very large national security interest in the Marshall Islands, because it is the only area under American control where both offensive and defensive strategic weapon systems can be tested, exercised in a realistic environment, and recovered. Today, the people of the Marshall Islands welcome our presence at Kwajalein. We would not want that welcome to be worn thin as a result of our residual liabilities at Enewetak. Nor would we want the people of these islands to turn to some other nation to make Enewetak safe for resettlement. It is in our interest as well as theirs to solve this long-standing problem.

CONSOLIDATED PREPARED STATEMENTS

Mr. SOUTH. On behalf of the people of Enewetak I request that we enter into the record the consolidated statement of Iroij Johannes Peter, Iroij Binton Abraham, and Magistrate Hertes John and also the statement of their counsel, Mr. Theodore R. Mitchell.

Senator MANSFIELD. That can be done, and we will enter the material in the record as you request.

[The statement follows:]

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is a great pleasure to have the opportunity to meet with you today and to express our support for the request which is before you to provide for the cleanup of Enewetak Atoll. We bring greetings from our people and we wish to convey their sincere appreciation for all that has been done to date by the Defense Nuclear Agency in planning for the cleanup of our islands. We know that in order for these plans to be carried out, your approval and the approval of the United States Congress is required. We respectfully urge you and your distinguished colleagues to give that approval.

A very great amount of detail and background concerning this program is contained in the environmental impact statement, a copy of which has been provided to the committee by the Defense Nuclear Agency. What we say here today is supplemental to that. What we say here today is not intended to offend, to accuse, or to complain, but solely to express what we believe to be the justification for the funding of this program.

FROM THE BEGINNING

According to our belief, we have lived at Enewetak Atoll from the beginning of time. According to anthropologists and historians, our ancestors discovered our atoll at least a thousand years ago, while exploring the western Pacific Ocean in finely crafted sailing canoes. In any event, we do know that our ancestors were great sailors and navigators, for they sailed across hundreds and hundreds of miles of open sea without the aid or use of compass, sextant, clock, maps or modern materials. And as late as our relocation to Ujelang, to make way for the testing at Enewetak, we were known as fine canoe builders.

From the beginning we found a way of life which is suitable for the Atoll. An atoll, unlike a high island, has rather poor soil and so we have to rely principally upon the coconut tree, pandanus, and some breadfruit. Fish from the lagoon, the reef areas between the islets, and some from the ocean are also an important part of our diet.

Micronesia, of which Enewetak Atoll is a part, has been ruled by first the Spanish (about 1521 to 1885), then Germany (1885 to 1914), then Japan (1914 to 1944), and since 1944 the United States has been trustee of Micronesia on behalf of the United Nations. We had very little contact with the Spanish and the Germans and the Japanese did not interfere with our way of life until about 1939.

THE WAR YEARS

About 1939, the Japanese began to use the islands on our atoll in preparation for war with your country. Up to that time, our people resided principally on

Enjebi Island in the north and Enewetak Island in the south. We used all of the other islands for the growing of cultivated crops such as the coconut tree. But to make way for the military installations on Enjebi and Enewetak Islands, we were pushed aside.

In early 1944 we witnessed the fierce fighting between the Japanese and American armed forces, which resulted in victory for the Americans. Following the fighting, we were moved to Aomon, another island on our Atoll, while the United States armed forces used the remainder of the Atoll to carry on its effort to defeat the Japanese forces on other islands in Micronesia. Later, we were permitted to use both Aomon and Bijire Islands. Our canoes were destroyed so that we could not move about within the atoll.

The wartime experience for us was a very painful one. The Japanese forced our people to work like slaves on the construction of their military facilities. We were forced to abandon our homes and to seek safety in hastily camouflaged trenches which we dug by hand. Immediately following the conflict, Enewetak and Enjebi Islands were occupied by American forces and we were removed en masse to the smaller islands of Aomon and Bijire. Such was our first taste of exile—we were allowed free movement within the Atoll but our main residential islands of Enewetak and Enjebi were off limits. After the conflict stopped, we found that our two principal islands, Enewetak and Enjebi, had been very seriously damaged, with the destruction of many if not almost all of the trees which are so important to our livelihood. From before the war (1939) down to 1946 we had not been able to return to our homes on Enjebi and Enewetak to live a normal life.

Removal and Exile

In 1946 while we were still living in temporary conditions on Aomon and Bijire, an LST came and we were told to board it. From there we were taken to Kwajalein Atoll, a distance of about 360 miles away, where we were kept for a short while and then we were taken back to Aomon and Bijire. In December 1947, an LST came again and we were told to board it to be taken to Ujelang, 125 miles away. One of the translators assisting the Americans in this exercise was a Mr. Brown Smith, who effectively conveyed to us the futility of any resistance with the remarks, "you cannot protest or fight. You are like rabbit fish wriggling on the end of a spear. You can struggle all you want, but there's nothing you can do to change this." So with children crying and women screaming, we were herded into the LST and taken to Ujelang. That is where we have lived to the present day.

Enewetak Atoll, our home, has a large lagoon (388 square miles) from which to catch fish. The lagoon at Ujelang Atoll is less than 1/15th as large (25 square miles). All of the islet at Ujelang combined have only 0.67 square miles, while the total land area of Enewetak Atoll is 2.75 square miles. From this you can see why it was much harder for us to provide for ourselves at Ujelang.

When we arrived at Ujelang in December, 1947, no one was living there and no one had lived there for a long time. Useless brush had grown up everywhere and there were no breadfruit trees. A "tent city" was hurriedly put up for us by Navy personnel because there were no houses there when we arrived. By then our elders had become resigned to the fact that we had to start a new life the best way we knew how, on Ujelang. We were left alone, with no government representative present and with no means to communicate with the outside world.

As we have said, Ujelang is a very poor atoll, and as our numbers increased we began to experience real hardship, but the most difficult thing for us to adjust to is being away from our only home—Enewetak. When we were taken from Enewetak in 1947 and placed upon Ujelang, we were not told how long we would be required to stay there. We thought it would be only for a short time. And so we waited. We began to wait for the day when we could return to Enewetak Atoll.

One day, some men came to Ujelang and told us that it was necessary for us to gather at the church and stay inside until advised. No explanation was given us until we saw the blinding flash of a nuclear explosion on Enewetak. It, of course, made us feel fear and apprehension because if the bomb was so powerful that it might harm us on Ujelang, then it must be doing serious harm to Enewetak where it was exploded.

We were aware of the tests being conducted in Enewetak from the frightening flashes of light that lit up our skies from time to time and the roar of atomic

explosions which, while still vivid in our memories, we find very difficult to describe.

And then, as suddenly as they had come, there was silence. We again began to dream of returning. Government ships, which visited us once or twice a year, brought us rumors of returning to Enewetak. They also brought word which we were unable to confirm that some of our islands had been completely obliterated and wiped off the face of the earth.

Another time, several years after we had been taken to Ujelang, some men in an LST came and told us that it was necessary for us to all get on board. They said that for our own safety we must leave Ujelang while some dangerous activity was being carried on at our home atoll of Enewetak. And so we took our wives and children and went on board the LST and it took us out into the open sea a great distance. In due time we were told to look in the direction of Enewetak. Those of our people who were there will never forget what they saw. First, a bright flash rising up from the water, then it appeared as though the sea had caught fire. A great, huge fire rose up into the sky and a noise was heard that was louder by far than any thunder. And from the same place a large cloud rose rapidly up, so high that it was impossible to see the top of it. We were told that all of this was caused by a bomb at Enewetak.

What we saw caused us to worry about what was happening at our atoll, but we were told that we could not go there to see. Instead, we were taken back to Ujelang and we continued to wait.

Some Compensation; 9 Years Later

As nearly as we can recall, it was in 1956 when some of our young people attending school in Majuro were called in to the Government offices for a meeting with Mr. (Delmas H.) Nucker, then High Commissioner of the Trust Territory Government. During the meeting, Mr. Nucker informed them of a $25,000 cash payment and a $150,000 trust fund for the people of Enewetak. He told them of papers that needed to be signed and instructed them to return to Ujelang, discuss the matter with the elders, and if the $25,000 was not adequate, it should be returned to him and perhaps he could try to get more.

The government sent them by ship from Majuro to Ujelang accompanied by Mr. Jack Tobin, a government anthropologist. Our students had requested the assistance of Mr. Amata Kabua, an educated Marshallese teacher at Marshall Islands Intermediate School and he accompanied them on the trip.

When they arrived, Mr. Tobin, who was the field trip officer, ordered all passengers except those who were from Ujelang, to remain on board the ship. He would not permit our advisor, Mr. Kabua, to go ashore with us. The students advised us when we were assembled that $25,000 was absolutely unacceptable and that it was a ridiculously small amount of money to pay for what we had endured and what we had lost.

At this point, Mr. Tobin got angry. Directing his question at our students, he yelled, "Why are you bringing in other plans and ideas. You agreed on Majuro to persuade the elders to accept this money!" Thereupon, he picked up the bag containing the cash, shook the $25,000 onto the table scattering bills about for the crowd to see, screaming "There, that's enough money for you!" Then he shoved the papers over to our leaders and said "Sign!" Because they were afraid of Mr. Tobin and because Mr. Tobin said they would never get any more than that, they signed the paper and the money was divided among each and every member of our community.

The Rats and the Cats

By about 1967, our population had increased to the point that life on Ujelang became very difficult. Ujelang would not support us and we did not have enough money to purchase enough food from the government field trip ships, even when they did come to Ujelang. Fishing at Ujelang has never been as good as at Enewetak and we have some very fine fishermen. We had to settle for one meal a day, no matter how meager our diet was. For some reason the rats at Ujelang had been increasing in numbers at an alarming rate. They would eat what little copra we could produce from the coconuts, so there would be none remaining to sell in order to obtain badly needed cash. They were biting our children while the children slept.

Finally, we had to build boxes that looked like coffins for everyone to sleep in, in order to be safe from the rats. We had no flour, no rice, no coffee or sugar and the field trip vessel had not visited Ujelang for many months.

Finally, a government ship came and when we saw it approaching we quickly held a meeting and decided that we would not stay on Ujelang any longer; we determined to leave on the ship, whether the government officials approved or not. For the sake of our women and children, we had no choice but to leave Ujelang.

In due course, the M/V *Ralik-Ratik* entered the lagoon, dropped anchor and the field trip officials came on shore. While our leaders conducted (or rather, pretended to conduct) the usual business with the field trip personnel, out of sight of the ship, everyone got on board with such personal belongings as they could carry, never to return to Ujelang again. We would rather wait on Majuro Atoll, or anywhere else, until we could return to Enewetak.

Fortunately for all of us, there was one kind man in the field trip party. At the time he was the field trip officer; today he is a member of the Congress of Micronesia, Mr. Ataji Balos, who is here with us today. I hope you will understand what difficult circumstances we were in at that time and how desperate we had become. We were on the verge of starvation. All day we argued with Mr. Balos and cursed him. Over three hundred people boarded the ship and were becoming restless. Women were making angry suggestions such as "Feed him to the sharks!" We were determined to leave Ujelang, for the sake of our families. But Mr. Balos was afraid that the *Ralik-Ratik*, which is a rather small and old ship, could not carry us safely to Majuro and he wanted to try to improve conditions on Ujelang for us. He had never been there before and he said that he would help us. We had a very intense discussion lasting many hours. At times the discussion became rather heated, because some of our people were very angry and our wives and children were depending upon us to provide for their well-being.

Finally, an agreement was reached. We would all disembark the *Ralik-Ratik* and Mr. Balos would stay on Ujelang as a guarantee that food and other supplies would be sent within ten days. On the ninth day after the *Ralik-Ratik* left, we took whatever food we had remaining, killed the few pigs and chickens we had saved for our children, and every man, woman and child on Ujelang had a final meal with Mr. Balos. Fortunately, the following day the Militobi arrived with food and supplies; everyone was overjoyed. If it had not, we shudder to think what would have happened to us. We know what would have happened to Mr. Balos. Today we laugh with Congressman Balos in recalling that experience. From that day to this he has kept his promise to help us in every way he can.

As a solution to the rat problem, three months later the Trust Territory Administration sent several cats to Ujelang. In due course, the cats multiplied, ate all the rats and then kept on multiplying until there were so many cats they began to eat our chickens. Fortunately for us, the cat population is easier to control than the rats were.

In our despair, we became extremely suspicious and afraid of the Americans, the government, and even those who visited our island from time to time. When Tropical Storm Phyllis hit Ujelang in 1969 wiping out whatever little food crop we had, we began to feel that even heaven had turned against us.

Present Conditions on Ujelang

Since about 1969 or 1970, the circumstances on Ujelang have been somewhat better. At that time the Trust Territory arranged to have a trust fund set up for us which provides income of about $150 per year per person. This is not a very great amount and it does not meet all of our needs, but it helps. There is the absence of extreme hardship. Yet, Ujelang is not our home and it will become increasingly inadequate for the support of our people as our numbers increase. Ten years from now our numbers will more than triple to an estimated 1500 persons.

Every island in the Marshalls which can support human beings is owned and fully occupied by others. Enewetak is the only place we can go.

The Will to Return to Enewetak

Throughout the 28 years since we were required to leave Enewetak the desire of our people to return has never diminished. Indeed, with the passage of

time, it was increased. For us to live anywhere else in the world makes us squatters and vagabonds. Enewetak Atoll is the only place which is ours and we must return. That land, that atoll, is part of us and we are part of it in a way which is difficult to describe. Every family and every person down to the newborn infant has a specific place there, inherited from our ancestors.

At the time we were taken from Enewetak in the LST and again and again after that we were told that when the United States was finished with our Atoll, we would be permitted to return.

From time to time we asked if we could return. Each time we were told that our atoll was still needed by the United States "for the foreseeable future." Finally, in 1972, we wrote a letter to the President of the United States asking for permission to return because we had learned that the bomb testing had ended in 1958. Three months later we were pleased to learn of the announcement made by Ambassador F. Haydn Williams, the President's personal representative, that we would be permitted to go home after the atoll was cleaned up and rehabilitated.

In May, 1972, at our request, our leaders were permitted to visit Enewetak. It was the first time that any of us had been back since we left in 1947. As we traveled around the atoll from island to island, if I may be frank with you, we felt both happiness and sadness. We were very pleased to be able to stand upon our islands again, but everywhere we saw that much work would have to be done before our land would be suitable for living. As you know from the reports given to you by General Warren D. Johnson, a very great deal of scrap and junk was left behind from the bomb testing program. Forty-three nuclear explosions had taken place there. Several of the islands, including Enjebi where about half of our people lived before, had lost all their trees. Two whole islands no longer exist, having been destroyed by some of the tests. To illustrate for you, Mr. Chairman, the extensive destruction caused by the tests, the government ship we were on for this initial visit to Enewetak was at one point anchored where an island used to be. Some of the islands in the northern part of the atoll are still so badly poisoned with radioactivity that it will be many years before we can safely live on them, even after the planned cleanup is finished.

In the course of our tour of the Enewetak Islands, we discovered that there was still another bomb testing program (non-nuclear) underway. We are deeply grateful that after taking the matter to court in Honolulu, that project was cancelled by the United States government. I hope that you can understand that after all we had been through, and after all the damage to our islands which had been done, we could not approve of any additional destruction.

Planning for the Resettlement

Following Ambassador Williams' announcement that we would be permitted to return and live at Enewetak, the planning started. We are pleased to say that we have been given the opportunity to participate in developing the Master Plan for the program, to suggest designs for the houses, churches and community buildings. And in September 1974, General Johnson met with many of us at Enewetak and presented the results of the planning which had been done up to that time. Over the past four years a great deal of work and planning have been done by us, by the Defense Nuclear Agency, by the Atomic Energy Commission (now Energy Research and Development Administration) and the Department of the Interior.

Radioactivity

We know that to a great extent the final success of this proposed program will depend upon us. We have been told that even after the cleanup no one will be able to go to one of the islands which is called Runit. We are satisfied that all of our people can obey those instructions. We are told that we must confine our residences to the southern part of the atoll and we are willing to do that, even though it means that some of our people will not be able to live on their own land in the north.

Economic Development

We know that to become self-sufficient will require the development of new ways to produce income and with the advice and assistance of the Department of the Interior we are confident that we can succeed. If the cleanup is approved, we will start immediately to follow through on proposals for economic develop-

ment which are set forth in the Master Plan, including the use of marine resources and tourism, for example. We will do everything in our power to provide a means of livelihood for ourselves so that we can be self-sufficient.

CONCLUSION

We have been told that the testing of nuclear weapons at Enewetak Atoll was of great value to the United States; that it helped the United States develop powerful weapons with which to protect herself from enemies. We know that the estimate of the cost of the cleanup program involves a large sum of money. But we have also been informed that the nuclear weapon testing which was conducted at our atoll cost at least $4.5 billion and that that testing was essential to the whole nuclear weapons program in which the United States has invested a total of many billions of dollars over the last thirty years.

We have been told of at least two times that the United States accidentally dropped nuclear bombs on the land of others—once in Spain (Palomares) and once in Greenland (Thule). Each time every effort was made to clean up the radioactivity without regard to cost. Are we not entitled to the same consideration? It was no accident that our land was poisoned with radioactivity.

We have been asked why we want to go back to Enewetak at all. We have been asked why we do not want to remain permanently on Ujelang. And we have been asked what is to us a rather rude question: Why don't you just take money instead?

To us, money is not and never can be a substitute for our islands. It is against our nature and our custom to sell our land or to take money for it. We need our islands cleaned and restored. We need the damage caused by the nuclear testing repaired. Nothing can be done to replace our islands which were destroyed, but we need the radioactive poisons removed from the northern islands so that some day we can use the entire atoll again.

Even if you put money in our hands we could not conduct the cleanup program for ourselves.

From our point of view, we must return to Enewetak Atoll, because it is the only place which God has set aside for us and for no other people.

We fervently and respectfully urge you to approve this program, to the end that we may soon be able to return to our homeland. We ask for your assistance on behalf of all of our people, living and dead, who were forceably removed; we ask on behalf of all those born in exile; and on behalf of all future generations of the People of Enewetak.

Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF THEODORE R. MITCHELL

STATEMENT OF THEODORE R. MITCHELL

Excerpts from reports by Atomic Energy Commission

"In any program designed to accomplish the effective development and production of weapons, the need for proof testing or the conduct of full scale experiements is a natural requirement. Failure to test developments would soon throttle the design of improved weapons. America's pre-eminence in the field of atomic weapons is not static. It depends upon achievement fully proved through tests and upon the observation by scientists of nuclear phenomena that can only adequately be studied by actual full scale test operations."

--Fourth Semiannual Report to the Congress by the Atomic Energy Commission, July, 1948 (Emphasis added.)

"Each of the tests involved a major expenditure of money, manpower, scientific effort, and time. Nevertheless, in accelerating the rate of weapons development, they saved far more than their cost."

--Thirteenth Semiannual Report to the Congress by the Atomic Energy Commission, January, 1953 (Emphasis added.)

"A rapid survey of possible locations for a continental proving ground was made in 1947, but the Commission felt that tests should be held overseas until it could be established more definitely that continental detonations would not endanger the public health and safety. The 1948 test series, the first since the creation of the Atomic Energy Commission, was held at Eniwetok Atoll in the Pacific."

--Thirteenth Semiannual Report to the Congress by the Atomic Energy Commission, January, 1953 (Emphasis added.)

Introduction

The purpose of this statement, prepared on behalf of the People of Enewetak is to treat the salient issues presented by the proposed cleanup of Enewetak Atoll, Marshall Islands.[1]

Enewetak, along with Bikini and later the Nevada Test Site, was a major nuclear device and weapon testing site during the period 1947 to 1958. Of the thirteen major nuclear test series conducted by the United States six were performed at Enewetak, including IVY/Mike, the world's first detonation of a thermonuclear device.

On April 18, 1972, Ambassador F. Haydn Williams, the President's Personal Representative for Micronesian Status Negotiations, announced that the United States, following cleanup and rehabilitation of the Atoll, would resettle the People of Enewetak. Planning for the return began almost immediately with the full cooperation of the Defense Nuclear Agency, the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of the Interior. The people had been evicted from Enewetak in December, 1947, twenty-five years before and they were, and are, anxious to return as soon as possible.

Ambassador Williams had wisely said that planning of the resettlement program must involve the people themselves. Accordingly, a Marshallese speaking ex-Peace Corps architect was engaged to elicit their ideas for community planning, housing design and other aspects of the program, culminating in a final Master Plan. The Atomic Energy Commission conducted a radiological survey of the Atoll. The Defense Nuclear Agency assessed the physical condition of the islands, and under authority from the Office of Management and Budget and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, undertook the overall leadership of the effort.

As a result, detailed plans and information are now before the Congress together with a request to authorize the necessary funds to implement the program. We believe that upon full consideration and review, it will be said that the People of Enewetak and the Atoll which is their ancestral home have made a significant contribution to the national interest, one that fully justifies approval of the cleanup and resettlement program.

The Relationship Between Micronesia and the United States

Following victory over the Japanese forces in the Micronesian Islands in 1944, the United States retained control and established a military government under Navy jurisdiction. Thereafter, discussions were had at the highest levels of government concerning the future status of the islands. The military urged permanent annexation; State and Interior advocated submission of the islands to the United Nations trusteeship system. Ultimately President Truman resolved the debate in favor of international trusteeship, a draft agreement acceptable to the United States was written and presented to the United Naions in 1947. With minor changes the UN agreed and on July 18, 1947, the Agreement was approved by Joint Resolution of the Congress and signed by the President the same day.

Of eleven areas placed under the UN trusteeship system following World War II, all have been terminated except the Micronesia trust. Under terms of the UN Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement, the United States has administrative authority for Micronesia and pledges itself to

> . . . recognize the principle that the interests of the [Micronesians] are paramount,
>
> . . . and accept as sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost . . . the well-being of the inhabitants . . . and to this end:
>
> . . . ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protections against abuses . . .

In addition, Article 6 of the Trusteeship Agreement provides that the United States shall

> . . . protect the [Micronesians] against the loss of their lands and resources . . .

The central concept of the trusteeship system is the notion that a "sacred trust" is undertaken by the administering authority. It is a fiduciary relationship similar in legal effect to that between a trustee and beneficiary, calling for the

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[1] The spelling "Eniwetok" was commonly used in the past. The Board on Geographic Names, Department of the Interior, recently adopted "Enewetak" as the proper, official spelling at the suggestion of the People of Enewetak.

highest standards of performance on the part of the United States in promoting and advancing the best interests of the beneficiary people. And according to a recent decision of the United States Court of Appeals, the obligations of the trusteeship are legally binding upon the United States and enforceable in the courts by Micronesians. In that decision, the court held that the Trusteeship Agreement has the status of a treaty; that it is the "basic constitutional document" of the trusteeship.

In 1951, responsibility for administering governmental affairs in Micronesia was passed from the Defense Department to the Department of the Interior.

It is a matter of public record that the United States insisted upon the Micronesian trusteeship and of primary importance to her was the strategic nature of these islands in the Western Pacific Ocean, lying as they do across the principal lines of communication between Hawaii and Asia. Military strategists were quick to point out that the failure to appreciate the strategic significance of the islands had left the United States open to the attack upon Pearl Harbor and that the lessons learned from the entire Pacific campaign should never be forgotten.

As a result, the Micronesia trusteeship was to be unique—the only strategic trust. Article 5, insisted upon by the United States, permits military use of the area in the maintenance of international peace and security, an interest which has become more important in recent years because of developments in east and southeast Asia.

The special character of the relationship between Micronesia and this country is perhaps best expressed in the words of Ambassador Warren R. Austin, United States Representative to the United Nations, delivered to the Security Council March 7, 1947, during debate upon the terms of the proposed agreement:

> My government feels that it has a duty towards the peoples of the trust territory to govern them *with no less consideration than it would govern any part of its sovereign territory* . . . in carrying out its duty towards the peoples of the trust territory, the United States intends to treat the trust territory as if it were an integral part of the United States. . . . (emphasis added).

And in recognition of these same principles, Conferees on the Military Construction Authorization for 1975, while declining to authorize the cleanup program because they felt that plans were not sufficiently definitive, said (93d Cong., 2d Sess., Report No. 93–1545, p. 38):

> However, all conferees wish to emphasize that the U.S. Government should fulfill its commitments to the people of Micronesia, and the Defense Department in particular must devise a positive program for cleaning up the Atoll as soon as possible.

In sum, then, from the viewpoint of the United States the use of Enewetak Atoll for testing of nuclear weapons was grounded upon the Article 5 strategic provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement which permit use of the trust territory in the maintenance of international peace and security. With equal force, Article 73 of the Charter and Article 6 of the Agreement affirmatively obligate the United States to clean up, rehabilitate and redevelop the Atoll and to resettle the people there in a state of well-being.

The Necessary of Nuclear Testing

As our introductory quotations from Atomic Energy Commission reports attest, and as we hope to detail here, Enewetak Atoll and its people have made a significant contribution to the security interest of the United States.

In the spring of 1947, the United States began an ambitious nuclear weapon research and testing program which extends down to the present day. Post-World War II hopes of a stable peace had been disappointed by unsettled conditions in Europe and the Mediterranean. The Cold War had commenced and it became imperative, in the view of America's leaders to develop a nuclear weapon arsenal which would stand as an "Atomic Shield" against communist aggression. The phrase, adopted as the title of the official history of the Atomic Energy Commission for the period was ". . . used by scientists, military leaders, and the Commissioners themselves to justify, or perhaps to rationalize, the nation's expanding nuclear arsenal." (Hewlett & Duncan, p. xiv)

Development of peaceful uses of atomic energy continued, but enormous resources were devoted to production of a weapons stockpile. To be sure, an effective nuclear arsenal required more uranium ore, a more efficient means of producing fissionable material, and renewed efforts in weapon research and

fabrication. But without periodic testing of new weapons designs, the entire effort would have been much more difficult and costly or even impossible.

Of equal importance, the United States must be able to study the destructive effects of nuclear weapons .The phenomena of air blasts, ground and water shock, thermal radiation and radioactivity, must be measured under different conditions and for different types of nuclear weapons in order to estimate potential damage in the event of nuclear attack. Thus, the testing was essential to the civil defense program.

The medical and biological effects of residual radioactivity must be studied and the testing sites at Bikini and Enewetak would later become field laboratories for important research in this and other scientific fields, with special relevance to the marine environment.

Literally hundreds of scientific papers, published and classified, have been based upon observations and data at Enewetak Atoll. It has been called the most studied atoll in the world. (See, for example, Hines 1962, and Glasstone, 1964.)

Finally, measurements of nuclear phenomena made during the tests provided information essential to defense planning. The ultimate objective of the weapons program was to develop a credible nuclear deterrent, an objective that could not be accomplished without sufficient knowledge of weapons effects to make accurate assessment of foreign nuclear capability and to plan and produce a nuclear arsenal to equal and exceed it.

The Selection of Enewetak As A Test Site

On June 27, 1947, President Truman authorized planning for Operation Sandstone and specified criteria for selection of a site. The place to be selected must be under United States control, it must be isolated from population centers, there must be sufficient land area for the construction of support facilities, the area downwind from the site itself must be uninhabited or involve the evacuation of the smallest number of people possible.

In order to avoid the risk of exposing our own citizens to danger, various island sites in Micronesia were considered as the only feasible possibilities. Bikini was too small and its orientation to the prevailing winds would not permit construction of a major airstrip. Finally, Enewetak was recommended and approved by President Truman on December 1, 1947.

The AEC press release of the same date, announcing the selection, noted that " . . . Eniwetok has the fewest inhabitants to be cared for . . . [they] will be reimbursed for lands utilized and will be given every assistance and care in their move to, and re-establishment at their new location." In fact, it would be nine years before any compensation was given and the people were deposited at Ujelang by an LST on December 21, 1947 and given tents in which to live for the next five months. (Richard, Vol. III, pp. 552–554) The actual experience of the people is told more fully in the prepared statement to the subcommittee by the Enewetak leaders.

It bears emphasis that one of the major considerations in the selection of Enewetak was protection of the health and safety of the American public. Much is now known about the effects of radioactive fallout and the other effects of controlled fission and thermonuclear reactions, but at the time, 1947, comparatively little was known and the utmost care had to be taken to avoid unpredictable harm to the United States. The weapons developed at Los Alamos for the first testing at Enewetak was a new generation of bombs, significantly more efficient than those detonated at Alamagordo in 1945, Hiroshima and Nagasaki the same year and Bikini Atoll in 1946. A site remote from the United States was essential.

To be sure, the Enewetak people numbered "only a few" from the perspective of the test planners, but from their perspective they are many, all there is. To the planners, Enewetak Atoll was remote indeed, 4800 miles from San Francisco, 2500 miles from Honolulu. But to the Enewetak people their atoll was and is the center of the world.

And finally, Enewetak satisfied the requirement for a place under United States control precisely because it was part of the area administered by the United States as trustee *both* for the maintenance of international peace and security and for the protection and advancement of Micronesians.

Nuclear Testing at Enewetak

Attached hereto as Appendix II, is a complete list of the 43 proof test detonations performed at Enewetak during the period 1948 to 1958.

Six separate test series involved Enewetak and we will briefly review each of them.

OPERATION SANDSTONE—1948

"Operation SANDSTONE confirms the fact that the position of the United States in the field of atomic weapons has been substantially improved."

". . . the tests proved not only the effectiveness of the new designs of weapons but confirmed a great deal of the theoretical and experimental work performed at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory since the war."

"The experimental data gained at Enewetak is important to future research and development, both for weapons and for non-military areas of knowledge and application."

With these words the Atomic Energy Commission opened its Fourth Semiannual Report to the Congress. The tests had been completed in May of 1948 under the supervision of Joint Task Force Seven, an integrated effort involving the AEC, the Armed Forces and civilian scientists. Scientific data gathered would take years to fully analyze, but it was clear that the post-war effort to produce a nuclear arsenal was off to a good start. The joint task force organization for preparation and conduct of the tests would become a model for future series. In the words of General John E. Hull, USA, JTF/7 commander, ". . . aside from the value of the tests themselves, the operation was one of great profit to the Armed Forces. Valuable training in joint operations was gained . . . Such experience is invaluable in fostering integration with the Services."

The official historians of the AEC would later say that "The *Sandstone* tests had rendered virtually every component of the existing stockpile weapons obsolete." (Hewlett & Duncan, p. 165) And a year later the AEC would report to Congress that "the new and more effective weapons" which were tested during SANDSTONE were in production at Los Alamos. The series had shown new ways for reducing weapon size and weight, an important factor if they were to have a prominent role in the national defense.

The importance of the SANDSTONE series is indicated by the sheer magnitude of the operation. Extensive instrumentation involved the laying of nearly 1,000,000 feet of submarine cable. Preparation of the site entailed the shipment of some 50,000 tons of material, supplies and equipment from the mainland and Hawaii. Including civilians, task force strength was nearly 10,000 personnel. According to Hewlett & Duncan (p. 141), the estimated cost was about $20 million.

OPERATION GREENHOUSE—1951

"One of the novel AEC research facilities is the Proving Ground on Eniwetok Atoll. Its most unusual feature is its location—5,000 miles from any other AEC installation, on a few coral islands in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. *This location was selected so that the Commission could insure that personnel and information would not be jeopardized during weapons tests.*" (Emphasis added)

"It now appears that periodic tests of atomic weapons will be made at Eniwetok, and that construction of semipermanent facilities is justified, *for both economy and efficiency.*" (Emphasis added)—Seventh Semiannual Report of the Atomic Energy Commission, January 1950.

On August 29, 1949, the American monopoly on atomic weapons was broken with the first Russian detonation of a nuclear device. On June 25, 1950, communist troops in North Korea launched an attack across the 38th parallel and President Truman immediately ordered American armed forces to aid in the defense of South Korea. By the end of June plans were well along for the Greenhouse series and Dr. Edward Teller and the scientists at Los Alamos were preparing for the first experimental testing of principles which would lead to the development of the thermonuclear, or Hydrogen bomb.

On January 31, 1950, President Truman announced that the United States would ". . . continue . . . work on all forms of weapons including the so-called hydrogen super-bomb." His decision followed a period of debate in the highest councils of government and in the public at large, prompted by the discovery early in September, 1949, of the Soviet nuclear detonation. Despairing of any effective means of controlling the international development of nuclear weapons, it was deemed necessary to hasten work on the hydrogen bomb in order to maintain nuclear superiority.

At the time of the President's decision, the hydrogen bomb was no more than ". . . an idea . . . based [on] data largely unconfirmed by laboratory experi-

ment." (Hewlett & Duncan, p. 410) A great deal of work would be required especially at the new "T" division set up at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory and, later, at the Enewetak test site. Of the four tests planned for the series, at least one was to be thermonuclear. "Success would give proof of theory." (Hewlett & Duncan, p. 539)

Under the direction of Joint Task Force Three, commanded by Ernest R. Quesada, Lt. Gen./USAF, Greenhouse included four tower shots detonated between April 7 and May 24, 1951. Three were fission reaction devices, the other a test of thermonuclear principles which would lead to explosion of the world's first hydrogen, or thermonuclear device at Enewetak less than a year and a half later.

In the view of Dr. Edward Teller the data from Greenhouse "opened the way for the New Super." (Hewlett & Duncan, p. 544) And it gave the scientists at Los Alamos "desperately needed experimental data on thermonuclear principles." But it would not be until further study of the data was completed that plans could take shape for a full-scale thermonuclear test, "an essential step in developing a weapon." (*Ibid*, p. 546)

Operation Ivy—1952

On the morning of June 30, 1952, Gordon E. Dean, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Norris E. Bradbury, Director of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory and Brigadier General Kenneth E. Fields, Director of the AEC's Division of Military Application entered the President's oval office. Once inside, Fields took from a wooden carrying case a small model of the thermonuclear device which would be detonated on Eluklab Island, Enewetak Atoll, on November 1, 1952. They showed President Truman the model and explained how the device would work. "The *Mike* device would be the most powerful detonation ever created by man." (Hewlett & Duncan, p. 590)

Throughout this period, marked by the first Soviet detonation, the Korean conflict and detection of the second Soviet test on August 31, 1951, the urgency for successful completion of development of the "Super Bomb" increased. Chairman Brien MacMahon of the Joint Atomic Energy Commission, in May, 1951 called for a dramatic increase in weapons development and production. The detailed account of this entire period leading up to the IVY/Mike test bears the titles "Quest For The Super" and "Forging The Atomic Shield" in the official AEC history, and the successful completion of the test is characterized as "The End of the Quest." (Hewlett & Duncan, Chapters 16, 17 and 18)

The power of the *Mike* explosion was awesome indeed. Within a period of 15 minutes the nuclear cloud reached an altitude of 130,000 feet. The force of the blast, equivalent to 10,400,000 tons of TNT, sent a wave more than 100 feet high surging over nearby Enjebi Island, and where Eluklab Island had been, there now stood a huge water-filled crater in the reef more than a mile in diameter and nearly 300 feet deep. The fireball seared the surface of surrounding islands clean and a five story test building on Enjebi was kicked to one side, its steel-reinforced concrete roof lifted off and hurled more than a mile away.

In the late afternoon of November 1, 1952, AEC Chairman Gordon Dean called President Truman to report the successful completion of the IVY/Mike detonation. "Truman was pleased with the news." (Hewlett & Duncan, p. 593)

Operation Castle—1954

> "Operation CASTLE, conducted in the spring of 1954 at the Pacific Proving Ground, was the most extensive test series yet conducted there. *The evaluation of the results during this reporting period confirmed the pre-CASTLE promise of most significant progress in design, development, and proof test of weapons.* As a result the weapons program was directed toward new areas of research opened up by the CASTLE information that hold promise of additional major developments, and toward the stockpiling of weapons *adding large potential to our defensive power.*" (Emphasis added)—Seventeenth Semiannual AEC Report to the Congress, p. 14.

Operation Castle opened with the detonation of an experimental thermonuclear device at Bikini Atoll on February 28, 1954. Five other shots followed, only one of which was detonated at Enewetak. If our information is correct, Enewetak was used as the principal base of operations for the entire series.

The only information contained in the AEC reports on CASTLE is quoted in full above, and the Hewlett & Duncan history closes with the IVY series. Hence, there appears to be little other unclassified information available on the activities and significance of Operation Castle and the succeeding series conducted at Enewetak. But at least one source states that in general, the nuclear and thermonuclear tests conducted in the CASTLE and subsequent series were devoted to developing explosives for particular applications, including warheards for ICBM's then under development.

Operation Redwing—1956

On January 12, 1956, the AEC and Department of Defense jointly announced the forthcoming Redwing series of tests at the Enewetak Proving Ground. The announcement expressed official regret that the absence of international agreement for limitation of nuclear armaments left the United States no choice but to continue testing in order to develop better "methods of defense against nuclear attack."

Redwing involved the detonation of six shots at Enewetak and five at Bikini, "leading toward development of defensive weapons, as well as testing of thermonuclear devices to verify the state of understanding of these weapons." (Twentieth AEC Semiannual Report, p. 8)

Another important purpose of this series was to test designs for a more "efficient" explosion which would produce less radioactive fallout.

The AEC evaluation of the results of Redwing stated that the series: "gave important information relating to developing means of reducing fallout from weapons firing, weapons for defensive purposes, and new design principles which will lead to more efficient weapons that can be more effectively employed."

Operation Hardtack I—1958

During this series, eighteen shots were detonated on Enewetak, including the *Koa* test of May 12 which "evaporated" the island of Dridrilbwij, leaving a large water-filled crater in the reef which overlaps the *Mike* crater of October 31, 1952. The combined crater complex is more than three miles across and after silting about 180 feet deep.

With this series, designed to "advance the development of weapons for defense against aggression whether airborne, missile-borne, or otherwise mounted", nuclear testing at Enewetak ended. (Twenty-third AEC Semi-annual Report, p. 277)

From 1963 to 1968, the Atoll was an impact and scoring area for ICBM's launched from Vandenburg Air Force Base in California. In 1968 and 1970, rocket motor tests were conducted there, during which a misfire in 1968 resulted in beryllium contamination on Enjebi.

Considerations Related to Cost of the Cleanup and Rehabilitation Program

We suggest that the appropriate perspective from which to review and decide upon this program is the following. The United States is trustee for Micronesia and Enewetak and its people, under a United Nations Trusteeship Agreement. Development of a nuclear arsenal was vital to national and international peace and security. The weapons could not have been developed without actual field testing. The testing could not be done in the United States; it must be done in some far away place so as not to endanger Americans. Enewetak was chosen and its rightful owners removed summarily without their consent.

The Atoll was not and is not now United States property. It was taken and now it must be given back. The extensive activities during the ten year testing period left much junk and debris behind. Buildings will have to be torn down, concrete slabs removed, radioactive scrap carted away, radiocontaminated soil removed and replaced, all in preparation for the final, rehabilitation phase of the program during which housing, churches and schools will be built followed by the actual resettlement of the people.

The human effort required and the monetary cost of the whole program is substantial. That is undeniable. Indeed, considerable time, effort and expense has already been devoted to planning. Yet, it is all justified ultimately in terms of the inestimable value to the United States of the testing program itself. It is both inappropriate and unfair to engage in the simple arithmetic of divid-

ing the number of Enewetak People into the total estimated cost of the program and suggesting that the "per person cost" is too high.

The People of Enewetak had nothing whatsoever to do with causing the conditions which made the cleanup program so costly.

Better to divide the cost of the program by the total yield of the 43 nuclear tests, or by the number of nuclear weapons in the present day United States stockpile, or by the number representing the total population of the United States, all made more "secure" by the testing done at Enewetak.

Between 1940 and 1959, the United States invested more than $20.6 billion in the atomic energy program, a great portion of which related to weapons production. Between 1950 and 1958, in the Atomic Energy Commission budget alone, the United States invested at least $2,824,426,000 in weapons development and fabrication, at least $4,750,159,000 in the production of nuclear materials much of which were essential to weapons development and production. To this must be added at least a portion of the substantial cost of the national laboratories and the weapons research centers at Los Alamos and Livermore.

In Tables I and II we provide figures we believe to represent the minimum dollar investment, direct and indirect in the nuclear weapon development program. These are amounts which have been made public in the AEC reports to the Congress. To them must be added the amounts included in the Defense budget, and perhaps other programs.

It must, we suggest, be assumed in review of the Enewetak Rehabilitation and Resettlement Program, that the total amount of money invested in nuclear weapon research, development, testing and production represents the minimum value to the United States of the use of Enewetak Atoll.

Table I

U.S. Government Investment

In The Atomic Energy Program

From June 1940 through June 1950

Pre-Atomic Energy Commission (including National Defense Research Council and costs of the Manhattan Project, 1940 to 1947.)	$ 2,233,400,000
Atomic Energy Commission (1947 through 1959)	18,354,500,000
TOTAL	$20,587,900,000*

(Source: AEC Report to the Congress, 1959)

*This figure does not include amounts invested in nuclear weapon development and testing which were included in the defense budget.

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Table II

Summary of Costs Related to

Nuclear Testing At Enewetak Atoll

For the Period 1950 - 1959

Cost of Operations:		
Procurement of Raw Materials	$ 2,550,278,000	
Production of Nuclear Materials	4,750,159,000	
Weapons Development and Fabrication	2,824,426,000	
Sub-Total	$10,124,863,000	
Physical Research	72,350,000	
High Energy Physics	117,488,000	
Sub-Total	$ 189,838,000	
TOTAL		$10,314,701,000
Cost of AEC Plant and Equipment:		
Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory	$162,000,000	
Enewetak Proving Grounds	34,000,000	
Sandia Corporation, Livermore	8,500,000	
Sandia Laboratory, Albuquerque	82,900,000	
TOTAL		$ 287,400,000
GRAND TOTAL, Operations and Plant		$10,602,101,000*

(Source: AEC Annual Report for 1959)

*This figure does not include amounts invested in nuclear weapon development and testing which were included in the defense budget.

Conclusion

It is impossible for us to recall a time in the recent past or imagine a time in the future, worse than the present for the Enewetak Cleanup, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Program to be before the Congress of the United States. It is a time when the Congress is painfully hard-pressed to meet equally meritorious demands upon public funds. It is a time distant from the nuclear testing period itself; a time when many would prefer to forget the awesome power of nuclear weapons, reject the arguments of their value to national security and think only of limiting or eliminating nuclear arms altogether. And this is a country which finds itself all too often forced to think and serve in terms of large masses of people and programs to give maximum benefit to the largest number.

Yet, as we hope it has been amply shown, there is compelling reason for the United States to finance and carry out this program and a very real obligation to do so. The Enewetak People were summarily cast into exile nearly thirty years ago, with the promise that they could return if and when their islands were no longer needed. We took and used property entrusted to our care, now we must repair it and return it to its rightful owners in the best condition that modern science and technology can achieve.

APPENDIX I

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4. Green, America's Strategic Trusteeship Dilemna--Its Humanitarian Obligations; 9 TEXAS INTERNATIONAL LAW JOURNAL 19 (1974)

5. L. Goodrich, E. Hambro, & A. Simons, CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS: COMMENTARY AND DOCUMENTS (3rd rev. ed. 1969)

6. G. Hewlett & F. Duncan, A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, VOL. II, ATOMIC SHIELD (1969)

7. N. Hines, PROVING GROUND: AN ACCOUNT OF THE RADIOBIOLOGICAL STUDIES IN THE PACIFIC, 1946-1961 (1962)

8. J. J. Jewett III, Note-Self-Executing Treaties--Trusteeship Agreements--Citizens of Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Have Rights Under the Trusteeship Agreement which Are Judicially Enforceable, 10 TEXAS INTERNATIONAL LAW JOURNAL 138 (1975)

9. E. Kahn, A REPORTER IN MICRONESIA (1966)

10. S. P. King, PEOPLE OF ENEWETAK v. MELVIN R. LAIRD, 353 Federal Supplement 811 (D. Hawaii 1973)

11. E. Mihaly, Tremors in the Western Pacific: Micronesian Freedom and U.S. Security, FOREIGN AFFAIRS, July, 1974

12. P. Mink, Micronesia: Our Bungled Trust; 6 TEXAS INTERNATIONAL LEGAL FOUNDATION 181 (1971)

13. Quigg, Coming of Age in Micronesia, 47 FOREIGN AFFAIRS 493 (1969)

14. D. Richard, UNITED STATES NAVAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS (1957)

15. R. Russell & J. Muther, A HISTORY OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER (1958)

16. TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENT FOR THE FORMER JAPANESE MANDATED ISLANDS, July 18, 1947, 61 Stat. 3301, T.I.A.S. No. 1665

17. UNITED NATIONS CHARTER, 59 Stat. 1031, T.S. No. 993 (1945)

18. UNITED STATES ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, SEMIANNUAL and ANNUAL REPORTS TO THE CONGRESS, 1948 to 1959

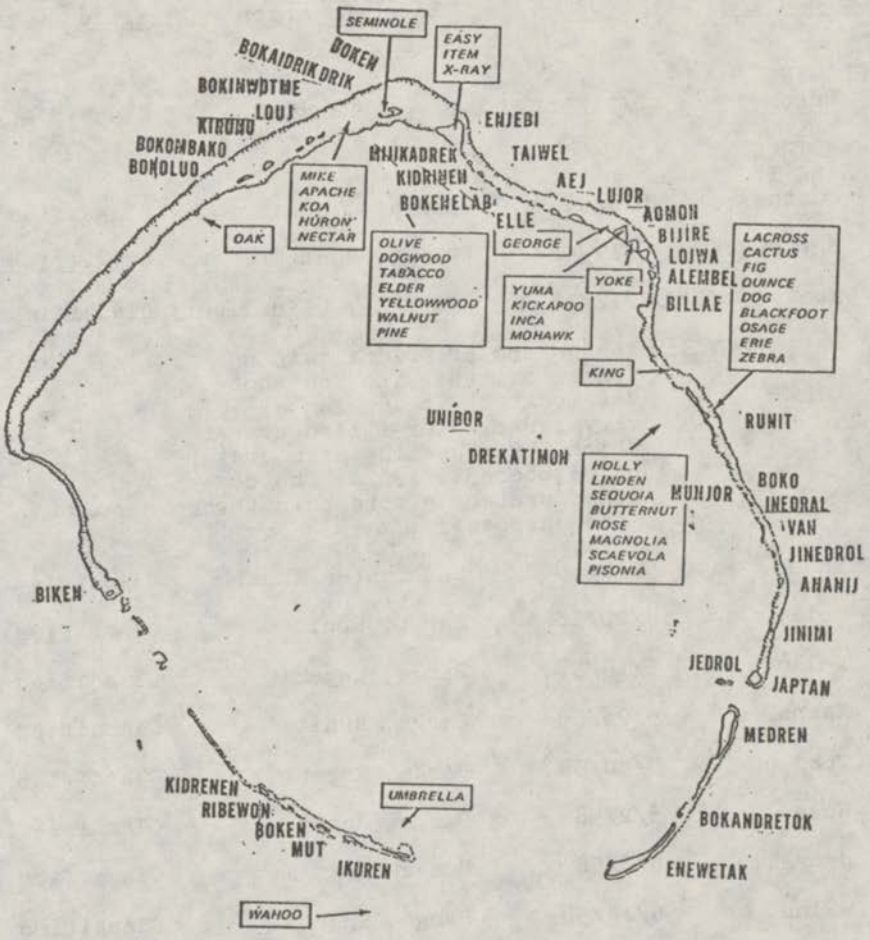
19. C. White ed., OPERATION SANDSTONE: THE STORY OF JOINT TASK FORCE SEVEN, (1949)

20. R. Wenkan and B. Baker, MICRONESIA: THE BREADFRUIT REVOLUTION (1971)

APPENDIX II

Nuclear Detonations at Enewetak Atoll

Test Series/ Detonation	Date (GCT)	Type of Burst/Location	Yield
SANDSTONE:			
X-ray	4/14/48	Tower, Engebi	37 KT
Yoke	4/30/48	Tower, Engebi	49 KT
Zebra	5/14/48	Tower, Runit	18 KT
GREENHOUSE:			
Dog	4/7/51	Tower, Runit	Classified
Easy	4/20/51	Tower, Engebi	47 KT
George	5/8/51	Tower, Engebi	Classified
Item	5/24/51	Tower, Engebi	Classified
IVY:			
Mike	10/31/52	Surface, Eluklab	10.4 MT
	(NOTE: World's first experimental thermonuclear device. The detonation "evaporated" the entire island of Eluklab, leaving a water-filled crater more than 1 mile in diameter and about 300 feet deep.)		
King	11/15/52	Air, Runit	High Yield
CASTLE:			
Nectar	5/13/54	Barge, Eluklab	Classified
REDWING:			
Lacrosse	5/4/56	Surface, Runit	Classified
Erie	5/30/56	Tower, Runit	Classified
Seminole	6/6/56	Surface, Boken	Classified
Blackfoot	6/11/56	Tower, Runit	Classified
Osage	6/16/56	Air, Runit	Classified
Apache	7/8/56	Barge, Eluklab	Classified



ENEWETAK ATOLL - TEST LOCATIONS

Test Series/ Detonation	Date (GCT)	Type of Burst/Location	Yield
REDWING:			
Huron	7/21/56	Barge, Eluklab	Classified
HARDTACK PHASE I:			
Cactus	5/5/58	Surface, Runit	Classified
Butternut	5/11/58	Barge, Runit	Classified
Koa	5/12/58	Surface, Dridrilbwij	Classified
(NOTE: The island of Dridrilbwij no longer exists. The Koa shot "evaporated" it leaving a very large water-filled crater which overlaps the Mike crater of October 31, 1952. The combined crater is more than three miles across.)			
Wahoo	5/16/58	Underwater Ikuren	Classified
Holly	5/20/58	Barge, Runit	Classified
Yellowwood	5/26/58	Barge, Engebi	Classified
Magnolia	5/26/58	Barge, Runit	Classified
Tobacco	5/30/58	Barge, Engebi	Classified
Rose	6/2/58	Barge, Runit	Classified
Umbrella	6/8/58	Underwater, Mut	Classified
Walnut	6/14/58	Barge, Engebi	Classified
Linden	6/18/58	Barge, Runit	Classified
Elder	6/27/58	Barge, Engebi	Classified
Oak	6/28/58	Barge, Bokoluo	Classified
Sequoia	7/1/58	Barge, Runit	Classified

Nuclear Detonations at
Enewetak Atoll continued

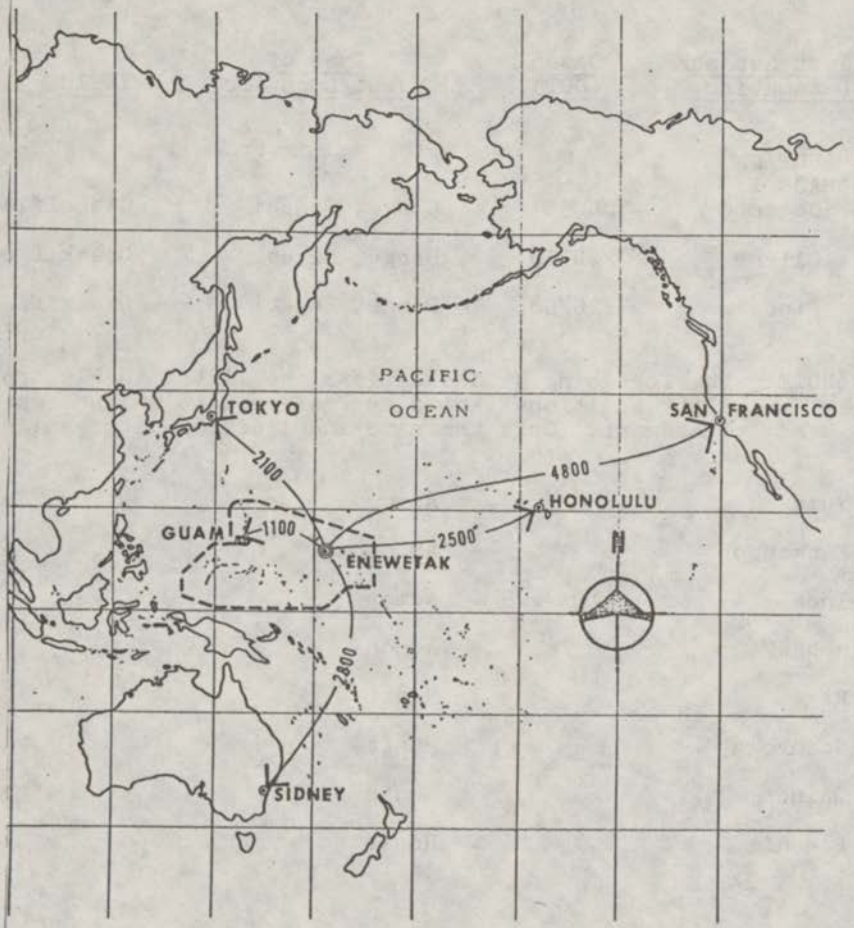
Test Series/ Detonation	Date (GCT)	Type of Burst/Location	Yield
HARDTACK PHASE I:			
Dogwood	7/5/58	Barge, Engebi	Classified
Oliver	7/22/58	Barge, Engebi	Classified
Pine	7/26/58	Barge, Engebi	Classified

(NOTE: The foregoing 35 detonations are listed in Glasstone. Eight additional shots are referred to in the Impact Statement. Only the name and location is given:

Yuma	Aomon
Kickapoo	Aomon
Inca	Aomon
Mohawk	Aomon
Fig	Runit
Scaevola	Runit
Quince	Runit
Pisonia	Runit

TOTAL: 43 Detonations

APPENDIX III
MAPS

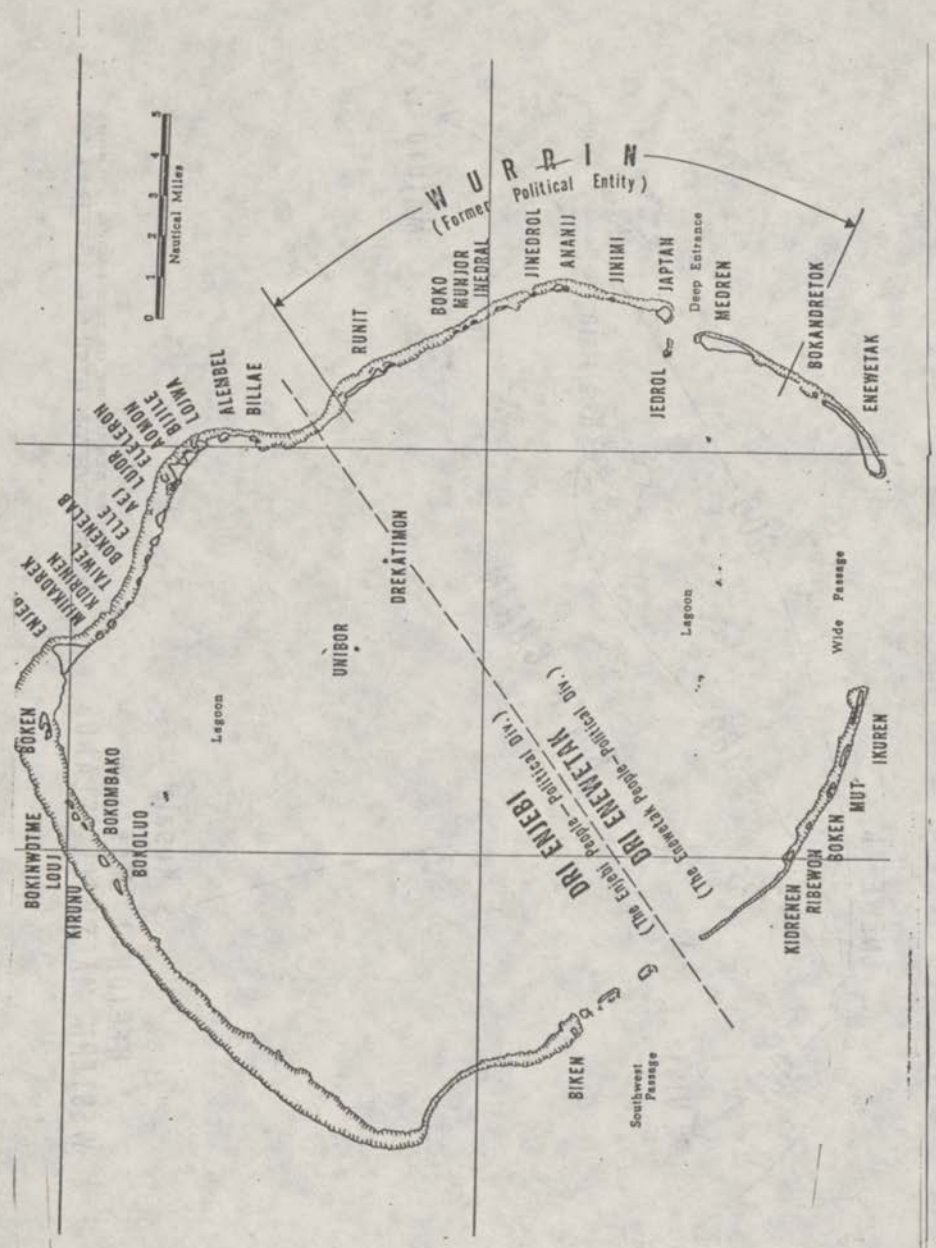


REGIONAL MAP-PACIFIC AREA

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS
ENEWETAK ATOLL MASTER PLAN

REGIONAL MAP
WESTERN MARSHALL ISLANDS

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS
ENEWETAK ATOLL MASTER PLAN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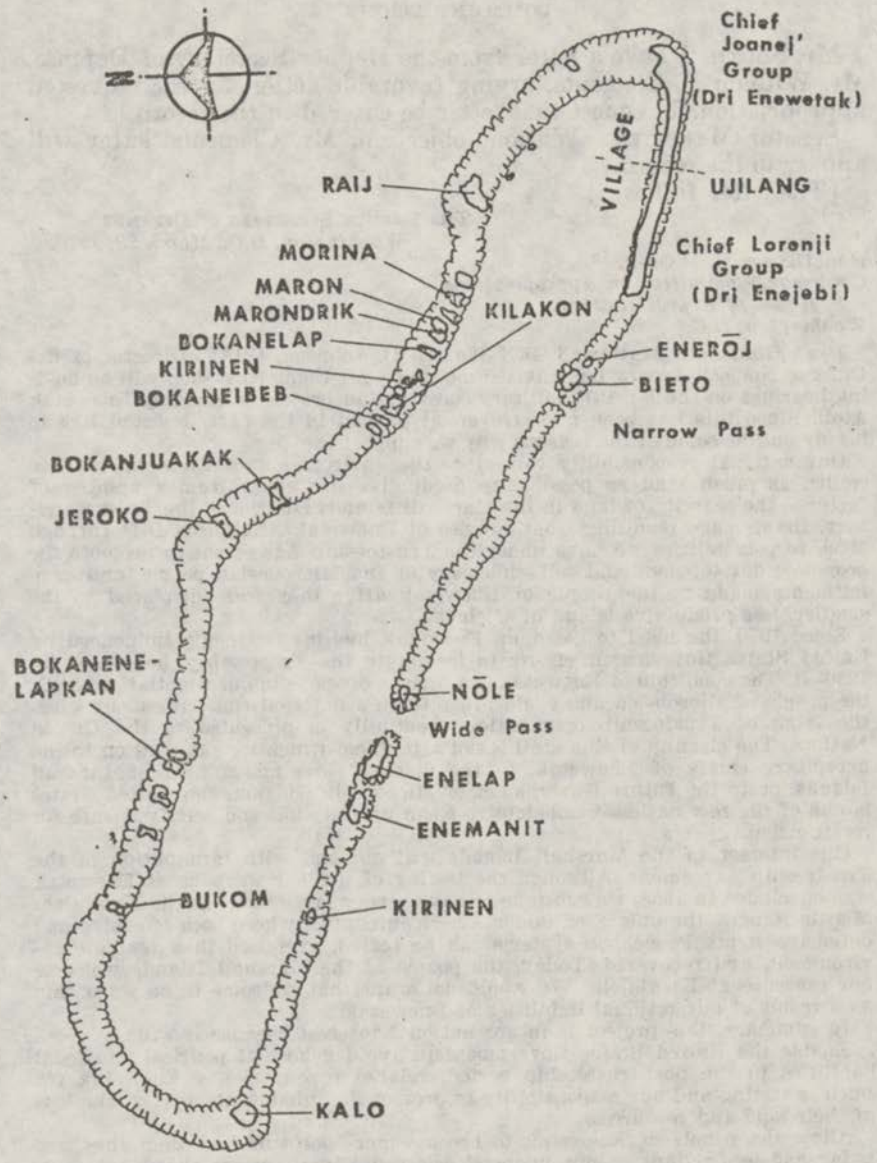
BOKO
MUNJOR
INEDRAL
JINEDROL
ANANIJ
JINIMI
JAPTAN
Deep Entrance
MEDREN
JEDROL
BOKANDRETOK
ENEWETAK
ALENBEL
BILLAE
DREKATIMON
UNIBOR
Lagoon
Lagoon
Wide Passage
DRI ENJEBI
(The Enjebi People – Political Div.)
DRI ENEWETAK
(The Enewetak People – Political Div.)
BOKEN
BOKINWDTME
LOUJ
KIRUNU
BOKOMBAKO
BOKOLUO
BIKEN
Southwest Passage
KIDREMEN
RIBEWON
BOKEN
MUT
IKUREN



UJELANG ATOLL-POLITICAL DIVISIONS

Mr. SOUTH. I have a letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, Mr. William P. Clements, urging favorable action for the requested appropriation. I request that letter be entered in the record.

Senator MANSFIELD. Without objection, Mr. Clements' letter will appear in the record.

[The letter follows:]

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D.C., March 29, 1976.

HON. GEORGE H. MAHON,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MAHON: LGEN Warren D. Johnson, USAF, Director of the Defense Nuclear Agency has advised me that your Committee soon will be holding hearings on the FY 1977 military construction project to clean up Enewetak Atoll. Since this has been a controversial project in the past, I would like to briefly outline some of the reasons why we support it.

Our national responsibility to restore the environment of Enewetak and to return as much land as possible to productive use stems from a number of factors—the scarcity of land in the Marshall Islands District of the Trust Territory, the damage resulting from our use of Enewetak Atoll from 1944 through 1958, responsibilities we have under the Trusteeship Agreement to promote the economic development and self-sufficiency of the Micronesian people, and commitments made to the people of Enewetak after they were displaced to the smaller, less productive island of Ujelang.

Since 1970, the need to clean up Enewetak has been strongly influenced by United States Government efforts to terminate the Trusteeship, hopefully, by 1980–81. The condition of Enewetak is a serious obstacle in our negotiations with the people of Micronesia and could prove to be a national embarrassment when the issue of Trusteeship termination eventually is presented to the United Nations. The cleanup of this atoll is not a problem which we can pass on to the hereditary chiefs of Enewetak, to the district Government of the Marshall Islands, or to the future Government of Micronesia. In fact, the United States is one of the few nations competent to clean up the atoll and certify it safe for resettlement.

Our interest in the Marshall Islands will not end with termination of the Trusteeship Agreement. Although the testing of nuclear weapons at Enewetak was concluded in 1958, we continue to have a very large stake in the Kwajalein Missile Range—the only area under American control where both offensive and defensive strategic weapon systems can be tested, exercised in a realistic environment, and recovered. Today, the people of the Marshall Islands welcome our presence at Kwajalein. We would not want that welcome to be worn thin as a result of our residual liabilities at Enewetak.

In summary, this project is in our national interest because it will:

Enable the United States Government to avoid a host of political and legal liabilities in the post-trusteeship period, related to our use of Enewetak for nuclear testing and our responsibility to protect the inhabitants against the loss of their land and resources.

Allow the people of Enewetak to become more self-sufficient than they are today and less reliant on our financial assistance in the years ahead.

Contribute to the supportive political environment which is so important to our continued use of Kwajalein Missile Range.

I hope that your Committee will give serious consideration to these broad national interests when it acts on the FY 1977 military construction project to clean up Enewetak Atoll.

Sincerely,

BILL CLEMENTS.

SUMMARY OF WRITTEN AGREEMENTS AND MEMORANDUM

Senator MANSFIELD. Could you provide a summary of written agreements between the U.S. Government and the people of Enewetak or their duly constituted representatives, or between the U.S. Government and the United Nations.

Mr. SOUTH. Yes, sir. A summary of written agreements is provided herewith for the record. Additionally, I am providing a copy of an Office of Assistant General Counsel (International Affiairs) memorandum dated June 27, 1969, which provides their opinion relative to several of the agreements.

[The information follows:]

Summary on The United States' Commitment to Clean Up
Enewetak Atoll and Return it to the Enewetak People

1. Purpose

The purpose of this paper is to summarize the documents and events which provide the basis for the United States' legal commitment to clean up Enewetak Atoll and return it to the Enewetak People. Copies of the documents have been provided for the Subcommittee files.

2. Trusteeship Agreement for Former Japanese Mandated Islands

The Trusteeship Agreement for the Former Japanese Mandated Islands was approved by the Security Council of the United Nations on 2 April 1947. It was approved by the President of the United States on 18 July 1947, pursuant to authority granted by Joint Resolution of the Congress of the United States of America on the same date. The Trusteeship Agreement designated the United States of America as the administering authority of the Trust Territory. Enewetak Atoll is within the Trust Territory.

The Trusteeship Agreement provides that the United States, as the administering authority, shall promote the economic advancement and self-sufficiency of the inhabitants, encourage the development of fisheries, agriculture, and industries, protect the inhabitants against the loss of their land and resources, and protect the health of the inhabitants.

Provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement have been held to be self-executing and judicially enforceable. In the current litigation concerning Bikini, the United States District Court for the District of Hawaii has assumed jurisdiction in a case where the Bikini People rely, in part, on the Trusteeship Agreement.

3. Movement of the Enewetak People and Testing at Enewetak

On 2 December 1947, the United States representative to the United Nations notified the Security Council that effective 1 December 1947, pursuant to the provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement, Enewetak Atoll was closed for security reasons in order that necessary experiments relating to nuclear fission could be conducted there. On 21 December 1947, the 136 Enewetak People were moved from Enewetak Atoll to Ujelang Atoll, about 120 miles southwest of Enewetak. Captain John P. W. Vest, Governor of the Marshall Islands, presented a deed to Ujelang Atoll dated 21 December 1947 to the two Enewetak chiefs.

From 1948 to 1958, forty-three nuclear devices were detonated at Enewetak Atoll in a series of extremely important nuclear tests. Since we discontinued testing, the facilities have deteriorated beyond repair, except for a few buildings and the airfield on Enewetak Island. These deteriorated structures, as well as the extensive radiological debris and contaminated soil 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. The people cannot safely return until this debris is cleaned up.

4. Agreement in Principle Regarding the Use of Enewetak Atoll

On 19 November 1956, the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Mr. Delmas M. Nucker, and the Enewetak People entered into an Agreement in Principle Regarding the Use of Enewetak Atoll. Under the agreement, the Trust Territory granted use rights at Ujelang Atoll to the Enewetak People. The agreement provides: "The aforesaid use rights in Ujelang shall continue until such time as it may be possible for the people to return to Enewetak, providing they wish to return to occupy said Atoll." (Emphasis added.) It also provides that the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and/or the Government of the United States of America shall possess the full use rights to Enewetak Atoll"... until such time as it will not be necessary to occupy and use Enewetak Atoll in the interest of the maintenance of international peace and security".

5. Use and Occupancy Agreement

A Use and Occupancy Agreement for Land in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Under the Administrative Responsibility of the Department of the Interior was made as of 2 March 1944 by the Government of the Trust Territory and the United States. The agreement was signed by Mr. Delmas H. Nucker, High Commissioner of the Trust Territory, and by Rear Admiral J. E. Jelley for the United States, at the direction of the Secretary of the Navy. The agreement was recorded 20 June 1957.

In the Use and Occupancy Agreement, the Trust Territory granted use and occupancy rights at Enewetak Atoll to the United States for an indefinite period of time, subject to certain conditions. The agreement provides: "The use to which the land is put by the United States of America shall be consistent with the provisions and purposes of the Trusteeship Agreement ..." The agreement also provides that the use and occupancy rights shall terminate in the event of a decision that a need for the continued use and occupancy does not exist.

6. Joint Statement by High Commissioner Johnston and Ambassador Williams

A Joint Statement by High Commissioner Edward E. Johnston and Ambassador Franklin Haydn Williams on 18 April 1972 noted that the United States Government appreciates the importance that Micronesians place on land and had no desire to retain Micronesian land that it does not need and stated that over the years the Department of Defense had been striving to bring its work on Enewetak to a close. The two officials announced that the United States had in fact been able to structure its research plans and programs in such a way as to permit an early return of the atoll to the people of Enewetak but that prior to the actual resettlement of the atoll, it would be necessary to carry out the same type of survey, cleanup, and rehabilitation procedures that had been utilized for Bikini Atoll.

Ambassador Williams was acting as the President's Personal Representative for Micronesian Status Negotiations. These officials were acting for the Trust Territory and the United States under the provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement and delegations of authority from the President for the administration of the Trust Territory (48 U.S.C. 1681).

7. Conclusion

We believe that the provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement, the Agreement in Principle, the Use and Occupancy Agreement, and the Joint Statement constitute a legal commitment to clean up and return the atoll to the Enewetak People. We believe that the Enewetak People will probably initiate legal action if the cleanup project is not approved. Even if the United States were to prevail in such litigation, the unfavorable publicity and worldwide condemnation incident to the litigation would be highly undesirable.

8. Moral Commitment

Finally, above and beyond the legal commitment, it is surely clear that the United States has a strong moral commitment to clean up the atoll and return it to the Enewetak People.

MEMORANDUM FOR COMMANDER EDWIN A. KUHN
OSD/ISA

1. Agreement dated 6 July 1956 between the delegate of the Secretary of the Navy and the Acting High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (authority delegated by the Secretary of the Interior): Legal Effects and Interpretation.

2. Agreement in Principle Regarding the Use of Enewetak Atoll,[1] dated November 19, 1956, signed by the Chiefs and "Alabs" of Eniwetok.

Introduction

Pursuant to your request for an inquiry into the legal effects and interpretation of the above agreements, we are providing our opinion, which follows. However, we call your attention to two factors bearing upon the present inquiry. We do not have before us all of the record relating to the negotiation or drafting of these agreements, and if they prove at any time to be pertinent to this opinion, our opinion will require reconsideration accordingly. Secondly, we note that the peoples on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands are subjected to administration by the United States under a Trusteeship Agreement approved by the Security Council of the United Nations on 2 April 1947 and by Joint Resolution of Congress (Public Law 204, 80th Congress on 1 July 1947). The United States Trusteeship Agreement applies to a "strategic trust territory", which distinguishes it from the other trusteeship agreements entered into by other countries, and subjects it to special provisions of the United Nations Charter, and frees it from supervision by the Trusteeship Council. The United States undertakings are to be found in part in the Trusteeship Agreement and also in the applicable provisions of the United Nations Charter, which are, in turn, incorporated by reference in the Trusteeship Agreement.

1. The Content of the Agreements Dated July 6, 1956 and November 5, 1956.

Under the Agreement dated July 6, 1956, the Secretary of Navy in its undertaking with the United States Acting High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, acting pursuant to Public Law 155, 82nd Congress, "to acquire

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1. Spelling used in the Agreement.

certain interests in various land areas located in the Trust Territory" entered into a "use and occupancy agreement of certain lands, including the Eniwetak Atoll, for the United States Government." The use and occupancy agreement is to run for "an indefinite period of time upon terms deemed reasonable by Commissioner" with the peoples of the Trust Territory. Title, presumably, was not intended to pass.

Article 4 of the Agreement of 6 July 1956 limits the Commissioner's authority to pay or offer to pay for use and occupancy to the amount of $550,000 for the Atolls of Eniwetok and Bikini. The amount which he ultimately paid for the use of Eniwetok was $175,000.

In the Agreement in Principle Regarding the Use of Eniwetok Atoll, dated November 19, 1956, signed by the High Commissioner for the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and by the Chiefs and "Alabs", it was agreed in an assembly called for negotiation on this matter "with no one present dissenting," that the peoples on an Eniwetok Island would be granted and conveyed "full use rights in Ujelang Atoll" in return for granting the United States use and occupancy rights to Eniwetok. The conveyance of these rights was made with the further understanding that all lands of Ujelang Atoll would be divided between the peoples transferred to Ujelang as they shall mutually agree. They were further granted "use rights to the land, lagoon or reefs of Ujelang Atoll together with all buildings and trees, thereon."

Article 2 of the Agreement in Principle declares that these use rights "shall continue until such time as it may be possible for the peoples to return to Eniwetok providing they wish to occupy said Atoll." And in Article 3 the United States is given "the full use rights to Eniwetok Atoll until such time as it will not be necessary to occupy and use Eniwetok Atoll in the interest of the maintenance of international peace and security."

Article 4 states that the payment is $175,000, with $25,000 paid at signing, and $150,000 to be placed in a trust fund "to be established and administered by the High Commissioner until such time as said trust fund can be administered by a qualified institution." It was further declared that the trust fund "shall be invested only in United States Government securities" and accrued interest to be paid in such manner as agreed upon by the Chiefs and people with vested land rights in Eniwetok.

The Chiefs and "Alabs" signing the Agreement represented that they had "full and complete rights to represent the interest of any and all individuals who by reason having lived on

Eniwetak" might at any time have had a claim against the United States by reason of the use of Eniwetak Atoll."

This in summary form is the content of the two main Agreements. In your discussions with me my attention was called to the pressures arising from these transferred people for the renegotiation of these undertakings. These pressures appear to arise from dissatisfaction with the sum of money received, and also with the relatively low rate of return from a trust fund which is restricted to United States Government securities.

a. Use and Occupancy Agreement for Acquisition of Land on Bikini.

Since the payments for the use and occupancy of Eniwetok and Bikini Atolls were made part of the same undertaking, it is necessary to refer to the distinction to be made between the arrangements for the two. The Department of Defense position relating to Bikini should not be interpreted as being applicable to Eniwetok Atoll because in the latter case a continuing need exists, and joint occupancy was (and presumably is at this time) acceptable only as to Bikini. Therefore, the use and occupancy arrangement made with Bikini which will run for a shorter period of time is not entirely comparable.

On the other hand, it should be noted that a comparison of how the peoples on the two Atolls have been treated by the United States brings out several facts. For one thing, the occupants of Bikini were paid a larger sum of money from the $500,000 allocated, i.e., $325,000 as compared with a $175,000. This total difference in payment also amounted to a greater per capita payment to the Bikini peoples. Moreover, the Eniwetok peoples are aware of the difference. Secondly, the Agreement relating to Bikini (dated 15 April 1946, between the Government of the Trust Territory, signed by the United States High Commissioner, and the United States, signed under the direction of the Secretary of Navy) provides for a continuing review of United States needs to use Bikini, and has provisions for ultimate termination of use and occupancy. Therefore, the Bikini Agreement called neither for exclusive United States use nor was it of long and indefinite duration. Hence, people seeking to return to Bikini, on the face at least, were given more equitable treatment than was given the people of Eniwetok. On the other hand, it would seem that other factors must be brought to bear as our analysis cannot be concluded by reference to these differences alone.

2. Interpretation of the Agreement for the Use and Occupancy of Eniwetok.

a. Introduction.

The Use and Occupancy Agreement made by the peoples of Eniwetok with the United States is on its face the conveyance of certain interests in lands in return for a lump sum payment and the costs of relocation on another atoll.[1] However, the document is not and does not purport to be a simple conveyance. The United States exercises the authority of an administering power over unsophisticated peoples under its Trusteeship Agreement with the Security Council of the United Nations subject to the United Nations Charter. Moreover, the exclusive use and occupancy by the United States for an indefinite period of time coupled with the transfer of these people to a smaller island less suitable to their way of life requires a search into the factors not normally associated with the conveyance of real property. If Ujelang is not as desirable as Eniwetok then the relocation of the Eniwetok population may not be very good consideration for the conveyance, even when coupled with the payment made to the Chiefs.

Finally, since the peoples who had occupied Eniwetok have now increased their population and since there are increasing pressures in the United Nations towards giving these people increased independence and autonomy, it will be necessary to examine this conveyance in the larger context which would include the United Nations "interests".

On the other hand, appropriate balance and weight must be given to the United States interests as administrator of trusteeship arrangement concerned with a "strategic area." It is the duty of the United States, under Article 84 of the United Nations Charter, "to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security." This duty, in large measure, is one which the United States must assess for itself when it takes such action as the present. Nevertheless, from a legal viewpoint, in making this assessment, Article 84 (United Nations Charter) requires that the United States measure its actions against the wider perspective of "international peace and security" and not against excessively narrow and therefore unjustifiable perspectives.

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1. The costs of relocation were picked up by the United States but not made part of the agreement, or the "consideration" exchanged for the conveyance.

b. The Negotiation of the Agreements With the Peoples of Eniwetok Atoll.

The principle questions raised in connection with the negotiation of the Agreements for the relocation of peoples from Eniwetok Atoll are those concerned with the authority and competence of the negotiators to represent the Eniwetok population, those directed to whether the Agreement was a voluntary or "compelled" undertaking and those addressed to whether the price and other consideration exchanged for the relocation of the peoples on Eniwetok was fair and equitable.

The people on Eniwetok Atoll were represented by the two hereditary Chiefs, Joanej and Abream, in a meeting assembled on Ujelang on November 5, 1956. In addition they were represented by the so-called "Alabs" (presumably representatives of the people who possess vested rights on the Atoll).

The only issue which may be raised as to the representatives, which we cannot fully assess on the basis of the documents alone, is whether or not they had the authority and were competent to represent the people of Eniwetok. We have been advised that the signatures indicate that the same person may have signed for several of the representatives, but this may not necessarily have an invalidating impact if the representative himself could not sign and had authorized another representative to sign his name for him. It has also been noted that some of the representatives may have been under age, one of whom was allegedly 12 years old. Again, although this might constitute a defect in the signing of the Agreement, it would not be able, in view of the large number of signatures to vitiate the Agreement except perhaps as to the people represented by the minor. Since unanimous assent to the arrangement was given we believe that this legal defect would not impair the Agreement.

There is the additional question whether the people of Eniwetok entered into a voluntary undertaking for relocation or whether this undertaking was in reality forced upon them or offered in such a way that no other choice was available. It is recognized that these people were a relatively primitive group of people and for this reason it might be suggested that moving them from one atoll to another is of relatively little significance. On the other hand, should claims be made against the United States, the fact (if true) that the undertaking was not voluntary coupled with the additional fact that they did not have the advice and assistance of counsel would certainly be brought to bear in

determining whether the price and terms of relocation were fair and equitable. Moreover, as will be pointed out later the fact that the United States was a United Nations administering power acting both in its own behalf for strategic interests as well as in behalf and presumably for the benefit of its "wards" will be relevant in assessing United States conduct. Although these additional factors might be characterized as "political" the United Nations "interest" in this matter make them play an operative role in a legal interpretation of this conveyance.

c. The Application of United States Law to the Agreements.

The question first to be faced is the law to be applied in the interpretation of the Eniwetok Agreements. The Agreements were made between the Government of the United States and the representatives of the peoples of the Trust Territory. However, the Trusteeship Agreement between the United States and the Security Council as well as the applicable provisions of the United Nations Charter appear to vest the administering authority in the United States in such a way that the administration and all political affairs are to be subject primarily to United States law (unless in conflict with the United Nations Charter or the Trusteeship Agreement).

But in turning to United States law, it is apparent that it will be the United States Federal law which shall apply since the general rule to be found in United States cases is that United States as a party engaged in its affairs is subject to that law. The Federal law is found first by consulting the federal legislation of the United States and where there is no relevant legislation, the decisions of the courts, constituting a federal common law, are considered. Should there be no applicable rules of law to be found in the decisions of the courts, the appropriate legal criteria and legal rules are determined by considering what a court competent to decide the issue for the first time might determine to be the general or controlling principles. Unquestionably, such a court's decision would bring to bear relevant international aspects relating to these Agreements and those aspects would be reflected in the general principles so applied.

There are no Federal statutes or legislation which apply directly to the interpretation or the resolution of disputes or settlement of claims that might arise from the interpretation of the Eniwetok Agreements. It might be noted, however, that when the United States dealt with the claims of American Indians, it entered into special legislation establishing an Indian Claims Commission and this legislation indicated, inter alia, the grounds upon which the claims would be considered. (See Title 25, USC 70 et. seq.)

Pressures might be brought to bear on the United States Congress to enact similar legislation as far as the Trust Territories are concerned, and it is possible that such legislation if enacted, would take, in part, as its model Section 70a, Title 25 indicating that claims might be brought against the United States as to "treaties, contracts and agreements" on such grounds as "fraud, duress, unconscionable consideration, mutual or unilateral mistake whether of law or fact, or any other ground cognizable by a court of equity". It might draw in language from the same section which recognizes any claims "based upon honorable dealings that are not recognized by any existing rule or law of equity.

These general equitable principles are well established in any event as part of the United States common law. On the other hand, we must emphasize that the United States Government need not pay or even recognize claims except those to which it has waived its right of sovereign immunity. The reason why the considerations discussed here are significant, however, is that it is possible the United States Congress may in the future through private bills, general legislation or otherwise establish an ad hoc claims procedure for the peoples of Eniwetok. And if claims are then entertained the Eniwetok Agreements would be reviewed against broad principles of equity tending to favor the interests of the Eniwetok people. That is to say, they would be in a favorable position to claim under broad principles of fairness and honorable dealing.

d. Assessment of the Agreements made with the Eniwetok People.

It is now possible to assess the Agreements made with the Eniwetok peoples and to consider what factors are relevant in the interpretation of those Agreements. First of all, looking to the general purpose of these Agreements it is apparent that the United States has acted in accordance with its considered determinations that the exclusive use and occupancy of Eniwetok was needed for strategic purposes. It may also be assumed that the United States has appropriately exercised its discretion in using this portion of the Trust Territory to meet its duties associated with the "maintenance of international peace and security".

As the administering power the United States has therefore exercised a legal power similar to that of its right as a sovereign State in eminent domain to acquire these necessary interests.

The question that remains open is whether in doing so the United States has failed to provide fair and adequate consideration in exchange for the use and occupancy itself. Although the

Agreement in Principle of 1956 was entered into by representatives of both parties, we have already called attention to the fact that the people of Eniwetok may have been disadvantaged as far as bargaining is concerned because they were not aware of the extent to which the United States Agreement might extend into the future and in addition being relevantly unsophisticated they were not aware that an Agreement of this kind might, treated as a lease, entitle them to a greater return.

Should a claim be effectively entertained against the United States, it is our opinion that these disabilities on the part of the Eniwetok people, the change in circumstances, that is the increased and increasing value of their land, the long and continuing use and occupancy of that land, the fact that such land is scarce in the face of a growing population, the fact that the United States has obligations as far as the people themselves are concerned since they are as we have noted above wards of the United States, all in our view suggest that the payment may not have been sufficient to be considered fair and adequate.

It would therefore appear that the United States should undertake an appropriate scheme in which payments on a continuous basis might be made for the transfer of the interests and that if this program is assimilated into part of any welfare associated with United States duties and obligations under the United Nations Charter as far as such peoples are concerned, specific mention should be made that part of those payments have been made as compensation for the continuing exclusive use and occupancy by the United States.

e. Recommendations and Conclusions.

The factor that seems foremost in our minds and most persuasive is the disadvantage suffered by the Eniwetok people in negotiating with the United States and particularly the fact that an extended period of use of their scarce lands deserves prima facie at least larger payments and continuing payments. Although these are legal considerations in the strictest sense, we have already noted that the obligations and duties imposed upon the United States under the United Nations Charter to bring about the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the territory, to encourage respect for human rights, and to insure increased trade and commerce (see Article 76 United Nations Charter) all lead us to the view under present political conditions to the strong possibility of increasing pressures both from the United Nations itself as well as from within United States to give these peoples improved

treatment. The Agreements are perhaps valid on their faces but we are suggesting here that changed circumstances particularly the increased length of time in use and occupancy require that they be revised.

Subject to the policy considerations, the United States might consider the following:

1. Increased Budget Allocations.

It may be appropriate to increase the budget addressed to the general welfare of the peoples on Eniwetok Atoll (and presumably the peoples on the other atolls in the Trust Territory), with payments to be made to improve the social and economic infrastructure of the islands. These payments would cover the costs associated with education, medical assistance, such political requirements as the costs associated with courts and administration and the like. If such a broad welfare program is instituted, it may then be possible for the United States to reach an understanding, even if couched unilaterally, in which as part of the broader welfare program it recognizes in broad terms that the peoples of such islands as Eniwetok and Bikini have lost the use of those islands but is providing compensation in return through the payments made for general welfare.

2. Establishment of Second Fund.

We have also been requested to advise whether the United States as trustee may invest the $150,000 being held in a trust fund for the benefit of the peoples of Eniwetok in more profitable investments than those in which they are presently invested. The Agreement in Principle of November 19, 1956 is very clear on this point since it states that the trust fund "shall be invested only in United States Government securities." Even a broad construction of the spirit and purpose of the term "United States Government securities" would at best permit only an investment in securities of comparable safety. And such a broad construction would, it seems, extend beyond the express intent of the Agreement itself. Should it be intended to invest the funds in more profitable investments, the Agreement would have to be amended.

Therefore, coupled with the increased aforementioned budgetary program, or as a separate undertaking, the United States might establish a second trust fund specifically addressed to the peoples of Eniwetok, with this fund to be invested in securities that might be more profitable or produce greater returns than Government securities.

If such a fund is created, it would then be possible to declare that the income of the fund and ultimately the principal shall be transferred to the peoples of Eniwetok, with the income payments to represent an exchange for the continuing use by the United States of Eniwetok. In this sense the fund will afford payments that might be in effect comparable to those which would have been made had Eniwetok been leased rather than transferred for a lump sum payment. Such an arrangement would afford justification to the United States should claims be brought on behalf of the peoples of Eniwetok. On the other hand, by placing the monies in a trust fund rather than using a lease the United States will avoid couching its use and occupancy as a lease and will yet be able to justify its exclusive use and occupancy for a long duration.

Henry F. Almond, Jr.
Office of Assistant General Counsel
International Affairs

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EXHIBIT C Agreement in Principle Regarding the Use of Enewetak Atoll, 19 November 1956

EXHIBIT D Use and Occupancy Agreement for Land in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Under the Administrative Responsibility of the Department of the Interior, 2 March 1944

EXHIBIT E Enewetak/Ujelang Trust Agreement, 19 August 1969

EXHIBIT F Joint Statement by High Commissioner Edward E. Johnston and Ambassador Franklin Haydn Williams, 18 April 1972

EXHIBIT G Agreement dated 6 July 1956 between the Director, Pacific Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks, acting for the Secretary of the Navy, and the Acting High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, acting for the Secretary of the Interior.

EXHIBIT A

TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENT FOR THE FORMER JAPANESE MANDATED ISLANDS

Preamble

Whereas Article 75 of the Charter of the United Nations provides for the establishment of an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent agreement; and

Whereas under Article 77 of the said Charter the trusteeship system may be applied to territories now held under mandate; and

Whereas on December 17, 1920, the Council of the League of Nations confirmed a mandate for the former German islands north of the equator to Japan, to be administered in accordance with Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations; and

Whereas Japan, as a result of the Second World War, has ceased to exercise any authority in these islands;

Now, therefore, the Security Council of the United Nations, having satisfied itself that the relevant articles of the Charter have been complied with, hereby resolves to approve the following terms of trusteeship for the Pacific Islands formerly under mandate to Japan.

Article 1

The Territory of the Pacific Islands, consisting of the islands formerly held by Japan under mandate in accordance with Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, is hereby designated as a strategic area and placed under the trusteeship system established in the Charter of the United Nations. The Territory of the Pacific Islands is hereinafter referred to as the trust territory.

Article 2

The United States of America is designated as the administering authority of the trust territory.

Article 3

The administering authority shall have full powers of administration, legislation, and jurisdiction over the territory subject to the provisions of this agreement, and may apply to the trust territory, subject to any modifications which the administering authority may consider desirable such of the laws of the United States at it may deem appropriate to local conditions and requirements.

ARTICLE 4

The administrating authority, in discharging the obligations of trusteeship in the trust territory, shall act in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and the provisions of this agreement, and shall, as specified in Article 83(2) of the Charter, apply the objectives of the international trusteeship system, as set forth in Article 76 of the Charter, to the people of the trust territory.

ARTICLE 5

In discharging its obligations under Article 76(a) and Article 84, of the Charter, the administering authority shall ensure that the trust territory shall play its part, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority shall be entitled:

1. to establish naval, military, and air bases and to erect fortifications in the trust territory;

2. to station and employ armed forces in the territory; and

3. to make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations towards the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for the local defense and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

ARTICLE 6

In discharging its obligations under Article 76(b) of the Charter, the administering authority shall:

1. foster the development of such political institutions as are suited to the trust territory and shall promote the development of the inhabitants of the trust territory toward self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of the trust territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned; and to this end shall give to the inhabitants of the trust territory a progressively increasing share in the administrative services in the territory; shall develop their participation in government; shall give due recognition to the customs of the inhabitants in providing a system of law for the territory; and shall take other appropriate measures toward these ends;

2. promote the economic advancement and self-sufficiency of the inhabitants, and to this end shall regulate the use of natural resources; encourage the development of fisheries, agriculture, and industries; protect the inhabitants against the loss of their lands and resources; and improve the means of transportation and communication;

3. promote the social advancement of the inhabitants and to this end shall protect the rights and fundamental freedoms of all elements of the population without discrimination; protect the health of the inhabitants; control the traffic in arms and ammunition, opium and other dangerous drugs, and alcoholic and other spiritous beverages; and institute such other regulations as may be necessary to protect the inhabitants against social abuses; and

4. promote the educational advancement of the inhabitants, and to this end shall take steps toward the establishment of a general system of elementary education; facilitate the vocational and cultural advancement of the population; and shall encourage qualified students to pursue higher education, including training on the professional level.

ARTICLE 7

In discouraging its obligations under Article 76(c), of the Charter, the administering authority shall guarantee to the inhabitants of the trust territory freedom of conscience, and, subject only to the requirements of public order and security, freedom of speech, of the press, and of assembly; freedom of worship, and of religious teaching; and freedom of migration and movement.

ARTICLE 8

1. In discharging its obligations under Article 76(d) of the Charter, as defined by Article 83(2) of the Charter, the administering authority, subject to the requirements of security, and the obligation to promote the advancement of the inhabitants, shall accord to nationals of each Member of the United Nations and to companies and associations organized in conformity with the laws of such Member, treatment in the trust territory no less favourable than that accorded therein to nationals, companies and associations of any other United Nation except the administering authority.

2. The administering authority shall ensure equal treatment to the Members of the United Nations and their nationals in the administration of justice.

3. Nothing in this Article shall be so construed as to accord traffic rights to aircraft flying into and out of the trust territory. Such rights shall be subject to agreement between the administering authority and state whose nationality such aircraft possesses.

4. The administering authority may negotiate and conclude commercial and other treaties and agreements with Members of the United Nations and states, designed to attain for the inhabitants of the trust territory treatment by the Members of the United Nations and other states no less favourable than that granted by them to the nationals of other states. The Security Council may recommend, or invite other organs of the United Nations to consider and recommend, what rights the inhabitants of the trust territory should acquire in consideration of the rights obtained by Members of the United Nations in the trust territory.

ARTICLE 9

The administering authority shall be entitled to constitute the trust territory into a customs, fiscal, or administrative union or federation with other territories under United States jurisdiction and to establish common services between such territories; and the trust territory where such measures are not inconsistent with the basic objectives of the International Trusteeship System and with the terms of this agreement.

ARTICLE 10

The administering authority, acting under the provisions of Article 3 of this agreement, may accept membership in any regional advisory commission, regional authority, or technical organization, or other voluntary association of states, may co-operate with specialized international bodies, public or private, and may engage in other forms of international co-operation.

ARTICLE 11

1. The administering authority shall take the necessary steps to provide the status of citizenship of the trust territory for the inhabitants of the trust territory.

2. The administering authority shall afford diplomatic and consular protection to inhabitants of the trust territory when outside the territorial limits of the trust territory or of the territory of the administering authority.

ARTICLE 12

The administering authority shall enact such legislation as may be necessary to place the provisions of this agreement in effect in the trust territory.

ARTICLE 13

The provisions of Articles 87 and 88 of the Charter shall be applicable to the trust territory, provided that the administering authority may determine the extent of their applicability to any areas which may from time to time be specified by it as closed for security reasons.

ARTICLE 14

The administering authority undertakes to apply in the trust territory the provisions of any international conventions and recommendations which may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of the tust territory and which would be conducive to the achievement of the basic objectives of Article 6 of this agreement.

ARTICLE 15

The terms of the present agreement shall not be altered, amended or terminated without the consent of the administering authority.

ARTICLE 16

The present agreement shall come into force when approved by the Security Council of the United Nations and by the Government of the United States after due constitutional process.

EXHIBIT B

EXCERPT FROM:

UNITED STATES NAVAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Volume III

To All to Whom These Presents Shall Come, Greetings:

Know ye that, whereas, Abraham and Johannes, being hereditary chiefs of the people of Eniwetok Atoll, did thereby hold certain recognized proprietary rights to the land of Eniwetok Atoll, according to the customs, traditions and usages of the Marshallese people,

And whereas, the said Abraham and the said Johannes have voluntarily and of their own free wills yielded up and given their aforesaid rights on Eniwetok Atoll to the use and ownership of the Government of the United States of America,

Now therefore, I, John P. W. Vest, by virtue of my authority as Governor of the Marshall Islands, and in consideration of the aforesaid rights on Eniwetok Atoll yielded to the Government of the United States of America, do hereby grant and convey to Abraham and Johannes the same proprietary rights to the land of Ujelang Atoll, situated in or about 9 degrees 45 minutes North Latitude to 9 degrees 54 minutes North Latitude and 160 degrees 50 minutes East Longitude to 161 degrees 10 minutes East Longitude. And I further direct that all the land of Ujelang Atoll may be divided between the aforesaid Abraham and the aforesaid Johannes as they shall mutually agree, and that the proprietary rights to the land of Ujelang Atoll, together with all buildings, trees, reefs and harbors thereon, hereby granted, shall be held by them, and their heirs and assigns forever, in accordance with the customs, traditions and usages of the Marshallese people.

Given under my hand and seal this twenty-first day of December 1947, at Kwajalein in the Marshall Islands.

JOHN P. W. VEST,
Captain, United States Navy,
Governor of the Marshall Islands.

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[19] CivAdMarshalls *Quarterly Report* for period Oct–Dec 47.
[19] Encl (A) to GovMarshalls ltr ser 44 dtd 30 Dec 47.

EXHIBIT C

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS
Majuro, Marshall Islands

November 19, 1956

AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE REGARDING THE USE OF ENEWETAK ATOLL

WHEREAS, in order for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security it became necessary for the United States of America, the administering authority for the said Trust Territory, to occupy and use, with the consent of the inhabitants, all of the atoll of Enewetak located in the Marshall Islands, between 11 degrees 20 minutes North latitude to 11 degrees 46 minutes North latitude, and 162 degrees 02 minutes East longitude to 162 degrees 24 minutes East longitude, thus depriving the owners of the use of the said atoll;

WHEREAS, an assembled meeting was held on Ujelang on November 5, 1956 with the two hereditary chiefs of Enewetak Atoll, Joanej and Ebream, and the majority of the people who possess rights in Enewetak Atoll to discuss a settlement for the past and future use of Enewetak Atoll, and

WHEREAS, agreement was reached at said meeting with no one present dissenting,

IT IS HEREBY AGREED as follows:

1. The Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands will grant and convey to Joanej and Ebream and all of the people who possess land rights in Enewetak Atoll according to the accepted custom of said Atoll, full use rights in Ujelang Atoll, situated in or about 9 degrees 45 minutes North latitude to 9 degrees 54 minutes North latitude and 160 degrees 50 minutes East longitude to 161 degrees 10 minutes East longitude. All land of Ujelang Atoll may be divided between the aforesaid Joanej and the aforesaid Ebream and the people of their respective groups as they shall mutually agree, and the use rights to the land, lagoon, or reefs of Ujelang Atoll, together with all buildings and trees thereon shall be held by them, and their heirs and assigns in accordance with their accepted customs.

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2. The aforesaid use rights in Ujelang Atoll shall continue until such time as it may be possible for the people to return to Enewetak, providing they wish to return to occupy said Atoll.

3. The Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and/or the Government of the United States of America shall possess the full use rights to Enewetak Atoll until such time as it will not be necessary to occupy and use Enewetak Atoll in the interest of the maintenance of international peace and security.

4. The sum of ~~$150,000.00~~ 175000.00 — 10th 14.0/56 shall be conveyed to those persons who possess rights in Enewetak Atoll, This money is to be administered as follows: (1) $25,000.00, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, to be paid the aforesaid parties at the time of signing this agreement and may be divided by Chiefs Zoream and Joanej among those of their respective groups who possess aforesaid rights in Enewetak Atoll, or otherwise utilized as all parties concerned agree; and (2) the remaining ~~$125,000.00~~ 150000.00 to be placed in a trust fund to be established and administered by the High Commissioner until such time as said trust fund can be administered by a qualified institution. The trust fund shall be invested only in United States Government securities and interest accrued from said fund will be paid in such manner as may be further agreed upon by the chiefs and people with vested land rights in Enewetak.

5. The chiefs and "alabs" signing this Agreement in Principle represent that they have the full and complete right to represent the interests of any and all individuals who by reason of having lived on Ujelang or Enewetak may now or at any future date have a claim against the United States or Trust Territory Governments by reason of their use of Enewetak Atoll.

Accordingly, the Chiefs and "Alabs" signing this agreement agree that any future claims bases on the use of Enewetak by the Governments of the United States or the Trust Territory or on the moving of the people from Enewetak Atoll to Ujelang Atoll shall be against them and not against the Government.

This agreement was made voluntarily and without any compulsion or coercion whatsoever.

FOR THE PEOPLE OF ENEWETAK ATOLL:

Chief Joanej (Enewetak) [signature] Chief Ebream (Enjebi) [signature]

ALABS of Enewetak Atoll

Joanej' Group (Enewetak)		Ebream' Group (Enjebi)	
[signature]	[signature]	[signature]	[signature]
[signature]	[signature]	[signature]	[signature]
[signature]	[signature]	[signature]	[signature]
[signature]	[signature]	[signature]	[signature]
[signature]	[signature]	[signature]	[signature]
[signature]	[signature]	[signature]	[signature]
[signature]	[signature]	[signature]	[signature]
[signature]	[signature]	[signature]	[signature]

THE PEOPLE OF ENEWETAK ATOLL

Joanej' Group (Enewetak)		Ebream' Group (Enjebi)	
[signature]		[signature]	
[signature]		[signature]	
[signature]		[signature]	
[signature]			
[signature]		[signature]	
[signature]		[signature]	
[signature]		[signature]	
[signature]		[signature]	
		[signature]	

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS:

Delmas H. Nucker _____
High Commissioner

WITNESS:

Jack A. Tobin _____
District Anthropologist

Tion Bikajle _____
Assistant Anthropologist

William Allen _____
Administrative Advisor

Agreement in Principle regarding the use of Enewetak Atoll, executed November 19, 1956 at Enewetak Atoll.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

AMENDMENT TO THE AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE
REGARDING THE USE OF ENEWETAK ATOLL

WHEREAS, the parties entered into an Agreement in Principle Regarding the Use of Enewetak Atoll dated November 19, 1956 (hereinafter called the Agreement); and

WHEREAS, the parties now desire to amend the Agreement:

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and other good and valuable consideration the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, the parties hereto agree to amend and do hereby amend the Agreement by deleting the last sentence of Paragraph 4 thereof in its entirety and substituting therefor the following:

"The trust fund may be invested in United States Government securities or in such other stocks, bonds and securities, as the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands may deem in the best interests of the beneficiaries. The income accruing from the fund will be paid in such manner as may be further agreed upon by the chiefs and people with vested land rights in Enewetak."

This Amendment, it is expressly agreed, does not supersede the Agreement and all of the terms, conditions and provisions of the Agreement, unless specifically modified herein, shall remain in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have hereunto set our hands this

14th day of March

1968.

GOVERNMENT OF THE TRUST TERRITORY
OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Witness:

By: /s/ W. R. Norwood
W. R. Norwood, High Commissioner

/s/ D. R. Tindal

THE PEOPLE OF ENEWETAK ATOLL

EDREAN' GROUP (Enjebi)	JOANEJ' GROUP (Enewetak)
/s/ Benton Benton	
Katios K.	/s/ Akeo Akeo
/s/ Balik Balik	/s/ Tom Tom
/s/ Kilion Kilion	/s/ Ishmael John Ishmael John
/s/ Lombwe M. Lombwe M.	/s/ Hiram Hirom
/s/ Takeo Takeo	/s/ Samuel Samuel
/s/ Masao Masao	/s/ Joul Joul
/s/ Loronki Loronji	/s/ Rikjolman Rikjolmon
/s/ Aile Aile	

TRUST ... PACIFIC ISLANDS

AMENDMENT TO ... REEMENT IN PRINCIPLE REGARDING T... OF ENEWETAK ATOLL

Whereas, an Agreement in Principle regarding the use of Enewetak Atoll was entered into by and between the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and the people and alabs of Enewetak Atoll on November 19, 1956; and

Whereas, an amendment to Enewetak Agreement in Principle was executed on March 14, 1968, by the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory as Trustee and the People of Enewetak;

Whereas, the parties desire to further amend the Agreement,

Now, Therefore, the parties hereto further amend the Agreement in Principle dated November 19, 1956, as follows:

1. There is hereby added to Paragraph 4 as amended the following:

The High Commissioner may in his absolute discretion pay to or apply for the benefit of the beneficiaries, in addition to the payments hereinabove provided, said amounts from the principal of the trust estate, up to the whole thereof, as the High Commissioner may from time to time deem necessary or advisable for the beneficiaries use and benefit.

2. All other terms, conditions and provisions of the Agreement, as amended, shall remain in full force and effect.

In Witness Whereof the parties have set their hands this 19th day of August, 1969.

GOVERNMENT OF THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Edward E. Johnston

Edward E. Johnston, High Commissioner

FOR THE PEOPLE OF ENEWETAK ATOLL

Chief Magistrate

Iroij Joannes (Eniweto

Scribe

Iroij Lorenji (Enjebi)

Chief, Council

Policeman

Policeman

USE AND OCCUPANCY AGREEMENT FOR LAND EXHIBIT D
IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS
UNDER THE ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITY
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED

This agreement made as of the 2nd day of March, 1944, by and between the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, hereinafter called "Grantor" and the United States of America:

WITNESSETH:

Whereas, Grantor is the owner of exclusive use and occupancy rights for an indefinite period of time including the right to make a conveyance thereof in and to certain parcels of land, said parcels being located in the Marshall Islands and described as follows:

> All of the atoll of Eniwetok located in the Marshall Islands, between 11 degrees 20 minutes North Latitude to 11 degrees 46 minutes North latitude, and 162 degrees 02 minutes East longitude to 162 degrees 24 minutes East longitude,

and as delineated on the attached map marked Exhibit "A" and made a part hereof; and

Whereas, Grantor is agreeable to conveying to the United States of America the exclusive right to the use and occupancy of the land described aforesaid for an indefinite period of time subject to certain conditions; and

Whereas, the United States of America desires to acquire the use and occupancy of the land described aforesaid, for an indefinite period of time.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual agreements hereinafter set forth and the mutual benefits to be derived therefrom, it is agreed as follows:

1. Use Granted. Grantor for and in consideration of the sum of ten dollars ($10.00) and other good and valuable consideration, does hereby grant, sell, convey, and assign unto the United States of America the exclusive right to use and occupy the land above described for an indefinite period of time to continue so long as the United States of

America has a use for said land and in addition will save the United States of America harmless from any and all claims, demands, suits, and actions of whatsoever kind or nature arising directly or indirectly from such use or occupancy; provided, the same do not arise from any alleged act of negligence by the United States of America, its agents, servants, or employees.

2. Conditions of Use. (A) Use To Be Consistent With Trusteeship Agreement. The use to which the land is put by the United States of America shall be consistant with the provisions and purposes of the Trusteeship Agreement relating to the Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

(B) Review of Need for Land Every Five Years. On or about June 30, 1961, and on a similar date each five-year period thereafter, the agency of the United States of America having the use and occupancy of said land or the Department of the Navy as the representative thereof and Grantor shall jointly review and determine the need for continuing the use and occupancy granted, sold, conveyed, and assigned hereby.

(C) Review by the President. In the event the review provided for in paragraph (B) does not result in agreement as to the need for continuing use and occupancy by the United States of America, the matter shall be presented to the President of the United States for final decision.

(D) Termination of Use and Occupancy. In the event of a decision pursuant to paragraphs (B) or (C) that a need for the continued use and occupancy of said land does not exist, the use granted, sold, conveyed, and assigned hereby shall terminate thirty days from the date of such decision and all interest in said land shall revert to the Grantor. During said thirty-day period, the United States of America may, if it elects, remove any structure or improvements it has heretofore erected or may hereafter erect on the land; and if the structures or improvements cannot be removed during said thirty-day period, the United States of America shall be permitted such additional reasonable time as may be required.

3. Use of Land By Grantor. When not actively used by the United States of America, said lands and improvements will be made available to the Grantor on a license basis, for the use and benefit of the people of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The license shall be subject to the following conditions:

(A) The license may be revoked at any time by the United States of America so advising the Grantor in writing.

(B) The Grantor shall reimburse the United States of America for any utilities and services furnished.

(C) Grantor shall maintain and be responsible for any loss or damage to the real property and personal property owned by the United States of America, except for loss or damage caused by ordinary wear and tear and conditions beyond the control of the Grantor.

(D) Grantor shall be responsible for any damage or injury to others arising from the use by the Grantor or the people of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands of said land or any improvements or facilities located thereon.

(E) No permanent native dwellings or settlements shall be established on said land without the Grantor obtaining prior written approval from the United States of America.

In Witness Whereof, the parties hereto have executed this agreement as of the day and year first above written.

Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

By _____

D. M. Rucker
High Commissioner

The United States of America

By _____

By direction of the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, acting under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy

Marshall Islands District
Recorded Book 1, page 5, 6, 7
June 30, 1947, 9 A.M.
Raymond L. Blum
Clerk of Court

EXHIBIT E

ENIWETOK/UJELANG

TRUST AGREEMENT

This Trust Agreement is entered into between the elected leaders of the Island Council and Customary Leaders of Eniwetok Atoll representing the people who possess rights in Eniwetok Atoll and the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

ARTICLE I

In recognition of the Hardships during the past few years suffered by the people of Eniwetok Atoll who were moved from said Atoll to Ujelang Atoll and in view of the fact that the people will not be able to return to Eniwetok Atoll in the foreseeable future and also due to the decline in the productivity of Ujelang Atoll affecting the subsistence of the people, the United States Government has made available, ex gratia, the sum of $1,020,000 to be held, administered and distributed by the High Commissioner as Trustee and for the benefit of the People who possess rights in Eniwetok Atoll, all as provided herin.

ARTICLE II

The Trustee shall apply and distribute the net income and principal of the trust estate in the following manner:

(a) The Trustee shall pay to or apply for the benefit of the people of Eniwetok Atoll who possess rights in said Atoll all of the net income from the trust estate, unless the Trustee is otherwise directed in writing by the beneficiaries represented by the elected leaders of the Island Council and Customary Leaders of the people.

(b) The Trustee may in his discretion pay to or apply for the benefit of the beneficiaries in addition to the payments hereinabove provided, such amounts of the principal of the trust estate up to the whole there[illegible] Trustee may from time to

time deem necessary or advisable for the beneficiaries use and benefit. The beneficiaries, by a petition signed by the Island Council and Customary Leaders, may request distributions from principal by submitting to the Trustee the amount desired and the purpose of the funds.

(c) All payments of net income and principal made pursuant to subparagraphs (a) and (b) above shall be made to the Island Council and Customary Leaders of the beneficiaries for distribution to the beneficiaries. By the execution of this Agreement, the leaders, pursuant to custom, represent that they have full and complete right to represent the interests of any and all individuals who are beneficiaries herein. Any claim for improper distribution by the leaders shall be against them and not against the Trustee, Trust Territory Government or the United States Government. The leaders agree to hold harmless and indemnify the Trustee, the Trust Territory Government and the United States Government against any claims based on improper distributions and by the payment to the Island Council and Customary Leaders of the people of Eniwetok Atoll, the responsibility and obligation of the Trustee for further distribution shall terminate.

ARTICLE III

With respect to any payment of principal of the trust estate to the beneficiaries, the Trustee shall take into consideration any income of or other means of care, maintenance, support and subsistence available to the beneficiaries from sources outside of this trust that may be known to the Trustee. Consideration shall also be given, but not limited to, the extent of food production, or lack thereof, emergency conditions such as typhoons, pestilence, disease or other natural catastrophes. It is the intent of this Trust Agreement to assist in providing the basic necessities of life to promote the general welfare and interests of the beneficiaries.

ARTICLE IV

To carry out the purposes of this trust and subject to any limitations stated elsewhere in this instrument the Trustee is vested with the following powers, in addition to any now or hereafter conferred by law, affecting the trust and the property of the trust estate:

(1) To invest in United States Government Securities or in such other stocks, bonds, securities, or other investments as the Trustee, in his discretion, deems to be in the best interests of the beneficiaries.

(2) To participate in voting trusts, pooling agreements, foreclosures, reorganizations, consolidations, mergers, and liquidations and in connection therewith, to deposit securities with and transfer title and delegate discretions to any protective or other committee as the Trustee may deem advisable.

(3) To retain investment advice, including but not limited to, investment counselors, registered security brokers and trust departments of national or state banks of the United States. The Trustee is authorized to pay for said services and any fee shall be paid from the income or principal of the trust estate.

(4) The Trustee shall have full power and authority to determine, in his discretion, what shall constitute principal of the trust estate, gross income therefrom and net income distributable under the terms of this trust, and the determination of the Trustee with respect to all such matters shall be conclusive upon all persons howsoever interested in this trust.

(5) The enumeration of certain powers of the Trustee shall not limit his general powers, the Trustee, subject always to the discharge of his fiduciary obligations, being vested with and having all the rights, powers and privileges which an absolute owner of the same property would have.

ARTICLE V

This Trust Agreement may be amended by an agreement in writing executed by the Trustee and the elected leaders of the Island Council and Customary Leaders.

ARTICLE VI

The Trustee agrees to continue to use his good offices to attempt to obtain as soon as possible: a date for the return to Eniwetok Atoll; employment for qualified persons on Eniwetok; and rehabilitation of Eniwetok Atoll by the United States Government when a return is possible.

ARTICLE VII

This Trust Agreement has been translated into Marshallese and signed in both the Marshallese and the English languages. Should any question arise about the meaning of words used herein, it is understood that the English version of the Agreement shall govern.

This Trust Agreement is accepted by the Trustee and Beneficiaries and entered into this 17th day of August, 1969.

Edward E. Johnston

Edward E. Johnston, High Commissioner for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

THE PEOPLE OF ENIWETOK ATOLL

Chief Magistrate

Chief Council

Scribe

Policeman

Policeman

Iroij Joannes (Eniwetok)

Iroij Lorenji (Enjebi)

The undersigned, being familiar with the customs of the Marshallese people and with the people of Eniwetok Atoll hereby states that the signing parties above are the recognized hereditary and customary leaders of Eniwetok Atoll and that they are authorized to represent and sign for all the people of Eniwetok Atoll.

CERTIFICATION AS TO TRANSLATION

I, Dwight Heine an employee of the Trust Territory Government, hereby certify that the above Trust Agreement was translated by me; that to the best of my knowledge and ability, I correctly and accurately interpreted and translated the provisions of the within Trust Agreement from the English language into the Marshallese language; that I am familiar, conversant and having a working knowledge of both languages.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunder set my hand this 19th day of August, 1969.

Dwight Heine

JOINT STATEMENT BY HIGH COMMISSIONER EDWARD E. JOHNSTON AND AMBASSADOR FRANKLIN HAYDN WILLIAMS

EXHIBIT F

Saipan, Mariana Islands, April 18, 1972

Today Ambassador Williams, the President's Personal Representative for Micronesial Status Negotiations, and I would like to make a joint announcement concerning the United States Government's land requirements in the Trust Territory.

The future land needs of the Department of Defense were set forth during the third round of status negotiations which took place at Hana, Maui in October 1971. There Ambassador Williams stated that in regard to our security related land requirements in the Marshalls the need for research and development activities at Kwajalein would not disappear in the forseeable future. He, however, qualified this remark with the following statement: "It may some day become possible to consolidate our testing activities in the Pacific and concurrently reduce our land interests in the Marshalls."

The United States Government appreciates the importance that Micronesians place on land and has no desire to retain Micronesian land that it does not need. Whenever it can consolidate or eliminate activities in order to reduce or terminate the lands required for security proposed, it will do so.

In this respect, the status of Enewetak Atoll has been under study by the various departments and agencies in the United States Government ever since the possibility of returning Bikini Atoll was first considered. Over the years the Department of Defense has been striving to bring its work on Enewetak to a close. Ambassador Williams and I have taken a personal interest in this matter and this afternoon we are extremely pleased to announce that the United States Government has in fact been able to structure its research plans and programs in such a way as to permit an early return of the atoll to the people of Enewetak.

I am therefore authorized to announce that the United States Government is prepared to release legally the entire atoll to the Trust Territory

Government at the end of 1973, subject to retention of some minor residual rights.

The Trust Territory Government will in the coming months be working with the Department of Defense and the people of Enewetak to settle the details of transfer and to make the arrangements for the survey, cleanup and rehabilitation of Enewetak. In the meantime the United States is completing some research and development testing on the atoll which will not involve nuclear detonations of any kind or type. These tests will in no way interfere with an early commencement of the rehabilitation process and will be completed by the end of 1973.

Prior to the actual resettlement of the atoll, it will be necessary to carry out the same type of survey, cleanup and rehabilitation procedures that have been utilized for Bikini Atoll. As in Bikini, the schedule for resettlement will depend on the results of the survey and the pace of the rehabilitation program. This schedule will be drawn up as soon as practicable.

As an initial step the United States plans to commence the survey of the atoll probably late this summer. The cleanup and rehabilitation of the three islands--Parry, Japtan and Aniyaanii--in the southeastern part of the atoll, will receive first priority.

The Trust Territory government looks forward to working with the people of Enewetak on the actual planning of the rehabilitation and return of the atoll. They will be able to help us decide upon time schedules and actual locations for the building program and the agricultural rehabilitation. The people of Enewetak will be invited at an early date to visit Bikini and Enewetak in order to familiarize themselves with the program utilized for Bikini and the requirements for Enewetak.

We hope by this joint planning effort to carry out the rehabilitation program in an efficient and well thought out manner as well as to meet local desires as much as possible.

The Trust territory Government will enter into immediate consultation with the people of Enewetak to commence the above process and to conclude any necessary legal arrangements.

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EXHIBIT G

This agreement made this 6th day of July 1956 by and between the Director, Pacific Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks acting under and by virtue of authority delegated to him by the Secretary of the Navy hereinafter called Director and the Acting High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands acting under and by virtue of authority delegated to him by the Secretary of the Interior hereinafter called Commissioner

WITNESSETH:

Whereas, Public Law 155, 82nd Congress authorized the Secretary of the Navy to acquire certain interests in various land areas located in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands for and on behalf of the United States; and

Whereas, a certain agreement between the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Navy dated the 23rd day of December 1955 provides in general terms for the acquisition of such interests in and to said land areas located in that portion of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands under the administrative responsibility of the Department of the Interior by the execution of Use and Occupancy Agreements; and

Whereas, Director and Commissioner have each been authorized to negotiate, approve, and execute such agreements by the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Interior respectively; and

Whereas, Director holds the amount of One Million Two Hundred Forty Five Thousand Three Hundred Twenty Three and 80/100 Dollars ($1,245,323.80) which he has been duly authorized to advance to Commissioner for payment of the cost of acquiring such Use and Occupancy Agreements; and

Whereas, it has been mutually determined that Commissioner by virtue of his responsibilities to and knowledge of the people of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is in a position to nego-

tiate the most equitable Use and Occupancy Agreements for said land and further that such negotiations will be facilitated if the money aforesaid is advanced to him for the sole purpose of paying for such agreements if and when negotiated

NOW, THEREFORE, IN CONSIDERATION OF THE MUTUAL AGREEMENTS HEREINAFTER SET FORTH AND THE MUTUAL BENEFITS TO BE DERIVED THEREFROM, IT IS AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

1. Advance of Funds. For and in consideration of the advance of funds in the amount of One Million Two Hundred Forty Five Thousand Three Hundred Twenty Three and 80/100 Dollars ($1,245,323.80) by Director to Commissioner receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, Commissioner agrees to negotiate Use and Occupancy Agreements for an indefinite period of time upon terms deemed reasonable by Commissioner with those persons, groups, clans, families, and/or Government entities having an interest in lands referred to and included within the meaning of Paragraph 2 of that certain agreement between the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Interior dated December 23, 1955 insofar as payment therefor can be effected from funds advanced hereby, subject however, to the terms and conditions hereinafter stated.

2. Agreements with Trust Territory. Said agreements shall run to the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands with the right on the part of said Government to convey to others.

3. Approval. If, however, said Government is the sole owner of any particular land area covered hereby; agreements applicable to such area or areas shall run to the United States. The forms of each type agreement shall be approved by Director prior to negotiation.

4. Dollar Limitations. It is understood and agreed that Commissioner will not pay or offer to pay in excess of the following amounts:

a. A total of Five Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($550,000) for the atolls of Eniwetok and Bikini.

b. Five Hundred Dollars ($500) per acre for land located in the Marshall Islands excluding the atolls of Eniwetok and Bikini.

c. Three Hundred Dollars ($300) per acre for land located in the Eastern Caroline Islands.

d. Seven Hundred and Eighty Dollars ($780) per acre for land located in the Western Caroline Islands.

5. Agreements with United States. Within a reasonable time following completion of the negotiation of the Use and Occupancy Agreements as aforesaid, Commissioner shall deliver to Director agreements in substantially the same form as that set out in Exhibit "A" hereof; or if apropriate, as approved, pursuant to Paragraph 3 hereof covering each parcel of land for which negotiations have been so completed.

6. Progress Reports. Commissioner shall submit to the Director a monthly progress report showing:

a. The number of acquisitions effected.

b. The total acreage involved.

c. Specific land areas covered.

d. The cost of each acquisition.

e. Total funds expended to date of each report.

7. Return of Funds. Commissioner shall return the balance, if any, of the funds advanced hereby remaining after the acquisition of all Use and Occupancy Agreements which can be negotiated in accordance with the terms hereof.

/S/ D. H. Nucker
D. H. NUCKER
Acting High Commissioner,
Trust Territory of the
Pacific Islands.

/S/ J. F. Jelley
J. F. JELLEY, RADM, CEC, USN
Director, Pacific Division
Bureau of Yards and Docks

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army

Office of the Chief of Engineers

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. W. R. WRAY, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

ACCOMPANIED BY:

BRIG. GEN. K. R. DIRKS, COMMANDING GENERAL, U.S. ARMY MEDICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND

A. M. CARTON, PROGRAMING DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

LT. COL. R. B. PIERCE, PROGRAMING DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. T. C. SCHOEFIELD, AVIATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE RESEARCH OFFICER, DIRECTORATE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY RESEARCH, U.S. ARMY MEDICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator Inouye. We will now hear from Major General Wray, Assistant Chief of Engineers.

General Wray. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Maj. Gen. William R. Wray, Assistant Chief of Engineers, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army.

I am pleased to appear before this committee to present the Department of the Army's portion of the annual military construction appropriation request.

Our request for fiscal year 1977 includes $653,500,000 in total obligational authority—$649,500,000 of this is new obligational authority. Expected NATO recoupments of $4 million account for the difference between TOA and NOA. Our companion request for authorization totals $616,500,000 and includes $24,500,000 for ammunition facilities for which we are not requesting funding; funding to be included in the "Procurement of Ammunition, Army," appropriation request. Of the total request, about 65 percent, or $427,399,000, is for construction within the United States. About 13 percent, or $84,661,000, is for construction outside the United States, primarily in Europe and Korea, and the remaining 22 percent, includes $80 million for NATO infrastructure and $61,500,000 for general authorization.

SOLDIER ORIENTED PROJECTS

Our military construction program continues emphasis on facilities of direct benefit to the soldier, as well as on energy conservation, pollution abatement and nuclear weapons security. About 42 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 from 60 percent in fiscal year 1976 and results primarily from the added emphasis this year on energy conservation. pollution abatement and security of nuclear weapons.

These three areas alone account for 38 percent of our request and include $51,571,000 for energy conservation projects, $89,061,000 for pollution abatement projects and $51,968,000 for nuclear weapons security. I will discuss them in more detail in a few moments.

STATIONING OF 16-DIVISION ARMY

In this year's program we are also continuing the efforts begun in our fiscal year 1975 budget to provide facilities that will directly support the stationing of a 16-division Army. Last year, $131,483,000 was appropriated for projects at Forts Ord, Polk, and Stewart, the Army's new division posts, and this year we are requesting $104,058,000. Construction requirements for the new division stations during the 4 years following fiscal year 1977 are estimated to cost about $350 million.

This year's request includes no projects associated with one station training. Future year construction requirements to support this concept will be reevaluated following completion of the special studies requested by Congress during hearings on the fiscal year 1976 request.

DISTRIBUTION OF FISCAL YEAR 1977 REQUEST—TABLE 1

Before discussing highlights of the various construction categories, I would like to call your attention to the following two tables which summarize the program. Table I shows the distribution of the appropriation request among major commands in the United States and overseas.

[The table follows:]

TABLE I.—*Proposed fiscal year 1977 military construction, Army program*

Command	*Cost*
Inside the United States:	
U.S. Army Forces Command	$288,616,000
U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command	45,264,000
U.S. Army Military District of Washington	1,987,000
U.S. Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command (1)	84,157,000
U.S. Military Academy	2,857,000
U.S. Army Health Services Command	1,352,000
U.S. Army Military Traffic Command	531,000
Various locations, nuclear weapons security	2,575,000
Total inside the United States	427,339,000
Outside the United States:	
8th U.S. Army	13,669,000
U.S. Army, Japan	124,000
U.S. Army Security Agency	4,480,000
U.S. Army, Europe	16,995,000
NATO infrastructure	80,000,000
Nuclear weapons security	49,393,000
Total outside the United States	164,661,000

Other:	
General authorization:	
Planning	36,500,000
Access roads	1,000,000
Minor construction	24,000,000
Total other	61,500,000
Total obligational authority requested	653,500,000

CONSTRUCTION CATEGORIES—TABLE 2

General WRAY. Table II shows the construction categories in which the funds are requested and the percentage of the construction dollar in each category.

[The table follows:]

TABLE II.—PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 1977 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY PROGRAM SUMMARY BY CONSTRUCTION CATEGORIES

Construction category	Total	Percent of total excluding NATO infrastructure and general authorization
Operational and training facilities	$10,842,000	2.1
Maintenance and production facilities	30,091,000	5.9
Research, development and test facilities	13,974,000	2.7
Supply facilities	59,115,000	11.6
(Nuclear weapons security)	(51,968,000)	(10.2)
(Other)	(7,147,000)	(1.4)
Hospital and medical facilities	74,263,000	14.5
Administrative facilities	500,000	0.1
Housing and community facilities	140,574,000	27.5
(Troop housing and dining)	(133,203,000)	(26.0)
Community facilities)	(7,371,000)	(1.5)
Utilities and ground improvements	146,141,000	28.5
(Air pollution abatement facilities)	(11,228,000)	(2.2)
(Water pollution abatement facilities)	(77,833,000)	(15.2)
(Energy conservation)	(51,571,000)	(10.0)
(Other)	(5,509,000)	(1.1)
Real estate	36,500,000	7.1
NATO infrastructure	80,000,000	----------
General authorization	61,500,000	----------
Total obligational authority	653,500,000	100.0

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

General WRAY. Bachelor housing and dining facilities—the priority element of our construction program 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 $1,207 million to construct or modernize bachelor housing spaces.

Today, approximately half of our soldiers are living in modernized or new quarters. When we complete the remaining barracks projects approved by Congress in the fiscal years 1972–76 MCA programs and those executed under German Offset programs we will be able to accommodate about 75 percent of our bachelor personnel in modern housing.

This year's request includes $108,892,000 for construction of 7,373 new enlisted barracks spaces and $13,800,000 for modernization of 1,684 existing enlisted barracks spaces. Except for 2,425 new spaces

and 192 modernized spaces in Europe and Korea, all barracks are for installations in the United States. Our request also includes $7,520,000 to provide 315 bachelor officer spaces, 65 spaces in Korea, and 250 spaces at Forts Polk and Stewart.

Our program for modernization of dining facilities has been essentially deferred 1 year due to the austere level of this request. We have included only one project to upgrade two dining facilities at a cost of $1,686,000.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Our fiscal year 1977 program includes the Army's third major increment of projects in the accelerated health facilities modernization program. Our request for $74,263,000 for three medical facilities, all located in the United States, accounts for about 12 percent of this year's program. Included are the construction of a new hospital at Fort Campbell and new dental clinics at Fort Stewart and Fort Hood.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Our request for $7,371,000 to provide community support facilities is some $3 million less than that approved in the fiscal year 1976 program. The major portion of the program this year is to provide improved dependent schools at two locations in Germany.

MAINTENANCE FACILITIES

We are continuing our efforts to remedy the Army-wide shortage of adequate maintenance facilities. We are requesting $30,091,000 for that purpose, some $10 million less than that approved in the fiscal year 1976 program. This will provide for unit level maintenance shops for tactical equipment at three major installations, two aircraft maintenance facilities, and three higher level maintenance facilities.

SUPPLY FACILITIES

Our request for supply and storage facilities is $59,115,000. This is approximately $2 million more than that approved in fiscal year 1976; however, this year $51,968,000 are included for the security of nuclear weapons, an increase of $15,316,000 over fiscal year 1976. The work in Europe will be eligible for NATO funding once the construction standards and criteria involved have been approved by NATO. Due to the urgency of the project we are requesting prefinancing and recoupment will be sought in the NATO forum. We are also requesting funds to continue the upgrade of conventional ammunition storage facilities in Germany and to initiate a similar program in Korea.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Army's total request for research and development related facilities is $13,974,000. This will provide for a range-operations facility and four laboratory facilities at five different installations. The laboratory facilities include a camouflage laboratory and an electromagnetic pulse (EMP) simulator support facility.

UTILITIES

We are requesting $146,141,000 for projects in the utilities class, primarily for pollution control and energy conservation programs. Aside from these two specific programs, we are requesting $5,509,000 for improvements to utility systems at two installations in the United States and upgrade of power at two Army Security Agency stations in Germany and one in Panama.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Our pollution abatement program this year includes air pollution abatement projects at two installations at a cost of $11,228,000, water polution abatement projects at 20 installations in the United States at a cost of $75,584,000 and water pollution abatement projects in Italy, Okinawa and Germany at a cost of $2,249,000. This represents a $30 million increase 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 to many installations under the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System specify a level of pollutant control that is beyond the capability of present facilities.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

This is the second year of a multiyear program aimed at reducing energy consumption at Army installations in the United States by at least 15 percent. We are requesting $51,571,000 for energy conservation projects at 33 Army installations. This represents a $20 million increase over last year's program.

The work to be performed includes such improvements as installation of insulation and weather stripping, double glazing, automatic controls and monitoring systems on heating and air conditioning plants and solar screening. We consider all of these to be high return projects. Their average amortization period is 7 years based on estimated fuel savings and projected fuel prices.

REAL ESTATE

We are requesting $36,500,000 to acquire 59,300 acres of additional training/manuever area adjacent to the western boundary of Fort Hood, Tex. This land is needed to provide adequate training and maneuver area for two Active Army armored divisions, a National Guard armored division and air cavalry brigade, a corps support command and many smaller Active and Reserve component units. The size of Fort Hood has not increased since 1953 but the number of soldiers stationed there has increased from about 20,000 to about 45,000 and the number of tanks and other tracked vehicles has doubled.

EXECUTION

In fiscal year 1975 the Army recorded its best year in execution of the MCA program by awarding projects programed at $804 million.

This included award of fiscal year 1975 projects programed at $425 million, or 80 percent of the $533 million fiscal year 1975 MCA appropriation—excluding general authorization and NATO infrastructure—within the fiscal year in which construction was authorized and funded.

The Army's backlog of unawarded prior year projects was substantially reduced by the award of $379 million of carryover projects. Design costs declined from 6.4 percent in fiscal year 1974 to 6.2 percent in fiscal year 1975; supervision, inspection, and overhead charges declined from 5.4 percent in fiscal year 1974 to 5.0 percent in fiscal year 1975.

SUMMARY

In summary, our fiscal year 1977 MCA program is molded to continue our efforts in improving the lot of the soldier by placing emphasis once again on bachelor housing and medical facilities and reflects increased emphasis on energy conservation, pollution abatement and nuclear weapons security. We have made a sincere effort to insure that the projects requested in this austere program 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 1977 military construction appropriation request. As in previous years, the detailed project justification supporting our request are contained in the book which has been furnished to the committee. The projects are arranged in command and station sequence. All pollution abatement and energy conservation projects have been summarized at the beginning of the books.

I will be pleased to answer any questions the committee may have, or to see that the answers are provided.

FORT BENNING, GA., MISSION STUDY

Senator INOUYE. Gentlemen, we have a series of questions. I would like to ask some for the record at this time and submit the others for your response.

General WRAY. Very well.

Senator INOUYE. The Joint Conference report on the fiscal year 1976 military construction appropriation bill directed the Army to make a study of the future mission of Fort Genning, Ga., and to certify that the type of barracks that would be constructed from 1976 funds was the best in view of possible future missions.

What were the conclusions of the study?

General WRAY. Sir, we concluded the study, and we have submitted a certification that considering all of the possible missions we might assign to Fort Benning, the trainee barracks is the most prudent and economical type to construct. That is the way we would expect to proceed, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Will you fully elaborate on this question for the record?

COMMUNICATION

General WRAY. Yes, sir, Mr. Fliakas, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, submitted a letter to the chairman on March 2, 1976, that elaborates on this subject.

Senator INOUYE. Without objection, the letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, Mr. Fliakas, will be made a part of the record at this point.

[The letter follows:]

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301

2 MAR 1976

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Conference Report on the Military Construction Appropriations for FY 1976 requires certification that the design of the barracks to be constructed at Fort Benning, GA. with FY 1976 appropriations be the most economical and prudent possible with regard to the long range use of Fort Benning.

Advanced Individual Training (AIT) is currently being accomplished at Fort Benning and the Army's plan is to expand this function to a full Army Training Center (ATC) at this installation. The presently planned construction of FY 1976 recruit barracks at Fort Benning is required to support this mission.

This matter has been reviewed in detail together with the Army study of the possible alternative uses for Fort Benning. It is concluded that, based upon all currently known factors, plans, and programs, the most economical and prudent course to follow would be to construct the FY 1976 barracks as trainee barracks. This determination is based upon the following reasons:

1. The Army's intent to retain AIT at the Sand Hill area of Fort Benning;

2. The fact that construction of permanent party facilities would be more expensive than construction of trainee facilities;

3. There is no foreseeable need for permanent party facilities at the Sand Hill Training site;

4. The construction of permanent party facilities with the FY 1976 appropriations would result in the AIT trainees occupying them being accommodated at a much higher standard than those trainees occupying the recruit facilities built under an earlier increment (FY 1975) in the same area.

Accordingly, as requested by the Conference Report, the Office of the Secretary of Defense concurs with the Department of Army that it would be most economical and prudent to design and construct trainee facilities with the FY 1976 appropriations for a barracks complex at Fort Benning, Ga.

Should you require any additional information on this matter, I would be pleased to provide it.

Sincerely yours,

Perry J. Fliakas

Perry J. Fliakas
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense
(Installations and Housing)

FORT STEWART, GA., SUITABILITY STUDY

Senator INOUYE. The Army was also directed to review the suitability of Fort Stewart, Ga., as a future mechanized division installation.

What has your study shown?

General WRAY. Sir, our studies have affirmed the merits of our decision to station the 24th Infantry Division at Fort Stewart, to build up that division, and also confirms our view that Fort Stewart is indeed suitable for stationing of a mechanized division if the decision is made at some later date to convert the 24th Division to mechanized.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir.

FORT RUCKER, ALA., RESEARCH LAB

The third question: The Aeromedical Research Lab at Fort Rucker was authorized last year. We suggested you should study the possibility of greater interservice support for the Aeromedical Research before having the project funded. Have you completed that study, and if so, do you recommend that the facility now be funded?

General WRAY. Sir, we have completed the study. I should say that the Army had participants from the Air Force, from the Navy, and from NASA—because the question was one of possible duplication of facilities. The conclusions of that study are that the facility is needed and that it does not duplicate facilities of any other governmental agencies.

Of course, I am not in a position to recommend additions to the President's budget. I would simply say, with regard to funding, sir, that the facility is still needed in our view.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir. I have two letters to insert in the record.

[The information follows:]

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS,
Washington, D.C., April 1, 1976.

Hon. JOHN L. MCCELLAN,
Chairman, Committee on Senate Appropriations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I respectfully request that additional funds be added to the Military Construction Program for Fiscal Year 1977 for the purpose of constructiong a new Army Aeromedical Research Laboratory at Fort Rucker, Alabama, to meet an urgent need.

As you will recall, the Senate approved this item last year, but conferees of the Senate and House Appropriations Committee deleted funds from the Fiscal Year 1976 Program with the recommendation that a study be made to determine the possibility of greater interservice support using existing facilities.

This study by an ad hoc group consisting of representatives from the three military departments and scientific officials from the FAA and NASA, was completed in February, 1976. It concludes that Army aeromedical research requirements cannot be met by the other services, commercial or private enterprise. The study documents the pressing need for a new aeromedical research laboratory and the inadequacy of present facilities. The study points out that Fort Rucker facilities are housed in obsolete World War II buildings and new facilities are needed to facilitate research, reduce maintenance costs, and safeguard research investment.

The Army Research Laboratory was founded in 1962 to support Army aviation, primarily helicopters. It has provided quality service to the Army and other governmental agencies for over a decade. However, as Army aviation requirements and helicopter utilization increased, the necessity to establish a more modern laboratory environment has been firmly established.

The study further concludes that it is not feasible to construct the new facility at the Pensacola, Florida Naval Air Station or Brooks AFB, Texas, because of a lack of equipment at these bases, and proper interaction with aviation center teams and a higher construction and operating cost than at Fort Rucker. Annual operating costs would be substantially higher at Brooks and Pensacola and there would be additional expenses involved in relocating equipment and personnel.

To refresh your recollection, I am attaching a copy of a letter from Mr. Edward A. Miller, Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research and Development), which you received last month. Although I shall personally speak to you about this matter, I did want you to have this letter for your file, prior to the Committee's deliberations.

With warmest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

JAMES B. ALLEN.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., March 12, 1976.

Hon. JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
Chairman, Committee on Senate Appropriations, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The conferees of the Senate and House Appropriation Committees deleted the US Army Aeromedical Research Laboratory, Fort Rucker, Alabama, from the Fiscal Year 1976 Military Construction Program (MCP) and recommended further study of the possibility of greater inter-service support using existing facilities to the extent possible.

The recommended study was recently completed by an Ad Hoc group consisting of members from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Federal Aviation Administration and the three military departments. The study showed that existing Federal aeromedical research facilities are utilized to the maximum extent possible and that Army aeromedical research requirements cannot be met by other military departments or governmental agencies. Letters from the three military departments, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Federal Aviation Administration (Annex N, Incl 1) recognize the need for the Army's aeromedical research program and support the construction of a new Army aeromedical research laboratory building at Fort Rucker, Alabama. Tri-service agreements, formal and informal coordination, and Department of Defense coordinating papers and activities prevent duplication of facilities and insure pursuit of joint research efforts with maximum utilization of existing facilities and capabilities (page 20–25, Incl. 1).

The Army's Aeromedical Research Program must meet the requirements of the Department of Defense as well as those of other governmental agencies as established by Tri-Service agreements without regard to the recent Department of Defense decision to consolidate all undergraduate helicopter pilot training at Fort Rucker. The need to construct a new medical research facility at Fort Rucker is urgent. The present facilities are grossly inadequate and compromise research efforts. A new aeromedical research facility at Fort Rucker would greatly enhance the Army aeromedical preparedness to support the enlarged role of the helicopter in the Army and would be responsive to Air Force, Navy and other governmental requirements in helicopter medicine.

Because the recommended study had not been completed at the time of submission of the Fiscal Year 1977 Military Construction Program, this project was not included. However, the requirement for this project is no less urgent than it was when it was authorized in the Fiscal Year 1976 program.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD A. MILLER,
Assistant Secretary of the Army.

BASE CLOSURE

Senator INOUYE. Are there any projects in this program for installations that are being considered for closing?

General WRAY. No, sir, there are not.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT, ITALY

Senator INOUYE. In your statement on pollution abatement, can you just briefly give us an idea of the type of water pollution you have in Italy?

General WRAY. Yes, sir.

In that particular case we have been dumping our sewage into a canal that is near Livorno, Italy, over the past years, without very much treatment, and that has been satisfactory. Under today's environment it is no longer satisfactory and it is necessary that we improve the quality of the effluent we put in the canal.

Senator INOUYE. Is this being done on our initiative or is the Italian Government demanding it?

General WRAY. I would have to supply that for the record, sir.

[The information follows:]

The Italian Government has cited the present facility as inadequate in that it does not meet Italian regulations governing water pollution control.

WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT, GERMANY AND OKINAWA

Senator INOUYE. What sort of water pollution problems do you have in Okinawa and Germany?

General WRAY. The same problem in Okinawa. Again, we have been previously dumping much of our effluent in the ocean near Okinawa and we now, as a result of the request from the Japanese Government, are required to provide better treatment.

Senator INOUYE. This is being done at the request of the Government?

General WRAY. Yes.

In Germany the question is more one of pollution of the ground from oil. We don't have oil separators. Much of the ground is being polluted, and we have had complaints from the Federal Republic of Germany in that regard.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Senator INOUYE. For fiscal year 1977 you are requesting $15.571 million for conservation. What sort of savings would you project from this type of proposition?

General WRAY. Sir, the projects we have chosen this year provide for amortization in approximately 7 years. That is the average. Some of them will amortize themselves within 2 or 3 years, based on the savings of fuel. Some of them take perhaps up to 8 to 10. But all of them, first, save energy totally, save a certain amount of energy consumption, and they do pay for themselves within an average of 7 years.

Senator INOUYE. What is the average life of these projects?

General WRAY. Sir, the permanent facilities, of course, are buildings that we expect to keep for use without further renovation for 20 or 25 years. There are some temporary buildings that are in the program, but all of the temporary buildings are programed for retention beyond their amortization date.

I might just add that as you recognize, the temporary buildings often are the ones that are the worse energy wasters.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

FORT WAINWRIGHT, ALASKA, MAINTENANCE SHOP PROJECT

Senator STEVENS. I note that items for Fort Wainwright. Is this the full amount that is needed to fund the consolidated maintenance shop?

General WRAY. Yes, sir, it is.

Senator STEVENS. The amount is smaller than the amount that I was first aware of.

Was there a reduction in the budget process?

General WRAY. I am not aware——

Senator STEVENS. Have you eliminated something from the project?

General WRAY. I am not aware, but I will verify that for the record.

Senator STEVENS. I would appreciate that.

[The information follows:]

FIELD MAINTENANCE SHOP—FORT WAINWRIGHT, ALASKA

The FY 77 MCA request includes a project at Fort Wainwright, Alaska for a consolidated Field Maintenance Shop at $5,136,000. This provides a 44,000 square foot shop at $4,431,000 and $705,000 of supporting facilities. Fort Wainwright submitted the project in September 1975 at a cost of $6,859,000. They requested a 44,000 square foot shop at $6,103,000 and $751,000 of supporting facilities. A review of this project indicated that satisfactory facilities could be provided at the lower cost.

FIRE PREVENTION PROJECT

Senator STEVENS. I had been informed there was a project for fire prevention at three hangars on Fort Wainwright and they are not in this request.

Are you familiar with any request for fire prevention at the three hangars?

General WRAY. Yes; I am very familiar with it. I have been trying for several years to get that funded in one way or the other. I believe that was initially in our fiscal year 1977 program and we had a major cut of something like $250 million more than we might have otherwise had in our program. This was one of the lower priority projects in our judgment and had to be dropped out at that time.

Senator STEVENS. General, those hangars weren't used for many years, now they are in active use and we have all sorts of Government people using them—firefighters, BLM, people that are handling maintenance and supervision of the Alaska pipeline.

What is the cost of that project?

General WRAY. The cost of that project is $2.061 million.

Senator STEVENS. Would that be required all in 1 year?

General WRAY. Yes, sir, it would.

Senator STEVENS. Is that the so-called deluge system they want to put in there?

General WRAY. Yes, sir.

Senator STEVENS. Could you give us a statement for the record on the description of the project? We understand that some of these things get knocked off along the way. I hope we have the opportunity

to express our priorities in some of them. This would be a very high priority item as far as I am concerned, so I would like to see something in the record concerning what the scope and cost would be.

General WRAY. Yes, sir, I would be very happy to furnish it.

[The information follows:]

SPRINKLER SYSTEM AIRCRAFT HANGARS

A project, Sprinkler System Aircraft Hangars, at Fort Wainwright, Alaska, at a cost of $2,061,000, was originally included in the FY 1977 MCA Program. This project would have provided dry type deluge systems for three hangers with a useable hangar floor space of 90,000 square feet and wet sprinkler systems for the lean-to's of the hangars. The sprinkler systems are required to provide protection for the hangars and the high cost aircraft located in them.

FORT HOOD ACREAGE

Senator TOWER. What is the current size of Fort Hood in terms of acreage?

General WRAY. Sir, Fort Hood has about 217,000 acres, as I recall.

Senator TOWER. And you propose to acquire an additional 60,000?

General WRAY. Yes, sir.

Senator TOWER. You are aware that that is a very controversial issue?

General WRAY. I am very much aware, sir.

Senator TOWER. I am not going to ask you about it because I have to hold 2 days of hearings down there beginning tomorrow, the Military Construction Subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Will there be any additional soldiers stationed at Fort Hood if they acquire this land?

General WRAY. No, sir.

Senator TOWER. As a matter of fact, isn't there anticipated some reduction in the force for the MASSTER program there?

General WRAY. There is some discussion going on with regard to the future mission of the MASSTER and just how many people would be there. I don't have the details on that, sir.

As you know, however, the justification for the real estate is not based on the requirements of the MASSTER as much as it is on the two armored divisions, or the tactical units that are there. But there is a possibility that the MASSTER could be reduced somewhat.

Senator TOWER. I will let you off the hook.

General WRAY. I believe I will be accompanying you.

Senator TOWER. You are going down there with us?

General WRAY. I will go down for the hearing in Killeen. I don't believe I will attend the one Saturday.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF FORT HOOD LANDOWNERS

Senator TOWER. I have a statement made in behalf of the owners of the land in the proposed expansion area of Fort Hood that I will place in the record. You may provide information concerning this statement.

[The statement follows:]

My name is Roy L. Barrett. I am a lawyer and a member of the law firm of Naman, Howell, Smith & Chase of Waco, Texas.

In the spring of 1975 the United States Army first made public its plan, conceived years earlier but carefully kept secret in violation of Army Regulations,[1] to expand Fort Hood located in central Texas by the addition of 59,300 acres, or more than 90 square miles. This land is all privately owned and currently occupied, according to Army figures, by approximately 235 families totaling approximately 700 persons.[2]

A number of these same land owners have lived near Fort Hood since its creation in 1942. The Army has forced several of these families to give up their homes twice before when Fort Hood was created and then again when it was expanded in 1953. Twenty-two of these families have lost their homes at least once before so that Fort Hood might have the land it now occupies totaling approximately 217,000 acres, or 339 square miles.[3]

The original taking for Fort Hood in 1942 and the large expansion of the post in 1953 were in times of war. While most land owners regretted losing their homes, these were trying times for the nation and the land owners of Coryell County suffered the loss with a sense of patriotic devotion.

When the Army forced the land owners from their homes in 1953 the Army assured them that Fort Hood would not need nor ask for more land in the future. (See attached photocopy of testimony of Maj. Gen. L. L. Doan before the Senate Armed Services Committee on June 24, 1953, attached hereto and marked Exhibit 1.) Many of the families the Army now proposes to evict again relied on this promise and purchased the land they now own.

The current proposed land acquisition comes not in a time of war and mobilization of our Country's military forces but rather at a time when those forces are being reduced and bases are being closed throughout the country. This, coupled with the land owners' own observations in living next to Fort Hood of the frequent inactivity

in substantial areas of the present reservation, resulted in strong sentiments of opposition to the proposed expansion. The opposing land owners formed an organization known as Our Land, Our Lives and employed our firm to represent them. It is in that capacity that I appear before you today.

The organization I represent counts as its membership 227 of the 235 families the Army estimated occupy the land within the proposed expansion area. Our membership represents the ownership or ccupancy of 56,444 of the 59,300 acres within the area. This is in excess of 95% of the land. These people oppose the expansion.[4]

Some may attempt to lead you to believe that many of the land owners do not oppose the expansion and that the communities in the area favor it. As you will observe from the map attached to this statement and marked Exhibit 3 the permanent cantonment area at Fort Hood is located at the south end of the reservation immediately adjacent to Killeen and Copperas Cove. These communities, and to a lesser extent Belton and Temple, depend upon the military payroll. The bankers, merchants, and apartment owners of these communities are not asked to give up their homes or means of livelihood for this expansion. For purely economic reasons, they want the Army to have whatever it asks for at Fort Hood whether it is needed or not. Many of these individuals, therefore, of course, may support the expansion. Some of them may own small tracts of land within the proposed expansion area which they hold for investment or recreational purposes. They, along with a few non-resident owners, probably account for almost all the land owners not opposed to the expansion. On the other side of the reservation, in Coryell County, these owners and occupants of over 95% of the land who we represent strongly oppose the expansion.

The land owners do not stand alone. Their efforts have attracted the attention and earned them the support of many newspapers and magazines across Texas and the nation. The national television networks have also covered, on more than one occasion, their fight

to save their homes. We are making available to your staff copies of a booklet containing a brief summary of the newspaper and magazine coverage and photocopies of selected newspaper and magazine articles.

The land owners have also received letters and resolutions of support from political subdivisions and various organizations such as the joint resolution of the Texas House and Senate and resolutions from the Gatesville Chamber of Commerce, the McGregor Chamber of Commerce, the Texas Farm Bureau, the Texas Farmers Union, the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, the National Wool Growers Association, the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, the County Judge and County Commissioners of Coryell County, and others. Copies of selected resolutions and letters of support are attached and marked Exhibit 4.

We also have petitions signed by over 7,000 persons supporting the efforts of Our Land, Our Lives in opposition to the proposed expansion. We are furnishing your staff with photocopies of these petitions and invite you to review them.

In deciding this issue, it would seem that you must balance the effects of the proposed expansion on the land owners and its costs to the taxpayers against the need, or lack of need, of the Army for the land.

The adverse effects of the expansion include the permanent loss of this area for agricultural production. The expansion area, which is less than one third the size of the present Fort Hood reservation, currently supports more cattle than the entire reservation under its lease program and also supports over 4,150 sheep, 1,325 goats, and 3,500 hogs, as well as having in excess of 10,000 acres of crop land and improved pasture which produces wheat, oats, milo, and other foods and fibers.[5] The area, according to the Army's own figures, comprises 11% of the tax base of Coryell County which will be lost.[6] These losses can be counted, but nothing can ever measure the sorrow and pain which stripping these families from their ancestral homes will cause. The ancestors of 15 of these families

settled on the same land on which they now live over 100 years ago. Many others have lived there for more than one generation.[7] We are submitting herewith a short narrative history of most of the families now owning and occupying this land and a pictorial history of Coryell County. Over 120 children will be uprooted from their schools[8] and the elderly will be left without the dreams upon which they have based their retirements and with no hope for the future of their families on their land. Most of them will probably not be able to find other land in Coryell County and they will either be forced to change their means of livelihood or to leave their relatives, their churches, and their friends and move to another area and begin over again. Even this option will not be available to the old people because for many of them it is too late to start over again. That this proposed expansion will have a devastating and often cruel effect on these people can hardly be questioned.

As a result, from the beginning, we have felt that the main issue to be addressed is whether the Army's need for the land is so urgent and compelling as to require this sacrifice. We have directed most of our attention, as lawyers for the land owners, to obtaining information regarding this issue.

To that end, we have attempted over the past year to assemble and correlate as much information as possible and have submitted to the Army a series of questions regarding this matter.

We would now like to share with you what we have discovered. First, the information obtained establishes that the Army has failed to comply with its own regulations since it did not, prior to requesting this expansion, conduct a study to determine whether the Army needs the expansion to accomplish the assigned mission of Fort Hood and second, as a result, the reasons given by the Army for needing this land have been inconsistent, often contradictory, and unsupported.

THE ARMY HAS NOT CONDUCTED REQUIRED STUDY

Department of the Army Regulations provide:

> No request to acquire real estate...by purchase, lease or condemnation will be considered or approved unless it is established that: (1) The activity to be accomodated is essential to an assigned mission. (2) Real property under the control of the Army is inadequate to satisfy these requirements...." 32 C.F.R. §552.34(a) (1975).

This regulation, when logically interpreted, means that prior to requesting authorization to acquire real property by purchase or condemnation as is contemplated by the proposed expansion, the Army must establish by reasonable proof and documentation that the expansion is essential to the assigned mission of Fort Hood and that the present land of Fort Hood, or other land under the control of the Army, is inadquate to satisfy this requirement. Manifestly, such proof and information involves a deliberate study and determination.

In the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (see page 1 of Draft E.I.S. attached hereto and marked Exhibit 5), in the Real Estate Planning Report concerning this project, (see Exhibit 5a attached hereto), in the Environmental Assessment (see Exhibit 5b attached hereto), in the original D.D. Form 1391 (attached hereto and marked Exhibit 11), and in every other document they have provided us, the Army has answered that need for the expansion is established by a General Services Administration (G.S.A.) survey of Fort Hood conducted in March 1972. For example, in the Draft E.I.S., the Army stated:

> "Validity of the requirement for additional land is supported by the recommendation for land area expansion that was made by the General Services Administration as a result of the Real Property Survey of the Fort Hood Military Reservation, Texas, conducted under authority of Executive Order 11508 in March 1972." Draft E.I.S. at 1.

After considerable delay, we obtained a copy of this G.S.A. survey. A study of this document shows that on March 27 through March 31, 1972, a G.S.A. team visited Fort Hood pursuant to Executive

Order 11508, to determine whether there was any land at Fort Hood that was not being used and that could be reported excess property.

The purpose of this G.S.A. survey was not to study the need or lack of need for additional land at Fort Hood but to study whether all the land at Fort Hood was being used. The G.S.A. team recognized the purpose and limitations of their mission and in their report, on the first page under the heading of "Purpose," stated as follows:

> This survey of the Fort Hood Military Reservation, Texas, was conducted pursuant to section 2(2) of Executive Order 11508, as implemented by Federal Property Management Regulation 101-47.8: Identification of Unneeded Federal Real Property. The field survey was made to identify and describe those areas within the facility surveyed which appear to be not utilized, underutilized, or are not being put to optimum use. (Emphasis added, see Exhibit 6 attached hereto.)

After studying the land available at Fort Hood during this five day period, the G.S.A. team recommended that a 136.43-acre parcel in Training Zone II be reported excess for conveyance to the City of Copperas Cove, Texas, for use as a sewage treatment facility and that there were no other areas at Fort Hood which should be reported excess. In a concluding paragraph of their report, the G.S.A. team mentioned that there appears to be a requirement for additional land area at Fort Hood to allow for the maneuver of a full division and that consideration might be given to the acquisition of additional land through an exchange program. This G.S.A. survey clearly does not fulfill the requirements of the Army regulation.

The Army's position, when analyzed, is that a study, the purpose of which was to identify unused and excess land, and the result of which was the recommendation that 136 acres of Fort Hood be declared excess, is a justification for their plan to acquire

59,300 acres of privately owned land at a cost of at least 36.5 million dollars to the taxpayers. Their position in this regard is almost unbelievable.

That the Army itself, following the March 1972 G.S.A. survey, recognized that it had not made the detailed study contemplated by its own regulations which should be made before requesting authority for such a land acquisition is established by some of the Fort Hood inter-post correspondence supplied in answer to our questions.

On November 13, 1972, one Sherburn in the Office of the Chief of Staff at Fort Hood wrote the following memorandum for the Chief of Staff:

> "Someone made a study in 71 and concluded that we needed all the land that we have but didn't formally recommend additional. Due to Air Cav concepts, return to larger exercises, i.e., Gallant Hand, increased training and testing requirements, etc., we need more land. Study should include documents for CG to sign formally requesting additional land." (See Exhibit 7 attached hereto.)

This memorandum requested that an in depth study be prepared for comment by the Chief of Staff.

In response, Colonel Gilbertson, the acting G3/DPT [Director of Plans and Training], wrote a memorandum dated November 16, 1972, a copy of which is attached hereto and marked Exhibit 8, in which he proposed to review the terrain requirements for Fort Hood based on the need to conduct division-size exercises and to make a detailed study.

A handwritten note, a copy of which is attached hereto and marked Exhibit 9, dated November 21, 1972, to the G3 [Assistant Chief of Staff, Operations], from the Chief of Staff at Fort Hood, recognized the need for this study. The Chief of Staff indicated "He wants one study, coordinated & complete which has as its recommendation that CG approve and sign letter at Tab A initiating action to get more land...."

Although the need for this study was recognized at Fort Hood, it has either never been made or is not relied upon by the Army.

After claiming for almost four years that the March, 1972, G.S.A. survey is the study justifying this proposed expansion, the Army finally admitted for the first time on February 21, 1976, at the public hearing held in Gatesville, Texas, at the direction of the Secretary of the Army that this survey does not establish the need for the expansion. On February 24, 1976, in testimony given before the Military Installations and Facilities Subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee, Lt. Gen. Robert M. Shoemaker, Commander of III Corp and Fort Hood, confirmed that his office has not been able to locate or find any study made in compliance with the regulation in question.

ARMY'S DISREGARD OF REGULATION REQUIRING EARLY PUBLIC NOTICE AND RELEASE OF INFORMATION RELATIVE TO PROPOSED ACQUISITION

Not only has the Army not made the required study regarding its need for the additional land, even the limited studies it has made regarding the cost of the project and its effects on the environment and the people, have been limited and incomplete because, in violation of its own regulations, instead of making the proposed acquisition known to the public and consulting the people regarding it, the Army intentionally kept secret and covered up its plan for expansion.

Army regulations provide:

> "Public notice and release of information relative to proposed real estate acquisitions. It is the policy of the Department of the Army to give notice to the public and to release information to the public as early as possible (at the site selection stage) and as completely as possible, consistent with existing regulations. Even though opposition may develop in some cases because of early release of information as to proposed acquisitions, application of this policy should more often result in favorable public relations, general public support of proposed acquisitions, and material assistance in the selection of sites which will fulfill the military requirement and still have the least impact on the civilian economy. This policy will permit consideration of public preferences in the establishment of military facilities...[32 C.F.R. §552.34 (h)]. (See Exhibit 9a attached hereto).

That the Army ignored and completely violated this regulation is clear upon examination of its Real Estate Planning Report pre-

pared in February, 1974, and its Environmental Assessment prepared in August, 1973.

In the Real Estate Planning Report under "Description of Selected Sites" on page 4 the following statement is found:

> "Due to the classification of the project and the limited time available, current tract ownership data and tract ownership maps were not compiled for this report."

Also, on pages 4, 5 and 6 of that report under the heading, "RELOCATIONS," the folowing references are found:

> a. Electric Distribution lines - ... Due to the classification of this project, the owner of the affected facilities has not been advised of the proposed acquisition and has not provided any information contained in this report.
>
> b. Rural Telephone Lines - ... Due to the classification of this project, the owners of the affected facilities have not been advised of the proposed acquisition and have not provided any information contained in this report.
>
> c. Water Lines - ... Due to the classification of this project, the owner of the affected facilities has not been advised of the proposed acquisition and has not provided any information contained in this report. (See Exhibit 9b attached hereto).

Not only did the Army fail to consult owners of the affected property because of anticipated opposition, it also failed to consult with State and Local agencies or the general public which is evident from the following statement found on page 22 of the Environmental Assessment:

> Due to the security classification and the sensitivity of the proposed action, no attempt has been made to effect coordination with State and Local Agencies or the general public. Opposition to the acquisition of this land by the Federal Government can be anticipated...(See Exhibit 9c attached hereto).

The families whose homes the Army proposes to take first learned of this project by rumor in February, 1975. When the Army at Fort Hood was asked about the rumor, they at first denied the existence of such a project and then finally confirmed it.

That the Army had planned to keep this proposed expansion secret until December, 1975, with the Congressional hearings to begin two months later in February, 1976, thus depriving any opposition of an opportunity to gather information or be heard, is

evident from a message from Department of the Army headquarters in Washington, D.C., to Fort Hood, Texas, dated December, 1973. This document was not provided to us by the Army in response to our questions which they answered last summer but was finally made available at the public hearing on February 21, 1976. The message reads in part as follows:

> "PRIOR TO FORMAL SUBMISSION OF THE MCA PROGRAM TO THE CONGRESS, DISCLOSURE TO THE PUBLIC IS PREMATURE AND COULD JEOPARDIZE THE PROJECT DURING THE DA/OSD/OMB CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET REVIEW PROCESS. SINCE THE ACTUAL PROCUREMENT OF THE LAND CANNOT COMMENCE UNTIL THE PROJECT IS APPROVED AND FUNDED BY THE CONGRESS AND APPROVAL GRANTED PURSUANT TO 10 USC 2662; NO PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT SHOULD BE MADE AT THIS TIME. PROTECTIVE MARKINGS MAY BE REMOVED 1 DEC 75. (See Exhibit 9d attached hereto).

General Shoemaker, in answering questions at the Army hearing held on February 21, 1976, admitted that he knows of no security considerations requiring that information concerning this expansion not be made public.

The Army simply used its security classifications to withhold information so as to prevent public scrutiny of this project which it realized might result in opposition. The Army thus violated the very purpose of its own regulations designed to insure that the public, and in particular the owners of property affected, have early notice of proposed land acquisitions.

INCONSISTENCIES IN THE ARMY POSITION

Because the Army has not studied the need for this expansion, the reasons it gives to justify the proposal have been misleading, confusing, and often contradictory. We discuss them briefly below.

(1) To Dedud or not to Dedud

The Army first took the position that it needs the additional land to alleviate the necessity of annually dedudding the 62,000-acre impact area at Fort Hood in order to conduct division level and joint forces exercises. (See paragraph 7 of Information Paper presented by the Army to interested members of Congress in March 1975 attached hereto and marked Exhibit 10 and D.D. Form 1391 dated September 24, 1973, attached hereto and marked Exhibit 11.)

The Army has since completely changed its position. In our questions submitted to the Army, we asked how often the impact area would be dedudded in the future if the proposed expansion is granted and how often it would be dedudded if the expansion is not granted. To our surprise, the answer of the Army was that the impact area will be dedudded in the future the same number of times whether the expansion is granted or not. It will be dedudded in the future when directed by higher headquarters for joint forces training exercises. (See our questions and the Army's answers attached hereto and marked Exhibit 12.)

(2) Firing Over FM Road 116

The second reason given by the Army regarding the need for the expansion was that their guns now shoot further and they need the additional area so they can fire from points further back from the impact area. (See Dallas Morning News article dated March 9, 1975, attached hereto and marked Exhibit 13, wherein Congressman W. R. Poage reported the Army told him they intend to use the same impact area in firing their guns but that the guns themselves which are now east of FM 116 will be placed five or six miles west of the road.)

This, of course, means that live firing would occur over FM 116 into the impact area which would either involve hazards to the general public using the highway or require closing this road which is the only highway from the largest town in Coryell County to the county seat.

We asked the Army about this matter and, again to our surprise, they changed their position. In response to our questions and again in the Draft E.I.S., the Army stated it has "no plans to fire artillery or missiles over FM 116 or to conduct any type of live fire training within the proposed expansion area...." (See our question to the Army and the Army's answer attached hereto and marked Exhibit 14. Also see the Army's Draft E.I.S. at page 3 attached hereto and marked Exhibit 15.)

(3) Need to Conduct Division Level Maneuvers

The Army's next reason for wanting the land was to have sufficient maneuver area to conduct division level exercises. (See note of Lt. Col. Calvin B. Emery dated April 28, 1972, attached hereto and marked Exhibit 16, D.D. Form 1391 dated September 24, 1973 attached hereto and marked Exhibit 11, and the Army's Draft E.I.S. at page 1 attached hereto and marked Exhibit 5).

It should be remembered that if the expansion is granted and the Army follows its plan of not dedudding the present impact area for future exercises, the Army will have 130,434 contiguous training acres on the western side of Fort Hood.

Army Regulation 210-21 specifies that 300,000 acres are recommended for conducting exercises by an armored division.[9] This is not an absolute requirement but a recommendation only.

Therefore, even if the Army obtains the proposed additional land, it will have less than one half the area recommended by its own regulations to conduct a division level armored exercise.

In fact, the Army will have more space for division level and large scale exercises if the post is not expanded and they continue their present practice of dedudding the impact area then they will have if the expansion is approved and they follow their plan not to dedud the impact area.

If the post is expanded but the impact area is not dedudded, the Army will have a contiguous training area totaling only 130,434 acres which is comprised of Training Areas I and II and the 59,300 acre expansion. All other areas of the post are either in the impact area or are separated from this western area by the impact area and are not available for large scale maneuvers unless the impact area is dedudded.

If the post is not expanded but the impact area is dedudded, there is a total of 182,559 acres available for large scale maneuvers. This figure is computed by adding the acreage in present Training Areas I and II, over 60,000 acres from the impact area which accord-

ing to the Army can be dedudded, and the available acreage presently in the training areas on the eastern side of the impact area which, when the impact area is dedudded, are also available for large scale maneuvers. As can be seen, the Army can more nearly meet its requirement for large scale maneuvers by not expanding and dedudding than it can by expanding and not dedudding.

Not only this, but the Army admitted in answer to our questions that division level maneuvers are conducted on an average of only approximately once annually at Fort Hood[10] and that the emphasis now is on training at the battlion and smaller unit levels.[11]

(4) Army can take Better Care of the Land--Draft E.I.S.

In the Draft E.I.S. prepared in late 1975, the Army took a new and different position why the expansion should be granted. In that statement the Army made the following claim:

> "The potential long-term productivity of the land would be enhanced, protected, and preserved to a significally greater extent under the organized and scientific military management program than under the existing civilian ownership which does not uniformally apply any sound management program to the acquisition area....
>
> Under public ownership, the land would be held in trusteeship until such time in the future as it would be needed for higher priority uses." (See attached photocopy of the Draft E.I.S. at page 59 attached hereto and marked Exhibit 19.)

Even if this new and different contention of the Army were true, which it is not, this is not a reason for expanding a military fort but rather an argument for a public park without public access.

In support of our statement that this ridiculous claim of the Army is false, we submit herewith our statement in response to the Army's Draft E.I.S., which has attached to it a written report regarding the results of a study conducted by Dr. Wesley Merle Alexander, Director of the Institute of Environmental Studies of Baylor University. Dr. Alexander, after studying the land both in the expansion area and in the present reservation, as you will see, concluded that the private owners are in fact doing a much better job taking care of their land than the Army is taking care of the land it already owns.

Digressing for a moment, we would like to point out that the Army in its Draft E.I.S. not only implied the present owners are not properly caring for the land[12] but also claimed this area contains no recorded sites of a historical or archaeological value.[13]

We submit herewith a number of photographs taken within the proposed expansion area so that you may see for yourself the land which, in the opinion of the Army, is not being cared for properly.

Several of these photographs are of dinosaur tracks imprinted in limestone in the bed of the Cow House Creek on a ranch owned by Mr. Joe Hannah, within the expansion area. (See Exhibits 19a and 19b attached hereto, letter from Baylor University Geology Department and Baylor Institute of Environmental Studies confirming that these are dinosaur tracks.) The Army, because of the superficial nature of its study, either did not discover the existence of these dinosaur tracks or thought that they possessed no archaeological value.

THE ARMY FAILURE TO STUDY REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES AND INCONSISTENCIES WITH REGARD TO REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES

Just as the Army did not study the question of need, it also has not studied the alternatives to the proposed expansion. The information the Army has supplied regarding the reasonable alternatives is almost always conflicting and inconsistent. The following are some examples:

(1) Cost of Dedudding

Even the Army admitted in its Draft E.I.S. that dedudding the present impact area is an alternative to the proposed expansion but claimed both the cost and the loss of training time makes this alternative unacceptable.[14]

The Army has been consistently inconsistent in its answers regarding the cost of dedudding. The Army through March 1975 placed the dedudding cost between $400,000 and $460,000. (Information paper given to certain members of Congress marked Exhibit 10 attached hereto, DD Form 1391 dated September 24, 1973, marked Exhibit 11 attached hereto, the Environmental Assessment for the

Proposed Land Acquisition dated August 1973 marked Exhibit 20 attached hereto, and information releases from Fort Hood marked Exhibit 21 attached hereto.)

The Army has again changed its position. One month later in April and afterwards it estimated the cost of dedudding at almost twice the previous figures. In a letter responding to Senator Bentsen dated April 22, 1975, the Army placed the cost at $862,000, (see Exhibit 22 attached hereto) and in answer to the questions we submitted (see Exhibit 23 attached hereto) and in the Draft E.I.S. the Army placed this cost at $858,724. (See Exhibit 24 attached hereto.)

It should be noted that $773,000.00 of this estimated cost is for the salaries of troops already assigned to Fort Hood. They will be on the payroll whether they are dedudding the impact area or relaxing in the barracks.

Even the Army admitted that dedudding is economically more feasible than the proposed acquisition. (See the Draft E.I.S. at page 50 attached hereto and marked Exhibit 25.) This can hardly be denied since, if the government borrows the money even at 6% interest and the proposed expansion stays within the Army's budget of 36.5 million, the annual interest on the acquisition cost will be at least $2,190,000. Even using the Army's inflated and unreasonable recent figures for the cost of dedudding, the impact area could be dedudded over twice a year and still save money.

Apparently realizing this weakness in their original argument regarding cost, the Army in answer to Senator Bentsen's letter and in the Draft E.I.S. contended the main reason dedudding is not a feasible alternative is the non-availability of the ranges while

the dedudding operation is being conducted and the resultant detrimental effect on troop readiness. (See Exhibits 22 and 25 attached hereto.) The dedudding operation only requires 14 days. (See Exhibit 24 attached hereto.)

It should be noted that according to the Army's Environmental Assessment, which is a part of their Real Estate Planning Report for this project, they acknowledged that in 1972 units assigned to Fort Hood were denied access to the training areas and ranges for certain essential nonmission-related activities which included the period of November 18 to November 26, 1972, when 136,371 acres were devoted to deer hunting. (See Exhibit 26 attached hereto). The Army also admitted that deer hunting is permitted on the reservation and in the impact area annually.[15]

One would think that, since the Army can partially cease training operations for 10 days each year to devote large training areas to deer hunting, the Army could find 14 days each year to conduct dedudding operations, which is itself of some military training value, without adversely affecting troop readiness.

(2) Temporary Troop Movement to Fort Bliss

The Army recognizes that temporary movement of troops to Fort Bliss for division level and other large scale exercises is a possible alternative. Fort Bliss, along with the adjacent White Sands Missile Range, currently has over 3 million contiguous training acres.[16] The fact that the Army has never studied in detail the feasibility of this alternative is demonstrated by their inconsistency regarding the cost of troop movement. The Army originally told Congressman Poage the annual travel cost to Fort Bliss in this regard is 2 million dollars (See Dallas Morning News article dated March 9, 1975, attached hereto and marked Exhibit 13) but in response to Senator Bentsen and in the Draft E.I.S. the Army placed the cost of this troop movement in excess of 3 million dollars. (See Exhibits 22 and 28.)

(3) Failure to Study Suggested 15,000 Acre Expansion

Attached hereto and marked Exhibit 29 is a photocopy of a telegram from CG III Corps and Fort Hood to headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, dated May 1972 stating "An alternative which while less desirable would meet some of our requirements would be a 15,000 acre tract northeast of the reservation boundary." This alternative is never again mentioned in any document supplied to us by the Army and no reference is made to it in their Real Estate Planning Report, Draft E.I.S., information supplied to Congress, or otherwise. The Army has simply refused to consider further this viable and less expensive alternative.

(4) Failure to Study Methods of Better Utilization of Present Maneuver and Impact Areas

It appears, from reviewing the alternatives listed by the Army in its Draft E.I.S., that the Army has never studied or considered, as an alternative to the expansion, better and more efficient utilization of the present impact area, ranges and maneuver area at Fort Hood. It would seem that, before requesting authorization for expansion, the Army should consider this alternative since, due to fuel shortages and the high cost of fuel resulting from the energy crises, large scale maneuvers or even frequent maneuvers with smaller units must, in the future, necessarily be substantially curtailed.

Our position in this regard is supported by the Army's own newest directives. In a manual dated 10 February 1976 from Headquarters, United States Army Training and Doctrine Command, referred to as TRADOC PAM 71-8, entitled Analyzing Training Effectiveness, at page 1-6 under the heading "The Resource Crunch," we find the following statement:

> "None of the traditional approaches to Army training are likely to serve well for the future. In the past we have relied upon training with operational equipment, with live ammunition, and with maneuvers in the field in large formations. Dramatic rises in the cost of fuel, of vehicular parts, and of ammunition, conjoined with the necessity to conserve energy and existing equipment, have already curtailed the amount of such training most units can afford."

On page 1-12 under the heading of "Conservatism" this manual states:

> ...One does not need to shoot to learn how: contrary to what most military professionals have been led to believe, noise, shock, obstruction and competition seem to have little bearing on basic proficiency with most weapons...Unconventional training techniques based on simulation can offer both reduced training costs and increased training effectiveness.

At page 1-13 under the heading of "Summary" it is indicated that the Army must

> "Examine alternatives to current training methods which employ different mixes of operating costs; e.g., ammunition, petroleum, spare parts, real estate costs and temporary duty payments versus simulators, training time and other appropriate variables." (See Exhibit 30 attached hereto).

That the "Resource Crunch" has hit Fort Hood thus reducing their ability to conduct frequent maneuvers or large scale maneuvers is evident from the attached analysis (marked Exhibit 31) of Fort Hood Consumption of POL. This information, supplied us by Fort Hood, indicates that in FY 1973 Fort Hood had 17,512,953 gallons of fuel available for use compared to only 8,837,729 gallons in FY 1976.

It seems inappropriate to expand the land area at Fort Hood for larger maneuvers when the Army realizes its ability to conduct these maneuvers will, in the future, be severly curtailed and its future training methods will necessarily place greater emphasis on simulated training.

Not only this, but the Army at Fort Hood has not been prudent in using the land it already owns. The last expansion of the post came in 1953 and took in an area on the eastern boundary including several miles of shoreline along Lake Belton, a Corp of Engineers project. It was rumored the Army planned to use large portions of this area for recreational purposes. This question was raised in a Senate subcommittee hearing and any plan for such recreational uses of the new area was denied by General L. L. Doan, commander of the installation at that time. (See Exhibit 32 attached hereto.)

In its Draft E.I.S. the Army admits that 2,400 acres on Lake Belton, which is part of the land taken in the 1953 expansion, is currently being used for recreational purposes. (See Exhibit 33 attached hereto.)

In addition, General Shoemaker admitted during the question and answer session at the Army hearing on February 21, 1976, that approximately 4,500 acres have been taken out of Training Zone II, on the western side of the reservation, for use as a housing development and a golf course. In addition, there is also a several hundred acre motorcycle course located in the large maneuver area on the western side of the impact area.

We do not contend that recreational facilities are not needed and certainly additional housing projects must be constructed. The Army, however, admits that the several thousand acres it currently owns south of Highway 190 cannot be used for armored vehicle maneuvers because they have no way to move the tracked vehicles across the highway. We submit, if the Army really has an urgent and compelling need for additional maneuver area at Fort Hood, it should and would have put the housing development, the motorcycle course, and the recreation area south of Highway 190 instead of taking approximately 7,500 acres out of its available maneuver and training areas.

It seems unfair for the Army to make such unwise use of its available training area and then ask 235 land owners to give up their homes and their means of livelihood.

LONG RANGE ARMY PLAN DOES NOT RECOMMEND ADDITIONAL LAND FOR FORT HOOD

Although almost a year ago we requested in writing that the Army provide us with all writings, reports, studies and intergovernmental memoranda regarding the origination of the plan for expansion of Fort Hood, and although the Army purported to answer that question

months ago providing us certain documents, the Army for the first time during the hearing on February 21, 1976, admitted there were other documents relating to the origination of this plan for expansion which they had not given us and, upon being pressed to do so, made those additional documents available during that hearing.

One of the documents released for the first time on February 21, 1976, which is a message dated 29 October 1973 from United States Army Forces Command at Fort McPherson, Georgia, to Headquarters, Department of the Army, in Washington discloses that the long-range plan of the Army did not recommend land acquisition for Fort Hood. The message contains the following information:

> "The Long-Range Stationing Plan for Army (Boatwright Study) did not explicitedly recommend land acquisition for Fort Hood, but did recognize that, as a two-division post, some restriction in the use of training areas and scheduling of range will be required...
>
> The study did consider dedudding the impact area to gain an additional 53,000 acres of maneuver area...(See Exhibit 34 attached hereto.)

Not only has the Army failed to study its need for the proposed land acquisition before requesting authority for it, but the request is made apparently in spite of the Army's own long-range plan and study which, according to this memorandum, does not recommend land acquisition for Fort Hood.

CONCLUSION

The Army has failed to establish a compelling and urgent necessity for the proposed expansion and has thus failed to justify the proposal.

We, therefore, respectively request that your decision be to save the homes of our clients and to avoid this unwarranted expenditure of millions of tax dollars.

LETTER FROM MRS. JOHN H. SHINGLE

7107 Carvel Lane
Houston, Texas 77074
February 26, 1976

Sen. John McClellan
Senate Appropriations Committee
1235 Dirksen Bldg.
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Sen. McClellan:

In the current Army budget request there is a one-line item requesting $36.5 million for Fort Hood, Texas, westward expansion, involving 59,300 acres of privately owned land. This land is home, livelihood, and inheritance to some 255 families, only 8 of whom are interested in selling. The private interests of surrounding towns are in favor of the Army taking this land because it does not belong to them--because it will pad their pockets. The Army has offered no proof that the land is essential to them--only that they want it.

This is peacetime. Other Army installations are being cut back, not expanded. Fort Hood's 218,000 acres, efficiently used, was and is sufficient for training armored troops. To date, the Army has been unable to justify taking another large section of land in Coryell County, in which 80% of Fort Hood already lies.

Please examine carefully all the facts to determine if the additional land really is essential to the Army, and not just another pork barrel motivated and pushed by private interests.

Sincerely,

Mrs John H Shingle

Mrs. John H. Shingle

ARMY STATEMENTS ON FORT HOOD LAND ACQUISITION

Senator TOWER. The Army has completed a detailed study concerning the requirement for additional land at Fort Hood and has forwarded this study to the Congress. Since the study is quite long the following key portions are submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

1 APR 1976

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The President has included in his fiscal year 1977 request for military construction authorization and appropriation a project to acquire 59,300 acres of land adjacent Fort Hood, Texas, at a cost of $36,500,000. We urgently need this land to conduct training adequately for the 46,000 active Army troops stationed there, including the only two armored divisions in the United States, and the approximately 20,000 National Guard and Reserve troops who train there. That training is absolutely necessary to achieve and maintain the high degree of readiness which is an essential part of our National Defense.

The House Armed Services Committee has recommended deferral of the proposed acquisition, citing the need for further study of the land requirement. Because of the concern expressed by the Committee during hearings, the Secretary of the Army directed that all pertinent data from prior studies and our latest training doctrine be reviewed and incorporated into a comprehensive restudy of the land requirements for training the Armored Corps. This study incorporates all pertinent data developed in previous studies, includes the new training doctrine developed as a result of analyzing the armored combat in the Israeli-Arab War of 1973, develops in a quantified manner the land requirements, considers the questions raised in congressional testimony and addresses eleven alternative ways of meeting the need. It has been reviewed and strongly endorsed by the Commanders of the Training and Doctrine Command and the Forces Command, the Army Staff, the Chief of Staff and my own staff. A copy of the complete study is inclosed.

I am personally convinced that this study thoroughly validates the requirement for additional training area and that alternative 11, the acquisition of 59,300 acres adjacent the western boundary of Fort Hood, is the best method of ensuring the proper training of our armored units.

The Army very much needs your support of this extremely important land acquisition. I would be most happy to provide you with a comprehensive briefing on the need for this real estate and the study itself at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Norman R. Augustine
Acting Secretary of the Army

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. GENERAL.

1. Fort Hood is the home of III Corps (only armored corps within the US). Major units are 1st Cavalry Division, 2d Armored Division, 6th Cavalry Brigade (Air Combat), 13th Corps Support Command, and MASSTER (Modern Army Selected Systems Test, Evaluation, and Review). Troop strength is over 47,000. Installation replacement value is $949 million. The reservation encompasses 216,915 acres, subdivided as follows: 8,624 acres of shoreline along Belton Reservoir under license from Corps of Engineers, 10,056 acres of cantonment area, 62,000 acres of impact area, 1,643 acres of ammunition storage area, and 134,772 acres of nonfiring maneuver area.

2. The study responds to Department of the Army requirement for a comprehensive land-use study to support FY 77 Military Construction Army (MCA) Project—Fort Hood Land Acquisition.

B. PURPOSE. The purpose of this study is to:

1. Develop, define, and quantify the baseline training requirements for company, battalion, brigade, and division-sized units.

2. Compare troop lists and facilities at Fort Hood with baseline training requirements to determine overage or shortfall in land.

3. Analyze, if a shortfall exists, alternatives to meet the need for more land.

C. ASSUMPTIONS.

1. The underlying assumption is that the US Army must train to reach higher individual and unit levels of proficiency to meet the primary objective as stated in FM 100-5--"win the first battle of the next war."

2. The resource requirements implied in the latest land battle doctrine (as expressed in FM 100-5, 71 Series "How to Fight" Manuals and Army Training and Evaluation Program (ARTEP)) will be available.

D. METHODOLOGY AND FINDINGS.

1. The study methodology is a nine-step building block approach as shown in figure 1.

2. Training Implications/Battlefield Size (Step 1). Examination of modern weapons and equipment, the Soviet threat, and the latest US

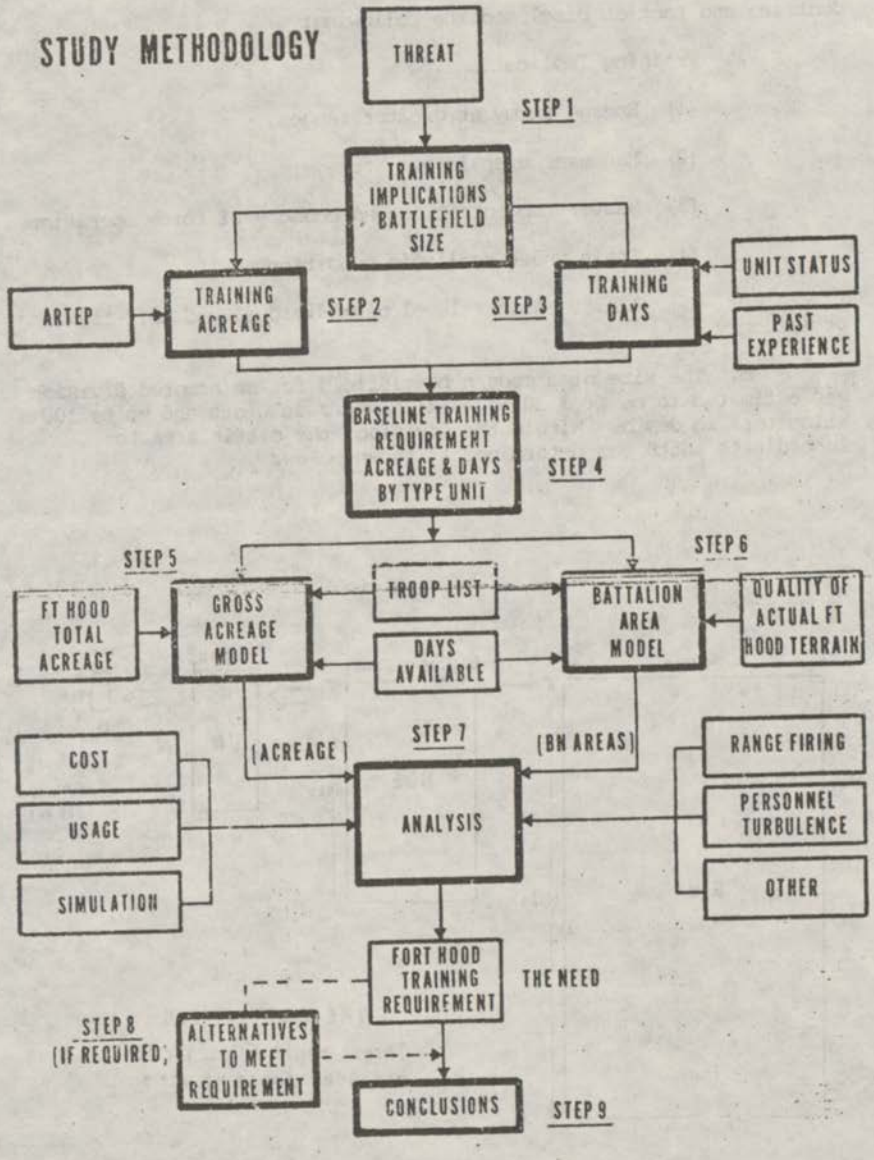

STUDY METHODOLOGY
THREAT
STEP 1
TRAINING IMPLICATIONS BATTLEFIELD SIZE
ARTEP
TRAINING ACREAGE
STEP 2
STEP 3
TRAINING DAYS
UNIT STATUS
PAST EXPERIENCE
BASELINE TRAINING REQUIREMENT ACREAGE & DAYS BY TYPE UNIT
STEP 4
STEP 5
STEP 6
FT HOOD TOTAL ACREAGE
GROSS ACREAGE MODEL
TROOP LIST
DAYS AVAILABLE
BATTALION AREA MODEL
QUALITY OF ACTUAL FT HOOD TERRAIN
COST
USAGE
SIMULATION
(ACREAGE)
STEP 7
(BN AREAS)
ANALYSIS
RANGE FIRING
PERSONNEL TURBULENCE
OTHER
FORT HOOD TRAINING REQUIREMENT
THE NEED
STEP 8 (IF REQUIRED)
ALTERNATIVES TO MEET REQUIREMENT
CONCLUSIONS
STEP 9

Figure 1

doctrine and tactics disclosed the following:

a. Training Implications.

(1) Engage enemy at greater ranges.

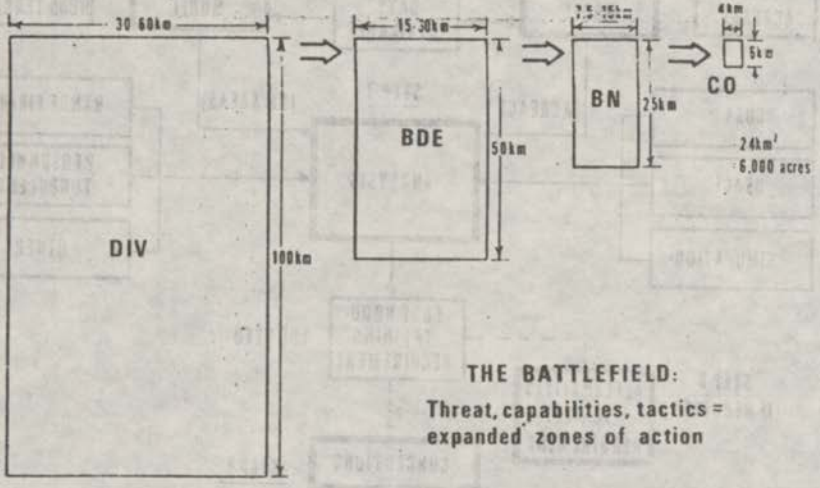
(2) Maneuver over larger areas.

(3) Master concentration and economy of force operations.

(4) Train under realistic conditions.

(5) Achieve higher level of individual and unit training proficiency.

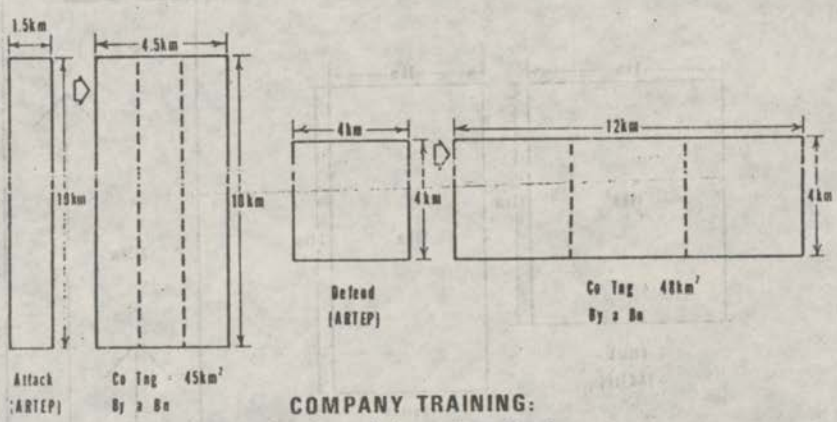
b. The size of a modern battlefield for an armored division was estimated to be from 30 to 60 kilometers in width and up to 100 kilometers in depth. Within the division, the battle area for subordinate units was determined as shown below.



THE BATTLEFIELD:
Threat, capabilities, tactics = expanded zones of action

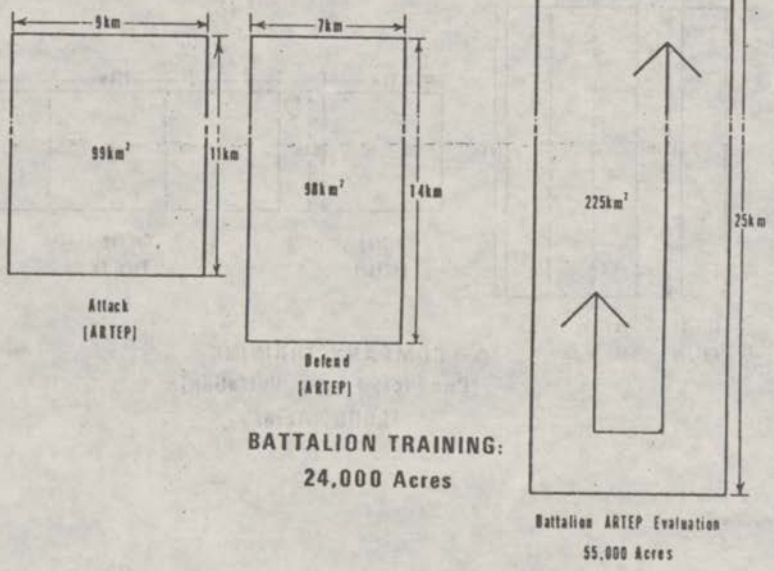
3. Training Acreage (Step 2).

a. Fighting units at the company and battalion level must train over realistic battlefield distances to master the battle techniques of the latest "How to Fight" manuals. The training acreage for company and battalion-sized units was then developed. Extracting the size of the training areas prescribed in ARTEP 17-35 for training an armor or mechanized company to attack and defend was the basic approach used to establish the baseline requirements. Depicted below is the building block approach for determining the size of the company training area when it is conducted by the battalion.

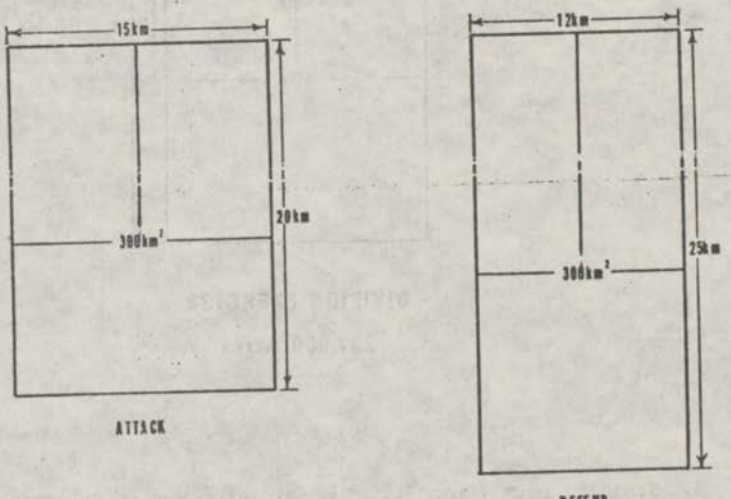


COMPANY TRAINING:
(Conducted by a Battalion)
11,000 Acres

b. By using the building block approach, it was then possible to arrive at the size of an armor or mechanized battalion training area as well as the battalion ARTEP evaluation area. In the case of the ARTEP evaluation area, the size has been increased to accommodate the integration of artillery, air defense, and engineer elements from the brigade slice into the task force organization; to achieve as realistic a battlefield as possible; and to permit sufficient new and varying terrain for conducting each mission task as prescribed in the ARTEP. Shown below are the sizes of the battalion training area and the battalion ARTEP evaluation area.

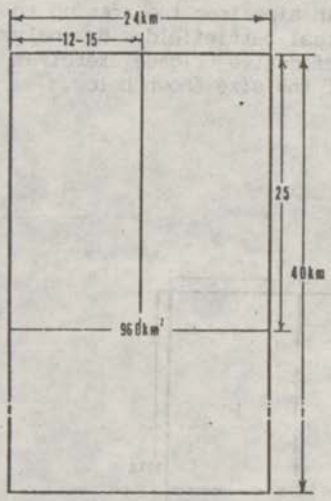


c. Today's doctrine provides for division and brigade battle areas much larger than those of the past. This is particularly true for practice of the active defense and deep attacks or exploitation. From experience, it has been found that much training value can be gained if enough area can be provided to practice the critical phases and type plays of typical combat operations, but that movement distances can be shortened substantially in the interest of economy and the most cost effective use of land. For example, in the brigade and division defense it is very important that the contact in the covering force area be played. However, on the training ground, the covering force area can be sharply reduced in size from the area up to 50 kilometers in depth it might have on a real battlefield. By analysis of this type, it was determined that effective brigade exercises could be conducted in training areas of the size shown below.



BRIGADE EXERCISE
74,000 acres

d. As in the case of the brigade, a realistic terrain requirement for a limited field exercise for the armored division is shown below.

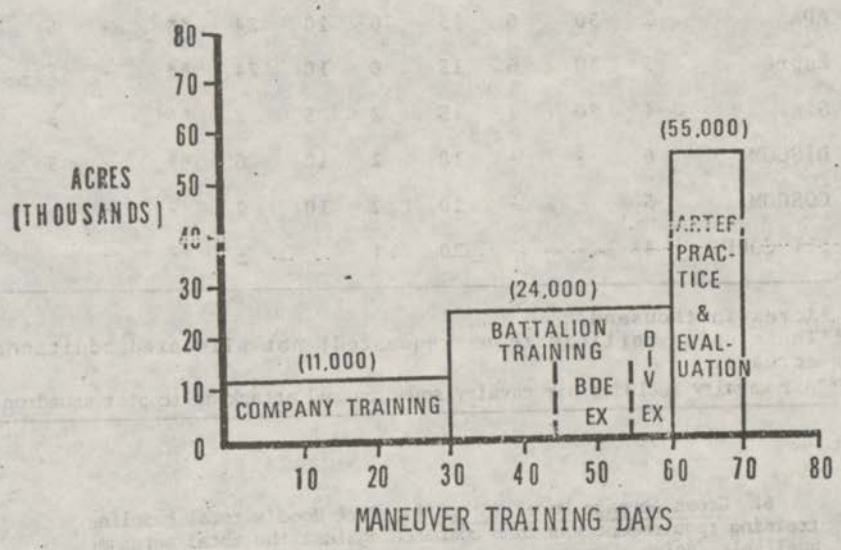


DIVISION EXERCISE

237,000 Acres

4. Training Days (Step 3). The next step was to determine the number of annual days the different-sized units should train to achieve and maintain ARTEP level 1 proficiency standards. The ARTEP is a diagnostic tool to assist commanders in evaluating a battalion's performance during the conduct of its primary battlefield missions. The annual number of field training days to meet ARTEP standards will depend upon the training environment, personnel turnover, and available training resources. Accordingly, the experience and judgment of

company, battalion, and senior commanders were used to develop the average annual number of training days required for each type unit to maintain ARTEP level 1 standards in the Fort Hood environment. The results for an armor or mechanized battalion when the number of field training days is combined with the acreage requirements found in step 2 are as shown below.



MANEUVER TRAINING-ARMORED TASK FORCES

5. Baseline Training Requirements (Step 4). The next step was to develop the baseline requirements for the different type units which make up the armored corps. The combination of required training days and training acreages for all units is as shown below.

TYPE UNIT	BN	PLAT/CO		BN	TF	ARTEP		BDE EX		DIV EX	
		DAY	AC*	DAY	AC*	DAY	AC*	DAY	AC*	DAY	AC*
AR/Mech	16	30	11	15	24	10	55	10	24	5	24
AR Cav	2	35	34	20	65	10	80	**	-	5	-
Air Cav***	2	10	34	5	80	10	80	10	80	**	-
Arty	8	30	2	15	6	10	24	10	-	5	-
ADA	2	30	6	15	6	10	24	**	-	5	-
Engr	3	30	6	15	6	10	24	**	-	5	-
Sig	4	30	1	15	2	5	2	**	-	5	-
DISCOM	6	-	-	10	2	10	6	**	-	5	-
COSCOM	5	-	-	10	2	10	2	-	-	-	-
III CORPS	4	-	-	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Acres in thousands
**These units participate as requested; not allocated additional acreage.
***Air cavalry includes air cavalry squadron and attack helicopter squadron.

6. Gross Acreage Model (Step 5). Fort Hood's total baseline training requirement was then compared against the total acreage available, using a gross acreage model. The number of acres required for conduct of each type training was multiplied by the number of days for that training which provided the number of acre-days required. Summation of the acre-days required for all training yielded the total annual requirement in acre-days. The capacity of the Post in acre-days was then computed by multiplying the number of acres available each day

by the number of days which can be used for training. Comparison of the total requirement with the capacity of the Post yielded the annual shortfall in acre-days which was then converted back to acres by dividing acre-days by the number of training days. These computations are summarized below.

Requirement	63,813,840 acre-days
Capacity (134,722 acres X 340 days)	45,822,480 acre-days
Shortfall in Acre-Days (Requirement less capacity)	17,991,360 acre-days
Shortfall in Acres (shortfall in acre-days divided by 340)	52,915 acres

7. Battalion Area Model (Step 6). The gross acreage model involves several assumptions such as all terrain is contiguous and suitable for all types of training. Therefore, the results obtained must be considered as a first approximation. A second model was developed which used different assumptions. This was the battalion area model. This model required an analysis of the terrain to support each type of training and insertion of management procedures used to improve training area utilization. This model thus provides more careful consideration of the unique training requirements of different types of units which make up the armored corps. The model does not use acres as a unit of measure but instead focuses on the availability of suitable areas at Fort Hood on which type units may conduct quality training. Results are stated in battalion areas—a one battalion area shortfall implies that, on an average, one battalion each day is denied training due to lack of training area capacity. The results of the battalion area model are shown below.

Fort Hood Training Area*	Battalion Area Shortfall or Excess
I and II	3.72 combat bn shortfall
III, IV and V	.20 combat bn (co level tng) shortfall
VI	.60 combat service support bn excess**

*See figure 2.
**Excess in area VI cannot offset shortfall in areas I thru V.

8. Analysis (Step 7). Both models demonstrate that there is a significant shortfall in training area at Fort Hood. The gross acreage model determined a shortfall of 52,915 acres and the battalion area model calculated a shortfall of 3.72 combat battalion maneuver areas. The sensitivity of the models to variations in the baseline requirements was then examined. Neither model was found to be sensitive to small variations in baseline requirements. Reductions in training day requirements, training acreage requirements, and combinations of both did not result in reduction of shortfall below significant levels. For example, the results of combining a reduction in stated acreage requirements (company level training reduced from 11,000 to 8,000 acres, battalion level training reduced from 24,000 to 18,000 acres) with various changes in the number of days are shown below.

Training Days/Area	Gross Acreage Model (Acres)	Battalion Area Model (Cbt Bn Areas)
60 Days 8,000/18,000 acres	28,857	2.84
70 days 11,000/24,000 acres (baseline)	52,915	3.72
80 Days 8,000/18,000 acres	55,857	3.77

The model results were then examined in terms of realities at Fort Hood, considering past usage, cost, competing requirements, and other factors. This analysis concluded that the model results are a valid representation of the gross training need at Fort Hood. The model results also provide a useful measure with which to examine alternatives to meet that need.

9. Alternatives (Step 8). Eleven alternatives were examined and analyzed to determine whether they met the need for additional nonfiring maneuver area at Fort Hood. When examined as a group, these alternatives offered basically the following options: (a) Modify or redistribute existing land by relocating or temporarily closing the impact area; (b) movement of units to other installations for exercises and annual gunnery practice; (c) restationing or conversion of units or activities to satisfy the requirement within present terrain limitations; and (d) acquisition of additional land by purchase, lease, or maneuver rights. Two primary considerations were used to discrimate among the alternatives; and cost, an additional factor, was a third consideration. The two primary considerations were: (a) Does the alternative meet the baseline requirement for nonfiring maneuver area? (b) Does the alternative affect gunnery training? This intensive examination clearly shows the single boundary acquisition as the best course of action. The results of the examination of alternatives are portrayed graphically below.

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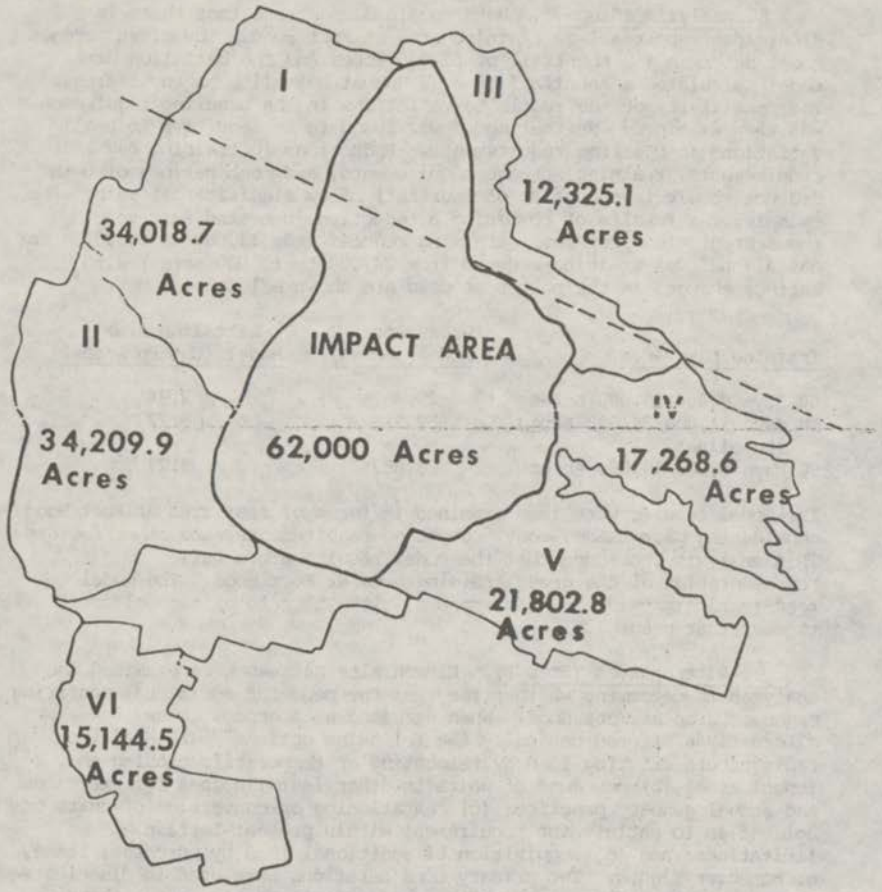


Figure 2. Fort Hood Training Areas

ALTERNATIVE	MEETS NONFIRING MANEUVER REQUIREMENT FOR DIV	BDE	BN	EFFECT ON GUNNERY TRAINING	COST IN MILLIONS
1. Relocate Impact Area	NO	YES	NO	WORSE	35-50
2. Dedud Impact Area	YES	NO	NO	WORSE	.859*
3. Annual Firing Elsewhere-Reduce Impact Area	YES	YES	NO	UNSATIS-FACTORY	10-21**
4. Major Command TDY for Maneuver	YES	YES	NO	NO CHANGE	14**
5. Transfer One Division	NO	YES	NO	BETTER	530-683
6. Transfer One Brigade	NO	NO	NO	LITTLE BETTER	45-153
7. Convert One Division to Infantry	NO	NO	NO	BETTER	256-403
8. Relocate MASSTER	NO	NO	NO	NO CHANGE	NOT AVAILABLE
9. Off-Post Maneuver	NA	NA	NA	NO CHANGE	NOT AVAILABLE
10. Multiple Boundary	NO	NO	NO	NO CHANGE	50.5
11. Single Boundary	YES	YES	YES	NO CHANGE	36.5

*Annual cost for 1 dedudding for division exercise only.
**Recurring annual cost.

10. Conclusions (Step 9).

a. The Study clearly shows the need for additional nonfiring training area at Fort Hood which can accommodate up to four combat battalions daily.

b. The proposed single boundary site in FY 77 MCA Project--Land Acquisition at Fort Hood--is the best course of action and the most cost effective.

STUDY GROUP MEMBERS

COL(P) JOHN P. CASEY, JR.

BRANCH:	Infantry
TIME AT FORT HOOD:	21 Months
COMMANDED AT FORT HOOD:	3d "Grey Wolf" Brigade, 1st Cav Div
CURRENTLY ASSIGNED:	Director, Plans and Exercise Group, G-3, III Corps
MILITARY EDUCATION:	National War College
CIVILIAN EDUCATION:	BS, MS

COL F. J. BROWN

BRANCH:	Armor
TIME AT FORT HOOD:	14 Months
COMMANDING:	1st Brigade, 2d Armd Div
MILITARY EDUCATION:	National War College
CIVILIAN EDUCATION:	BS, MA, PHD

COL R. R. GOSNEY

BRANCH:	Field Artillery
TIME AT FORT HOOD:	32 Months
TROOP EXPERIENCE AT FORT HOOD:	Executive Officer, DIVARTY, 1st Cav Div
CURRENTLY ASSIGNED:	Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, III Corps
MILITARY EDUCATION:	National War College
CIVILIAN EDUCATION:	BS

LTC E. R. BROOKS

BRANCH:	Signal Corps
TIME AT FORT HOOD:	24 Months
CURRENTLY ASSIGNED:	Comptroller, 13th COSCOM
MILITARY EDUCATION:	Signal Advance Course
CIVILIAN EDUCATION:	BA, MA

LTC C. M. CRAWFORD

BRANCH:	Armor
TIME AT FORT HOOD:	30 Months
COMMANDED AT FORT HOOD:	1st Bn, 8th Cav(Armor), 1st Cav Div
CURRENTLY ASSIGNED:	Plans and Exercise Group, G-3, III Corps
MILITARY EDUCATION:	Army War College*
CIVILIAN EDUCATION:	BA

LTC H. T. EUBANKS, JR.

BRANCH:	Infantry
TIME AT FORT HOOD:	31 Months
TROOP EXPERIENCE AT FORT HOOD:	Executive Officer, 2d Bn, 12th Cav(Mech) 1st Cav Div
CURRENTLY ASSIGNED:	Office of the G-1, III Corps
MILITARY EDUCATION:	Command and General Staff College
CIVILIAN EDUCATION:	BS, MS

LTC J. R. GREENWAY

BRANCH:	Armor
TIME AT FORT HOOD:	28 Months
COMMANDED AT FORT HOOD:	2d Sqdn, 1st Cav, 2d Armd Div
CURRENTLY ASSIGNED:	Assistant IG, III Corps
MILITARY EDUCATION:	Army War College*
CIVILIAN EDUCATION:	BA

LTC D. R. MARTIN

BRANCH:	Armor
TIME AT FORT HOOD:	46 Months
COMMANDED AT FORT HOOD:	227th Avn Co, 1st Cav Div; 7th Sqdn, 17th Cav, 6th Cav Bde
CURRENTLY ASSIGNED:	6th Cavalry Brigade
MILITARY EDUCATION:	Command and General Staff College
CIVILIAN EDUCATION:	BBA

LTC JAMES W. VAN LOBEN SELS

BRANCH:	Engineer
TIME AT FORT HOOD:	21 Months
COMMANDED AT FORT HOOD:	8th Engr Bn, 1st Cav Div
CURRENTLY ASSIGNED:	Assistant Facilities Engineer, III Corps
MILITARY EDUCATION:	Army War College*
CIVILIAN EDUCATION:	BS, MS

LTC C. U. VAUGHAN

BRANCH:	Transportation Corps
TIME AT FORT HOOD:	23 Months
COMMANDED AT FORT HOOD:	34th Spt Sqdn, 6th Cav Bde
CURRENTLY ASSIGNED:	Plans and Exercise Group, G-3, III Corps
MILITARY EDUCATION:	Army War College*
CIVILIAN EDUCATION:	BA

LTC G. A. VENZKE

BRANCH:	Signal Corps
TIME AT FORT HOOD:	21 Months
COMMANDED AT FORT HOOD:	142d Sig Bn, 2d Armd Div
CURRENTLY ASSIGNED:	Deputy C-E Officer, III Corps
MILITARY EDUCATION:	Army War College*
CIVILIAN EDUCATION:	BS, MS

LTC R. A. WITCHER
BRANCH: Armor
TIME AT FORT HOOD: 11 Months
CURRENTLY ASSIGNED: Assistant IG, III Corps
MILITARY EDUCATION: Command and General Staff College
CIVILIAN EDUCATION: BA

MAJ J. E. HASLITT
BRANCH: Armor
TIME AT FORT HOOD: 20 Months
COMMANDED AT FORT HOOD: III Corps Flight Section
CURRENTLY ASSIGNED: Operations Office, G-3, III Corps
MILITARY EDUCATION: Armored Advance Course
CIVILIAN EDUCATION: BS

MAJ L. G. LEHOWICZ
BRANCH: Infantry
TIME AT FORT HOOD: 8 Months
CURRENTLY ASSIGNED: Operations Office, G-3, III Corps
MILITARY EDUCATION: Armed Forces Staff College
CIVILIAN EDUCATION: BS, MS

MAJ(P) J. B. ROYCE
BRANCH: Engineer
TIME AT FORT HOOD: 20 Months
CURRENTLY ASSIGNED: Executive Officer, 17th Engr Bn, 2d Armd Div
MILITARY EDUCATION: Command and General Staff College
CIVILIAN EDUCATION: BS, MS

*On Orders for SSC

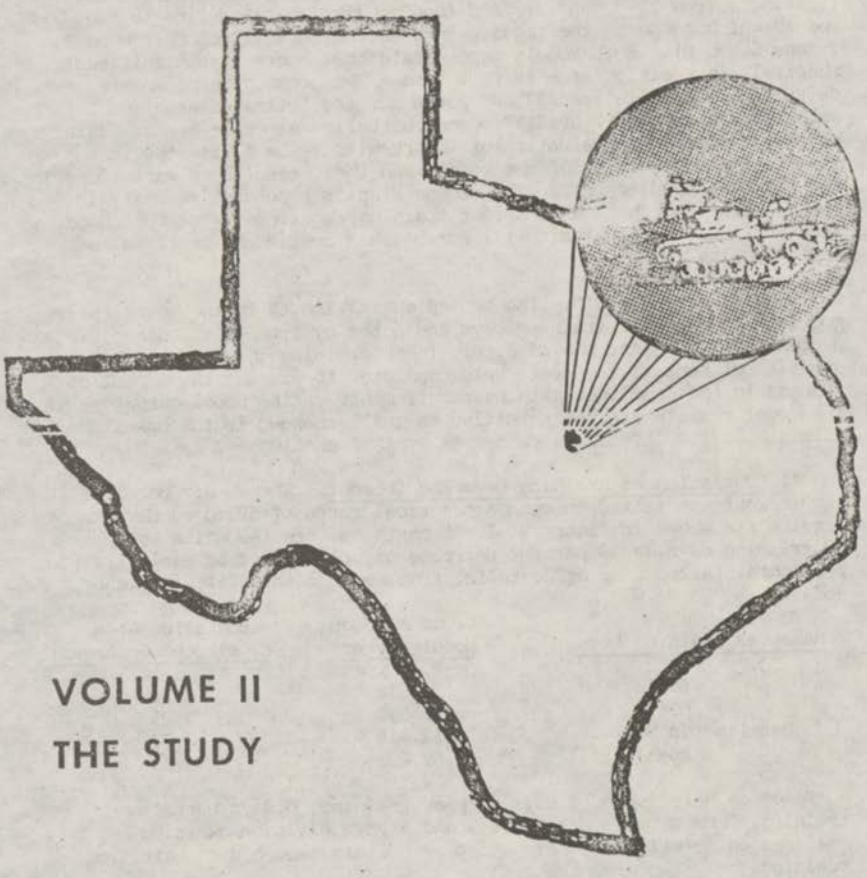
DA, FORSCOM, TRADOC

COL J. W. RAY, EN, DA-OCE
LTC G. P. STADLER, FA, DA-DCSOPS
MAJ V. C. MOORE, FA, TRADOC
MAJ R. W. MOWERY, AR, FORSCOM-DCSOPS
MR. R. LaCOY, FORSCOM-DCSOPS

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

MAJ(P) C. D. LYNN, AG, III Corps
SGM A. CRAWFORD, III Corps
SP5 L. A. BROOMS, III Corps
SP4 W. J. HALL, III Corps
SP4 D. B. MUMFORD, III Corps
MRS. D. M. HEMENWAY, ARTADS
MRS. E. F. FISH, MASSTER
MRS. H. C. NITZBAND, MASSTER
MRS. M. M. WITCHER, III Corps
MRS. X. MARTINEZ, III Corps
MRS. JOYCE HOPKINS, III Corps
MRS. RUTH TRACY, III Corps
MRS. MARGE OLSON, III Corps
MRS. MARIKA WITT, III Corps

TRAINING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ARMORED CORPS...



VOLUME II
THE STUDY

FORT HOOD, TEXAS
MARCH 1976

CHAPTER VI

ANALYSIS

A. GENERAL. Thus far, the study has defined the modern battlefield and its training implications (step 1 of the methodology), calculated baseline training requirements in terms of acreage and days for maneuver training (steps 2, 3, and 4), and then applied this baseline to two models which compared the requirements to the capacity of Fort Hood (steps 5 and 6). Both models demonstrate that there is a significant shortfall in training area at Fort Hood. The gross acreage model determined a shortfall of 53,000 acres and the battalion area model calculated a shortfall of 3.72 combat battalion maneuver areas. This chapter presents an evaluation of the results. The first step is to examine the sensitivity of the models and their results to variations in the baseline requirements. The second step is a subjective analysis of other factors which tend to affect training requirements at Fort Hood. The result of this analysis will establish a confidence level in the model results.

B. SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS. The two essential inputs to the quantitative models were maneuver training days and acres by type unit. Since professional judgment played a role in determining the days and acreage, a series of sensitivity tests were conducted to examine the impact of changes in the baseline training requirements on the model outputs. If the model results are not sensitive to small changes in the baseline data, those results can be used with greater confidence.

1. Variation of Training Days Requirement. The 70-day baseline requirement was tested through a numerical range of 50 to 80 days. Results are shown in figure VI-1. Even the severe reduction to 50 training days (a 28 percent decrease or only 4 days of field training per month) failed to provide relief from average shortfall in either model.

Maneuver Training Days	Gross Acreage Model (Acres)	Battalion Area Model (Cbt Bn Areas)
50*	21,916	2.51
60**	36,592	3.25
Baseline 70	52,915	3.72
80***	69,239	4.19

*Based on deletion of 5 days company training, 5 days battalion training, 5 days brigade exercise, and 5 days division exercise.
**Based on deletion of 5 days company training and 5 days battalion training.
***Based on addition of 5 days company training and 5 days battalion training.

Figure VI-1 - Training days sensitivity.

2. Variation of Training Acreage Requirement. Acreage requirements by type unit were tested through a range of 8,000 to 14,000 acres for company level training and 18,000 to 30,000 acres for battalion level training. Results are shown in figure VI-2. The reduction in training acreage requirements to the lower values indicated (a decrease of about 25 percent) did not correspondingly reduce shortfall. Variations in acreage requirements do not produce major variations in acreage shortfall.

Training Area Co Tng/Bn Tng, Acres	Gross Acreage Model (Acres)	Battalion Area Model (Cbt Bn Areas)
8,000/18,000	39,298	3.25
Baseline 11,000/24,000	52,915	3.72
14,000/30,000	66,533	4.21

Figure VI-2. Training area sensitivity.

3. Variation of Days and Acreage. To further test the sensitivity of the models, the day and acreage requirements were varied in combination. The results of this analysis are shown in figure VI-3. Combination of the variations did not increase the sensitivity of either model. Even severe reductions in both parameters failed to eliminate acreage shortfalls.

Training Days/Area	Gross Acreage Model (Acres)	Battalion Area Model (Cbt Bn Areas)
60 days 8,000/18,000 acres	28,857	2.84
Baseline 70 days 11,000/ 24,000 acres	52,915	3.72
80 days 8,000/18,000 acres	55,857	3.77

Figure VI-3. Day and acreage sensitivity.

4. Curtailment of Large Scale Exercises. The test of a 50-day training baseline included the effect of partial reduction of large scale exercises. Because these exercises represent a large periodic demand for Fort Hood training areas, their impact on model outputs was also examined separately. The results are shown in figure VI-4. Even total curtailment of all training above battalion level fails to offer a solution to the training area shortfall problem.

Exercises	Gross Acreage Model (Acres)	Battalion Area Model (Cbt Bn Areas)
No division exercises	45,945	3.43
No brigade exercises	37,504	2.49
No brigade or division exercise	30,533	2.19

Figure VI-4. Major exercise sensitivity.

5. Model Limitations. Following sensitivity tests on the input data, it was necessary to examine the models themselves.

a. Gross Acreage Model. This model provides a gross approximation of post-wide training requirements. The approach uses simple mathematical calculations and minimizes judgmental inputs. However, the model has several underlying assumptions. For example, the terrain within the training area is assumed to be perfectly suited to the needs of any unit. Training areas are assumed to be completely contiguous. Another idealization is that terrain is always at 100 percent utilization--there are no scheduling problems. On the other hand, this model does not consider the possiblity of sharing acreage by adjacent units. This is done in practice and is considered in the battalion area approach.

b. Battalion Area Model. This model is more complex than the gross acreage approach and introduces judgment into some calculations. In this model, Fort Hood terrain is analyzed to determine training suitability and is then allocated to specific units to calculate an aggregate demand. Demand is then compared against the actual area capacity to determine excess or shortfall. This model also assumes no scheduling or utilization problems. An important feature of the approach is consideration of the day-to-day practice of sharing training areas. For example, unit A begins an attack from an assembly area contiguous to an area used by an adjacent unit B. Within a few hours, the adjacent unit B can begin to move toward an objective in the vicinity of the vacated assembly area of unit A.

c. Analysis Results. Both models used to calculate requirements are abstract representations of reality. The battalion area model introduces judgment at appropriate steps in the calculations. The gross acreage model minimizes judgment and management decisions. Accordingly, the two models in effect have off-setting features which, in part, complement each other. Balanced together, the models produce rational results. This is borne out by the minimal effect of the sensitivity tests just discussed. The sensitivity tests reenforced confidence in the use of the baseline input to the models. Both models disclosed that the calculated demand or need for training areas exceeds the post's training area capacity. In view of the confidence level of the input data, the model results are a justifiable basis for further comparision with non quantifiable factors to be discussed in the next paragraph.

C. FACTORS AFFECTING REQUIREMENTS. As mentioned above, there are factors which are relevant to the training requirements which cannot be quantified or directly applied to either of the models. Such factors as scheduling, personnel turbulence, cost and past usage of maneuver areas must be addressed separately from the model calculations.

1. Usage. The Fort Hood usage data (annex G) indicates about

84 percent terrain and day utilization over 340 available training days. It is essential to place this usage data in proper perspective.

a. First, the data does not reflect that from March 1975 to February 1976, four mechanized infantry battalions, two field artillery battalions, and one tank battalion were activated, thereby subjecting the allocation and scheduling of resources to significant variations in time and acreage. Newly activated battalions require several months for personnel and equipment fill before they can undertake efficient field training. Only after new units achieve company level proficiency do the full field training acreage requirements come into play. Full field training requirements for these seven battalions would significantly increase the demand for training areas since throughout the above period these battalions were primarily conducting individual, squad, crew, and on occasion, platoon training which do not require battalion or task force acreage.

b. Another factor is the contrast between ARTEP baseline requirements and the older Operational Readiness Training Test (ORTT) terrain requirements. Based on past experience, most battalions taking an ORTT used about one half of the terrain needed for an ARTEP. During the above period, only four tank and mechanized infantry battalions were administered ARTEP evaluations. The remaining 34 battalions were administered ORTT and 19 battalions did not take either an ARTEP or ORTT. (Many of the combat service support battalions which did not take an ORTT were deferred due to temporary cost constraints.) Thus, the actual usage data for the past year is an understatement of the current need.

c. The final point to be considered is that only two brigades, one from each division, actually conducted brigade exercises during the above period. The remaining four brigade commanders, because of scheduling, reorganization, turbulence, cost and other variables were precluded from conducting the minimum brigade level training as stated in the baseline training requirements. It is also noteworthy that the two brigades which did conduct brigade level exercises did so during the preparation and conduct of a joint training exercise.

2. Gunnery Interface. Range firing and nonfiring maneuver, taken together, form the framework for the company and battalion training development as units progress toward achieving the standard of combat proficiency. Live firing exercises should occur at specific stages in the maneuver schedule in order to clearly impress those being trained with the critical relationship between fire and maneuver on the battlefield. Separately, but of equal importance, range qualification for individuals, crews, and units make demands on ranges and on training time available to the unit. The composite picture of scheduled training reveals competing demands on both terrain and time, degrading the capability of the best terrain management system to assign all terrain to the most appropriate user at all times. Annex H presents data on

usage of firing facilities at Fort Hood. These facilities make efficient use of the central impact area on a daily basis. New gunnery training which follows the ARTEP philosophy of continuous combat proficiency, and new weapons systems and ammunition will place increased demands on the already limited facilities. These facilities cannot be closed for periods of time to favor maneuver requirements without degrading the other essential element of combat proficiency. A fundamental assumption -- that the interface between use of firing and nonfiring terrain is achieved without conflict or inefficiency -- is contained in each model and belies what actually must occur.

3. Cost. The level of effort of maneuver days and area developed as a baseline for training company, battalion, and larger sized units is greater than has been experienced in the past at Fort Hood. But improved or quality training is what this study is all about.

a. Quality Training. To win on today's battlefield, our units must be fully ready and must have mastered the skills necessary to kill the enemy at a ratio of at least 5 to 1. The need for improved training can be clearly seen by the fact that only one-fourth of our combat maneuver battalions at Fort Hood are reported to be fully ready. Two of these battalions are Brigade 75 units deploying to Europe in April and May. The majority of our combat maneuver battalions are substantially ready, but need training to sharpen the critical relationships and teamwork necessary for today's battlefield. Because today's mission is more difficult and complex, particularly at the small unit level, units must devote more time in field training in order to develop and maintain the requisite proficiency. With adequate allocation of time and training area, the unit commander can take the time to accomplish essential troop leading steps--steps that we routinely shortchange in the compressed exercises that are conducted as part of intense, confined maneuvers. If the small unit leader has time to walk his people through their paces and explain why things are done, quality training will result. If there is time to do it right, an exercise can be halted, a critique held and necessary corrections made. There will be time to put in real barriers which require units to react appropriately. There will be time to portray the covering force and other intelligence gathering means in order to provide the commander with information on the enemy, rather than giving him a canned situation. Fort Hood field training periods are often short in length (3-4 days) since units must compete for terrain and have to take advantage of every available opportunity to use prime maneuver areas. Each of these short exercises requires travel time and expenditure of fuel to and from the field, a substantial repetitive cost not dependent on the size of the training area used. Economy can be achieved by conducting longer training not possible now when a multitude of conflicting requirements must be met, and each unit is competing for its share of the terrain and time. The unit can conduct sustained field operations which will test the stamina of personnel and require dependence on support units for sustenance. These latter factors are often missing from our current efforts.

b. Training Costs. Fundamentally, costs can be controlled through efficient management of training as mentioned above. Thus, increased training activity in the field need not cost proportionately more. However, it is clear that we must allocate a greater portion of our available resources to the conduct of tactical training. Only in this way can the resources expended on personnel and equipment be fully translated into combat effectiveness on the battlefield. Cost limitations can only constrain our ability to fulfill the training need through adequate training in the field. The levels of activity envisioned by the baseline requirements do not represent an unreasonable increase in cost, particularly when considered in light of the importance of the training effort and the relatively modest incremental cost of increased maneuver training to the total budget.

4. Other Factors.

a. Scheduling Impact. The models have not taken into account competing requirements for a unit's time which may interfere with its ability to conduct maneuver training at the appropriate time or phase of training. Individual training, education, mission support activities, as well as firing requirements compete for a unit's time during the year. Demonstrations, parades, pay days, and other national holidays not included in the baseline data are examples of other scheduling requirements. Baseline training requirements established that a unit needs 70 days of maneuver training. Consideration of the competing requirements shows that the 70 days are available to the unit, but not necessarily at the time when most efficient use can be made of allocated terrain.

b. Personnel Turbulence. Personnel turnover impacts on the baseline training requirements. Even though the 70 day baseline considered a normal turbulence rate, it did not take into account short term personnel turbulence attributed to Brigade 75, unit activations, and an imbalance of "middle managers" (soldiers in grades E-5 through E-8). During the past year alone, turbulence has necessitated that some units in effect start over their annual training program or repeat considerable portions thereof. Turbulence therefore, increases the quantitative need derived from the models, particularly time in the field at the small unit level.

c. Joint Operations. Integration of tactical airpower is essential to the accomplishment of training standards previously discussed. However, safety limitations preclude realistic employment of airpower within the constrained terrain facilities at Fort Hood. By increasing the maneuver area contiguous to areas I and II and by conducting exercises on an east to west axis, two simultaneous flights of aircraft rather than one can be employed for realistic employment of airpower during the conduct of battalion, brigade, division and joint service training exercises. Only then can all the airspace control and coordination elements come into play. Further discussion of joint

operations is in annex I. Thus, the impact of joint training requirements substantiate the need for additional terrain and reinforces the need for occasional larger unit exercises.

d. Simulation. Simulation techniques permit the training manager to save scarce resources for those key activities which must be done by real units in the field. In particular, there have been great advances in electronic devices for gunnery training. Without the use of these devices, it would not be possible to train the gunners and crews for such expensive missiles as TOW, DRAGON, and REDEYE. Fort Hood has the Army's most highly developed minitraining complex. Included are miniature tank ranges employing a .22 caliber weapon simulating main tank gun fire on moving and stationary targets, miniature mortar, artillery and antitank ranges. Full use is made of devices and techniques which provide hit/kill simulation. The requirements for field exercise times and areas were developed within a total training program which included full use of simulation and modern training devices. Thus, simulation is an adjunct to maneuver training, not a replacement for it. Further discussion of simulation techniques are in annex I.

e. Environmental Training. In addition to training at Fort Hood selected units require training in jungle, desert, and artic environments. Such training adapts the basic skills developed in maneuver training at Fort Hood to the particular requirements imposed by other types of terrain and climates. This training cannot replace training essential to attain level 1 proficiency as stated by the baseline requirement of 70 days.

D. SUMMARY The baseline training requirements defined the training acreage and average maneuver days required to maintain ARTEP level 1 proficiency on an annual basis. Using this baseline data, two parallel models have indicated there is a training area shortfall at Fort Hood. In this chapter, the sensitivity of the models to variations in the baseline requirements was examined. While the judgment of the number of days required to train has an impact on the derived acreage need, the results of this analysis still show a real shortfall at lower levels of training activity. Varying the training area size produces a similar result. The models were further examined in terms of the realities of the Fort Hood environment, considering past usage of training areas, range firing requirements, cost and other factors. The net result of this analysis was the conclusion that the models and their input are a valid representation of the training requirements at Fort Hood. The results of the study confirm the military judgment of senior commanders who recognized the need some years ago. They considered the threat and the advent of new weapons systems, but the daily imperative of allocating scarce maneuver area resources led them to the conclusion that the training being conducted was inadequate to meet the new challenges. However, a major constraint to achieving quality training was a daily lack of land resources for field maneuvers. This study has validated their professional judgment of the need. The model results are now a useful measure with which to examine alternatives to meet the need.

CHAPTER VII

ALTERNATIVES TO ACQUIRE ADDITIONAL MANEUVER AREA

A. GENERAL. In Chapters IV and V it was determined that the nonfiring maneuver area at Fort Hood is insufficient to support the present number of tactical units and that there is an average shortfall of 3.72 daily battalion maneuver areas. There is also a requirement to conduct annual division (joint) exercises and brigade exercises twice a year. Chapter VI established the absolute requirement for a Fort Hood range facility with at least the capacity of the present complex.

B. METHODOLOGY. In this chapter, various alternatives are considered to acquire the necessary maneuver area without degrading the Fort Hood range firing capability. These generally fall into four categories, as follows:

1. Modification or redistribution of existing Fort Hood real estate to include use of the present impact area through either dedudding or relocation.

2. Movement of units to other military reservations for brigade and division maneuvers and movement of armor, artillery, and attack helicopter units to other reservations for annual qualification firing to permit conversion of portions of the impact area to permanent maneuver use.

3. Restationing or conversion of units or activities to accommodate maneuver area and range requirements within present limitations.

4. Acquisition of additional land for maneuver area by purchase, lease, or maneuver right.

C. SUMMARIES OF ALTERNATIVES. A summary of each alternative is given in the following paragraphs with detailed supporting data at Annex J. A comparison of alternatives is at the end of this chapter.

1. Alternative 1 - Relocate the Impact Area. Two alternatives for relocating the Fort Hood impact area to the eastern part of the reservation have been studied. Either alternative will allow 41,000 acres of present impact area in the center of the reservation to be annexed by the existing maneuver areas on the west to form a contiguous maneuver training area totaling 109,229 acres. However, despite a larger contiguous area, both alternative locations fall significantly short of providing the minimum required maneuver training area, result in a smaller, less efficient impact area, require acquisition of additional land or reclamation of land from the Belton Lake Civil Works Project, and extensive reconstruction at a cost of between $35 and $50 million.

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2. Alternative 2 - Dedud the Impact Area. Due to the potential danger of unexploded ammunition (duds) it is necessary to dedud Fort Hood's impact area before this tract can be used for maneuvers. As indicated in chapter VI, firing range requirements are too high to permit routine and recurring closure for dedudding and maneuver. With the new training doctrine for tank and attack helicopter gunnery, these requirements will become greater in the near future. This alternative can only be considered in an attempt to find a way to conduct annual division exercises--it cannot solve the more critical problem of daily battalion training. Weapons firing and maneuver training are equally important and interdependent and it is not feasible to make a trade-off of one for the other. Loss of training time for troops involved in dedudding and relatively high, recurring costs are additional disadvantages.

3. Alternative 3 - Send Selected Units to Other Posts for Annual Firing. Sending the various units which fire ammunition with explosive projectiles to other installations for annual qualification firing would eliminate the necessity for dedudding the impact area and, with concurrent closure and relocation of certain ranges, would provide a contiguous maneuver area of approximately 139,000 acres. For special purposes, this could be expanded to 181,000 contiguous acres by cessation of firing on all ranges. This alternative does not permit essential quarterly practice and familiarization firing nor does it provide for integration of maneuver and live firing as required by ARTEPs. Lack of periodic practice firing would degrade the readiness of the affected units and make this an unacceptable alternative. In addition, range availability at Fort Bliss is inadequate to support Fort Hood units, and ranges at Fort Irwin are restrictive on a calendar basis which would interrupt continuity of firing. The annual cost to send units to Fort Bliss or Fort Irwin vary from $10 to $21 million in transportation expense alone. This alternative would have a heavy adverse impact on Reserve Components.

4. Alternative 4 - Temporarily Relocate Major Commands. Transferring the two armored divisions to another installation for maneuvers would cost in excess of $14 million annually and would only satisfy a portion of the total maneuver requirement. Fort Bliss is the closest installation with sufficient maneuver area for a division; however, prolonged use of those facilities would require increased base development and modification or curtailment of some of the current Fort Bliss missions. While some training benefit would be obtained in desert operations and deployment techniques, there would be an offsetting loss of more essential training time in preparation and recovery from the move.

5. Alternative 5 - Transfer One Division. Fort Hood has been designated as a two-division post, and permanent facilities have been constructed or scheduled for construction to accommodate two divisions

and supporting elements. Transfer of a division would result in under-utilization of permanent MCA and FHMA facilities. The only non-divisional posts with sufficient maneuver area for an armored division are Fort Bliss and Fort Irwin, and it is estimated that base development costs at either station would be in excess of $500 million. Fort Bliss cannot support both a permanently stationed armored division and the Air Defense School. From the standpoint of cost effectiveness, this is the least desirable alternative.

6. Alternative 6 - Transfer One Brigade. Fort Hood has adequate permanent facilities in place or scheduled for construction to support its entire troop list. Transfer of a brigade would result in an under-utilization of these facilities with the concomitant requirement to improve or construct facilities at the post to which the brigade might be transferred. Presently, the only non-divisional posts with adequate terrain for brigade-sized maneuver area and ranges are Fort Bliss, Texas; Fort Irwin, California; and Fort Drum, New York. However, post facilities at these installations are inadequate to support the brigade. The 6th Cavalry Brigade (Air Combat) is ideally suited to operate at Fort Hood, and transfer of a divisional armor or mechanized brigade would be possible but undesirable. A paramount disadvantage of this alternative is that it would only reduce the maneuver area shortfall at Fort Hood from 3.72 to 3.06 daily battalion maneuver areas. In summary, it would be very expensive but would not meet the training needs.

7. Alternative 7 - Convert One Armored Division to Infantry. Cost estimates were computed for adapting three of the five CONUS infantry division posts (Fort Lewis, Fort Ord, and Fort Stewart) to accommodate a mechanized division. The estimates ranged from $225,953,300 to $402,962,100 and are comparable to costs required for an armored division. The other two infantry divisions, the 82d Airborne and 101st Airborne (Air Assault), are located at posts that would require greater land acquisition than does Fort Hood, in order to provide the minimum essential training area. Conversion of one of the Fort Hood armored divisions to infantry would not be in consonance with the current or projected Army force structure. In view of these considerations, this is an unsatisfactory alternative.

8. Alternative 8 - Relocate MASSTER. One of the Army's key test organizations, Modern Army Selected Systems, Test, Evaluation and Review (MASSTER), is a major user of the maneuver areas with an annual requirement of 7,802,000 acre-days. Deletion of the MASSTER requirement would reduce the maneuver area shortfall from 3.72 to about 3.05 daily battalion maneuver areas. MASSTER's mission has evolved to fit Fort Hood's capacity to support combined arms testing and training evaluation. No other installation provides the troop density, extent and variety of terrain, firing ranges, airfield facilities, and other activities in such an ideal combination. Additionally, substantial fixed assets would have to be relocated or duplicated elsewhere.

9. Alternative 9 - Obtain Off-Post Maneuver Rights. Fort Hood now has usage permits on over 150 tracts of land scattered over a 22 county area around Fort Hood. These tracts, which range from 100 to several thousand acres, are restricted to use by wheeled vehicles or for use as helicopter landing sites. They cannot be used for the maneuver of tracked vehicles and are individually restricted in other ways. These sites are very useful for command posts, communications relay sites, and similar activities but they are used to solve a quite different training problem from that involving tracked vehicle activities. Based on unsatisfactory experience with maneuver damage during Exercise LONGHORN 24 years ago, Central Texas ranchers do not believe that leasing land for tracked vehicle maneuvers is compatible with cross-fenced agricultural usage.

10. Alternative 10 - Acquire Land at Multiple Boundary Sites. The Fort Hood military reservation is surrounded by cities, towns, and other developments to the north and along the southern boundary, and Belton Lake Reservoir is located to the east. Therefore, the potential contiguous sites consist of approximately 15,000 acres to the northeast and the sparsely populated area on the west. The two tracts are on opposite sides of the reservation and are separated by the impact area. The 15,000 acre tract on the east is more heavily populated and cultivated, does not satisfy the nonfiring maneuver area requirement, and would not border good armor training areas.

11. Alternative 11 - Acquire Land at a Single Boundary Site. The best site contiguous to the reservation capable of satisfying the minimum battalion maneuver requirement is the approximate 60,000-acre tract adjacent to and west of Fort Hood. This thinly populated area is ideally suited to provide the quality and variety of training required for armored and mechanized infantry maneuver elements. When combined with the 68,229 contiguous acres presently available in training areas I and II, a training area of approximately 130,000 acres is formed which can adequately accommodate brigade and limited division (joint) exercises. The estimated acquisition value of this area is $36,500,000.

D. COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES.

1. General. The chart at Figure VII-1 shows the eleven alternatives considered in the study. Opposite the alternatives are two essential discriminators - first, whether the alternative meets the nonfiring maneuver requirement for division and brigade training exercises and whether it satisfies the shortfall of 3.72 daily battalion maneuver areas; and second, its effect on the quality of gunnery training. The last column shows the factor of cost, an additional consideration to most of the alternatives.

ANNEX B

ISSUES AND QUESTIONS

During the process of the proposed land acquisition, particulary in the last few weeks, some issues and questions have been raised that do not fall within those areas covered in this study. Some of the more pertinent of these issues and questions with answers are listed in this annex for information. They are as follows:

1. Reasons for the proposed acquisition appear to be inconsistent and often contradictory and unsupported. Since 1972, when staff work began on the proposed land acquisition project, there have been minor revisions of wording in the justification and data; however, the Army has been consistent in stating a need for additional land for training. The need for land to train battalions and multibrigade or divisional units has been inherent in each presentation of the case for land acquisition. The lack of realistic distances and restrictions which are not compatible with current weapons technology and latest land battle doctrine have been justified from the beginning. While investigations by other government agencies have apparently been supportive of Fort Hood's need for land, it was determined not to continue to include such items in the justifications because the Army must make its own independent case. The need for land has been apparent and compelling to those charged with training the Army at Fort Hood for years. During this time, details of requirements and related data have either required updating or have been more thoroughly evaluated. Many of the apparent inconsistencies in some numerical data are traceable to this situation. The stated needs for training areas which have been presented to interested parties in briefings and informational material since the land acquisition requirement was announced have been clear and without significant substantive contradiction.

2. Landowners observe inactivity on the reservation and within the impact area. Training under realistic conditions requires large portions of land. A typical exercise on the west side of the Fort Hood reservation involves a three-battalion friendly force attacking from either north or south against a two-battalion opposing force. When the attack is beginning in the south, all three battalions will be converging in that area. As the attack progresses, the previously noted inactivity in the northern area is replaced by the three attacking battalions. When this occurs, the southern portion of the training area would then become inactive. When the attack is completed in the north, the exercise could be reversed and repeated to the south. A comparison of Fort Hood's training area to a house should explain the above military terminology in clearer terms. For example, most all houses have bedrooms, bathrooms, and a kitchen. Like Fort Hood's training area, all of these rooms are not used all of the time but are available and used when required. The time when these

rooms are not in use equates to the lack of activity in a particular portion of Fort Hood's training area. This does not mean the training areas are not being used because, in reality, an attacking force could be a short distance away maneuvering toward the vacant area. Training areas are allocated on a very competitive basis. Meetings are held every 2 weeks to review in detail the allocation of these areas. Use of the nonfiring maneuver area is handled by the training managers and operations officers who get together and, for example, discuss "If you are making a night attack, move out of this area that night and won't be coming back in, can I move in the next morning?" This sort of coordination takes place continually. Of course, management techniques can always be improved, and the Army is working hard to do just that. The firing ranges and, therefore, the impact area at Fort Hood were used 330 days in the last year. With the new ranges planned and in use, it is expected that there will be more usage in the current year. The impact area is an example of efficient use of terrain. If each safety fan were considered separately, the total acreage required would be 546,540 acres. However, Fort Hood is able to accommodate the safety fans within the present 62,000-acre impact area by superimposing or overlapping the safety fans of the ranges and firing points.

3. Fort Hood has diverted training land to other activities, such as Belton Lake recreational area, grant to Copperas Cove, and new housing area and golf course. The Commander of Fort Hood has to be concerned with the community life of over 47,000 soldiers and 60,000 family members (about 12,000 of whom live on post). He must think in terms of schools, girl and boy scout troops, recreational activities, etc. An environment must be produced that Americans will voluntarily join and from which they receive both job and living satisfaction. Recreational facilities, a golf course, tennis courts, schools, and housing are part of that environment. Fort Hood is a complete medium-sized city and a conscious effort is being made to provide people with recreational opportunities. A discussion of the activities mentioned in the title above follows.

a. Belton Lake recreational area. The 1953 acquisition contained a total of 49,668 acres of which the larger portion is located within the easterly bounds of the reservation. The additional land acquired in 1953 was to provide sufficient land area that would allow firing of the 90 and 120 millimeter guns and would also be contiguous to portions of the civil works land of the Belton Reservoir project which would provide amphibious training. Fort Hood has had use of an approximately 8,600-acre shoreline area by permit from the civil works lands of the Corps of Engineers since the early 1950s. Within the permitted area, some 712 acres were specified and are utilized for recreational purposes. In order to provide restrooms and other facilities above the flood stage elevation, construction has

been sited on the contiguous military land north of North Nolan Road which was a part of the 1953 acquisition. In 1972, some 1,670 acres of Army-owned land in this vicinity were designated as a recreational area in support of the volunteer Army concept and were excluded from the training area.

b. Grant to Copperas Cove. In 1971, Copperas Cove requested a long-term lease on approximately 220 acres of land on the Fort Hood reservation for construction of a waste water treatment plant. Fort Hood forwarded their request to higher headquarters recommending the lease be granted in 126.72 acres (acreage as determined by field survey). Subsequently, on recommendation of the US Continental Army Command, Fort Monroe, Virginia, that consideration be given to declaring the land excess, this headquarters recommended the land be declared excess to Army needs. The decision was predicated on the pollution of Turkey Run Creek from the City's existing disposal plant and the minimal impact on training that would be caused by the loss of the 136 acres (increase above 126.72 acres was due to moving the boundary line to permit erection of a fence) along the reservation boundary. After all required echelon approvals were obtained and the land screened for Department of Defense needs, the Fort Worth District Engineer, on 20 September 1972, reported the land to the General Services Administration (GSA) for disposal under the Federal Property and Administrative Service Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377) as amended (40 U.S.C. 47 et seq). At this time, GSA assumed all disposal responsibilities. Copperas Cove did allocate 100 acres for recreational purposes with support by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and 36 acres for construction of a waste water treatment facility with support by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Retention of mineral rights by the Federal Government in conveyance of the land was an issue decided by GSA on the advice of the Department of the Interior. It was based on Congressional hearings preceding enactment of PL 91-485 which authorized the conveyance of Federal lands for parks and recreation. Retention of mineral rights removes the possibility of the applicants at a later date using the land for development of gas, oil, and other mineral interests and thus losing the land for parks and recreation. Mineral rights were reserved on 36 acres used for the sewage disposal plant in order to be consistent with the policy applicable to the 100 acres used for park and recreational purposes.

c. New post housing area and golf course. Department of the Army regulations require, as part of the development of the Installation Master Plan for Permanent Facilities, that suitable land areas be designated to allow location of permanent facilities to include family housing and recreational areas to accommodate the military population. An additional golf course was authorized under Department of Defense allowance criteria, and site selection was made by a registered golf course architect who was paid from nonappropriated funds. After a thorough investigation of possible sites, the location chosen was determined to be the most appropriate based on the suitability of terrain and its location to other post facilities.

The preliminary site plan was approved by Department of the Army. The obligation of this 190.6-acre area for recreational purposes was consistent with land use planning criteria for the permanent development of defense installations. Department of the Army regulations also specify that land area will be designated for siting of the total requirement for on-post family housing plus 10 percent. Physical surveys were conducted of four land areas for future family housing. Two areas considered were in training area V -- one which was adjacent to the Belton Lake recreational area and the other was located 2 miles east of Hood Army Airfield and south of North Nolan Road adjacent to the reservation boundary common to the northern limits of Killeen and Harker Heights. Each of these sites was rejected due to the excessive cost of providing utilities, fire protection, and the normal trash and refuse collection services. Additionally, the areas were remote from post support facilities; i.e., hospital, military police, commissary, and recreational facilities. Another consideration was the cost of personnel to commute from the remote areas. The site in training area VI was an expansion of the existing Montague Village area. Engineer studies revealed that utility systems within the area would not support the proposed housing and that expansion of these systems was not feasible due to the remote location from adequate supply systems. The land area required for expansion at this site was not sufficient to preclude encroachment within the approach/departure zone of Robert Gray Army Airfield. Further, it was felt undesirable to separate more family housing from the main post area because of safety considerations related to crossing US Highway 190. The proposed site within training area II envisioned development of the housing areas bordering the previously approved golf course site. This area is adjacent to the built up area of the post and was more convenient for access to all support activities than either of the other sites. Permanent post facilities had expanded in a westerly direction so that support utility systems could be extended to the housing areas without excessive costs. It is recognized that construction of the 18-hole golf course and 2,180 units of family housing removed some 2,000 acres from the easternmost portion of training area II. However, the determination for this location was considered to be the most cost effective solution to the requirement for expansion of the built up cantonment area.

4. The Army is unable to produce a hard copy study showing the need for additional land. Army regulations provide that, after a determination of need at the local level, approval of site selection must be obtained from Headquarters, Department of the Army. Thereafter, a Real Estate Planning Report (REPR) and an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) must be submitted. There is no regulatory requirement for a plan or study other than the REPR and EIS. On the other hand, it seems logical that some kind of study would have to be made at the local level in order to provide the commander with sufficient information on which to base a conclusion that additional land is needed. If one's perception is a bound document properly organized and indexed with tabs from A to Z and dated in 1972 when the Army

first indicated its requirements for the land, there is no such document. Interoffice communications do mention studies of various forms. In order to clarify the land study process which led to the 1972 determination of need for additional land, Fort Hood authorities have queried LTG (Ret) George P. Seneff, Jr. who commanded III Corps and Fort Hood in 1972 and 1973. He stated that the need for additional land and the specific selection of the acquisition area were studied in great depth by key members of his staff and himself. In his written statement he adds: "The commanders at Fort Hood have long been conscious of the fact that Texans are close to their land and that, understandably and nobly, they do not like it tampered with; witness Exercise LONGHORN. I was not about to let it be known that we were studying this until I had ascertained that my superiors might be favorably inclined because I did not want to arouse undue anxiety in the community. LTG Shoemaker has also made the point very well that it is against Army policy to announce such things prematurely (I must admit I did not think it would drag on until 1976). Against this background then, it is fairly easy to understand why no massive, voluminous study was prepared with the participation of many people. The contents of studies that are prepared in this fashion and that involve many people are likely to leak. I, therefore, confined the work on the studies involved to a small number of officers, and we did not put much in writing." Many alternatives were considered by staff studies and staff discussions in his office. Moreover, LTG Seneff said he personally had selected and verified the area on the northwest side of the post after spending hours flying by helicopter over all potential sites. Considering all of the many factors, numbers of families involved, relationship with current Fort Hood lands, current land usage, and the primary factor of training needs, LTG Seneff said the area selected was far superior to any alternative he could find and was the only one which would meet the full training requirements. Thus, in January 1973, he requested approval to initiate site selection for the land as required by Army regulations. In December 1973, Headquarters, Department of the Army approved the proposed land acquisition in concept and ordered preparation and submission of the REPR and EIS.

5. The Army relies on a GSA study to support the requirement for additional land. It is true that many documents have referred to the GSA study. It is even included in the draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) circulated for comment in November 1975. There is evidence, however, that in the preparation of the DD 1391 which ultimately forms the basis of the Military Construction Army (MCA) Program presentation to Congress, reference to the GSA study was quickly recognized as being irrelevant. Only the 24 September 1973 edition of the DD Form 1391 made reference to the GSA study. The edition of 7 December 1973 and all later editions (17 in all) make no reference to the GSA survey. Army documents which mention the GSA survey have described it in a supportive role, or freed from normal Army jargon, "they think we need it too".

6. The Army kept its plans to acquire the land secret until March 1975 and has failed to provide complete information to the Our Land, Our Lives organization. It has also been suggested that the people cannot find out why the Army wants the land. It is Department of the Army policy that notice and release of information concerning acquisition is to be given as early in the site selection stage as is possible. At the time of the concept approval of the proposed land acquisition in December 1973, the Department of the Army determined that disclosure to the public at that time -- prior to the formal submission of the MCA program to Congress -- was premature and could jeopardize the project during the budget review process. In this respect, the Army followed a policy of long standing -- that MCA items such as the proposed land acquisiton not be released to the public until such information is made available to Congress. Thus, when the proposed FY 77 MCA program, in which the land acquisition was included, was submitted to Congress in March 1975, the Army released the information concerning the proposed acquisition to the public. There were gaps in the information provided Our Land, Our Lives in mid-1975. These gaps resulted from the inability to provide, at that time, documents which had been classified and subsequently downgraded but which still carried protective markings. Since this situation became known to senior Fort Hood officials on 20 and 21 February 1976, it has been possible to remove the protective markings from all of the important documents and provide them to Our Land, Our Lives. Since the proposed FY 77 MCA program in which the land acquisition was included and submitted to Congress in March 1975, Army officials have made a concerted effort to provide information concerning the acquisition.

a. A preliminary landowner meeting was held on 26 March 1975 with 19 local community leaders in attendance, including editors of local news media.

b. Three public landowner meetings were then held at Fort Hood on 27 and 28 March 1975. All known landowners were invited to attend. A total of 106 did so. The meetings were covered by 39 reporters who provided extensive press coverage, including a film shown on local television stations.

c. All telephone inquiries and letters received from landowners have been answered.

d. Answers to 75 detailed questions concerning the proposed expansion were provided to lawyers representing the landowner organization.

e. Secretary of the Army Calloway held a press conference at Fort Hood on 15 May 1975 and answered many land acquisition questions.

7. The Army intends to include the Immanual Lutheran Church and its cross in the area to be acquired. Reference to the location of the Lutheran Church in the proposed acquisition area was in the Fort Worth District announcement of the public meeting held 21 February 1976 at Gatesville, Texas, on the environmental consideration of the Fort Hood land acquisition. This statement was in error as the Army was not and does not plan to acquire the church, its cross, or any present contiguous church property.

8. The Army is interested in acquiring the 59,000 acres because of the mineral rights and interests it will thereby accrue. To meet its training needs, the Army must control completely the surface use of lands used for training. Therefore, the Federal Government requires that any other than surface interest in the land, such as mineral rights, be extinguished to prevent any restrictions or curtailment of assigned missions. Other than controlling the surface use of the training lands, Fort Hood has no interest in mineral rights. The prevailing rate of $1 per acre per year for mineral rights on lands that surround Fort Hood would seem to place a minimal market value on these mineral rights or interests.

9. The Army plans extensive recreational development in the proposed acquisition area. The Army plans no recreational development in the proposed land acquisition area beyond the level of development found at present in the training areas at Fort Hood. Whenever training requirements permit, Fort Hood will continue its present policy of permitting noninterfering secondary uses. Hunting and fishing regulations will continue to be drawn up in consultation and cooperation with Texas state officials.

10. The Army has failed to maintain the private cemeteries presently located on the Fort Hood reservation. The government does not own nor have maintenance responsibilities for private cemeteries located on the Fort Hood reservation. However, the Army recognizes the rights and interests of cemetery associations and their interests in the care, maintenance, and protection of the cemeteries and allows public access for such purposes. The Army further aids those associations and others by maintaining fences around the cemeteries.

11. The Army made a commitment in 1953 that Fort Hood would not need any additional land and people have the right to rely on the statements of their government officials. MG L. L. Doan, Commanding General of Fort Hood, testified at the Senate subcommittee hearings regarding the land acquisition of 1953. He discussed the problem of firing ranges and the need for additional land to allow firing of the 120 millimeter tank gun. The original ranges were designed for 75 and 76 millimeter guns and those ranges would not accommodate the newest equipment. MG Doan's response to Senator Stennis' question if the 1953 acquisition area was sufficient or more would be needed

later was, "We will not need more land after we acquire this. The 120mm tank gun is the biggest I have heard talked about". Times do change; and when the Army needs to change, or its job changes, responsible Army officials have a duty to inform our citizens of what those changes are in order to be ready to protect them.

12. The acquisition comes not at a time of war and mobilization but rather at a time when armed forces and bases throughout the nation are being reduced. It is true we are not at war nor in a period of mobilization. However, instability in various parts of the world is such that the need for a highly trained, capable Army, ready for immediate deployment, has never been more acute.

13. The Real Estate Planning Report does not include information on how much land the Army needs, who owns the land, or utilities that would be affected by the acquisition. It is true that there are statements such as, "due to the classification of the project and the limited time available, current data and tract ownership maps were not compiled for this report". That statement can be found on page 4 of the basic Real Estate Planning Report. For the record, the documents relating to the acquisition were classified CONFIDENTIAL at that time (early 1974) and only 6 weeks elapsed from the time the District was directed to prepare the report on 7 January 1974 until it forwarded the report for approval on 21 February 1974. When information on the proposed acquisition was made public in March 1975 and the restraints which flow from classification were removed, the Fort Worth District prepared three supplements to the basic Real Estate Planning Report. Supplement 1, dated April 1975, includes the name and address of each landowner within the acquisition area; the volume and page of each recorded deed, where known; the total acreage within that ownership; and the acreage to be acquired by the Government. Supplement 2, dated June 1975, presented engineering data and costs of required utilities relocation within the proposed acquisition area. Supplement 3, dated August 1975, presents estimated tax dollar loss to the State of Texas; to Coryell County, Texas; and to the affected school districts. The basic report and supplements 1, 2, and 3 were provided to attorneys for the opposition on 5 September 1975. Thus, the inference on 6 March 1976 that the Army did not know how much land it needed, who owned the land, or which utilities would be affected would seem to be an attempt to cast doubt on the credibility of the Army.

14. The concern over FM 116 centers around the Army firing live fire across the road and how the Army will prevent tracked vehicles from tearing up the road. There are no plans to fire over public roads in the proposed expansion area, and there are no plans to fire live ammunition at all within the expansion area. Training ammunition (blank ammunition, smoke, and artillery simulators) will be used in the proposed expansion area. For safety purposes, FM 116 will be closed for short periods of time at tracked vehicle crossing sites to allow for passage of combat vehicles, tanks, and personnel carriers into the newly acquired area. Road guards will be utilized at each crossing site, while in use, to properly coordinate and control military and civilian traffic. Emergency civilian traffic will be given priority and allowed to pass. Crossing sites will be reinforced concrete to prevent damage to the road. This type crossing site has successfully been in use at Fort Hood for many years.

FORT WAINWRIGHT, ALASKA, LONG RANGE PLANS

Senator STEVENS. As you know, sometime ago, there was a suggestion that we ought to excess the north post at Fort Wainwright. We stopped that and at this time a portion of the space on the north post is being leased to the Alyeska Pipeline Company constructing our pipeline.

Col. Billy Martin has done a tremendous job at Fort Wainwright. Several of our committee stayed at Fort Wainwright last August when the committee made a trip up and down the pipeline. At that time there was some discussion of expanding activities for Fort Wainwright. Can you tell me, are there any longrange construction plans to upgrade the facility at Fort Wainwright?

General WRAY. I know of no longrange construction plans to upgrade the facility on the north post, sir.

SOUTH POST

Senator STEVENS. What about the rest of the base, the south post?

General WRAY. Sir, we have some additional projects that we would be proposing to submit in fiscal year 1978.

Senator STEVENS. That is what I am trying to say. I know they are not in the budget. Where are we going with regard to that post?

General WRAY. We do expect to make further improvements in the facilities.

Senator STEVENS. What type of projects?

General WRAY. There is a field house addition, for example. There are further barracks and dining facilities, modernization, and there are some additional energy conservation projects.

BASE HOUSING

Senator STEVENS. What about the base housing; is that adequate for the present and future needs as far as Fort Wainwright is concerned?

General WRAY. My last information was that it is adequate for the population.

Senator STEVENS. We hear rumors of expanding troop population for Fort Wainwright.

General WRAY. I am not aware of any plan for that.

Senator STEVENS. You don't have any yet?

General WRAY. No.

FORT DIX, N.J.

Senator STEVENS. Senator Case has asked a question for the record, but he is also interested in Fort Dix. Just for our information, since we may not see the answer, what is the situation with Fort Dix?

General WRAY. The situation with respect to Fort Dix is, as last stated by the Secretary of the Army, that, as opposed to previous plans, to close the training center in 1978, the training center operation will be extended at least through 1979. He intends that we find the most appropriate mission for Dix as a means of continuing its operation. He has not stated any decision or desire to close Fort Dix.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you.

MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

Senator INOUYE. As you may be aware, the manpower requirements for defense have been changing over the years. We have been advised that the Defense Departmnt will be soon rcommending a reduction in forces of uniform personnel, active and reserve, and also civilian hire, direct and indirect, which would, I presume, change some of the requirements in the capital sector.

Second, in our recruiting program, under the volunteer Army concept, unless it is absolutely necessary, we are avoiding recruiting of men who have not finished high school, and so the profile of the average recruit is now changing.

The situation is not similar to World War II and other times when you had large segments of men who had to be actually trained for training.

Are you taking all of these things into consideration in coming forth with your Military Construction program?

General WRAY. Yes, sir, we are. Of course, there could well be plans that I am not aware of. However, all of the Army stationing plans, for example, the talk about reducing the forces in given places, is done—let me say, part of my office is in the middle of those activities.

The personnel involved in them sit side by side with Mr. Carton's office and my programing section, so there is a continuous interchange to insure that we do not program projects where there is the possibility——

Senator INOUYE. So, there is coordination?

General WRAY. There is very definitely, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

As we indicated earlier, we have several questions we would like to submit for the record.

NORTH POST OPERATIONS

Senator STEVENS. You said something about the north post. You have no plans for resuming operations in the north post?

General WRAY. Sir, there are some discussions of other governmental agencies possibly wanting to use parts of it, and I believe it would be better if I provide you something for the record on that.

Give me a moment to refresh my memory on some of these things.

The Bureau of Land Management has been discussing the possibility of using some of our facilities or constructing new facilities. As I had indicated, right now we foresee no military requirement for the north post prior to possibly 1980 when the other leases will expire, but we would expect to reexamine the need at that time.

We don't have any plans to excess it or anything of that sort at the end of that time.

CONSTRUCTION TIMETABLE AT WALTER REED

Senator INOUYE. One more question just occurred to me.

One of the most important installations we have in this area is Walter Reed. What is the construction timetable for this new construction?

General WRAY. The construction timetable? The construction is in the later phases now, and I believe it is about the end of this year that a portion of the hospital will be made available for beneficiary occupancy. There were some delays in the project due to a strike, of course, that set us back somewhat, but we have a quarterly discussion among people constructing it, the Commander of Walter Reed, myself and others, to look at all of the detailed problems that we face in the coordination that is needed and have developed a plan for completing a certain portion of the hospital ahead of schedule in order that we can begin occupancy.

Senator INOUYE. Are you satisfied that it is progressing as well as it can?

General WRAY. Yes, sir, I am. I say we had difficulties that were related to the strike and we had some difficulties relating to availability of steel early in the program, but I believe that the progress is very good lately.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR INOUYE

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much. I will now insert those additional questions to which I referred earlier, and you may submit the answers for the record.

[The questions and answers follow:]

FLIGHT SIMULATOR FACILITIES

Senator INOUYE. You are requesting a number of flight simulator facilities again this year. How many of these simulators do you expect to acquire? How much money does a simulator save compared to actual flying?

General WRAY. The Army plans to procure a total of 31 each UH–1, 5 each CH 47, 6 each Cobra, and one UTTAS simulator. With the completion of the FY 76 program we will have 18 each UH–1, and the prototype simulators for CH 47 and Cobra. During FY 77 we hope to purchase four more UH–1 simulators and continue development of the UTTAS prototype.

Aviators serving in operational aviation duty assignments must fly 80 hours annually, twenty hours of which must be flown toward the maintenance of instrument proficiency. At installations having Synthetic Flight Training Systems (SFTS), 15 of the 20 hours must be accumulated in SFTS devices. The cost differential of flying a UH–1 aircraft for an hour versus operating the UH–1 simulator for an hour is $199.80. The total savings realized at each installation having the simulators is a function of aviator density.

Aviators not assigned to operational aviation duty assignments are no longer authorized to fly for proficency purposes only. Use of simulators by these aviators is as follows. (a) Aviators with less than 1,500 accumulated military flying hours are required to acquire 20 hours per year in simulators where available. The 20 hour figure was established to assure the maintenance of some degree of combat readiness, consistent with Congressional guidance. (b) Aviators with over 1,500 accumulated military flying hours are not required to use simulators as they should have achieved a sufficient level of expertise and should maintain that expertise without additional flying.

BID EXPERIENCE

Senator INOUYE. What was your experience in the bids received for the FY 75 program versus the programmed amount? Have your recent bids on the FY 76 program shown the same trend?

General WRAY. Based on data obtained from 183 projects awarded through 31 December 1975, the total of the program estimates was $454,408,000. The total of the low bid CWE's for the same projects was $438,426,000. This represents a 3.5% savings.

The early indication for FY 76 projects is that we are getting good bids, however it is too early to say whether we will have appreciable savings for FY 76.

Fiscal Year 1977 Projected Inflation Rate

Senator Inouye. What rate of inflation have you projected in your FY 77 estimates?

General Wray. For fiscal year 1977 we have developed the project estimates to include an allowance for cost growth to the midpoint of the construction period. This allowance was 9.7 percent for FY 76, 3.0 percent for FY 7T, 9.7 percent for FY 77, and reduces to 8.3 percent per fiscal year for any construction which extends beyond FY 77. This allowance was based on projections prepared by a Tri-service cost engineering committee of the three military services and coordinated with DOD.

Korea Relocatable Barracks

Senator Inouye. For the relocatable barracks program in Korea, the Army initially purchased the buildings in the United States and did the site preparation and erection with troop labor. Are you still planning on doing this?

General Wray. Yes we are. This not only provides good training for our troops, it allows us to construct more barracks for the dollar.

Hospital Construction Projects

Senator Inouye. This year you are requesting funds for a new hospital to replace the World War II hospital at Fort Campbell. When do you expect to replace the similar hospital at Fort Polk which this Committee has previously recommended for replacement?

General Wray. Our current plans are to include a new hospital at Fort Polk in our FY 78 program. This will be subject to the regular OSD/OMB budget review later this year.

Activation Status of Three New Divisions

Senator Inouye. What is the status of the three new divisions that the Army has activated?

General Wray. The Army, with Congressional support, continues to make progress toward achieving 16 combat divisions without an increase in authorized end strength. Each of the three new divisions has activated its headquarters and base, and the 7th Division at Fort Ord, California has activated two active Army brigades. The 5th Infantry Division (Mech) at Fort Polk, Louisiana and the 24th Infantry Division at Fort Stewart, Georgia are scheduled to add their second active brigades in FY 77. Each of the three divisions will be rounded out by a Reserve Component brigade. The goal is to have the active brigades of the 7th Division combat ready by end FY 77, and both the active and Reserve Component brigades of the 5th and 24th Divisions combat ready by end FY 78. A determination of the Reserve Component brigade to round out the 7th Division has not been made.

Pollution Abatement, Energy Conservation and Nuclear Weapons Security Share of the Budget

Senator Inouye. Pollution abatement, energy conservation, and nuclear weapons security projects have taken a large portion of your budget in FY 76 and FY 77. Do you expect this to continue?

General Wray. There are still substantial amounts to be programed in these areas. Energy conservation funding will probably drop since the amortization period for those things that still could be done in getting longer. We hope to finish the nuclear weapons security work in FY 1978. Water pollution control costs will probably increase in the future. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act requires that we utilize "best available technology" by 1 July 1983. This goal can only be roughly estimated at this time since in many cases the technology is in the basic research stage. NATO Infrastructure remains about constant at the 80–90 million dollar level. I will provide details for the record.

[The information follows:]

Projected total costs of air pollution abatement projects for FY 78 thru FY 81 are as follows:

FY 78—$16,200,000
FY 79—$9,100,000
FY 80—$12,000,000
FL 81—$29,700,000

Projected total costs for water pollution abatement projects FY 78 thru FY 81 are as follows:

FY 78—$61,800,000
FY 79—$50,500,000
FY 80—$99,800,000
FY 81—$102,200,000

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR CASE

Senator INOUYE. Senator Case has submitted questions which he would like to have answered for the record.

[The questions and answers follow:]

NORTHEASTERN UNITED STATES

Senator CASE. A great deal of time was spent in last year's hearings on the subject of an equitable geographical distribution around the country of our military installations. A tremendous disparity was noted, for example, between the military construction budget for the Northeast portion of the country and the budget for the Southern States. I joined a number of my colleagues in letters to Secretary Hoffman urging the Army to take notice of this problem and to take corrective steps.

This subject continues to be of concern to me and many of my colleagues, and I wonder if I could have your thoughts on it.

General WRAY. Past actions taken by Department of Defense have resulted in only a limited number of active military installations remaining in the Northeastern States today. Many of the installations which have been closed contained old, outmoded facilities that were not cost effective to replace, were severely limited in expansion capability, thereby precluding the assignment of additional missions, and/or were incapable of accommodating the new types of missions and modern equipment required by the military departments. Other actions were occasioned by the changing threat assessment which resulted in the phaseout of the Army's Nike Hercules air defense system.

Inasmuch as military construction is planned on the basis of military requirements, it can be appreciated that the amount included for the northeastern area in the annual congressional requests is limited to that necessary to support its reduced base structure. It should also be pointed out that the northeastern area benefited more than some of the other areas of the country from the earlier expenditures of funds to establish the new defense systems, such as the Nike Hercules sites, in that area which, because of changed conditions, have subsequently been determined to be no longer necessary. Changing conditions and changing times require the constant and continual review of our installations and activities to insure the most effective and efficient base posture possible to meet defense needs.

PERSONNEL TRANSFER FROM FORT MONMOUTH TO ADELPHI, MD.

Senator CASE. At a recent hearing before the House Military Construction Appropriations Subcommittee, Under Secretary of the Army Augustine heard the concerns of many who are opposed to transferring functions and people from Ft. Monmouth, New Jersey to Adelphi, Maryland. In this connection, I would like to go on record as a member of the full Senate Appropriations Committee in opposition to costly moves which involve expensive new construction as well as the possibility of leasing space. I would appreciate it if you would provide us, for the record, with figures on the costs involved in construction and leasing in all the alternatives the Army has under consideration for Ft. Monmouth and the Harry Diamond Development Center.

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General WRAY. The House Military Construction Appropriations Subcommittee was provided the following information on construction estimates for the proposed Harry Diamond Development Center:

Alternative:

	Millions
1	$50.5
1CA	29.5
IV	32.0
3	32.5
30	19.5
3X	17.0
30A	19.5
3X(A)	14.0
3XVA	7.5
3XVA(B)	5.0

Additionally, GSA Standard Level User Charges of $892,000 per annum would apply to Alternatives 1, ICA, and IV. This would be for temporary space pending completion of new construction at Adelphi, Maryland. Total amount would depend on duration of occupancy.

It should be emphasized that the above figures are still under review by the Army Staff and the Army Audit Agency. They are subject to revision.

IMPORTANCE OF FORT DIX FACILITY

Senator CASE. An extensive record was established last year on the importance of Fort Dix both to the maintenance of the Army's mission and to the State of New Jersey. This Committee, in fact, went on record in support of the continued use of Fort Dix.

What are your plans for the future of the base, both with respect to One Station Training and to the necessary backfill at Fort Dix if OST is ultimately implemented?

General WRAY. Our plans for the continued use of Fort Dix have not changed since last September, when the Secretary of the Army stated in testimony before the House Subcommittee on Military Construction Appropritions that the training center there would continue in operation through Fiscal Year (FY) 1979. He also stated that Fort Dix would remain a very lively candidate for either backfill possibilities or a continuation of the training mission even beyond FY 1979. We are continuing to evaluate alternatives. Should the Fort Dix Training Center ultimately be closed, several other missions for Fort Dix are being considered. No final decision as to Fort Dix's long range utilization has been made.

The Army is currently conducting an extensive test of One Station Unit Training (OSUT) at several installations, with completion scheduled for November 1976. Since OSUT can be effectively implemented only for high-density, combat Military Occupational Specialties (MOS's) and Fort Dix trains soldiers in combat support MOS's, implementation of OSUT will not impact on Fort Dix. One Station Training (OST), on the other hand, involves only scheduling optimization so that as many soldiers as possible take both Basic Combat Training (BCT) and Advanced Individual Training (AIT) at the same installation. OST has been implemented to the maximum extent at all our training centers, including Fort Dix.

TRIPLER ARMY MEDICAL CENTER

Senator INOUYE. I have some information concerning Tripler Army Medical Center that I will enter for the record. The Army may also provide information for the record.

[The information follows:]

M I S S I O N

1. TO PROVIDE HEALTH SERVICES TO ALL DOD AGENCIES AND THEIR PERSONNEL AND TO THOSE OTHER PERSONNEL ELIGIBLE FOR FEDERAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE.

2. TO CONDUCT TEACHING PROGRAMS AS DIRECTED.

3. TO PROVIDE CONSULTANT SERVICES AS DIRECTED TO ALL FEDERAL AGENCIES IN THE PACIFIC BASIN.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

1. OPERATE AN ACUTE, GENERAL, TEACHING HOSPITAL WITH SATELLITE TREATMENT FACILITIES AT FORT SHAFTER AND SCHOFIELD BARRACKS.

2. CONDUCT RESIDENCY PROGRAMS IN 11 SPECIALTIES, STRAIGHT AND ROTATING INTERNSHIP PROGRAMS, CLINICAL CLERKSHIPS, AND SUMMER PRACTICUMS; AND SUPERVISE AFFILIATION PROGRAMS WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII, KAPIOLANI COMMUNITY COLLEGE, THE QUEEN'S MEDICAL CENTER, UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC, UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, AND KIRKSVILLE OSTEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

3. PROVIDE PRIMARY DENTAL CARE TO ACTIVE DUTY ARMY AND SPECIALTY CARE TO ALL ACTIVE DUTY MEMBERS AND ELIGIBLE RECIPIENTS.

4. PROVIDE VETERINARY FOOD INSPECTION SERVICES FOR ALL DOD AGENCIES IN HAWAII AND ELSEWHERE AS DIRECTED; CONDUCT SMALL ANIMAL CLINICS FOR MILITARY AND PRIVATE ANIMALS AT FORT SHAFTER AND SCHOFIELD BARRACKS.

5. MANAGE HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMS FOR U. S. ARMY INSTALLATIONS IN THE STATE OF HAWAII.

6. PROVIDE LABORATORY, MEDICAL SUPPLY, OPTICAL, CONSULTANT SERVICES, AND OTHER SUPPORT TO OTHER SERVICES AND AGENCIES OF FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AS DIRECTED.

POPULATION SERVED

DECEMBER 1975

	MILITARY	DEPENDENTS	TOTAL
ARMY	17,396	19,673	37,069
NAVY	11,225	22,808	34,033
MARINE CORPS	9,272	7,102	16,374
AIR FORCE	6,584	12,144	18,728
COAST GUARD	1,121	1,186	2,307
TOTAL	45,598	62,913	108,511
OTHERS	--	--	93,000
GRAND TOTAL	45,598	62,913	201,511

MEDICAL WORKLOAD

(AVERAGE DAILY)

F Y	HCCU	OCCUPIED BEDS	ADMISSIONS	BIRTHS	CLINIC VISITS	DENTAL TREATMENTS
1973	1910	499	56.0	9.3	2135	392
1974	1836	450	54.5	10.0	2048	427
1975	1946	457	58.1	9.4	2369	736*
PROG 1976	2003	475	59.7	9.7	2425	765*

*DENTAL PROCEDURES

URGENT MINOR CONSTRUCTION

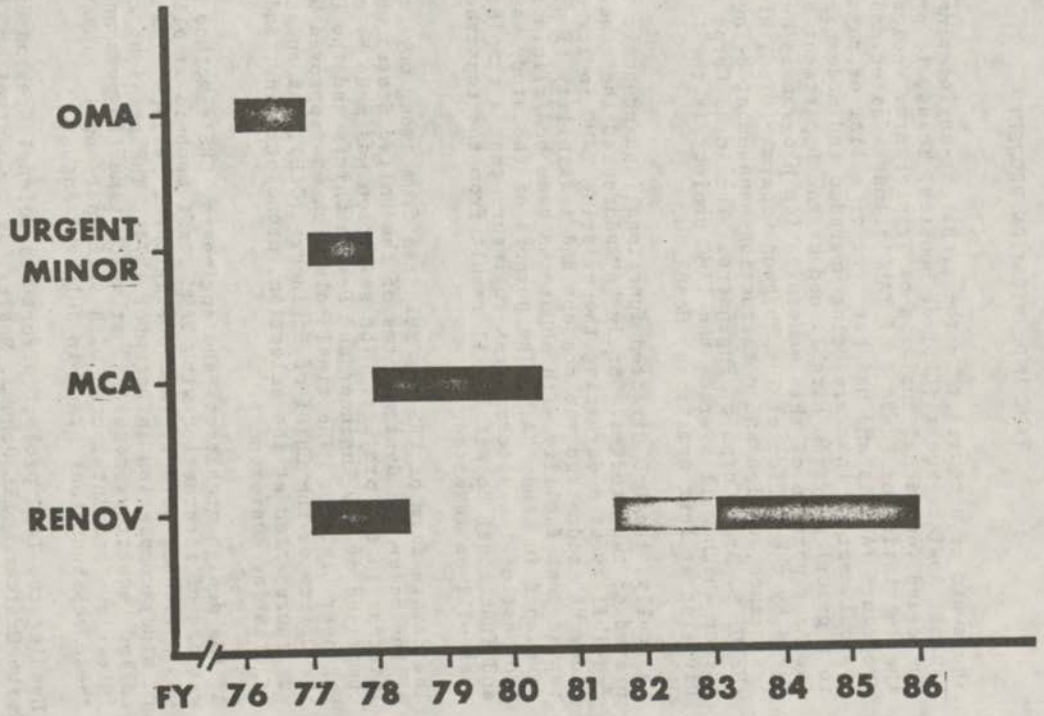
(IN PROGRESS)

PROJECT TITLE	STATUS	COST
RENOVATION OF WARD 40	65 PER CENT COMPLETE	$ 250,000
HEART CATHETERIZATION LABORATORY	50 PER CENT COMPLETE	182,772
RENOVATION OF NURSERY, RELOCATION OF ORTHOPEDIC & HEMODIALYSIS	APPROVED & FUNDED, DESIGN TO BE COMPLETED 18 MAR 76	161,000
	TOTAL:	$ 593,772

URGENT MINOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

	Cost
1. LATRINE GRAB BARS	$ 50,000
2. EXPANSION OF DELIVERY ROOM	25,000
3. UPGRADE OF NUCLEAR MEDICINE CLINIC	25,000
4. PEDIATRIC SPECIAL CARE/ISOLATION UNITS	100,000
5. SINKS IN ISOLATION ROOMS AND WARDS	75,000
6. 3-PHASE POWER TO 5TH FLOOR	100,000
TOTAL:	$ 375,000

STATUS OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS



TAMC MODERNIZATION PROJECT

The award of a contract to the architect-engineer design firm of Caudill Rowlett Scott (CRS) of Houston, Texas, to provide an economic and functional analysis of Tripler Army Medical Center marks the initiation of Phase I of TAMC's long awaited modernization program. TAMC is and has been one of a list of major military medical centers that are being upgraded and modernized according to a priority system established by the Department of Defense (DoD). The Army portion of this modernization program is being administered by the Office of The Surgeon General (OTSG) with technical assistance, design and construction management being furnished by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. The local Corps of Engineer office which will oversee the TAMC project is the Pacific Ocean Division at Fort Armstrong, Honolulu.

Basically, the DoD directed functional and economic analyses comprised of two studies. Study "A" addressed the concepts and feasibility of modernizing the existing TAMC in its entirety. Study "B" addressed the concept and feasibility of providing a replacement facility with about the same bed/clinic ratio as that developed in Study "A." The purpose of the study was to determine the best of the alternatives to insure that a complete, usable, and functional hospital will result from the construction money that will be invested.

The design firm of CRS was selected from among more than thirty of the major A-E design firms of the United States who expressed interest in the project. The selection was made by a committee comprised of POD Engineer and Design Chiefs and the Chief, TAMC Engineer Liaison. The final selection was approved by OTSG and the Office of the Chief of Engineers (OCE). As an aside, TAMC was represented at the selection, prenegotiating, and final negotiating conferences.

As the design architects and engineers, CRS's method of operation was one of interaction with TAMC staff members at all levels. CRS personnel were at TAMC during three periods from 1 July 1974 to study completion in December 1974. The sessions at TAMC were called "squatters sessions" at which time CRS personnel conducted interviews and interacted with staff personnel. The first two of these sessions took place in July and August.

Heading the TAMC project effort was Colonel Grayson Smith, Executive Officer. LTC John J. Mealey, Jr., Comptroller, headed a TAMC project team comprised of members of the Office of the Comptroller and the TAMC Engineer Liaison Office.

B. Study A Master Zoning Concepts

Concept Overview

The rezoning of the existing hospital will establish a horizontal relationship for the major operational groups.

Outpatient clinics will be grouped into units D and E with a new main entrance and new central administration space linking the two wings. Drop-off zones will be created along the entry drive, with clinic entrances at two levels in each wing.

Inpatient beds will be consolidated and concentrated on the upper levels of the main hospital.

Diagnostic and treatment areas will be zoned into new construction which spans the distance between the main hospital and the outlying D and E wings. This expanse of space allows flexible departmental layouts and the desired dual affinity to inpatient and outpatient zones. Locating these functions as near as possible to the center of the hospital activity will help consolidate the spread out design of the existing building.

Administrative and support zones will be located on the lower levels of the hospital. Materiel services will be given access to vertical movement cores to serve the needs of the departments located above. Administrative areas will use the existing main entry, making it predominantly a staff and visitor entrance.

Circulation in the hospital corridors will be clarified by concentrating outpatient traffic along a single spine extending from units D and E through a new area between the wings containing centralized clinic administration. This spine will give outpatients access to all clinics along one side and access to the diagnostic and treatment zone along the other side.

The main corridor extending through the length of the main hospital, linking all three elevator cores, will be utilized primarily by staff and inpatients, providing access to the diagnostic and treatment zone from the inpatient nursing units on the upper tower floors. Visitors to the hospital will use the existing main entrance and the central elevator core for access to the inpatient zone.

I. Study A Cost Estimate*

Estimating Methodology

The estimates for Studies A and B were prepared using a computer-based estimating system which stores some 10,000 components and materials, their description and units of measure. The primary advantages of a computer-oriented estimating system are that it provides the building team with precise, consistently organized data that compares building components on an apples to apples basis, reduces the feedback time from design idea to price tag, and reduces the opportunities for mathematical errors.

Materials and quantities are determined from design drawings. The materials (identified by code numbers already stored in the computer data bank) and their quantities are keypunched onto computer cards. A deck of cards is thus produced which represents the quantities and materials in the building. The computer program then reads each card and retrieves the materials descriptions and unit costs, makes the necessary calculations, and prints the materials estimates.

FACTORS AND UNIT COST

To make the raw costs relate to individual projects, four factors are added. COPIT is the factor for Contractor's Overhead, Profit, Insurance and Taxes, which is determined from experience and current market conditions. An area location factor (established from experience and published indexes) takes into consideration such local conditions as the market, local labor costs and productivity, and other specifics, and adjusts raw costs up or down accordingly. Escalation is simply an inflation factor. The fourth factor is development, which is a provision for project growth. Building projects tend to increase in scope--both quantity and quality--as they get farther along. The development factor is essentially a design contingency. As more detailed information about a project becomes available, the development factor is reduced. Estimates based on construction documents contain no development factor.

The following data for Hawaii provide the basis for calculation of current escalation rates and costs.

Labor	Annual Increases Oct 1969 to Oct 1974	Oct 1974 to Oct 1977
Electrician	9.8%	16.7%
Plumber	9.4%	15.7%
Sheetmetal Worker	10.2%	14.3%
Glazier	6.8%	9.3%
Operating Engineer	5.0%	14.0%
Carpenter	4.6%	11.7%
Laborer	4.2%	13.3%
Broad Scale Average	7.0%	12.0%-14.0%

*Prepared by CM Associates

New ceilings were installed throughout using the following percentages:

acoustical mineral fiber	85%
gypsum board with epoxy finish	15%

Interior door quantities, calculated using historical information and cost ratios, were assumed to be composed of the following percentages:

B label rated doors	8%
plastic laminate clad	25%
solid core wood	67%

All doors were assumed to have hollow metal frames with appropriate hardware.

Partitions, estimated using historical data and cost ratios, were assumed to be composed of medium gauge metal stud with 5/8 inch gypsum board on each side. Allowances were made for sound attenuation between critical areas, lead shielding where required, and two hour walls were anticipated. The following ratios were used in arriving at wall finish quantities:

glass partitions	3%
epoxy/vinyl on stud wall	25%
ceramic tile	5%
painted stud wall	67%

Quantity assumptions in the previous categories were used to calculate painting costs. All exterior wall finishes, however, are listed in that category.

Estimates of items such as millwork, miscellaneous metals, toilet accessories, graphics, house cleaning and inspection were calculated based on historical data.

STRUCTURAL

During construction of the existing hospital, footing and soil conditions were found to vary widely, necessitating many design changes. This situation could create problems both in additions to the existing structure and in new construction. For example, spread footings, bearing on soil capable of carrying an 8,000 psf working load, were assumed to be adequate for the additions. Should bad soil conditions be encountered, more sophisticated and expensive foundations (such as piles) may be required.

Since the additions to the existing hospital will be constructed within an irregularly shaped interior court, access and framing options will be limited. In the absence of a consistent structural bay size, a percentage of the floor area was used to determine areas of beams and joist slabs.

MECHANICAL

The mechanical equipment will include three 1800 ton chillers for a building load of 3500 tons. Estimates of necessary piping, pumps and miscellaneous equipment were based on this load. Heating equipment was assumed to include only conversion equipment from an existing steam source.

Ductwork costs (including an allowance for return air ducts) were based on the building load. Supply and return air ducts serving critical areas were assumed to be made of stainless steel. Exhaust systems were included for normal building requirements plus additional areas where special equipment such as fume hoods are required.

Temperature controls were assumed to be located where required. A special supervisory control system was assumed for the project having its main controls located in the power plant.

PLUMBING

Equipment and fixture costs were based on historical information and unit costs assuming standard institutional quality. The medical gas system was based on bed count and probable requirements for surgery and labs.

Fire protection was assumed to be provided by a standpipe system having approximately 50 cabinets, plus sprinklers covering ten per cent of the building area.

ELECTRICAL

Electrical primary, secondary, lighting, and wiring estimates were based on historical costs. Complimentary systems were based on program information using historical costs on a per unit or per station basis.

CONVEYING SYSTEMS

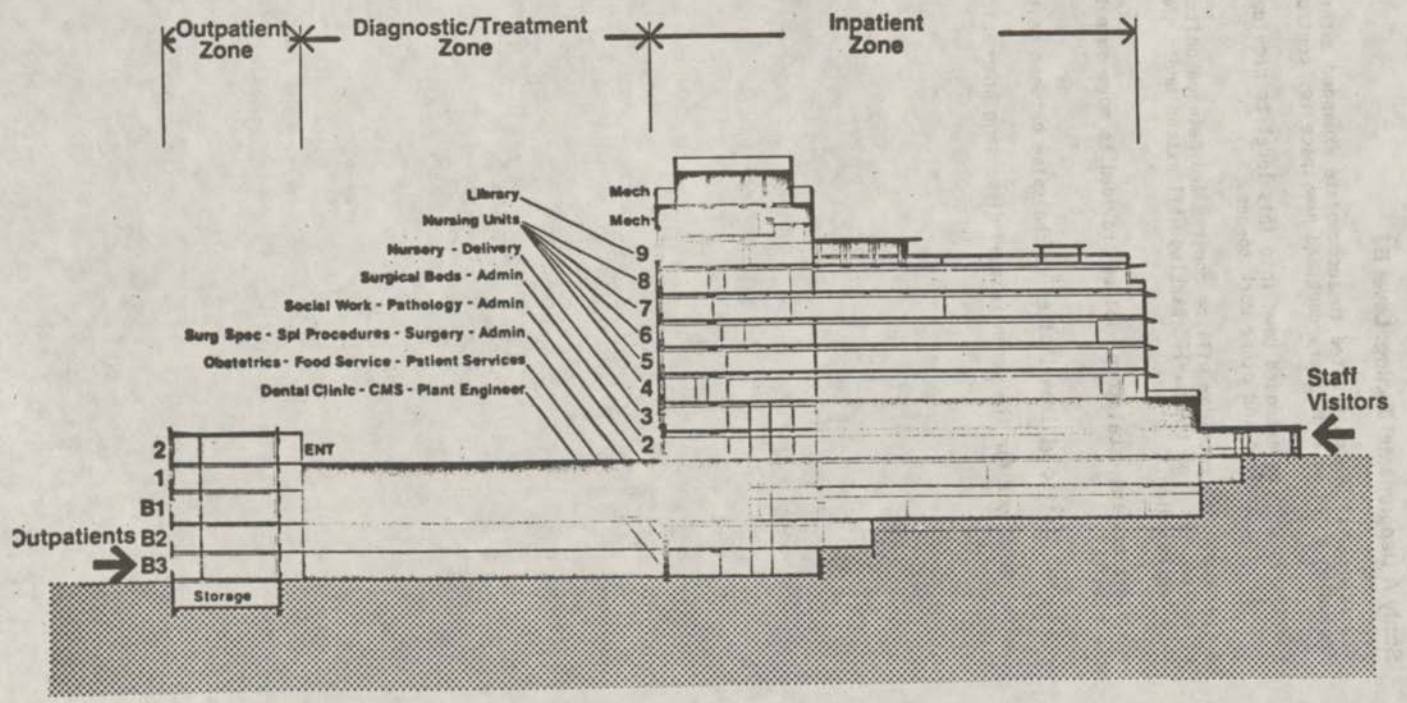
Four additional 4,000 pound capacity, 350 fpm hospital elevators were included in the estimate, along with two dumbwaiters serving three stops each, a fifteen station pneumatic trash and linen system, and a 34 station materiel handling system. In addition, the estimate included a price for four, 32" wide escalators serving the outpatient entrance.

FIXED EQUIPMENT

The hospital equipment estimate was based on a percentage of building cost of 17 per cent. The kitchen equipment price was an estimate based on program requirements.

Study A Departmental Zoning: Section

- Diagnostic/Treatment
- Inpatient
- Support/Service
- Outpatient



Study A Departmental Zoning: Level B3

New space will be constructed to accommodate expanded materiel services, including a new bulk delivery dock and new space for central materiel services.

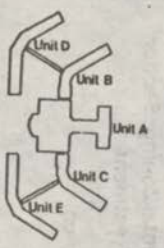
Courtyards will be extended down into this level to provide natural illumination for the offices and other work spaces.

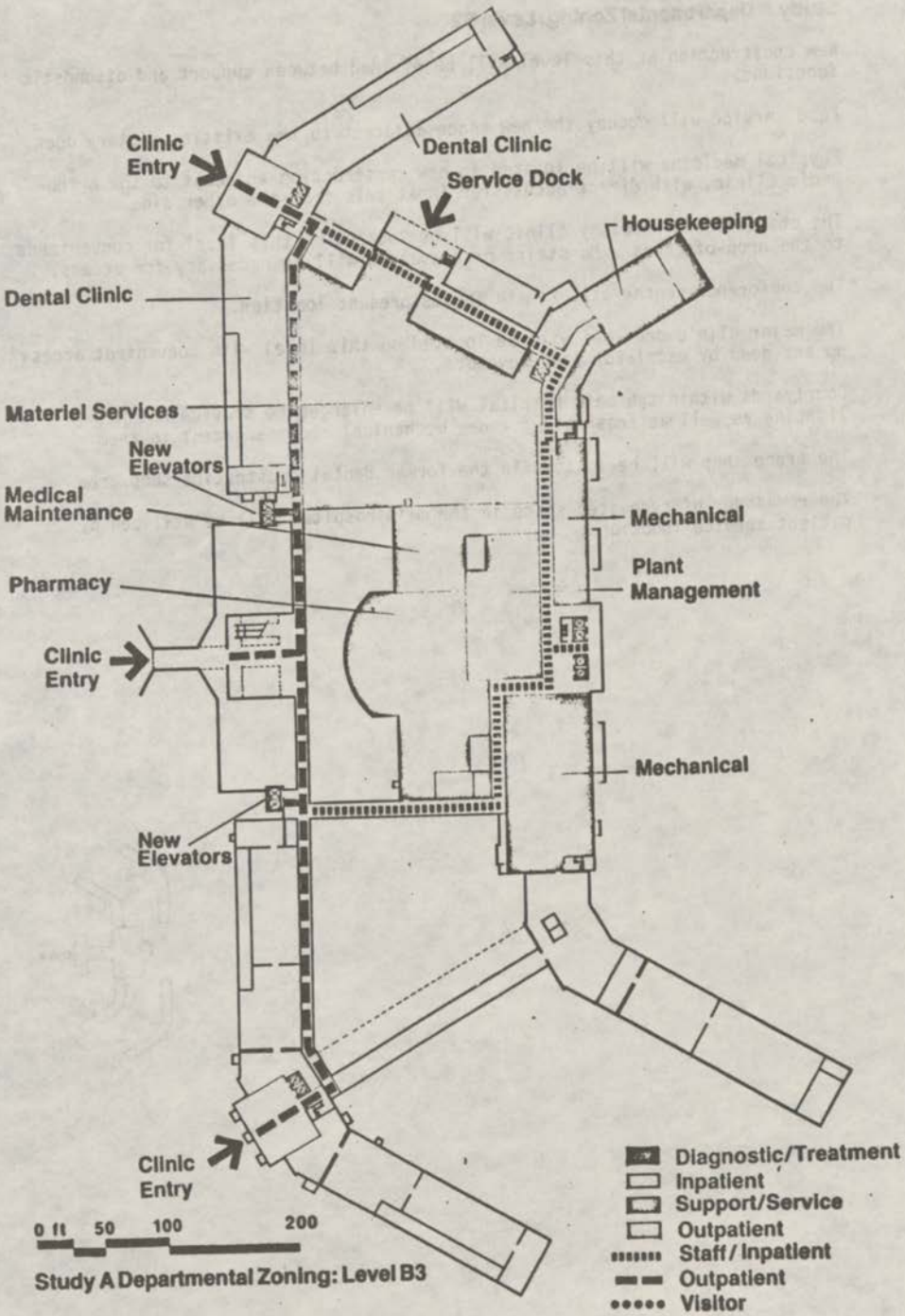
A new connecting corridor will be constructed between units D and E. New clinic entries from the public parking will extend under the drop-off zone into the building.

New elevators and escalators will be provided to move outpatient traffic up to the clinics.

Outpatient traffic will be limited to the spine between units D and E.

Central functions for the decentralized dispensing pharmacies are included on this floor.





Study A Departmental Zoning: Level B3

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Study A Departmental Zoning: Level B2

New construction at this level will be divided between support and diagnostic functions.

Food service will occupy the new space adjacent to the existing dietary dock.

Physical medicine will be located in new construction adjacent to the orthopedic clinic, with direct access for inpatients from the other side.

The obstetrics/gynecology clinic will be located on this level for convenience to the drop-off area. No stairs or elevators will be necessary for access.

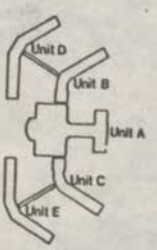
The conference center will remain in its present location.

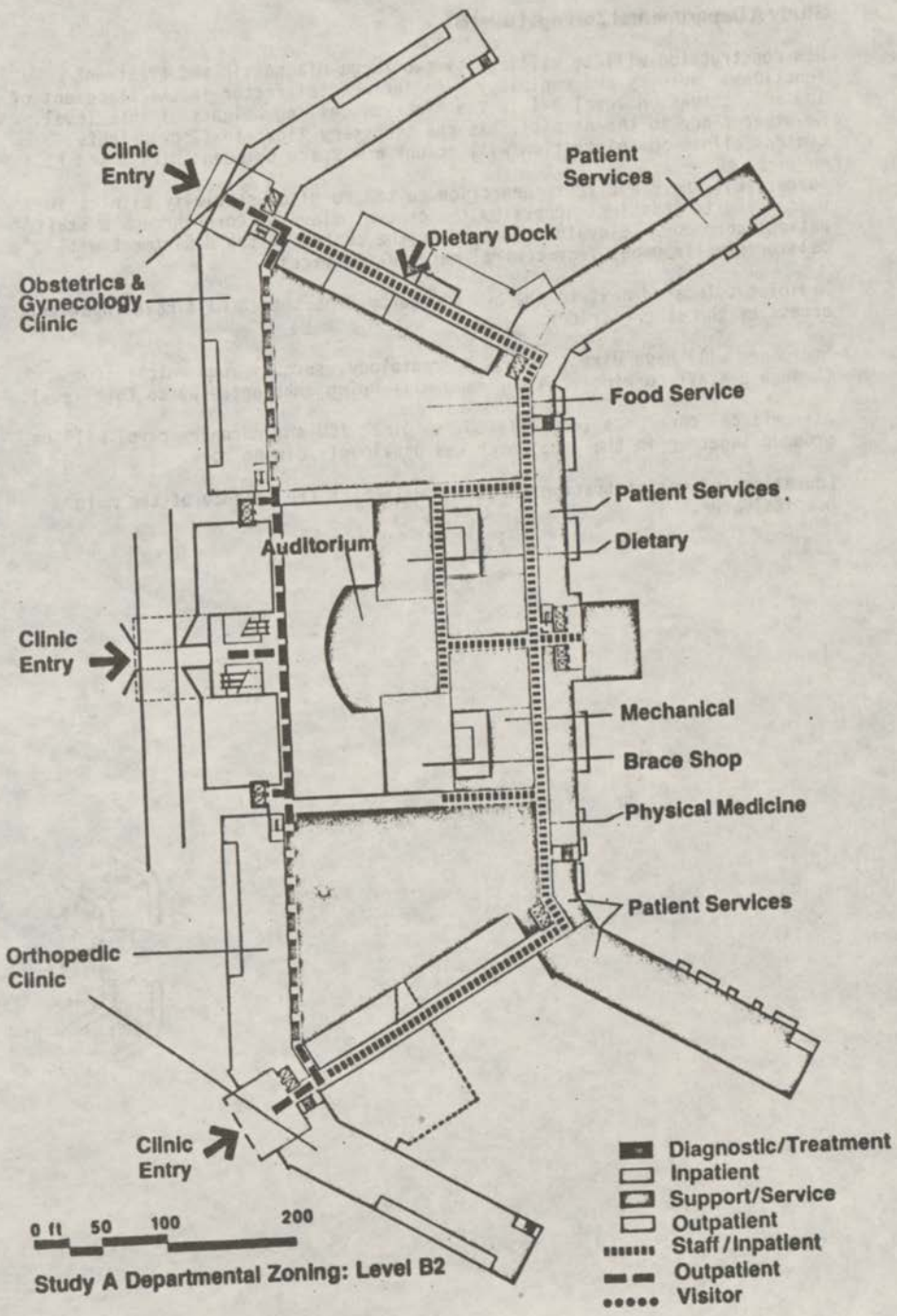
The major clinic drop-off will be located on this level with convenient access up and down by escalator and elevators.

Courtyards within the main hospital will be enlarged to provide natural lighting as well as fresh air for new mechanical rooms adjacent to them.

The brace shop will be located in the former dental prosthetics shop area.

The remainder of renovated space in the main hospital will be utilized by patient service functions.





Study A Departmental Zoning: Level B2

Study A Departmental Zoning: Level B1

New construction will be utilized by two large diagnostic and treatment functions: surgery and radiology. An influencial factor in the placement of these functions on level B-1 is the floor-to-ceiling heights of this level. No other floor in the hospital has the necessary floor-to-floor heights. Central clinic administration will occupy new space between units D and E.

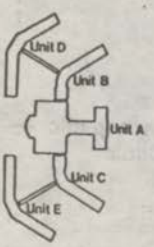
Surgery will have a direct connection to the surgical specialty clinics in unit D and to inpatient access by the central elevator core through a staff/ patient corridor. Elevators located in the center of the department will deliver sterile goods from central materiel services.

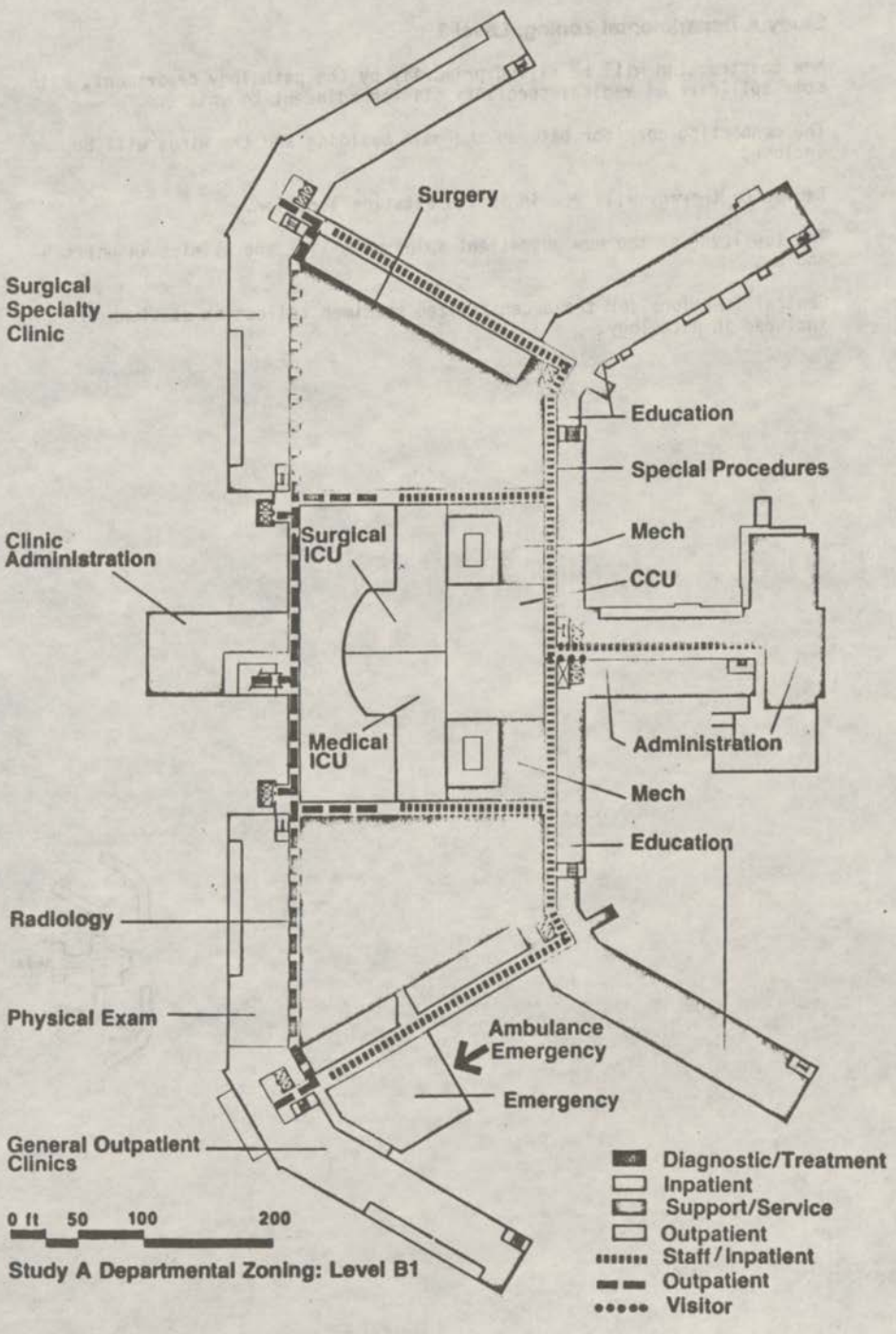
Radiology, located next to the new emergency department, will have inpatient access by the same corridor.

Emergency will have direct access to radiology, surgery and medical ICU through a staff corridor. A new ramp will bring ambulances up to this level.

All critical care beds (medical ICU, surgical ICU and coronary care) will be grouped together in the area which was previously dining room.

Education and administration functions will fill the balance of the main hospital area.





Study A Departmental Zoning: Level B1

Study A Departmental Zoning: Level 1

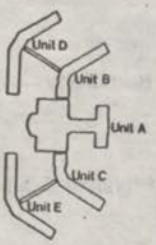
New construction will be filled primarily by the pathology department, with some spillover of medical specialty clinics adjacent to unit E.

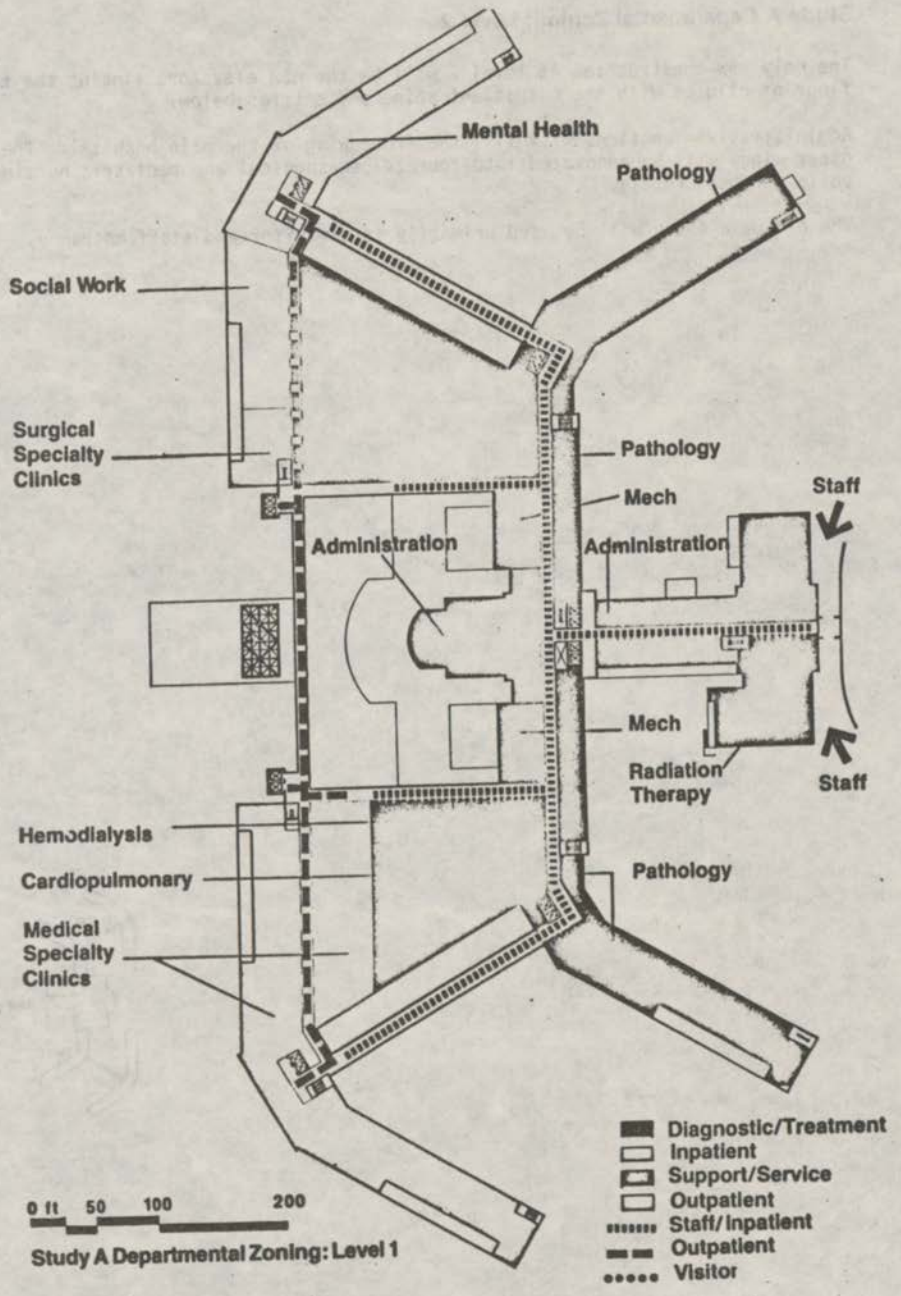
The connecting corridor between the main building and the wings will be enclosed.

Radiation therapy will remain in its existing location.

The top level of the new outpatient spine will link the clinics in units D and E.

Central functions for the decentralized specimen collection stations are included in pathology.



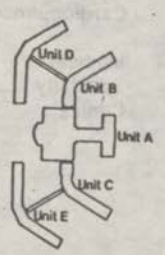

Mental Health
Pathology
Social Work
Surgical Specialty Clinics
Pathology
Mech
Staff
Administration
Administration
Mech
Radiation Therapy
Staff
Hemodialysis
Cardiopulmonary
Pathology
Medical Specialty Clinics
Diagnostic/Treatment
Inpatient
Support/Service
Outpatient
Staff/Inpatient
Outpatient
Visitor
0 ft 50 100 200
Study A Departmental Zoning: Level 1

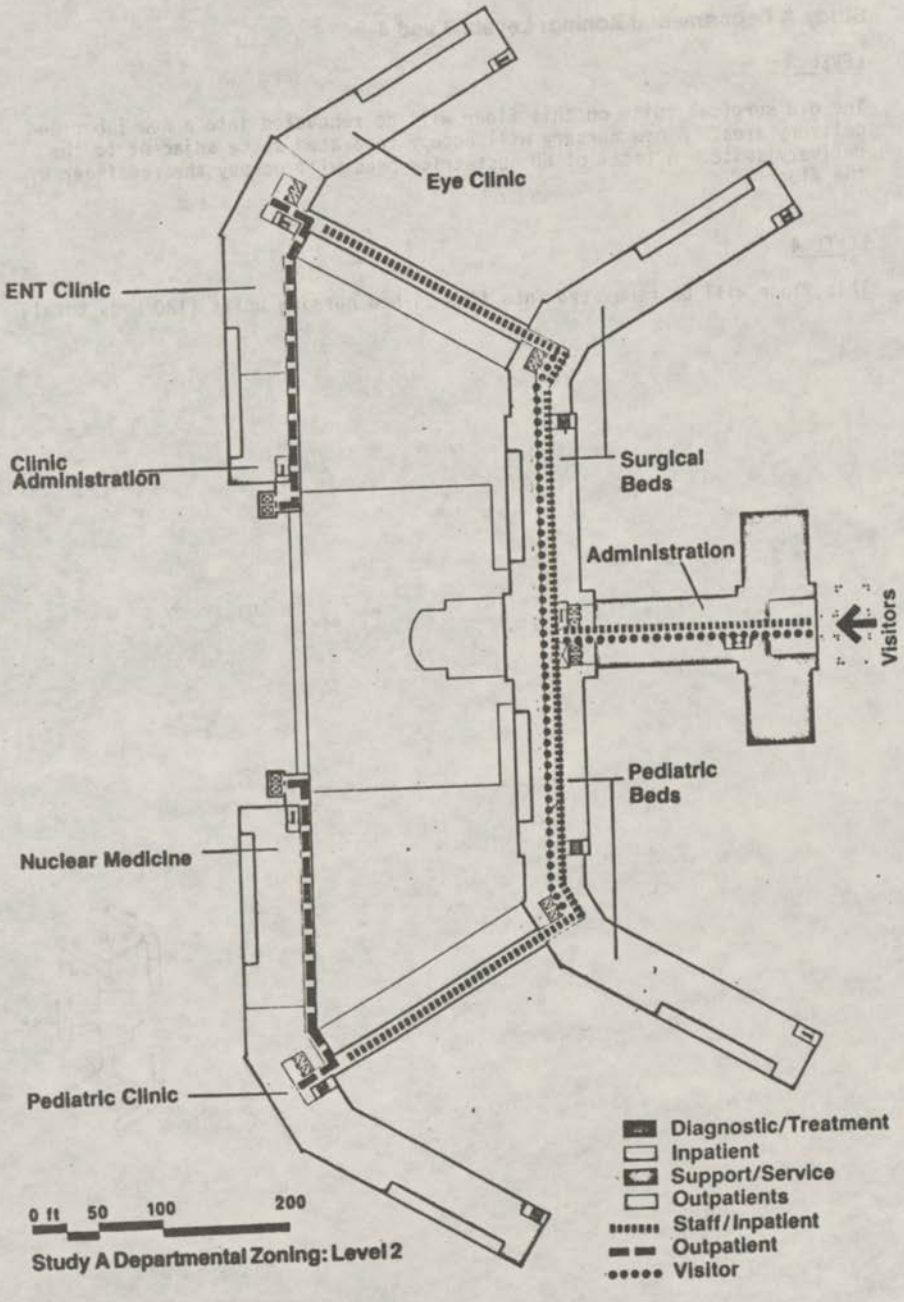
Study A Departmental Zoning: Level 2

The only new construction at level 2 will be the new elevators linking the top floor of clinics with the outpatient spine and entries below.

Administrative functions will fill the front wing of the main hospital. The other wings will be renovated into four 24-bed surgical and pediatric nursing units (96 beds total).

The old main entry will be used primarily as a visitor and staff entrance.





Study A Departmental Zoning: Level 2

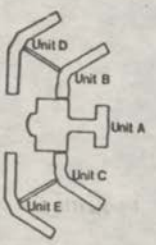
Study A Departmental Zoning: Levels 3 and 4

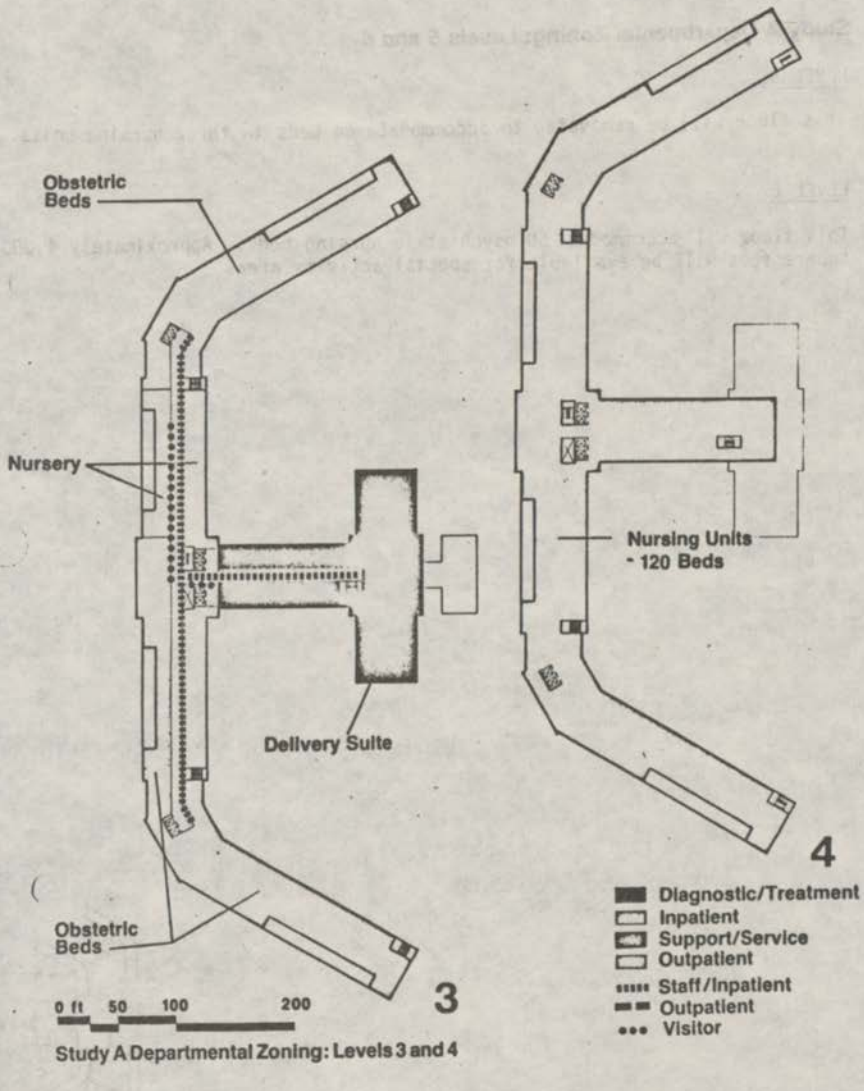
LEVEL 3

The old surgical suite on this floor will be renovated into a new labor and delivery area. A new nursery will occupy renovated space adjacent to the delivery suite. A total of 60 obstetrics beds will occupy the remainder of the floor.

LEVEL 4

This floor will be renovated into five 24-bed nursing units (120 beds total).





Study A Departmental Zoning: Levels 3 and 4

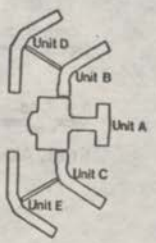
Study A Departmental Zoning: Levels 5 and 6

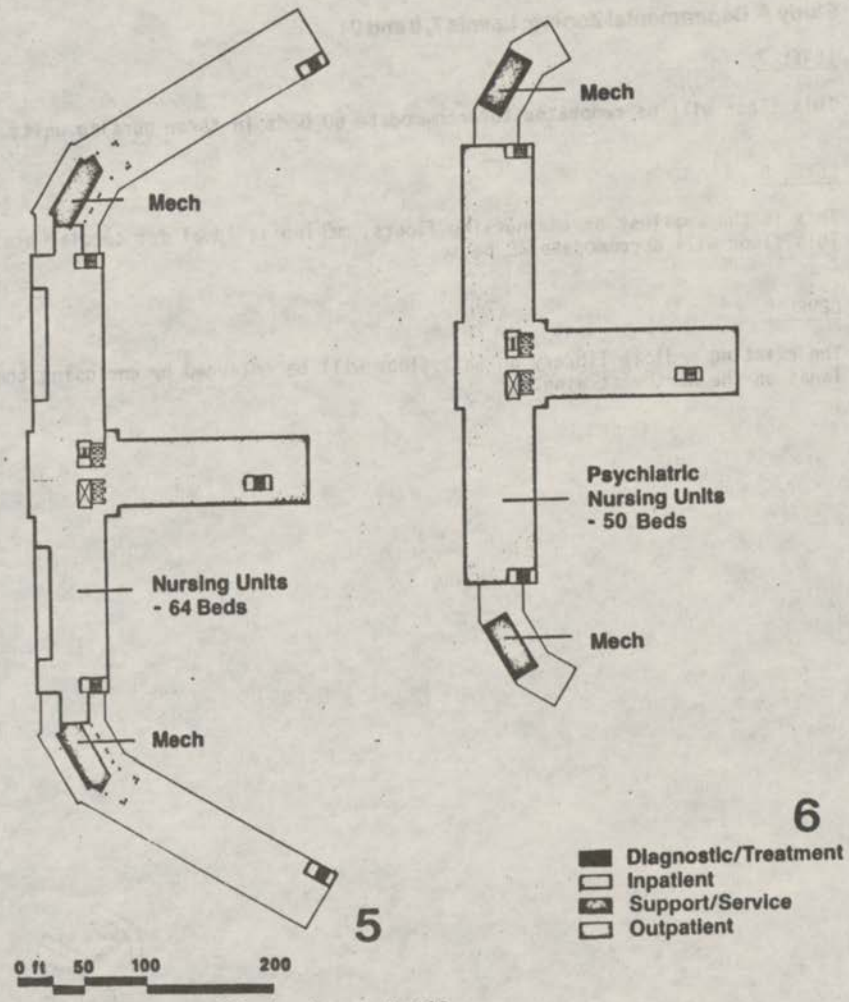
LEVEL 5

This floor will be renovated to accommodate 64 beds in three nursing units.

LEVEL 6

This floor will accommodate 50 psychiatric nursing beds. Approximately 4,000 square feet will be available for special activity areas





Study A Departmental Zoning: Levels 5 and 6

Study A Departmental Zoning: Levels 7, 8 and 9

LEVEL 7

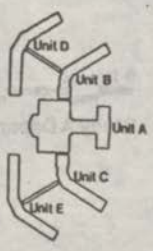
This floor will be renovated to accommodate 60 beds in three nursing units.

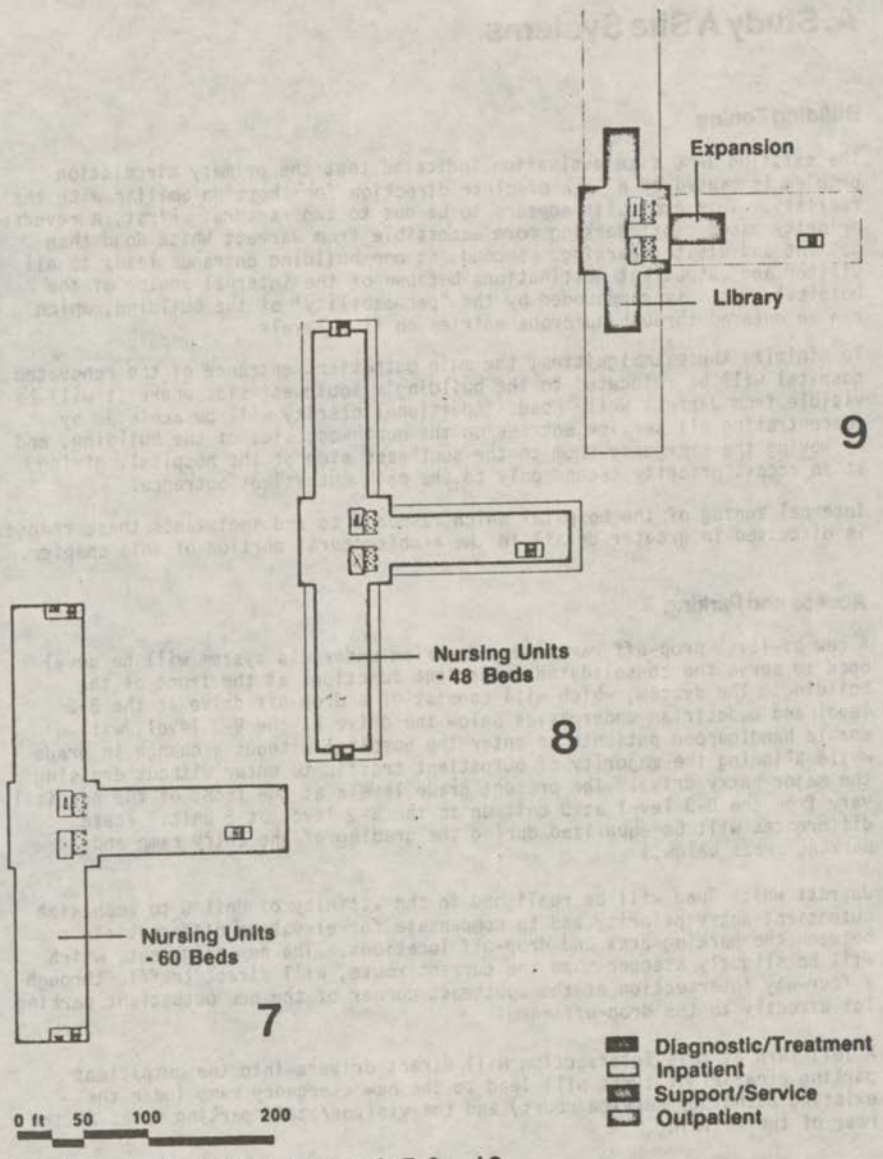
LEVEL 8

This is the smallest of the nursing floors, making it ideal for special uses. This floor will accommodate 48 beds.

LEVEL 9

The existing medical library on this floor will be enlarged by enclosing the lanai on the northwest wing.





Study A Departmental Zoning: Levels 7, 8 and 9

A. Study A Site Systems

Building Zoning

The existing TAMC site evaluation indicated that the primary circulation problem is caused by a lack of clear direction for those unfamiliar with the facility. This ambiguity appears to be due to two factors. First, a reversed priority makes staff parking more accessible from Jarrett White Road than patient and visitor parking. Second, no one building entrance leads to all visitor and outpatient destinations because of the internal zoning of the hospital. This is compounded by the "permeability" of the building, which can be entered through numerous entries on five levels.

To minimize these ambiguities, the main outpatient entrance of the renovated hospital will be relocated to the building's southwest side where it will be visible from Jarrett White Road. Additional clarity will be achieved by concentrating all service entries on the northwest side of the building, and by moving the emergency room to the southeast side of the hospital, giving it an access priority second only to the main outpatient entrance.

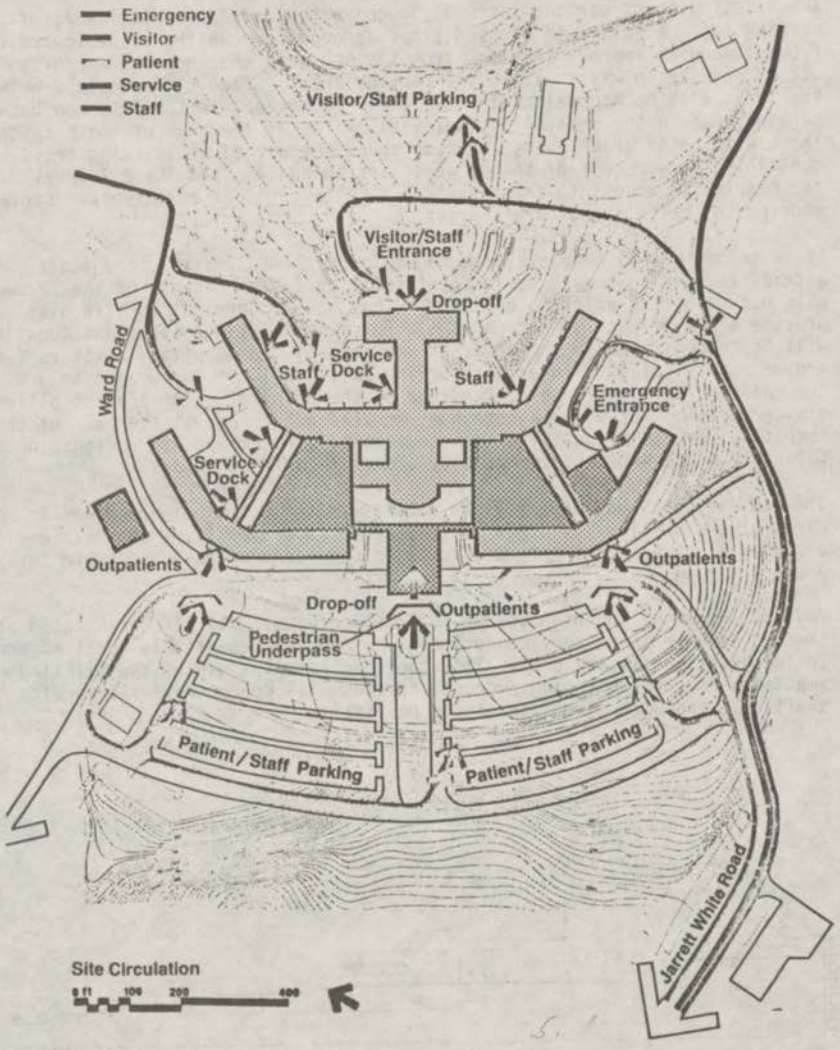
Internal zoning of the hospital which responds to and implements these changes is discussed in greater detail in the architectural portion of this chapter.

Access and Parking

A new bi-level drop-off ramp and pedestrian underpass system will be developed to serve the consolidated outpatient functions at the front of the building. The system, which will consist of a drop-off drive at the B-2 level and pedestrian underpasses below the drive at the B-3 level, will enable handicapped patients to enter the hospital without a change in grade while allowing the majority of outpatient traffic to enter without crossing the major entry drive. The present grade levels at the front of the hospital vary from the B-3 level at D unit up to the B-2 level at E unit. These differences will be equalized during the grading of the entry ramp and parking areas below.)

Jarrett White Road will be realigned in the vicinity of Unit G to emphasize outpatient entry priority and to compensate for elevation differentials between the parking area and drop-off locations. The new alignment, which will be slightly steeper than the current route, will direct traffic through a four-way intersection at the southeast corner of the new outpatient parking lot directly to the drop-off ramp.

A left turn at this intersection will direct drivers into the outpatient parking area; right turns will lead to the new emergency ramp (near the existing pathology service court) and the visitor/staff parking areas at the rear of the building.


Emergency
Visitor
Patient
Service
Staff
Visitor/Staff Parking
Visitor/Staff Entrance
Drop-off
Ward Road
Staff
Service Dock
Staff
Emergency Entrance
Service Dock
Outpatients
Outpatients
Drop-off
Outpatients
Pedestrian Underpass
Patient/Staff Parking
Patient/Staff Parking
Jarrett White Road
Site Circulation
0 ft
100
200
400

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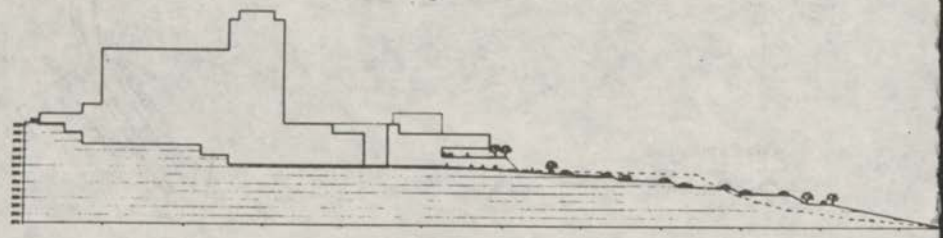
The existing staff parking lot will be converted into an outpatient/staff parking lot. A series of stepped trays descending down the slope toward the front lawn will improve the view from the new main entrance and encourage the use of pedestrian walks within the parking area. Grade differentials between the trays will be approximately five feet, equivalent to the distance between parking rows in the present patient/visitor lot at the rear of the hospital. There will be no grade change between the uppermost of the parking trays, containing 34 per cent of the patient parking spaces, and the B-3 level of the hospital. Access to this level will be through one of three pedestrian underpasses below the drop-off drive.

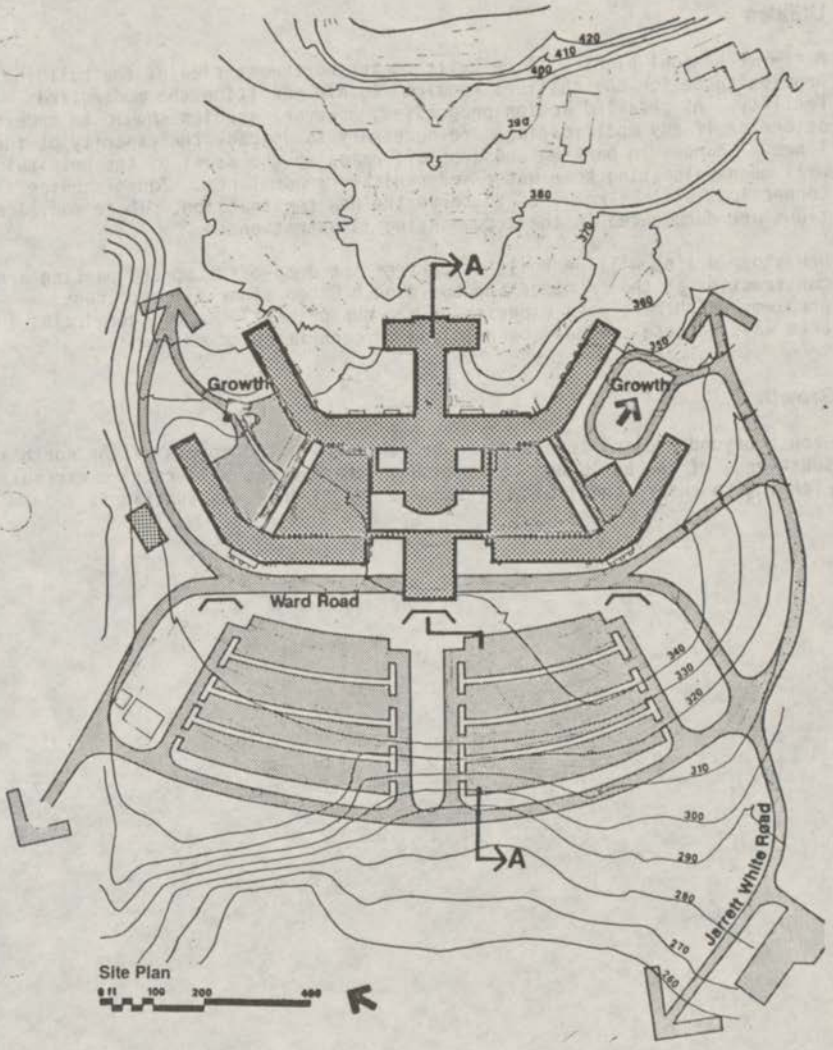
It is impossible to completely segregate outpatient, visitor, and staff entries as in the Study B replacement facility design because of the permeable nature of the existing building. Thus, the modernization site plans provide a mix of entries and parking. For example, since inpatient functions will be concentrated in the tower at the rear of the hospital, visitors (who are primarily going to inpatient nursing units) will be encouraged to use the existing main entrance at the rear of the hospital. The present patient/visitor parking lot will be retained, as will other lots at the rear of the hospital, for use by both visitors and staff. This mixed use designation is tolerable since visitor use normally occurs in off-peak hours.

The new emergency entrance will be located in the court between B and E wings at the B-1 level. Grade in this court is presently at the B-2 level; a ramp will be needed to the B-1 level to provide ambulance access to the emergency room.

Most bulk freight and high volume materiel services will be concentrated at the B-3 level. A new service dock will be constructed at this level adjacent to the existing dietary dock. This construction plus use of the existing ambulance dock for pathology/morgue services will concentrate all service traffic at the northwest side of the hospital.



Section A-A: Site Profile


A
Growth
Growth
Ward Road
A
Jarrett White Road
Site Plan
0 ft 100 200 400

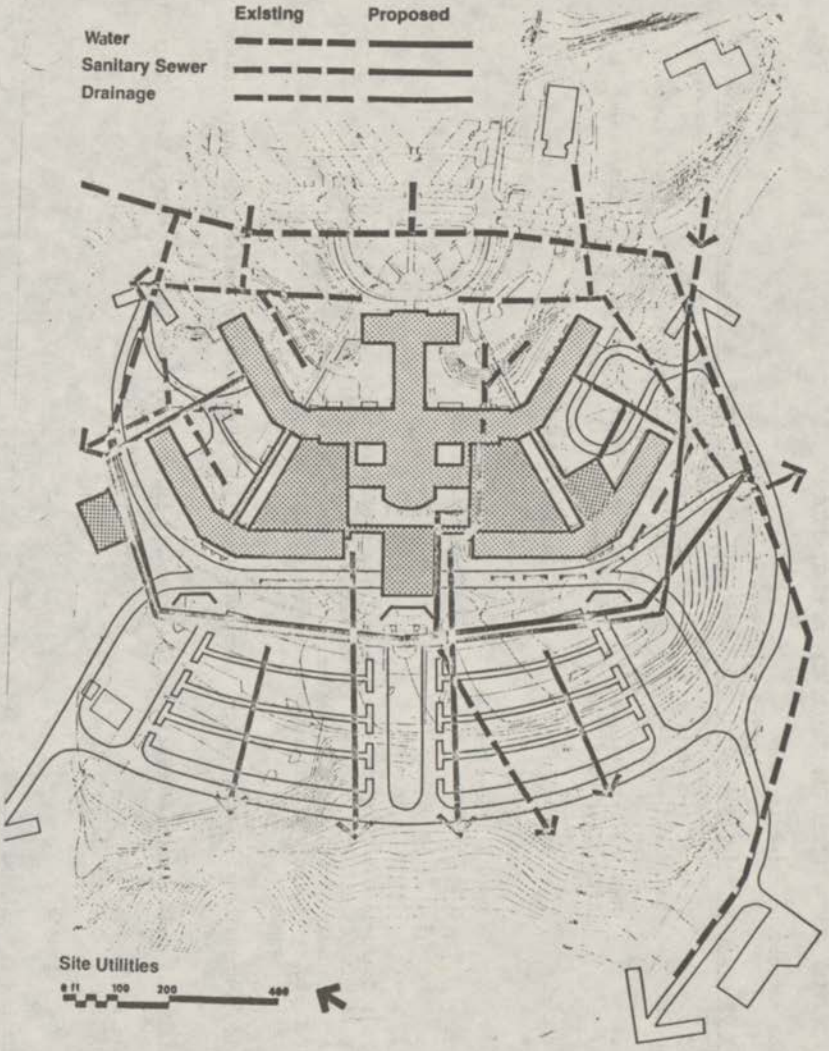
Utilities

A new mechanical plant will be built on the northwest side of the building to provide space for the chillers required to air condition the modernized facility. As detailed design progresses, however, studies should be made to determine if any modifications are necessary to upgrade the capacity of these lines. Changes in parking and drop-off ramps at the front of the hospital will mean relocating some water and sanitary sewer lines. Added service connections will be required to serve the new construction. These modifications are documented in the accompanying illustrations.

New storm drains will be built as part of the drop-off ramp and parking area construction at the front of the building. Other minor site drainage problems which have been experienced are due primarily to clogged drains and area ways. These can best be resolved through improved maintenance.

Growth

Growth beyond project levels could be achieved in the courts at the north and south ends of the building. Expansion in these areas will require careful planning to ensure continuity of service and circulation functions.


Existing
Proposed
Water
Sanitary Sewer
Drainage
Site Utilities
0 FT
100
200
400

SUBJECT: TRIPLER ARMY MEDICAL CENTER (TAMC) MODERNIZATION

I. Different routes to achieve modernization

	A. Interim FY 79 MCA ($5M and $7) - Patch Up		B. Critical PH-1 of Total MCA Modernization	
	Advantages	Disadvantages	Advantages	Disadvantages
1. Cost	$5 and 7 M Less Costly	Most of the work will be wasted	This work will be integrated into Total Modern.	$20M Costs more
2. DESIGN	12 Mos	Much of this is lost effort for total - ?	No lost effort. This is a part of total design	Longer Dbs 18 Mos.
3. CONST	Faster Const 15 Mos	Lost effort	Part of phased const. ...No waste	Longer const 22 Mos
4. DISLOCATION	None	Much dislocation and Costly	No Dislocation more economical and efficient	None

II. CONCLUSION

A. Critical PH 1 Construction (20M) is more economical and efficient than interim FY 79 MCA ($5 and 7 M) Patch-Up construction. PH 1 (critical) is new construction to alleviate the most serious TAMC deficiencies. E.G., inadequate Pathology Lab Facs, insufficient Radiology space/ capability, improper surgical environment, and inefficient central sterile supply.

B. Considering 7% annual cost escalation the construction of PH 1 should be authorized and appropriated ASAP.

1. Critical PH.1 Construction-Surgical Suite, Pathology Suite, Radiology Suite, Central Mech Plant.

1975 Dollar is -$15 M
1980 Dollar is-$20 M

2. Total Modernization

1975 Dollar is - $84 M
1981 Dollar is -$127M

III IMMEDIATE NEEDS

A. Authorize - Total MCA Modernization of TAMC

B. Appropriate - Critical PH 1 Construction

C. Appropriate and Allocate $2.0 M Planning/DES Funds

1. First $1.0 M is for:

(1) As-Blt Update of entire TAMC (870,000,0)
Verify Util. and Equip $250
(2) Pre-concept of Total Modern $250
(3) 30% Design of Total Modern $500

2. Second $1.0 M is for Planning/Design of Critical PH. 1

(1) Surgery Suite
(2) Pathology Suite
(3) Radiology Suite
(4) Central Mech Plant

ARMY POSITION

Tripler Army Medical Center

Design funds are required in the FY 77 MCA program to permit an expeditious but orderly development of design requirements for a major addition and alteration of Tripler Army Medical Center (TAMC). While a feasibility study was completed in 1975, design must begin immediately to permit the first increment of construction in fiscal year 1979. Tripler Army Medical Center was opened in 1948 and has not had a major renovation since that time. Its electrical and mechanical systems are deteriorated and unable to meet demands of continually changing medical technology. The physical configuration of the facility itself compromises the application of advanced technology and the inefficient layout exacerbates already austere staffing in the Army Medical Department.

The need to correct deficiencies at TAMC becomes more acute every year. Tripler Army Medical Center is a major Army teaching facility; accreditation of its varied teaching programs depends on continued accreditation of the hospital. Unless the many existing unsafe and antiquated conditions are corrected, continued accreditation is in doubt. This includes hazards in utility systems, noncompliance with fire safety codes and insufficient space to meet necessary medical functions.

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

US ARMY FORCES COMMAND

FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA

The first installation of the US Army Forces Command is Fort Bragg which is located 10 miles northwest of Fayetteville, North Carolina. The mission of this installation is the support and training of an Airborne Division and its non-divisional support units, as well as to support the US Army John F. Kennedy Center for Military Assistance, the headquarters of the XVIII Corps and miscellaneous other tenant activities. The program provides four projects totaling $32,121,000.

The first project is a tactical equipment shop with attendant facilities which will provide maintenance space for the 548th Engineer Battalion (Construction) of the 20th Engineer Brigade. This unit, which has 350 tactical vehicles and supporting equipment, presently uses mobilization type temporary buildings. The deficiency in shop space requires that a large part of the maintenance be performed in the open. With the average winter temperature at 43°F, only sufficient emergency repair is accomplished to get by, minor additional work is postponed, and preventive maintenance is deferred until working conditions are favorable. The temporary facilities are not structurally adequate for the motorized equipment in use today, doors are too small and storage space is insufficient.

The second project is a barracks complex with supporting facilities to house soldiers of the 1st Corps Support Command. Barracks now in use are temporary World War II mobilization type barracks constructed in 1941 and are inadequate to house enlisted personnel by contemporary standards. These 35 year old buildings are deficient in latrine facilities, showers, heating, lighting, cooling and lack individual privacy. They are open bay type barracks and are a constant but valid reason for complaints from the soldier occupants. These obsolete wooden structures are not economically feasible to modernize and the physical condition of the buildings has deteriorated to the point that excessive and costly maintenance is required to keep them habitable. If this project is not approved, soldiers must continue to live in old temporary buildings which provide the source for irritation and dissatisfaction leading to the degradation of a soldier's morale and subsequent discouragement to continue an Army career.

The third project is an energy conservation project to replace incandescent street and flood lamps with mercury vapor lamps and photoelectric controls. Annual savings are estimated at $48,000, and the amortization period is about 4½ years.

The fourth and final project for Fort Bragg is for water pollution abatement. It will provide treatment for the discharges from various industrial sources such as boilers, cooling towers, water softeners, vehicle wash and grease racks, paint stripping facilities, battery facilities, swimming pool filters and the fire-fighters training area. These sources of water pollution will be connected to the sanitary sewage collection system and be treated at the sewage treatment plant.

FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY

The next installation, Fort Campbell, is located about 54 miles northwest of Nashville, Tennessee, and includes part of Kentucky and Tennessee within its boundary. The mission of this installation is the support and training of an Air Assault Division and other non-divisional support units. The program includes requests for a new Army hospital, modernization of four barracks buildings, a new electrical substation and transmission lines, and an emergency power system for the sewage treatment plant and sewage lift stations. The request for Fort Campbell is for $76,383,000.

A new Army hospital is needed to provide a modern 241 bed facility to replace a World War II mobilization-type wood frame hospital consisting of 40 two-story and 14 one-story buildings. The existing hospital buildings are dispersed over a wide area and interconnected with a maze of about 7½ miles of covered ramps and corridors. As a result of this configuration, clinic areas are not collocated with the necessary supporting services, such as laboratory, pharmacy and X-ray, which causes inefficiencies in health care requiring those services. Great inconvenience and loss of productive man-

hours result for both patients and staff. The design of the present facility makes adequate staffing a difficulty of critical magnitude, particularly for the Department of Nursing. It is impossible to consolidate nursing care areas, maintain full surveillance over all patients, and still provide required nursing care. The spread out nature of the facility requires excessive man-hours to transport patients from one treatment ward or support area to another, and it also exposes patients to public corridors and visitors, thereby increasing the risk of cross infection. Adequate environmental control is impossible, particularly in the long interconnecting corridors as well as in most patient areas. The hospital does not comply with applicable OSHA, safety, fire protection, and electrical codes, nor does it meet all current standards of the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals. In general, the facility is antiquated both functionally and physically for use as a hospital and cannot provide an environment conducive to modern health care.

The next project is for barracks modernization. This project will complete the upgrading of Fort Campbell's existing permanent barracks and dining facilities to current standards and will provide adequate housing for soldiers. The improved living conditions and increased individual privacy will enhance the attractiveness of the military service and the desire to become a career soldier. Presently, many soldiers are housed in open bay squad rooms with one to four man rooms and providing new lighting and convenience outlets will convert the barracks into more desirable troop housing and contribute to the health, welfare and morale of the individual soldier. Lack of privacy and adequate quarters have long been sources of irritation and dissatisfaction among enlisted personnel, reducing the positive efforts to attain a volunteer Army.

The third project for Fort Campbell is an electrical substation and the necessary transmission line to supply it. The new substation will provide electricity to the southeast quadrant of the cantonment area which includes the proposed new hospital and other facilities in the community activity center. It will allow a redistribution of loads between existing substations, conserve energy by reducing line loss, reduce the possibility of electrical outages due to overloads during peak periods and eliminate periods of low voltage that can damage electrical equipment. Load redistribution is necessary to provide a source of commercial power for the new hospital.

The last project is for water pollution abatement and is required to provide emergency power for the sewage treatment plant and sewage lift stations. The work consists of installing high level alarms and standby generators at eleven lift stations and the sewage treatment plant.

FORT CARSON, COLORADO

Fort Carson is located seven miles south of Colorado Springs. The mission of this installation is the support and training of a mechanized Infantry Division and other non-divisional support units. The program provides $8,667,000 for three projects.

The first project is for insulation and electrical alterations for energy conservation. It will provide for replacement of incandescent lights with flourescent fixtures and insulation of walls and ceilings. Annual savings of $72,700 are anticipated and it is expected to amortize in about 9 years.

The next project is for water pollution abatement by upgrading the main sewage treatment plant and the sewage collection system. It will include installation of additional sewer lines in overloaded areas and provide emergency power at sewage lift stations.

The last project is to renovate utility systems to provide fuel conversion at two heating plants and upgrade the water supply system at Fort Carson. The natural gas supplier plans to incrementally reduce the present interruptible gas supplies until total termination by 1980. It is proposed to convert the High Temperature Hot Water Plant, which supplies most of the barracks, and the Butts Field Heating Plant, which supplies the airfield facilities, from natural gas to enable them to use all grades of fuel oil. Additionally, a 30-day fuel oil storage capability will be constructed for each plant. The water supply system will be upgraded by constructing a new high pressure water main directly to the three existing elevated reservoirs in order to allow them to be kept full for adequate pressurizing of the entire water distribution system.

FORT HOOD, TEXAS

The next U.S. Army Forces Command installation is Fort Hood which is located at Killeen, Texas. The mission of this installation is to support and train a Cavalry Division, an Armored Division and an Air Cavalry Combat Brigade and non-divisional support units. Also, provides support to a corps headquarters, Darnall Army Hospital, other tenant activities and Reserve Components training. The program includes five projects totaling $43,968,000.

The first project is to provide two tactical equipment shops and related facilities for the maintenance of 1,009 tactical vehicles and supporting equipment. One shop will be assigned to the 1st Cavalry Division and the other will be assigned to the 6th Armored Cavalry Brigade. These units presently share maintenance facilities with other units with resulting problems of crowding and of safeguarding sensitive items undergoing repair. Accountability of tools, equipment and repair parts is difficult, and the military readiness posture of the units involved is impaired under joint use conditions.

A 28-chair dental clinic is requested to provide a facility for patient treatment under modern concepts of dental care. Present substandard dental facilities consist of five temporary World War II type wood frame structures housing 64 chairs. Existing adequate facilities consist of a 14 chair clinic in Darnall Army Hospital, and Fairbank Dental Clinic, a permanent facility with 18 chairs. The present temporary facilities are totally inadequate, unsatisfactory and inefficient for dental treatment of patients. The General Dentistry Residency Program for 8 dental students is being conducted in separated clinics due to lack of a clinic with space to accommodate teachers and students.

The third project is for improvements to heating systems by adding automatic controls and upgrading heating plants for energy conservation. Annual savings of $44,000 are anticipated and amortization is expected in about six years.

The next project provides sewage treatment facilities to upgrade the existing sewage treatment plant at North Fort Hood to comply with PL 92-500.

The last project is for the acquisition of 59,300 acres of land adjacent to Fort Hood, necessary to conduct battalion, multi-brigade and division level maneuvers. The major forces stationed at Fort Hood are two armored divisions, the 1st Cavalry and the 2d Armored, the 6th Armored Cavalry Brigade, and the Modern Army Selected Systems Test Evaluation and Review testing agency. In addition, National Guard and Reserve units train at Fort Hood, giving a training equivalent of 79 battalions. Training areas currently available are being utilized on a daily basis; however, optimum terrain and acreage for battalion-level tactical training now amounts to about 71,100 acres out of a total of 217,850 acres. The additional 59,300 acres will provide Fort Hood with contiguous training area totaling about 130,400 acres.

FORT LEWIS, WASHINGTON

Fort Lewis is located 15 miles southwest of Tacoma, Washington. Its mission is the support and training of an Infantry Division and non-divisional support units as well as the support of Madigan Army Medical Center and Reserve Component training. The program will provide an energy conservation project to improve lighting efficiency by replacing incandescent lighting with flourescent lighting for which $214,000 is requested. Annual savings of $24,000 are anticipated with an amortization period of about 9 years.

FORT MCCOY, WISCONSIN

The next installation is Fort McCoy which is located approximately 30 miles northeast of LaCrosse, Wisconsin. The mission of this installation is to provide administrative and logistical support for Reserve Components weekend and annual summer training, active Army and other tenant activities. The program provides a barracks with dining facilities at an estimated cost of $1,268,000.

This project will provide adequate barracks and mess facilities for the permanent station complement of Active Army personnel assigned to this installation. Existing barracks and messing facilities consist of World War II wood frame mobilization-type facilities which cannot be economically reconstructed or improved. The permanent party personnel assigned here support Active Army training and the annual active duty training of US Army Reserve and National Guard units totaling approximately

60,000 men. The permanent party training support element is augmented by other Active Army units during heavy training load periods. The summer augmentation force will continue to be billeted in existing World War II facilities.

FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND

Fort George G. Meade is located 18 miles southwest of Baltimore, Maryland and 19 miles northeast of Washington, D.C. Its mission is the support of Headquarters First US Army and NSA activities, Reserve Components and other tenant and satellited activities. The program requests $1,142,000 for an energy conservation project to provide insulation in ceilings and floors of 197 buildings. The amortization period for this project is about 5 years and annual savings of $239,000 are anticipated.

FORT ORD, CALIFORNIA

The next installation is Fort Ord, which is seven miles north of Monterey, California. The mission of Fort Ord is to support and train an Infantry Division (minus) and non-divisional support units, to support the Headquarters of the Combat Development Experimental Command and other tenant activities. Four projects totalling $14,453,000 are requested in the program.

The first project is a flight simulator building, required to provide a permanent facility for the 2B24 Synthetic Flight Training System scheduled for delivery to Fort Ord in December 1977. There is no alternate building at Fort Ord available for installation of the 2B24 trainer because this system requires a building with a high ceiling. Four hundred (400) aviators from the 7th Division, Army Reserve and National Guard, will utilize the 2B24 to obtain satisfactory flight training without actually flying an aircraft, thereby substantially reducing aircraft operating costs and fuel consumption and increasing safety. Aircraft controls and instrumentation procedures related to present day aircraft cannot be synthesized without the 2B24 training system.

The second project for Fort Ord is for aircraft maintenance facilities. This requirement will complete a two-phase plan for aviation facilities necessary to support an additional 118 aircraft and 29 helicopters assigned to six units being activated at Fort Ord. Phase I was approved under Section 102 of PL 93-552 (FY 75) and provides space for 60 of the 118 aircraft and parking space for all aircraft. This project will provide facilities for the remaining 58 aircraft and the 29 helicopters. The proposed JP-4 fuel facilities will provide the required 15-day fuel supply. Existing fuel storage provides for only 20,000 gallons of JP-4 fuel. Aircraft maintenance now must be done in the open with wind-blown sand and salt air corrosion causing shortened operating life of aircraft components and the inadequate JP-4 fuel storage facilities impair aircraft operational readiness.

The third project is for control system alterations in order to conserve energy. It will provide central monitoring and control of mechanical and utility systems. Annaul savings of $245,000 are expected, and the project cost is estimated to be amortized in about 11 years.

The final project for Fort Ord is requested to provide an effluent land irrigation system as a water pollution abatement measure in lieu of replacing an existing sewage treatment plant outfall line into Monterey Bay. Replacement of the outfall line was not approved by the EPA. The work will include an effluent storage reservoir, pumping stations, force mains and spray systems at unimproved areas near the airfield, at the golf course and at the main gate areas.

FORT POLK, LOUISIANA

Fort Polk is situated seven miles southeast of Leesville, Louisiana and its mission is to support and train a mechanized infantry division (minus) and non-divisional support units; it also provides support for tenant and satellited activities. The program requests five projects totaling $48,879,000 for Fort Polk.

A new flight control tower is the first project. The present tower, a wooden one built in 1950 is now a serious safety hazard because it is too close to the active runway. The airfield handles operations for commercial flights in this area as there are no other facilities within 70 to 100 miles and the

Federal Aviation Administration requires continuous rather than intermittent exercise of air traffic control for commercial flight operations. Approximately 112,000 air traffic operations are handled annually at Fort Polk. The present tower is too low and does not provide 360 degree unrestricted vision. Because of the poor condition of the wooden tower, personnel must be evacuated when winds exceed 25 miles per hour. Tower windows are neither tinted nor slanted and become fogged during damp weather causing tower operator visibility to be severely restricted.

The next project is for two tactical equipment shops and related facilities. All vehicle maintenance facilities at Fort Polk are of temporary frame construction built for World War II and cannot now provide sufficient and adequate space in which to maintain the tracked and wheeled vehicles assigned to a tank heavy brigade of the mechanized infantry division to be stationed at Fort Polk. Alteration of the existing temporary facilities is neither physically nor economically feasible due to inherent deficiencies in their design and construction.

The third project is a barracks complex designed to house 1650 men. It is required to provide adequate barracks with supporting facilities to house a major combat unit assigned to Fort Polk. All facilities were constructed in 1942 as temporary frame barracks for trainees. They lack adequate heating, lighting, cooling and latrines. These are open bay barracks with no individual privacy and are a constant and valid basis for complaints from the enlisted men who live in them. Because of obsolescence it is not economically feasible to modernize these facilities. Continuing to house combat troops in these barracks will lead to irritation and dissatisfaction of the soldier occupants with a consequent degradation of their morale and incentive to continue an Army career. It is considered essential to accomplish a timely replacement of the inadequate World War II buildings.

The next project is required to provide a new bachelor officer quarters (BOQ) for junior and senior officers stationed at Fort Polk. With the exception of 60 adequate spaces constructed in FY 1970, all existing BOQs at this station are temporary World War II wooden buildings constructed in 1941. These buildings have received routine maintenance, however, they are inadequate to house bachelor officers. There are no kitchens and storage space is inadequate. Heating and lighting are substandard and the unreliability of the systems is a source of irritation to the occupants. The old plumbing systems have deteriorated and it is becoming increasingly costly to keep them operable. There is no economically practical way to elevate these quarters to acceptable standards. Without this project, bachelor officers at Fort Polk must continue to live in highly unsatisfactory quarters on post, or, as an unsatisfactory alternative, live off-post.

The fifth and final project for Fort Polk is required to provide 1.4 million gallons per day additional sewage treatment capacity to the existing sewage treatment plant. This project will supplement the 1 million gallon per day capacity increases authorized by the FY 1975 MCA program. The North Fort Polk sewage treatment plant will also be upgraded by this project.

FORT RILEY, KANSAS

Another Forces Command installation is Fort Riley, located 15 miles southwest of Manhattan, Kansas. Fort Riley's mission is the support and training of a mechanized infantry division and other non-divisional support units. It also supports the US Army Retraining Brigade, an ROTC Region Readiness Group and Reserve Components training. The program provides an energy conservation project and a water pollution abatement project for a total request of $5,694,000.

The energy conservation project will modify mechanical systems to include thermostatic controls, outdoor thermostats and miscellaneous heating controls, and to provide attic insulation, storm windows and doors to reduce heat loss. Estimated annual savings are $654,000 and amortization is expected in about 6 years.

The water pollution abatement project is required to upgrade three sewage treatment plants and 14 sewage lift stations to comply with EPA discharge standards for 1977.

FORT STEWART/HUNTER ARMY AIRFIELD, GEORGIA

Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield is located near Savannah, Georgia. The mission of this installation is to support and train an Infantry Division (minus)

and non-divisional support units, and to provide support for tenant and satellited activities. The program includes six projects totaling $40,726,000.

The first project is required to provide an urgently needed subsistence storage and issue warehouse at Fort Stewart. This permanent facility will provide adequate storage and administrative areas for troop issue nonperishable subsistence items. It will replace a temporary-type warehouse built in 1940 that is now incapable of satisfying the increased troop issue and subsistence storage requirements of the Infantry Division Minus. The physical condition of the existing facility prevents efficient warehouse operations and is a potential safety hazard due to a badly deteriorated wooden floor. No other facilities are available to satisfy the troop issue and subsistence storage requirements.

The next project is required to provide a new 28-chair dental clinic at Fort Stewart. Present dental facilities are housed in temporary World War II frame buildings. These facilities are obsolete, not fire resistant and the equipment is inferior; the buildings are drafty and very difficult to adequately heat or cool; their functional layout is inefficient and overcrowded, they require constant maintenance and repair, and their modernization is neither economically nor practically feasible. Without this project, adequate dental care cannot be provided in the existing deficient facilities for the active duty personnel being stationed at Fort Stewart.

The third project is for a barracks complex at Fort Stewart. This barracks complex with its required supporting facilities will house enlisted personnel of a major combat unit assigned to Fort Stewart resulting from a mission change. Existing barracks are inadequate to house soldiers; they are temporary World War II trainee-type barracks and are deficient in latrine facilities, showers, heating, lighting, cooling and individual privacy. They are open bay barracks and absence of authorized health, welfare and morale amenities are constant and valid sources of complaints from enlisted personnel. It is not economically feasible to modernize these obsolete wooden structures. Housing incoming troops in the existing unsatisfactory barracks would lead to irritation and dissatisfaction with consequent degradation of morale and discouragement to continue an Army career.

The fourth project will provide an adequate bachelor officer quarters (BOQ) for personnel at Fort Stewart. The nearest metropolitan area to Fort Stewart is Savannah, Georgia, 40 miles away. No facilities suitable for bachelor officers exist along the 30 mile stretch of highway from Fort Stewart to the nearest interstate highway, where the only facilities are motels and gas stations. Now there are only 25 BOQ spaces available on the installation. These are located in seven mobile homes and one temporary World War II building constructed in 1944. These quarters are completely inadequate because of their age and condition. It is not economically feasible to modernize the temporary building. Officers for whom billets are not available must be quartered 40 miles away in private housing in Savannah. Without this project, the majority of officers will continue to live off-post with increased travel costs due to the distances involved at this somewhat isolated installation.

The fifth project requested is for an adequate Main Post Office for Fort Stewart to serve approximately 13,500 active duty military personnel plus more than 14,000 dependent personnel. The existing post office occupies a temporary World War II structure of 3,663 SF constructed in 1940. This building is deteriorated beyond economical repair, totally inadequate in space, unsuitably located in relation to personnel served and is scheduled for demolition to clear the site for a barracks complex requested for the FY 1977 MCA Program. There are no other available buildings on post that can provide adequate support for a postal operation. The nearest off-post civilian post office in Hinesville is unable to adequately support the civilian community and could not adequately support the military community of Fort Stewart.

The last project is a water pollution abatement project for Fort Stewart. It is required to correct water pollution discharges throughout the installation.

FORT WAINWRIGHT, ALASKA

The last US Army Forces Command installation is Fort Wainwright which is located one mile east of Fairbanks, Alaska. Fort Wainwright's mission is to provide ground defense for the Wainwright-Fairbanks-Eielson Air Force Base Complex and to support Bassett US Army Hospital, a reinforced infantry battalion and other smaller Army units. The program requests three projects totaling $15,102,000.

The first project is for a consolidated field maintenance shop in which to adequately maintain over 300 vehicles assigned to units and activities stationed at Fort Wainwright. The installation maintenance facilities are now housed in four separate and scattered buildings; one-third of the present space is unuseable due to building design and construction. The dispersed locations and unsuitable layout of these existing buildings causes inefficient duplication of parts storage, technical manuals, tool rooms and functional areas; present conditions result in segregated operations, management and supervision difficulties and inefficient movement between the separate buildings.

The next project is for barracks modernization. This project will continue the work of upgrading the existing permanent barracks to provide adequate housing for bachelor soldiers. Many soldiers are presently housed in open-bay squad rooms with little privacy and few conveniences. The harsh arctic winters with limited daylight hours result in personnel spending large amounts of time in the barracks. The lack of privacy and minimal recreational facilities currently existing in the barracks detract greatly from the health, welfare and morale of the soldier. Off-post recreational activities are very limited and extremely expensive. Replacing existing accommodations with variable-capacity one to three man rooms, and providing adequate ventilation, improved lighting, convenience outlets and recreational areas will benefit the individual soldier greatly. Without modernization, troops housed in these barracks will continue to be deprived of authorized improvements and amenities, with a consequent lowered incentive to continue an Army career.

The third and final project for Fort Wainwright is to promote the conservation of energy. This project will add insulation in various buildings, install controls for heating and ventilating systems and add thermostatic radiator valves and storm windows. Annual savings of about $47,000 are anticipated and the project will amortize in about 5 years.

US ARMY TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND

FORT BELVOIR, VIRGINIA

The first installation of the US Army Training and Doctrine Command is Fort Belvoir which is located 11 miles southwest of Alexandria, Virginia. The mission of this installation is to command, train and provide logistic support to engineer troop units, engineer officers and specialists at the Engineer Center and School, and to the US Army Mobility Equipment Research and Development Center. It provides facilities for the Topographic and Night Vision Research and Development Laboratories and other tenant activities. The program includes four projects for Fort Belvoir totaling $8,977,000.

The first project is requested to provide a flight simulator building to house three flight simulation systems. Two fixed wing flight simulators will be transferred from Fort Rucker and one new 2B24 rotary wing simulator is scheduled for delivery in April 1978. This project will support 214 aviators assigned to Fort Belvoir and the Military District of Washington as well as Army Reserve and National Guard organizations within a 100 mile radius of Washington, D. C. Fort Belvoir has the only Army Airfield in the National Capital Region and is the sole training facility for combat readiness flying for these aviators. No structure at the airfield can accommodate the 2B24 simulator without sacrificing critically needed hangar space.

The next project is required to alter Buildings for the Defense Systems Management School in order to provide adequate facilities in which to provide an effective and economic program of instruction for Department of Defense personnel in program/project management and systems acquisition. The students are senior DOD military and civilian officials who currently serve in intermediate level management positions in project or functional offices and who demonstrate the potential to hold senior positions in program/project management later in their careers. This project will culminate with a modern academic facility accommodating a capacity of more than twice the present student load and a corresponding increase in staff and faculty. Other suitable facilities are not available in the Washington, D. C. area. Without this project, DOD requirements for project manager education cannot be satisfied.

The third project will provide a Camouflage Laboratory in which to perform the increased mission of the Mobility Equipment Research and Development Center (MERDC) in camouflage and deception. Current space consists of 17,000 square feet in portions of 2 buildings at the MERDC compound at Fort Belvoir and one building at the North Annex, 10 miles away. All three buildings are

substandard, inadequate to house the currently authorized work force and programmed increases in the work force and are inadequate to provide the necessary laboratory space and special facilities to perform the required research and development mission in their assigned programs. The requested new facility will provide space for work in functional areas for which no space currently exists. These include a Radar Camouflage Lab; a Thermal Camouflage Lab; a Deception Lab; a Camouflage Perception Lab; a Decoy Construction Shop; a Camouflage Instrumentation/Fabrication and Repair Room; a Camouflage Imagery Processing and Analysis Room, and a Topographic Laboratory which is required for the testing of precision optical equipment being evaluated under the Military Adaption of Commercial Items and the Qualified Production List Program.

The final project for Fort Belvoir is an energy conservation project. This project provides for installation of storm doors, insulation for walls, floors and attic spaces, and weatherproofing openings. Annual savings of $270,000 are anticipated and the project cost is expected to be amortized in about 7 years.

FORT BENNING, GEORGIA

The next installation is Fort Benning, located at Columbus, Georgia. The mission of this installation is to provide support and facilities for the US Army Infantry Center and School, major combat and combat support forces, Martin US Army Hospital and other tenant and satellited activities and units. The program provides $6,627,000 for two projects.

The first project is for building improvements and energy conservation systems. This project provides improvements to heating, ventilating and air conditioning controls, installation of storm windows and solar screens, insulation of roofs and piping; energy control and facilities management systems for plants are also provided. Annual savings of $722,000 are anticipated and amortization is expected in about 4 years.

The last project is for water pollution abatement facilities. This project is requested to upgrade wastewater treatment facilities at two existing sewage treatment plants and discontinue the use of one obsolete sewage treatment plant. This work is required to comply with the requirements of Public Law 92-500.

FORT EUSTIS, VIRGINIA

Fort Eustis is located 18 miles northwest of Hampton, Virginia and its mission is to provide support and facilities for the US Army Transportation Center and School and other tenant and satellited units and activities. The program includes two projects totaling $3,016,000.

The first project requested is for a flight simulator building. A permanent facility is required for a 2B24 Synthetic Flight Training System scheduled for delivery in October 1977. No facilities are available which can provide the high ceiling and additional space required by the 2B24. A warehouse now being used for simulated flight training cannot accommodate the 2B24. The 2B24 provides realistic training for helicopters which the current fixed-wing facilities cannot provide. Rotary wing pilot proficiency will be enhanced through use of the 2B24, and 559 active and reserve aviators within a 100 mile radius of Fort Eustis will be able to obtain instrument and flight experience without actual flying, resulting in substantial savings and increased safety.

The second project, an energy conservation measure, will provide for energy control and management of utilities plants and systems and installation of storm doors and windows and insulation of building crawl spaces. It is estimated that the project will save $358,000 annually and will be amortized in about 7 years.

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON, INDIANA

The next installation, located near Indianapolis, Indiana is Fort Benjamin Harrison whose mission is to provide support and facilities for the US Army Institute for Administration, the Defense Information School, the US Army Enlisted Evaluation Center, the US Army Finance and Accounting Center and other tenant and satellited activities. The program requests three projects totaling $987,000.

The first project provides for modification of the Administrative facilities of the US Army Finance and Accounting Center to accommodate a new computer complex. The building currently housing the Finance and Account-

ing Center was built in 1953 and was not designed to provide for the installation of the new computer complex required to meet the Command's finance and accounting responsibilities. Fort Benjamin Harrison does not have a facility which can provide for this complex without major alteration. After considering other construction alternatives, it was determined that modification of the current structure was the most cost effective way to meet the new requirements. These alterations will provide for an equipment location compatible with the proximity requirements of the major users and the necessary access and space requirements to meet future customer requirements in the world-wide Army finance network. Installation of the new computer equipment cannot be made without these facility modifications.

The second project provides for installation of capacitors on the electrical distribution system and installation of ceiling insulation in 36 buildings as energy conservation measures. Annual savings are estimated at $40,700 and amortization of the project is expected in about 6 years.

For water pollution abatement, the final project provides for auxiliary power for the sewage treatment plant, connection of the swimming pool filter backwash to the sanitary sewer system and installation of oil and sediment traps at vehicle washracks with discharge to the sanitary sewer system.

FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY

The next installation is Fort Knox, located about 30 miles south of Lousiville, Kentucky. The mission of Fort Knox is to provide facilities and support for the US Army Armor Center and School, a US Army Reception Station, the US Army Armor and Engineer Board, major combat and combat support forces and other miscellaneous tenant activities. The program includes $7,767,000 for two projects.

The first project is for energy conservation measures. The work includes installation of storm windows, insulation of floors, installation of shades and awnings for building openings and modernization of heating plants. Savings of $656,000 are expected annually and project amortization is estimated in about 8 years.

The second project is required to provide treatment for industrial discharges from various water polluting sources throughout Fort Knox. The work will include connecting the filter backwash water in two water treatment plants to the head of each plant; connecting swimming pool filter backwash, cooling tower drains, boiler blowdowns and paint stripping facilities to the sanitary sewer; abandoning septic tanks and connecting to sanitary sewer; providing curbs and holding tanks at the coal yard, oil containment facilities at oil storage areas, and concrete vaults for field latrines.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

The next US Army Training and Doctrine Command installation is Fort Leavenworth, which is located at Leavenworth, Kansas. The mission of this installation is to provide administrative and logistical support to the US Army Command and General Staff College, US Army Disciplinary Barracks, US Army Combined Arms Center and other tenant activities. The program includes $190,000 for one project at Fort Leavenworth.

This project is required to provide the necessary Army funding to reimburse the City Leavenworth, Kansas for Fort Leavenworth's share of the recently completed secondary sewage treatment facilities constructed by the City which treats sewage from Fort Leavenworth.

FORT LEE, VIRGINIA

The next installation, which is located 2 miles west of Petersburg, Virginia, is Fort Lee. The mission of this installation is to provide support and facilities for the US Army Quartermaster Center and School, the US Army Logistics Management Center, major combat and combat support forces and other tenant activities. It also supports Reserve Components and other staellited activities and units. The program provides $1,115,000 for an energy conservation project.

The energy conservation project provides a surveillance systems. Annual savings of $135,000 are expected and project amortization is estimated in about 8 years.

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FORT RUCKER, ALABAMA

The next installation is Fort Rucker which is located about 25 miles northwest of Dothan, Alabama. The mission of this installation is to provide facilities and support for the Army Aviation Center and school. The program provides two projects for a total cost of $1,841,000.

The first project will provide a building in which to house a new type flight simulator system which is now being acquired for helicopter pilot training. Development and design of the prototype for the Utility Tactical Transport Aircraft System simulator device 2B38 is now underway. Installation of the 2B38 at Fort Rucker is scheduled to begin in April 1978. The proposed facility will be an addition to a facility approved in the FY 1975 MCA program and now under construction to house the CH-47 and AH1Q helicopter simulators. Briefing, administrative, and shop areas in the adjacent building will be cross-utilized. There are no alternative existing buildings which can be altered to accommodate this simulator system due to the high ceiling heights required. Without this project, facilities will not be available at Fort Rucker in which to install the 2B38 flight simulator upon delivery, with resulting adverse impact on pilot training and proficiency. The proposed building addition is being designed to be further added to in a future construction program in order to accommodate a similar flight simulator, the 2B40, for the Advanced Attack Helicopter, which is scheduled for delivery in August 1980.

The last project for Fort Rucker is to provide industrial and domestic waste treatment for water polluting sources throughout the installation. This work will include connecting discharges from vehicle washracks, cooling towers, boilers and swimming pool filter backwash to the sanitary sewer system; chlorination facilities will be constructed at sewage lagoons, and facilities will be provided to pump the effluent from the sludge drying beds to the head of the sewage treatment plant.

FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA

The next installation is Fort Sill which is located 4 miles north of Lawton, Oklahoma. The mission of this installation is to provide support and training for artillery and missile units, operation of the US Army Field Artillery Center and School, a US Army Reception Center and to provide support for tenant activities and Reserve Component summer training. The program includes three projects totaling $1,181,000.

The first project is to provide a permanent building for the 2B24 Synthetic Flight Training System scheduled for delivery in January 1978. No alternative facilities are available for installation of the 2B24 due to its high ceiling height requirements. Five obsolete trainers, manfactured between 1940 and 1950, for which spare parts require two to three months delivery time are currently being used to conduct simulated flight training. These trainers provide minimal instrument training and their instrumentation and controls are unrelated to present day aircraft. Five hundred aviators stationed at Fort Sill and within a 100 mile radius will obtain instrument training and maintain pilot proficiency by using this flight simulation system. Without this project, no facility will be available in which to house the 2B24 system upon its delivery and savings in aircraft operational costs cannot be realized.

The next project will provide for installation of ceiling insulation in 27 temporary buildings to reduce summer heat gain air conditioning loads as an energy conservation measure. Annual savings of $14,000 are anticipated and amortization of the project is expected in about 10 years.

The third and final project is required to provide treatment for various water-polluting industrial sources throughout the installation in order to comply with Federal, State and local regulations.

FORT LEONARD WOOD, MISSOURI

The last US Army Training and Doctrine Command installation is Fort Leonard Wood which is located 29 miles southwest of Rolla, Missouri. The mission of this installation is to provide support and facilities for a US Army Training Center, a US Army Reception Station, a US Army Hospital, major combat and combat support forces and other tenant activities. It also provides support for Reserve Components and other satellited activities and units. The program provides three projects for a total cost of $13,563,000.

The first project is required to provide a new flight control tower for Forney Army Airfield for the military and civilian aircraft and the scheduled commercial air traffice that jointly use the airfield. The tower now being used is too small to house communication equipment and air traffic control operations. Approximately 40,000 avaition operations are handled annually at Fort Leonard Wood. The tower's location and height prevent observation of all operational areas of runways and hardstand areas; it is thirty years old, has obsolete wiring, does not have anti-glare cab windows and does not conform to current standards. All of these deficiencies impair operator efficiency. Continued use of the tower increases the possibility of aircraft accident.

The next project will modernize two permanent, consolidated dining facilities to serve 1,600 trainees at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. This modernization effort will greatly improve the Army's capability of providing appealing wholesome meals, necessary for maintaining the health, welfare and morale of the soldier, served in a pleasant environment. Failure to modernize these facilities means that inefficient and ineffective facilities and methods must continue. This will preclude a realization of the Army's goal of improving food service operations to provide effective, efficient and economical support to the soldiers at Fort Leonard Wood.

The third project is required as an energy conservation measure. The work will include providing existing heating plants with automatic controls to convert from LP gas to fuel oil; installation of storm windows, insulation and double pane glass to reduce heat loss; automation of utility plants to improve efficiency and reduce energy consumption; alterations to two central heating plants by connecting them to provide a more efficient operation and to reduce summer operations. Annual savings are estimated to be $1,169,000 and project amortization is anticipated in about 10 years.

MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
CAMERON STATION, VIRGINIA

Cameron Station is located in Alexandria, Virginia. The mission of this installation is to provide support to the Defense Supply Agency and provide service support for Washington Area military personnel. The program provides an energy conservation project at an estimated cost of $1,265,000.

The energy conservation project will increase the efficiency of the heating system by extending a steam line from the central heating plant to Building 9 to reduce the use of natural gas. This project also provides for added insulation which will reduce heat loss. Annual savings of $137,000 are anticipated and project amortization is estimated in about 9 years.

FORT LESLEY J. McNAIR, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Fort McNair is located in the District of Columbia. Its mission is to provide facilities and support to Military District of Washington and to provide housing services and other facilities to quarter general and flag officers of the Department of Defense and to provide administrative and logistical support as required. The National Defense University, consisting of the National War College, the Industrial College of the Armed Forces and the Inter-American Defense College, is located at this installation. The program includes an energy conservation project for an estimated cost of $772,000.

The energy conservation project provides building insulation, storm windows and doors and set-back thermostats to reduce energy consumption. Annual Savings of $81,900 are anticipated and project amortization is estimated in about 9 years.

US ARMY MATERIEL DEVELOPMENT AND
READINESS COMMAND

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MARYLAND

Aberdeen Proving Ground is located 10 miles northeast of Baltimore, Maryland. The mission of this installation is to test, evaluate and conduct research and development of Army weapons, equipment and materiel systems and to conduct training in maintenance, supply and packing of materiel and equipment. It also provides support to Headquarters, US Army Test and Evaluation Command, US Army

Ordnance Center and School, Armaments Development Center and other assigned activities. The program provides an energy conservation project at an estimated cost of $726,000

The energy conservation project provides for installation of storm sash on administration and research and development buildings. Annual savings of $105,000 are anticipated and it is expected that the project cost will be amortized in about 7 years.

DETROIT ARSENAL, MICHIGAN

Detroit Arsenal, located in Detroit, Michigan, has the assigned mission of providing facilities and support for the US Army Tank Automotive Command and other tenant activities. The program provides an energy conservation project for an estimated cost of $340,000.

The energy conservation project provides insulation for walls and roofs of three buildings to reduce heat loss. Annual savings of $55,000 are expected and amortization is anticipated in 6 years.

HOLSTON ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, TENNESSEE

Holston Army Ammunition Plant is located at Kingsport, Tennessee. The mission of this installatin is the production of propellants and explosives. The program provides $22,684,000 for a water pollution abatement project.

The water pollution project is the second and final phase of a two-phase construction program for collection and treatment of all liquid industrial wastes at Holston Army Ammunition Plant in order to comply with Federal and state water pollution control requirements. The work includes constructing facilities to collect, transport and treat boiler blowdown wastes, water treatment sludges and filter backwash, water pumphouse screen debris, contaminated liquid waste effluents from various manufacturing processes, ash water from boiler plants and scrubber water from air pollution control facilities.

KANSAS ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, KANSAS

Kansas Army Ammunition plant is located at Parsons, Kansas. The mission of this installation is to load, assemble and pack assigned items of ammunition. The program includes $493,000 for a water pollution abatement project.

The water pollution abatement project is required to provide treatment for water treatment plant sludges currently discharged to the Neosho River. A holding tank and sedimentation lagoon with associated piping and pumps are to be constructed as well as facilities to connect the boiler blowdowns to the sanitary sewer system.

LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT, PENNSYLVANIA

The next installation is Letterkenny Army Depot, located 5 miles northwest of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. The mission of this installation is to receive, store, issue, care, preserve and maintain general supplies, conventional ammunition and guided missiles; the housing and support of special missions, units and acitivities are also included. The program includes two projects totaling $8,357,000.

The first project will provide a vehicle rebuild support facility in which to recondition combat vehicles, artillery, small arms, missiles and guidance systems, and operating equipment. Existing facilities are scattered so that management control, engineered shop flow and labor efficiency cannot be maintained. This project will improve compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Act requirements of eliminating environmental health, fire and safety hazards such as congestion, poor visibility and air pollutants.

The second project is designed as an energy conservation measure and will provide insulation and storm windows for permanent buildings to reduce heat loss. It is anticipated that annual savings will approach $328,000 and that the project cost will be amortized in about 9 years.

FORT MONMOUTH, NEW JERSEY

Fort Monmouth is located 3 miles south of Red Bank, New Jersey. The mission of this installation is to provide administrative and logistical support for the

US Army Electronics Command, the US Army Military Academy Preparatory School, a US Army hospital and other miscellaneous units and activities. The program provides an energy conservation project for an estimated cost of $495,000.

The energy conservation project provides insulation, storm windows, drop ceilings and heating controls to reduce heat loss and fuel consumption. Annual savings of $47,000 are anticipated and it is expected that the project cost will be amortized in about 11 years.

NATICK DEVELOPMENT CENTER, MASSACHUSETTS

The Natick Development Center is located near Natick, Massachusetts. The mission of this installation is to provide research, development, test-materials, insecticides, fungicides, subsistence, containers, food service, equipment, tentage and air delivery equipment. It also provides support to the US Army Research Institute of Environmental Medicine. The program provides an energy conservation project for an estimated cost of $118,000.

The energy conservation project is required to provide insulation of concrete walls and replacement of steel sash windows to reduce heat losses. Annual savings of $13,000 are expected and project amortization is anticipated in 9 years.

PICATINNY ARSENAL, NEW JERSEY

The next Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command installation is Picatinny Arsenal, located 5 miles southeast of Dover, New Jersey. The mission of this installation includes research, development and industrial engineering, and support of preproduction and maintenance engineering for ammunition, pyrotechnics, nuclear artillery and munitions. The program provides an energy conservation project for an estimated cost of $560,000.

The energy conservation project is required to provide a heat recovery system with incinerator to reduce solid wastes and provide heat. The amortization for this project is about two years based on anticipated annual savings of $250,000.

PINE BLUFF ARSENAL, ARKANSAS

Pine Bluff Arsenal is located 7 miles northwest of Pine Bluff, Arkansas. The mission of this installation is to operate production, preproduction and limited production facilities for the manufacturing of assigned material. It also stores, performs surveillance and ships supplies and equipment of the Army and other government agencies. The program inclues two projects totaling $6,934,000.

The first project is an energy conservation project to provide installation of storm windows, solar shades, ceiling insulation and attic ventilation on miscellaneous buildings. The estimated amortization period for this project is about 5 years, based on anticipated annual savings of $46,700.

The second project is for air pollution abatement and is designed to provide a cluster of incinerators to accomplish test burning, explosive deactivation, scrap metal decontamination and disposal of chemically contaminated waste and bulky material in order to comply with federal and state air pollution regulations.

PUEBLO ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY, COLORADO

Pueblo Army Depot Activity, located at Pueblo, Colorado, is the next installation. The mission of this installation is to operate a depot activity providing for the receipt, storage, and issue of general supplies, major maintenance and disposal of assigned commodities. It also provides maintenance of selected missile systems and provides support to tenant activities. The program provides $417,000 for an energy conservation project.

The energy conservation project provides for installation of automatic controls with remote monitoring for heating systems to reduce fuel consumption. Annual savings of $62,000 are anticipated and amortization is estimated in about 7 years.

RADFORD ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, VIRGINIA

The next Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command installation is Radford Army Ammunition Plant, located at Radford, Virginia. The mission

of this installation is the production of propellants and explosives. The program provides two projects totaling $25,663,000.

The first project is required to provide air pollution abatement equipment for the TNT production area. This equipment will consolidate and process gaseous emissions through packed tower-type wet scrubber units in compliance with federal and state air pollution control laws.

The second project is required because industrial discharges from production processes do not meet federal and state water pollution control requirements. This project will provide improved solids separation at sources in the main propellant manufacturing area and collect and provide adequate treatment of these pollution sources.

REDSTONE ARSENAL, ALABAMA

Redstone Arsenal is located adjacent to Huntsville, Alabama and its mission is to provide facilities and support to the Headquarters of the US Army Missile Command, which is the Army's principal commodity center for rockets, guided missiles and related systems and equipment. It is also the home of the Army Missile and Munitions Training Center and School. The program provides $1,126,000 for a water pollution abatement project.

This project will provide for a facility for the collection and disposal of sediment from the filter backwash water at three water treatment plants.

SCRANTON ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, PENNSYLVANIA

Scranton Army Ammunition Plant is located near Scranton, Pennsylvania. Its assigned mission is the production of ammunition-related metal parts. The program includes one project for energy conservation estimated at $162,000.

This construction will provide insulation for buildings and improvements to doors and other building openings to reduce heat loss. Annual savings of $18,000 are anticipated and amortization is expected in 9 years.

SENECA ARMY DEPOT, NEW YORK

Seneca Army Depot is located 14 miles southeast of Geneva, New York. The mission of this installation is to receive, store and issue ammunition and general supplies for the Army and general supplies for the Defense Supply Agency. Seneca Army Depot also receives and stores strategic and critical materials for the General Services Administration, and performs depot maintenance and demilitarization of ammunition, as well as receiving, storing, inspecting, maintaining and issuing fire control test and measuring equipment. The program includes an energy conservation project estimated at $421,000.

This item will provide for installation of insulation, storm windows, overhead doors and weatherstripping to reduce heat loss; automatic heat control devices will also be included. Annual savings of $54,000 are predicted and project costs are expected to be amortized in about 8 years.

SHARPE ARMY DEPOT, CALIFORNIA

Sharpe Army Depot, located 9 miles south of Stockton, California, has the mission as the West Coast Secondary Distribution Depot for assigned items of materiel. One energy conservation project, estimated at $551,000 is included in the program for Sharpe Army Depot.

This item will provide for insulation of walls, ceilings and roofs, and installation of controls for attic fans, heating and cooling systems. Annual savings of $152,000 are anticipated and amortization is expected in about 4 years.

SIERRA ARMY DEPOT, CALIFORNIA

The next Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command installation is Sierra Army Depot, located 60 miles north of Reno, Nevada and near Herlong, California. The mission of this Depot is to receive, store, maintain, renovate and distribute ammunition and components, general supplies and weapons materiel; and restoration of conventional guided missile and weapons

ammunition to serviceable condition. The program will provide a cargo aircraft apron project at an estimated amount of $1,489,000.

This project will provide an aircraft apron to allow simultaneous holding, loading and unloading operations by large cargo aircraft such as C-141 and C-5A. These operations can now be undertaken only on the main runway, effectively closing this sole runway until the operations are completed. In case of runway closure by disabled aircraft, the airfield must be closed and all air cargo, including ammunition, must be transported 250 miles by road to Travis Air Force Base, the nearest military airfield having adequate cargo-handling facilities.

TOOELE ARMY DEPOT, UTAH

Tooele Army Depot is located 4 miles south of Tooele, Utah. Its mission is the receipt, storage, maintenance, demilitarization and distribution of ordnance general supplies and chemical toxics; the rebuilding and repairing of guided missiles and components and the rebuilding of combat vehicles and engineering equipment. The program includes an energy conservation project estimated at $2,572,000.

The requested energy conservation construction will provide insulation for roofs, ceilings, walls and floors of buildings, installation of double glazing, storm windows and weatherstripping in order to minimize heat loss. It is anticipated that the project will be amortized in about 8 years based on annual savings of $314,000.

US ARMY FUELS AND LUBRICANTS RESEARCH LABORATORY, TEXAS

The US Army Fuels and Lubricants Research Laboratory is located in San Antonio, Texas. Its mission is research in fuels and lubricants. The program includes a project for new laboratory facilities for this installation, estimated at $469,000.

This project will provide additional laboratory and office space to relieve overcrowded and unsafe working conditions and to meet work requirements on alternate, emergency and future fuels and lubricants, fuel properties, energy sources, mobile source emissions and environmental pollution. A safety hazard exists because work with open fuels must be performed near spark-producing apparatus.

WATERVLIET ARSENAL, NEW YORK

Watervliet Arsenal is located in Watervliet, New York adjacent to the city of Troy. Its assigned mission is the research, design and development, engineering, technical direction, production and procurement of mortars, recoilless rifles, cannon assemblies and components. The program request includes an energy conservation project estimated at $1,123,000.

This item will provide a new small steam boiler in an existing plant to increase plant efficiency, insulation in 15 buildings to reduce heat loss and installation of temperature controls for the heating systems in 17 buildings. Annual savings totaling $277,000 are expected and project cost amortization is anticipated in about 4 years.

WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE, NEW MEXICO

White Sands Missile Range is located 28 miles northeast of Las Cruces, New Mexico. This installation is a national range with a mission to test and evaluate missile and rocket systems and related materiel. It supports all range users including Army, Navy, Air Force and systems contractors. The program consists of an energy conservation project estimated at $349,000.

This project provides for the installation of insulation in walls, ceilings and roofs of various buildings to reduce heat loss. Annual savings of $43,000 are anticipated and project cost amortization is expected in about 8 years.

WOODBRIDGE RESEARCH FACILITY, VIRGINIA

The next installation is the Woodbridge Research Facility, located near Alexandria, Virginia. Its mission, as a part of the Harry Diamond

Laboratories, is to conduct research into electromagnetic pulse phenomena and its effects on military systems, and apply the research results to vulnerability assessment. The program includes one project for an electromagnetic pulse simulator facility estimated to cost $2,130,000.

The EMP Simulator Facility project is to provide a High Voltage Laboratory in which nuclear threat and sub-threat level electromagnetic pulsers can be maintained, rebuilt, modified and developed. The project also provides for a partially underground command and control building for the Army's 7.5 megavolt electromagnetic pulser which is installed at this installation. No adequate facility exists at Woodbridge for the research, development, engineering and fabrication of the electromagnetic pulsers. The two largest pulsers, because of size, have to be refurbished and maintained outside. The command and control building is needed to replace trailers which cause electromagnetic reflections resulting in erroneous data and rerun of pulser tests. The command and control building will also relieve crowded conditions and allow better vision of the site for the operator thus enhancing safety.

YUMA PROVING GROUND, ARIZONA

The last installation in the Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command, Yuma Proving Ground, is located 32 miles northeast of Yuma, Arizona. The mission of this installation is to perform engineering and service tests of research and development projects; to conduct surveillance and acceptance tests on production materiel, and to support other research and development activities. The program provides a range operations center for which we are requesting $6,978,000.

The proposed range operations center project is required to provide facilities to consolidate 250 scientific, engineering and support personnel and their equipment into one facility. The project will also provide a telemetry control building to be located between the artillery and aircraft armament test ranges which will feed telemetry data from both ranges to the range operations center. These personnel are now scattered over 25 square miles in 10 inadequate and substandard buildings which were neither designed nor constructed for research, development, test and evaluation functions; their dispersion inhibits effective operations and management and causes continual and inefficient travel. Environmental deficiencies accelerate deterioration of expensive equipment and degrade work force morale and effectiveness adversely effecting personnel performance and retention.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, NEW YORK

The United States Military Academy is located 10 miles south of Newburgh, New York. The mission of the Academy is to train the Corps of Cadets, the members of which will be the future officers of the Regular Army. The program consists of an energy conservation project at an estimated cost of $2,857,000.

Improvements to utilities systems are requested to provide telemetering and remote control between 13 major heating, ventilating and air conditioning systems and the existing central console; two obsolete turbine-generators are to be replaced, automatic controls installed, and the electrical distribution system altered to permit peak-shaving with attendant reduction in electrical rates. Annual savings are estimated at $447,000 and project cost amortization is anticipated in about 6 years.

US ARMY HEALTH SERVICES COMMAND

FITZSIMONS ARMY MEDICAL CENTER, COLORADO

Fitzsimons Army Medical Center is located in Aurora, Colorado. The mission of this medical center is to provide general medical and surgical care for authorized personnel. It also serves as a worldwide treatment center for medicine, general surgery, tuberculosis, dermatology, orthopedic, thoracic, cardiac and neurosurgery, otalaryngology, opthamology, neurology, neuropsychiatry and radiology. The program will provide a water pollution abatement project for which the Army requests $244,000.

This item is required to upgrade the sewage treatment plant by installing an impervious liner and aeration equipment in the existing lagoon, rebuilding the sludge beds, constructing a chlorine contact chamber and by piping waste digestor gas to the incinerator.

WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND MARYLAND

Walter Reed Army Medical Center is located in Washington, D.C. The mission of this medical center is the treatment of sick and injured personnel of the Armed Services and their dependents, medical research and development, and support of all Walter Reed Army Medical Center activities. The program includes a request for a research support facility at an estimated cost of $1,108,000.

This project, to be located at the Forest Glen annex, is required to provide building alterations to meet the mission requirements of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research and the legal requirements of the Animal Welfare Acts (PL 89-544 and PL 91-579). The buildings to be altered are corrugated metal buildings with inadequate temperature, humidity and air turnover control. They house the animal handling laboratory activities of the Department of Microwave Research. The air in the animal rooms is neither conditioned nor tempered, and the temperatures range from 20°F in winter to 100°F in summer; there are no sanitary rooms for surgical preparation and taking of blood samples. The buildings are used for raising germ-free rodents for research purposes. This project will provide for modifications to permit installation of research equipment and to prevent contamination and cross-contamination of the rodents being raised in the building.

US ARMY MILITARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT COMMAND

SUNNY POINT ARMY TERMINAL, NORTH CAROLINA

Sunny Point Army Terminal is located about 27 miles south of Wilmington, North Carolina. The mission of this installation is to receive, handle, load and ship outbound and retrograde ammunition, explosives and other cargo for the Department of Defense. The program includes a water pollution abatement project at a cost of $531,000.

This project is requested to provide dockside connections for discharging sanitary sewage from ships berthed at the wharves. The wastes will then be treated at the existing sewage plant.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

VARIOUS LOCATIONS, CONUS

This year we have included a request for $2,575,000 to provide security improvements at nuclear weapons storage sites. The work will include construction of intrusion detection systems, vehicle patrol roads, communication systems, perimeter barriers and lighting, additions and modifications to an existing control center, clear zoning and other command and control measures as required.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

EIGHTH US ARMY, KOREA

The Eighth US Army is located in Korea. Its mission is to support the United Nations Command, to command and support the US Forces, Korea and the Eighth US Army. The program will provide improvements to ammunition storage sites and bachelor housing facilities at various locations, and a dining facility at Camp Casey. The request is for $13,669,000.

The first project will provide adequate and safe facilities for the storage, inspection and surveillance of ammunition at Camps Howard, Ames and Thompson and at the Masan Ammunition Depot. The work includes perimeter fencing, lighting, and guard towers, as well as construction of small maintenance and surveillance buildings, a warehouse, a heliport and a vehicle hardstand. The maintenance and surveillance buildings are required to replace tents and tin sheds which do not meet safety standards. The warehouse is required for storage of inert components and test/handling

equipment currently occupying premium igloo space needed for storage of containerized missiles and explosives which are presently in open storage. The heliport will support the mission of air shipment and receipt of conventional ammunition and other weapons. The existing heliport is in an unsafe location as it is too close to administration buildings and gasoline storage facilities. The vehicle hardstand is required to replace a gravel-surfaced area located in a storage magazine site which is in violation of quantity-distance safety standards.

The second project is required to continue the work of providing adequate living and dining facilities for troops stationed at various locations in Korea. This project will construct relocatable barracks, dining facilities, bachelor officer quarters and modernize two existing buildings and will result in adequate living and dining space for troops now using substandard facilities. The troops are now housed in obsolete and deteriorated quonset huts and are urgently in need of more acceptable quarters. These quonset huts were erected during the post-hostilities period of 1953-1958 for expedient troop housing and are now deteriorated beyond feasible repair; the huts leak, are impossible to heat comfortably, lack ventilation and adversely affect troop morale. Without this project, troops serving in these isolated areas in Korea will continue to live in totally inadequate quarters and wonder why they must live under such conditions in the service of their country during peacetime.

The last project will provide an urgently needed dining facility at Camp Casey. The construction of this preengineered retrievable/relocatable dining facility, with a capacity of providing modern food service support about 1,000 soldiers, will replace badly deteriorated quonset-type structures constructed during 1953. The condition of the existing facilities prohibit good food service support for soldiers stationed in this relatively isolated area. The physical condition of the facilities currently in use is such that further repairs or renovations are not structurally or economically feasible. Continued use of these facilities will adversely affect the health, welfare, and morale of the soldiers stationed at Camp Casey.

US ARMY, JAPAN

OKINAWA, VARIOUS

This request is for a water pollution abatement project at Torii Station, Okinawa. The mission of the US Army, Japan for Okinawa is to command all units assigned to the US Army Garrison, Okinawa and to provide logistics, supply and services support for all US Army Forces in Okinawa; to operate an ammunition depot and to provide support for other military services and agencies in Okinawa. The program includes a water pollution abatement project estimated at $124,000.

The sole project for Okinawa will connect the Torii Station sewage system to the Okinawa Corporation system instead of discharging raw sewage into the sea. Oil traps will also be provided on discharge lines from shop areas now discharge lines from shop areas now discharging into the storm drain system. The work is required to correct conditions which do not meet pollution control standards established by Japanese law.

U. S. ARMY SECURITY AGENCY - OVERSEAS

VARIOUS LOCATIONS, OVERSEAS

This request is for various overseas locations operated by the U.S. Army Security Agency. The mission of these sites is to engage in communication and intelligence activities. The program at USASA Location 177 consists of an aircraft maintenance hangar and troop housing. It will also provide for upgrading of electric power at Fort Clayton in the Panama Canal Zone and at two locations in Germany. The request is for $1,744,000.

The first project is required to provide an adequate maintenance hangar to support a USASA aviation company, assigned six OV-1 Mohawk twin-engine fixed-wing aircraft, which is to begin operation in FY 1978. The aircraft are equipped with classified communications/electronic equipment to provide 24-hour all-weather combat support by flying intelligence gathering electronic reconnaissance missions. Operations will require two aircraft to be airborne at all times with four aircraft hangared, of which two are in preflight and two in postflight status. Extensive aircraft preflight and calibration of electronic equipment within a controlled

environment will be required. Exterior ramp maintenance is not feasible due to freezing winter temperatures and other inclement weather extremes and exposure preventing effective maintenance and posing safety and security hazards. Specialized maintenance and security requirements prevent including these six aircraft in existing hangars as they are fully utilized in support of other assigned aircraft. No acceptable alternative facilities are available as these aircraft operations require collocation with the USASA Field Station ground processing activities. Without this project, the USASA combat support mission will be jeopardized by lack of adequate aircraft hangar facilities.

The next project is required to provide adequate bachelor housing for personnel assigned to the mission of gathering intelligence by means of two airborne electronic collection systems being placed in operation in FY 1977 and 1978. The personnel operating the first system will be doubled-up with personnel presently quartered at this station until this barracks is completed. Those operating the second system could not be housed at this station until construction of this project. Operational facilities to accommodate this mission are either in process of being constructed or included in current programs. Without this project, some of the personnel assigned to this mission would have to be housed in distant facilities, and efficient mission performance could not be achieved.

The third project is required to provide adequate electric service with an auxiliary power supply and an uninterruptible power system for the only USASA installation in the Central American area. This project will provide high continuity and high quality electric service and will overcome existing electrical overload problems and related fire hazards. At Site "A", the present electric service, transformers and service connections are undersized and thus overloaded by the present mission load. The only existing auxiliary generator and fuel storage is inadequate for the load during outages of utility power. The present load transfer requires an outage to re-transfer load from auxiliary generator to utility service. The main distribution panel, subpanel and wiring are undersized and overloaded by the present load. At Site "B", there is no load transfer switch between utility service, the auxiliary generator and the load served. Operators must be dispatched to this unattended site to start the auxiliary generator when there is an interruption in utility power causing long outages. The existing main distribution panel is not weatherproof and is deteriorating rapidly. Without this project, the intelligence mission at these USASA sites will continue to be jeopardized by power outages, power deficiencies and fire hazards.

The fourth and final project for the US Army Security Agency is required to upgrade power facilities at the major USASA field stations in Europe. These important intelligence activities require essentially 100 percent available high-quality electric power in order to accomplish the USASA intelligence mission. Field Station Augsburg suffers outages and interruptions of power to mission loads during switchovers between commercial power source and auxiliary generators; lack of load segregation couses transient electric currents from starting motors to disturb electronic mission loads; outages are necessary to perform maintenance at substation "M"; corrosions from moisture creates problems in the diesel-generator compressed air starting systems; mission electronics are not isolated from disturbing transient electric currents of the utility loads. Field Station Berlin lacks sufficient power capacity to support new and expanded mission loads; power supply is interrupted during switchover from commercial power to standby power sources; auxiliary generators cannot be synchronized in parallel; air conditioning fails during commercial power outages. If this project is not provided, the accomplishment of the USASA intelligence mission at these locations will be jeopardized by deficiencies in the continuity and quality of electric service.

US ARMY, EUROPE
VARIOUS LOCATIONS, GERMANY

This request is for a group of seven projects at various location in the Federal Republic of Germany operated by the U.S. Army, Europe. The mission of the installations is support of the U.S. Army, Europe and Seventh Army. The program includes a communication facility, motor repair shops, improvements to ammunition storage sites, bachelor housing, a new elementary school, an elementary-junior high school addition and a water pollution abatement project. The total request is for $15,907,000.

The first project will provide facilities for the Defense Satellite Communication System terminal in Berlin, Germany.

The Berlin terminal is to replace an existing terminal that is operating at maximum capacity and cannot satisfy current validated requirements. The existing terminal at Berlin is a small mobile terminal and was the only type of terminal available to send to Berlin. The proposed terminal will be constructed as a permanent installation, scheduled to remain in Berlin for as long as US policy dictates a presence of mission and forces. Berlin represents a unique communications requirement due to its remote location. All other existing communications cross land area controlled by the government of East Germany. These communications can be readily jammed or interrupted. The requested terminal will satisfy JCS validated communications between Berlin and the Washington area, and between Berlin and other areas in West Germany which support operations in the city.

The next project is requested to provide a pair of semi-permanent motor repair shops with appropriate hardstands at Miesau Army Depot in Germany. This depot receives, stores, issues and ships ammunition to US Seventh Army units and customers throughout Europe. Maintenance and inspection as well as driver testing and dispatch are provided for motor vehichles, material handling and engineer equipment. This workload is now being performed by 106 operations and maintenance personnel in one adequate shop of 10,899 sq. ft., four quonset huts and three sheds totaling 16,685 sq. ft. The quonset huts and sheds are make-shift, substandard facilities, constructed during the period 1949-52. The buildings have deteriorated to such an extent that any repairs beyond those necessary to prevent complete failure are not economically feasible. Substandard working conditions make it difficult to recruit and retain skilled civilian workers in a scarce labor area where private firms and local government agencies are rapidly building modern factories and industrial shops that attract all available workers.

The third project is required to continue the improvement to the physical security, safety and operations at conventional ammunition storage sites at various locations in Germany. The project includes installation of intrusion detection alarm systems and lighting at seven prestock points and two basic load storage areas; enlargement of hardstands and installation of perimeter fencing and fence lighting at two depot storage locations; and construction of igloos and magazines at three basic load storage areas to provide adequate covered, long term storage of conventional ammunition as required by safety and security standards.

The next project will provide a semi-permanent barracks at Siegelsbach Ordnance Depot so that adequate space will be available to house the assigned enlisted men. The existing five semi-permanent barracks are adequate for only 165 men and presently house 200 men. Thirty men are authorized to live in rented quarters off post private housing which reduces the security of the depot. Because of the crowded conditions in the existing barracks, it is not possible to undertake barracks improvements or install authorized equipment to achieve acceptable conditions of comfort, convenience and privacy. This installation is located in a rural area in Germany with long winters and no near-by social or recreational facilities. Consequently, during off-duty hours, many men have no choice but to remain in the barracks. A guard force of 55 men must be available at all times to provide security for the sensitive materials stored here. Without this project, enlisted men at the depot must continue to live in overcrowded, uncomfortable barracks with consequent adverse effects on their welfare and morale.

The fifth project is requested in order to provide a new elementary shcool building with classrooms and facilities at Bamberg, needed to accommodate the student enrollment, support an adequate instruction program, eliminate present overcrowding, and replace existing substandard classrooms. The proposed school building will provide classrooms for kindergarten and grades 1 through 3 plus other required supporting facilities. The existing school will continue to provide an intermediate-junior high shcool program for grades 4 through 9. Present adequate facilities consists of the main school building with both general and designated-purpose classrooms and an adjacent general purpose classroom building. Existing substandard classrooms are located in two widely separated and inadequate buildings converted to classroom use and located a mile away from the main school. The existing adequate school facilities cannot provide sufficient classroom space for the forecast enrollment of approximately 1,000 elementary through junior high students for the 1977-78 school year.

The next project requested is for a new elementary school building addition at Giessen Elementary-Junior High School. The proposed project will provide the additional classrooms needed to relieve the present overcrowding, will replace existing substandard classrooms and provide special purpose classrooms required for an adequate educational program. The anticipated total enrollment of 1,120 students in all grades from Kindergarten through grade 9 requires 47 teaching

stations. At present, only 37 teaching stations are available of which only 21 are in adequate classrooms; the other 16 are crowded into 14 substandard classrooms that are quite inadequate and require replacement. The existing adequate scholastic facilities can accommodate only the Junior High School students. There is also a pressing need for space for storage, supply, and school support functions. Without this project, the educational program will be seriously curtailed by the continuation of overcrowded and congested conditions in existing inadequate facilities.

The seventh and final project is for funds to provide Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL) pollution control facilities at various installations in Germany. The work will be dome to correct conditions which do not now conform to water pollution control standards set by German laws and regulations; the work will include storage tanks, dispensing facilities, rail car and tank truck unloading facilities, concrete pavement at dispensing and unloading points., and storm drainage with POL separators.

VARIOUS LOCATIONS (NATO INFRASTRUCTURE)

This is required to meet the estimate U.S. share of the multinational NATO Common Funded Infrastructure Program. The funds will be used to meet U.S. obligations during FY 1977 as projects in established categories are approve by the NATO Payments and Progress Committee for funding. Such projects are from a backlog of construction requirements previously approved in Supreme Allied Commander Europe and Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic annual programs. This request takes into account unused authorization and funds as well as recoupments received from projects previously prefinanced by the United States and now considered eligible for common funding.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY
VARIOUS LOCATIONS, OVERSEAS

We are requesting $49,933,000 in this year's construction program to provide security improvements at nuclear weapons storage sites. The work will include construction of intrusion detection systems, vehicle patrol roads, communications systems, perimeter barriers and lighting, clear zoning and other command and control measures as required.

National Guard Bureau

Departments of the Army and the Air Force

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. LAVERNE E. WEBER, CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

READINESS POSTURE

Senator Inouye. Next we have Maj. Gen. Laverne E. Weber, Chief, National Guard Bureau. You may present your statement, Gen. Weber.

General Weber. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is a privilege to appear before this distinguished committee to present the fiscal year 1977 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 recent 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 $552 million since fiscal year 71. In other words, even though we have done $162 million of construction during that 5 years, our backlog increased $252 million. This backlog does not include cost escalation or new requirements.

MAJOR AND MINOR CONSTRUCTION AND PLANNING

The $47.2 million fiscal year 1977 budget plan provided $40.8 million for major construction and $6.4 million for minor construction, and planning. The major construction consists of $16.8 million for armories and $24 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 40 armory projects and 42 nonarmory projects for a total of 82 projects in 37 States and Puerto Rico. The nonarmory projects consists of 7 aviation facilities, 14 projects at training sites, 17 vehicle maintenance facilities, and 4 USPFO facilities. All of these

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

CARRYOVERS AND ACTUAL OBLIGATION FUNDS

Our actual obligations for fiscal year 1975 were $55.3 million which represented an obligation of 91 percent of the funds available. This left us a carryover of only $5.7 million into fiscal year 1976. Our current fiscal year 1976 budget plan of $62.7 million provides an obligation target of $62 million. We expect to reach this target; therefore, we should have a carryover of $6.4 million into fiscal year 197T. With an appropriation of $1.5 million in only minor construction and planning in 197T and a planned obligation of $4 million, we expect to carry over $3.9 million in fiscal year 1977. We plan to obligate $45 million during fiscal year 1977 which would then give us $3.9 million to carry into fiscal year 1978. Our obligation figures include minor construction and planning funds as well as major construction.

I wish to express my appreciation for your undertanding 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.

INCREASE IN BACKLOG

Senator INOUYE. In your opening statement you said your backlog has increased from $300 to $552 million since fiscal year 1971. How much has it increased in the last year?

General WEBER. Our backlog at the end of fiscal year 1974 was $500 million and $552 million at the end of fiscal year 1975; therefore, it has increased $52 million in 1 year.

BACKLOG AT END OF FISCAL YEAR 1976

Senator INOUYE. What do you estimate your backlog will be at the end of fiscal year 1976?

General WEBER. I expect it to be about $590 million.

Senator INOUYE. Why is your backlog growing at such a fast rate?

General WEBER. There are several reasons for this growth. First, construction cost escalation has been about 10 percent each year which automatically increases the backlog about $55 million. Second, we are continuously developing new requirements due to environmental, OSHA, energy conservation, security, and the affiliation and roundout programs, the receipt of additional equipment and missions, and the necessity to obtain and maintain a high state of combat readiness. Third, our funding level is not adequate to offset cost escalation and our new requirements.

MANAGEMENT OF FUNDS

Senator INOUYE. Do you and the States have the capability of managing more funds than are in the fiscal year 1977 budget?

General WEBER. Yes; as you know our fiscal year 1976 appropriation was $62.7 million, which we are capable of managing, and the fiscal

year 1977 budget is only $47.2 million, or $15.5 million less than the fiscal year 1976 level. Adding cost escalation, the fiscal year 1977 budget is actually about $19.1 million less in constant dollars than fiscal year 1976. In summary, the States and the National Guard Bureau are capable of managing at least 70 million fiscal year 1977 dollars.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you for a fine statement, General Weber.

General WEBER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. We will next move on to the U.S. Army Reserve.

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U.S. Army Reserve

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. HENRY MOHR, CHIEF, ARMY RESERVE

READINESS GOALS

Senator Inouye. General Mohr, you are next. You may present your statement.

General Mohr. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is a privilege to appear before this distinguished committee to present the fiscal year 1977 Military Construction, Army Reserve budget request.

Adequate facilities for the Army Reserve are essential if we are to achieve our readiness goals. Army Reserve centers with appropriate organizational maintenance shops are necessary to provide the proper environment for individuals and unit training, adequate storage and maintenance of equipment and vehicles, and for security of weapons and other equipment. Army Reserve units continue to receive more equipment and vehicles as a result of the Army's effort to upgrade the overall readiness of the Reserve forces. Many units simply do not have room in their centers to store these items and at the same time conduct inactive duty training and perform necessary maintenance on the equipment. Our continuing effort with the Army Reserve construction program is to provide the needed facilities on the basis of priority. The magnitude of the task is reflected by the current backlog of needed construction of $457.8 million.

IMPROVEMENTS IN TRAINING AREAS

In addition to Army Reserve Centers for inactive duty training, we have long-overdue improvements to make in our annual training areas. These improvements are in troop housing, school and support facilities, outdoor training areas, and ranges. These improvements were begun only in fiscal year 1976.

Our program request for fiscal year 1977 is $47 million. The fiscal year 1977 budget plan provides $37.7 million for major construction projects, $4 million for minor construction, and $5.3 million for advance planning for both major and minor construction. There are a total of 38 major construction projects in 23 States including 15 new centers, 14 expansions of existing centers, and 4 projects to provide
pment storage and maintenance facilities. In addition, there are
projects for improved annual training facilities, one acquisition
existing facility to be purchased from the National Guard, and
wall project in Florida to prevent serious land erosion at an

existing center. Five of the projects for new centers or expansions are joint projects with the Marine Corps Reserve, or National Guard.

This concludes my opening statement. I will be pleased to answer any questions the committee may have.

MCAR FUNDING

Senator INOUYE. Is your MCAR funding adequate?

General MOHR. No, it is not. In fact, we received a directed $19 million cut in the major construction program for fiscal year 1977.

ADDITIONAL PROJECTS

Senator INOUYE. If you received a restoration of $6.8 million to the fiscal year 1977 MCAR program, what additional projects would you construct?

General MOHR. We would be able to construct the following four projects, all of which are now in various stages of design:

Location and project scope	*Cost estimate (thousands)*
Arkansas: Little Rock (600-man U.S. Army Reserves Center with medical wing and organizational maintenance shop)	$2,645
California: Ukiah (60-man U.S. Army Reserve Center)	699
Colorado:	
Buckley ANG Base (400-man U.S. Army Reserve Center with Organization maintenance shop and area maintenance support activity)	2,100
Lakewood (DAC) (Administrative addition and alteration of existing center	1,360
Total (four projects)	6,804

MINOR CONSTRUCTION BACKLOG

Senator INOUYE. What is the current backlog of Minor Military Construction, Army Reserve projects?

General MOHR. Commander, U.S. Army Forces Command, has identified a current backlog for minor construction projects for the Army Reserve of $29.5 million.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR BACKLOG

Senator INOUYE. What is the current Backlog of Maintenance and Repair (BMAR) for the Army Reserve?

General MOHR. The current BMAR figure, based on latest quarterly reports, is $24.3 million.

MCAR PROJECTS IN NORTHEASTERN UNITED STATES

Senator INOUYE. How many fiscal year 1977 MCAR projects are scheduled for northeastern United States?

General MOHR. There are two in fiscal year 1977 for $2 million; an expansion at Auburn, Maine, and another expansion at Corning, N.Y. However, in fiscal year 1976 we had 11 separate projects, totaling $13 million, in the northeastern States.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, General Mohr, for your statement.

General MOHR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Department of the Navy

Naval Facilities Engineering Command

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

ACCOMPANIED BY:
BRIG. GEN. G. L. BARTLETT, USMC, DIRECTOR, FACILITIES AND SERVICES DIVISION, HEADQUARTERS, U.S. MARINE CORPS
VICE ADM. P. N. CHARBONNET, U.S. NAVY, DIRECTOR OF NAVAL RESERVE
CAPT. C. H. CROSS, U.S. NAVY, NAVFACENGCOM
CMDR. J. D. KIRKPATRICK, CEC, U.S. NAVY, NAVFACENGCOM
G. H. WOERNER, NAVFACENGCOM
R. J. MURPHY, NAVFACENGCOM
W. K. TAYLOR, NAVFACENGCOM
CMDR. A. M. STEADLEY, JR., CEC, U.S. NAVY, NAVCOMPT
A. E. SAMUEL, HEADQUARTERS, U.S. MARINE CORPS
CAPT. J. D. MURRAY, U.S. NAVY, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, STRATEGIC SUBMARINE DIVISION, AND TRIDENT PROGRAM COORDINATOR, OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS (SUBMARINE WARFARE)
CAPT. E. R. STACEY, CEC, U.S. NAVY, OFFICER IN CHARGE OF CONSTRUCTION (OICC) TRIDENT
CMDR. V. PODBIELSKI, CEC, U.S. NAVY, OFFICE OF THE TRIDENT PROJECT MANAGER

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator Inouye. Next we have the Navy. Good morning, Admiral. Do you care to make a statement at this time?

Admiral Marschall. If I may, Mr. Chairman, I would like to insert my prepared statement into the record and address briefly two topics that I believe are of special significance at this time. These topics are the withdrawal of this year's project for the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences and the construction of the drydock for the Trident support site, Bangor, Wash.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF REAR ADMIRAL MARSCHALL

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

I AM REAR ADMIRAL A. R. MARSCHALL, COMMANDER OF THE NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND. IT IS A PRIVILEGE TO APPEAR BEFORE YOU AGAIN THIS YEAR TO REVIEW THE NAVY'S FISCAL YEAR 1977 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS BUDGET.

BRIGADIER GENERAL G. L. BARTLETT, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, WILL REVIEW THE MARINE CORPS PORTION OF THE BUDGET.

FISCAL YEAR 1977 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION

THE APPROPRIATIONS REQUEST IS 595 MILLION DOLLARS. OF THIS AMOUNT, 10 MILLION DOLLARS IS FOR THE UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES. THE REQUEST FOR FISCAL YEAR 1976 WAS 854 MILLION DOLLARS, AND THE AMOUNT APPROPRIATED WAS 770 MILLION DOLLARS, INCLUDING 65 MILLION DOLLARS FOR THE UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES.

PRESENTATION OF REQUIREMENTS

THIS YEAR THE NAVY JUSTIFICATION BOOKS ARE STRUCTURED BY MAJOR COMMANDS INSTEAD OF NAVAL DISTRICTS. THIS STRUCTURE IS SIMILAR TO THAT OF THE ARMY AND AIR FORCE BOOKS AND ENABLES A REVIEW OF THE PROJECTS THAT SUPPORT THE MISSIONS OF THE FLEET COMMANDERS AND THOSE PROJECTS THAT SUPPORT MISSIONS OF OTHER COMMANDS THAT PROVIDE LOGISTIC SUPPORT TO THE FLEET.

PRESENTATION HIGHLIGHTS

I HAVE DEVELOPED MY STATEMENT TO PROVIDE A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT FACTORS, WITH TABULATIONS OF THE AMOUNTS BY FACILITIES CATEGORY AND MAJOR COMMAND PROVIDED AS A SUPPLEMENT.

OVERALL SIZE OF BUDGET

THE TOTAL NAVY AND MARINE CORPS FACILITIES DEFICIENCIES IS 8.3 BILLION DOLLARS. FOR THE NEXT FOUR YEARS, WE EXPECT TO REQUEST A MINIMUM OF 600 MILLION DOLLARS ANNUALLY. THIS LEVEL OF FUNDING WILL REQUIRE US TO SEARCH HARD FOR ALTERNATE WAYS OF DOING

SOME TASKS AND MISSIONS, AND SOME INCREASE MAY BE NECESSARY AS WE CONTINUE TO REFINE OUR PROGRAM OBJECTIVES.

SPECIAL TOPICS

PHASED AND INCREMENTED PROJECTS

IN THIS YEAR'S REQUEST, THE NAVY HAS 2 PHASED AND 21 INCREMENTED PROJECTS.

ONE OF THE PHASED PROJECTS IS TRIDENT, WHICH IS IN ITS 4TH YEAR OF PROGRAMMING FOR FACILITIES. THE NEW PHASED PROJECT IS FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, ATLANTIC FLEET TO PROVIDE FACILITIES FOR A CLASSIFIED ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE PROJECT. THE FIRST PHASE WILL PROVIDE FACILITIES TO PROCESS INPUTS FROM REMOTE SYSTEMS. EIGHTY PERCENT OF THE FACILITY WILL BE USABLE WITHOUT THE SECOND PHASE. THE SECOND PHASE PROGRAMMED IN FISCAL YEAR 1979 WILL PROVIDE A REMOTE RECEIVER STATION. THE TOTAL COST FOR BOTH PHASES WILL BE 11.5 MILLION DOLLARS. THE FISCAL YEAR 1977 PROCESSING FACILITY COST IS 8 MILLION DOLLARS LEAVING 3.5 MILLION DOLLARS FOR THE SECOND PHASE PROJECT.

WITH RESPECT TO THE INCREMENTED PROJECTS, THE CRITICISM GENERALLY LEVIED IS THAT IF YOU CONSTRUCTED THE FACILITIES ALL AT ONCE, CONSTRUCTION WOULD BE ACCOMPLISHED AT A LOWER COST. AS A GENERAL STATEMENT, THIS MAY BE TRUE FOR ONE BUILDING OR SIMILAR BUILDINGS WITH SEVERAL INCREMENTS THAT WOULD FOLLOW EACH OTHER IN SUCCESSIVE YEARS. HOWEVER, THIS MAY NOT BE PRACTICAL WHEN YOU APPLY IT TO REHABILITATION OF BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS OR OTHER CONSTRUCTION WHERE THE DAY-TO-DAY OPERATIONS MUST CONTINUE CONCURRENTLY WITH THE MODERNIZATION, REHABILITATION OR REPLACEMENT. IN THESE CASES, IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO CONSTRUCT INCREMENTS OVER SEVERAL YEARS TO AVOID DISRUPTION OF OPERATIONS. THIS IS GENERALLY THE CASE WITH UTILITY SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION AND UPGRADING IN SHIPYARDS AND NAVAL STATIONS. IN MANY CASES ONLY A PORTION OF THE WORK MAY BE ACCOMPLISHED EACH YEAR TO AVOID DENYING THE FLEET ACCESS TO REPAIR AND BERTHING SPACES THAT, IF UNAVAILABLE WOULD REQUIRE REDUCTIONS IN SHIPYARD FORCES AND CURTAIL OPERATIONS OR CREATE HAZARDOUS BERTHING ARRANGEMENTS.

BUDGETARY CONSTRAINTS REQUIRE THE NAVY TO ESTABLISH PRIORITIES FOR ACCOMPLISHING A PORTION OF THE TOTAL FACILITIES DEFICIENCY EACH

YEAR. INCREMENTATION OF ONE STRUCTURE INTO SEVERAL PROJECTS THAT COULD RESULT IN INCREASED COSTS OF THE TOTAL FACILITY (OTHER THAN FOR NORMAL INFLATION) WILL BE AVOIDED, EVEN THOUGH INCREMENTATION WOULD PERMIT SEVERAL PROJECTS IMPORTANT TO A MAJOR COMMAND TO PROCEED IN A FISCAL YEAR. HOWEVER, DEFERRING AN INDEPENDENT INCREMENT AT ONE INSTALLATION IS NOT ANY COSTLIER THAN ANY OTHER PROJECT DEFERMENT FROM THE COST OF INFLATION STANDPOINT. WE RECOGNIZE THE ECONOMIES OF CONSTRUCTION SCALE AND WILL TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THEM WHEN PERMITTED BY NAVY PRIORITIES AND BUDGET CONSTRAINTS.

THE 21 INCREMENTED PROJECTS HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN THIS YEAR'S PROGRAM EITHER BECAUSE OF THE NECESSITY FOR MAINTAINING CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PERIOD OR BECAUSE OF FUNDING PRIORITIES.

FISCAL YEAR 1977 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

THE FACILITIES CATEGORIES STRESSED IN THIS YEAR'S REQUEST ARE TRIDENT, OPERATIONAL, TRAINING, MAINTENANCE/PRODUCTION, MEDICAL AND HEALTH FACILITIES, BACHELOR HOUSING AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES, UTILITIES, POLLUTION ABATEMENT, ENERGY CONSERVATION AND NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY.

UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES

THE 9.9 MILLION DOLLARS INCLUDED IN THE NAVY'S BUDGET REQUEST FOR THE THIRD PHASE OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES IS BEING WITHDRAWN AS IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE FIRST TWO PHASES WILL PROVIDE ALL OF THE SPACE NEEDED NOW FOR A MEDICAL SCHOOL. OF THE TOTAL 80 MILLION DOLLARS AUTHORIZED AND APPROPRIATED FOR THE MEDICAL SCHOOL, CONTRACTS HAVE BEEN AWARDED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE FIRST PHASE AND SITE CLEARANCE FOR THE SECOND PHASE. TWO MAJOR CONTRACTS REMAIN TO BE AWARDED TO OBLIGATE THE BALANCE OF THE AVAILABLE FUNDS. AN INVITATION FOR BIDS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE SECOND PHASE OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL HAS BEEN ISSUED WITH THE BID OPENING SCHEDULED IN MARCH 1976. THE SECOND CONTRACT, FOR MODERNIZATION AND EXPANSION TO THE CENTRAL UTILITY PLANT,

WHICH MEETS BOTH THE MEDICAL SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL REQUIREMENTS, IS SCHEDULED TO BE AWARDED IN MAY 1976.

TRIDENT

FOR TRIDENT, THE REQUEST IS 140 MILLION DOLLARS. AS OF 1 JANUARY 1976, CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS HAVE BEEN AWARDED ON 145 MILLION DOLLARS OF THE 354 MILLION DOLLARS APPROPRIATED FOR TRIDENT FACILITIES, WITH AN ADDITIONAL 150 MILLION DOLLARS EXPECTED TO BE AWARDED BY 1 OCTOBER 1976.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

FORTY MILLION DOLLARS 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. WE EXPECT POLLUTION ABATEMENT TO AVERAGE 50 MILLION DOLLARS FOR THE NEXT 4 YEARS.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1977 MILCON BUDGET, ENERGY CONSERVATION HAS BEEN ALLOCATED 42 MILLION DOLLARS. THE ENERGY CONSERVATION PROGRAM IS DIRECTED TOWARDS A 15 PERCENT REDUCTION IN ENERGY CONSUMPTION THROUGH A COMPREHENSIVE 6-YEAR PROGRAM. THE PROJECTED PROGRAM FOR THE NEXT 4 YEARS SHOULD AVERAGE 75 MILLION DOLLARS PER YEAR. THIS YEAR'S INVESTMENT OF 42 MILLION DOLLARS WILL SAVE APPROXIMATELY 11 MILLION DOLLARS ANNUALLY AND RETURN THE INVESTMENT IN 4 YEARS. GOOD PROGRESS IS BEING MADE ON THE AWARD OF FISCAL YEAR 1976 PROJECTS. BY 1 JULY 1976, CONTRACTS SHOULD BE AWARDED ON 24 MILLION DOLLARS OF THE 29 MILLION DOLLARS AUTHORIZED AND APPROPRIATED IN FISCAL YEAR 1976.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

THE NAVY IS REQUESTING 30 MILLION DOLLARS FOR ONE PROJECT INSIDE AND ONE PROJECT OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES TO PROVIDE IMPROVED PHYSICAL SECURITY AT INSTALLATIONS WHICH STORE, MAINTAIN, AND ISSUE NUCLEAR WEAPONS. APPROXIMATELY 21 MILLION DOLLARS IS

PLANNED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1978 LEAVING A REMAINING DEFICIENCY OF 15 MILLION DOLLARS TO BE CORRECTED THE FOLLOWING YEAR.

MAJOR COMMAND PROGRAMS

WHEN DISCUSSING THE MAJOR COMMAND PROGRAMS, I WILL ADDRESS THE REGULAR PROJECTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO MISSION EFFECTIVENESS AND EXCLUDE POLLUTION ABATEMENT, ENERGY CONSERVATION, AND NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY PROJECTS. THE TOTALS IDENTIFIED FOR THE MAJOR COMMANDS INCLUDE THE AMOUNTS FOR THESE PROJECTS, EXCEPT FOR NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY FACILITIES WHICH ARE INCLUDED IN AN OMNIBUS PROJECT.

CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

FOR THOSE INSTALLATIONS UNDER THE DIRECT MANAGEMENT CONTROL OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, THE REQUEST IS 7 MILLION DOLLARS. THE SIGNIFICANT PROJECT IS A 4 MILLION DOLLAR INTELLIGENCE CENTER FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF PACIFIC LOCATED AT CAMP SMITH. THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS IS THE RESOURCE MANAGER FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, PACIFIC. THIS CENTER WILL PROVIDE STREAMLINED FACILITIES TO ACCOMMODATE THE NEW JOINT-SERVICE INTELLIGENCE CENTER ORGANIZATION AT A LOCATION CLOSE TO THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS. A LOCATION CLOSE TO THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS IS ESSENTIAL BECAUSE OF THE INTEGRAL ROLE INTELLIGENCE FUNCTIONS PLAY IN MODERN COMMAND AND CONTROL. ALSO INCLUDED IS THE NAVAL HISTORICAL CENTER PROJECT, WHICH WAS DENIED AUTHORIZATION WITHOUT PREJUDICE LAST YEAR. THIS PROJECT IS A KEY PART OF THE NAVAL HISTORICAL PRECINCT AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY YARD, WHICH IS A MEANINGFUL DISPLAY OF OUR PROUD NAVAL HERITAGE. THIS FACILITY AND ITS DISPLAYS WILL BE VALUABLE ASSETS FOR STIMULATING INTEREST IN AND MOTIVATING PEOPLE TO NAVAL SERVICE.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, ATLANTIC FLEET

THE REQUEST FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF ATLANTIC FLEET (CINCLANTFLT) IS 68 MILLION DOLLARS, OF WHICH 58 MILLION DOLLARS IS INSIDE THE UNITED STATES. OF THE TOTAL, 9 MILLION DOLLARS IS FOR POLLUTION ABATEMENT AND ENERGY CONSERVATION PROJECTS. THE SIGNIFICANT

PROJECTS FOR CINCLANTFLT ARE A 25 MILLION DOLLAR BERTHING PIER AND A UTILITIES MODERNIZATION PROJECT OF 2 MILLION DOLLARS FOR 2 PIERS AND DREDGING AT A THIRD AT THE NORFOLK NAVAL STATION. UPON COMPLETION OF THESE PROJECTS MODERN NEW BERTHING SPACES WILL BE PROVIDED FOR 7 SHIPS AND BERTHING SPACES WILL BE IMPROVED FOR AN ADDITIONAL 10 SHIPS OF THE 108 SHIPS PROJECTED FOR HOMEPORTING AT NORFOLK. FOR THE COMMANDER OCEANOGRAPHIC SYSTEMS, ATLANTIC, A PROCESSING FACILITY IS REQUESTED TO PROVIDE THE SPACE FOR THE PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT NEEDED TO PROCESS THE INPUTS FROM UPGRADED EXISTING AND PLANNED NEW ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE SYSTEMS. THE PROCESSING FACILITY PROJECT COST IS 8 MILLION DOLLARS.

FOR THE OCEANA NAVAL AIR STATION, WE ARE REQUESTING 13 MILLION DOLLARS FOR A PROJECT TO CONSTRUCT AN AIR COMBAT MANEUVERING RANGE TO INCREASE PILOT SKILLS IN AIR-TO-AIR COMBAT.

MAJOR PROJECTS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES FOR CINCLANTFLT ARE A POL STORAGE FACILITY IN THE AMOUNT OF 4 MILLION DOLLARS AT THE ROOSEVELT ROADS NAVAL STATION, PUERTO RICO AND AN AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL COMPLEX AT THE KEFLAVIK, NAVAL STATION, ICELAND. THE POL STORAGE PROJECT WILL PROVIDE ADDITIONAL STORAGE TANKS TO PERMIT EFFICIENT RESUPPLY OF OILERS DURING FLEET TRAINING OPERATIONS. THE AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL COMPLEX PROJECT WILL PROVIDE A NEW CONTROL TOWER, A RADAR AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL CENTER AND AN AIRPORT SURVEILLANCE RADAR BUILDING.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, PACIFIC FLEET

THE REQUEST FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF PACIFIC FLEET IS 44 MILLION DOLLARS, WITH 34 MILLION DOLLARS FOR POLLUTION ABATEMENT AND ENERGY CONSERVATION PROJECTS, AND 2 MILLION DOLLARS FOR CONSTRUCTION OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES. THE MAJOR PROJECTS WILL PROVIDE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS AT THE FALLON NAVAL AIR STATION, NEVADA; AN AIRCRAFT PARKING APRON AT THE MIRAMAR NAVAL AIR STATION, CALIFORNIA; A TORPEDO RETRIEVER FACILITY AT THE PEARL HARBOR NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE;

AND ADDITIONAL UTILITIES FOR PIER 7 AT THE SAN DIEGO NAVAL STATION.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES, A HIGH EXPLOSIVES MAGAZINES PROJECT REQUESTED FOR THE NAVAL MAGAZINE, GUAM, WILL PROVIDE 2 MAGAZINES TO SUPPORT NEW WEAPONS SYSTEM STORAGE.

CHIEF OF NAVAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

THE REQUEST FOR THE CHIEF OF NAVAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING IS 21 MILLION DOLLARS, OF WHICH 3 MILLION DOLLARS IS FOR POLLUTION ABATEMENT AND ENERGY CONSERVATION PROJECTS. THE MAJOR PROJECTS WILL PROVIDE: (1) MODERNIZATION OF AND ADDITIONS TO THE SUBMARINE TRAINING BUILDING AT THE CHARLESTON FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE SUBMARINE TRAINING CENTER TO PROVIDE SPACE FOR HOUSING A SONAR OPERATIONAL TRAINING DEVICE AND CONDUCTING C-4 MISSILE TRAINING. (2) A DIVING/SALVAGE TRAINING FACILITY FOR THE PANAMA CITY, FLORIDA NAVAL SCHOOL OF DIVING AND SALVAGE, TO OBTAIN THE OPERATIONAL ADVANTAGES OF COLLOCATING THE SCHOOL WITH THE NAVY EXPERIMENTAL DIVING UNIT AND THE NAVAL COASTAL SYSTEMS LABORATORY. THE SCHOOL WILL BE MOVED FROM THE WASHINGTON, D. C. NAVY YARD. (3) AT THE SAN DIEGO DETACHMENT OF THE NAVAL SUBMARINE TRAINING CENTER, PEARL HARBOR, A SUBMARINE TRAINING FACILITY FOR ASSUMPTION OF THE TRAINING RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE PACIFIC FLEET FOR THE CREWS OF THE SSN 688 AND EARLIER CLASSES OF SUBMARINES.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

FOR MEDICAL FACILITIES AND SUPPORTING FACILITIES AT MEDICAL INSTALLATIONS, THE NAVY IS REQUESTING 44 MILLION DOLLARS TO PROVIDE: (1) A REPLACEMENT HOSPITAL AT ORLANDO, FLORIDA; (2) MEDICAL/DENTAL CLINIC PROJECTS AT JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA AND BRUNSWICK, MAINE; (3) DENTAL CLINICS AT NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND AND NORTH ISLAND, CALIFORNIA; (4) A PREVENTIVE MEDICINE UNIT FOR SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA;; (5) AN ADDITION TO THE PREVENTIVE MEDICINE UNIT AT PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII; (6) PHYSICAL FITNESS FACILITIES FOR THE NATIONAL NAVAL MEDICAL CENTER, BETHESDA, MARYLAND; AND (7) A DISEASE VECTOR FACILITY AT JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

THE REQUEST IS 9 MILLION DOLLARS TO PROVIDE BACHELOR HOUSING, AND ROADS AND UTILITIES FOR THE NEW ORLEANS NAVAL PERSONNEL CENTER, LOUISIANA. THESE SUPPORT FACILITIES ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMPLEX AUTHORIZED LAST YEAR, THAT WILL PERMIT THE RELOCATION OF THIS FUNCTION FROM THE WASHINGTON AREA, AND WILL BE MANNED BY 2,000 MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL.

NAVAL MATERIAL COMMAND

THE REQUEST IS 99 MILLION DOLLARS TO PROVIDE FACILITIES TO SUPPORT THE FLEET LOGISTICALLY. OF THIS AMOUNT, 28 MILLION DOLLARS IS FOR POLLUTION ABATEMENT AND ENERGY CONSERVATION FACILITIES.

A MAJOR PORTION, 42 MILLION DOLLARS, OF THIS REQUEST IS FOR THE MODERNIZATION OF NAVAL SHIPYARDS. PROJECTS REQUESTED WILL IMPROVE UTILITIES AT THE NORFOLK, VIRGINIA; PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA; AND PUGET SOUND, WASHINGTON, NAVAL SHIPYARDS. AT THE LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA, NAVAL SHIPYARD, A PROPELLER AND SHAFT SHOP ADDITION WILL PROVIDE THE SPACE TO PERMIT COST EFFECTIVE REPAIRS TO PROPELLERS, SHAFTS AND RUDDERS. AT THE MARE ISLAND, CALIFORNIA, NAVAL SHIPYARD, THE ENGINEERING/MANAGEMENT BUILDING PROJECT IS REQUESTED TO REPLACE OFFICE AND PRODUCTION SHOP SPACE THAT WAS LOCATED IN 118 YEAR OLD BUILDINGS WHICH ARE STRUCTURALLY DEFICIENT. AT THE PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII, NAVAL SHIPYARD, QUALITY ASSURANCE FACILITY AND MACHINE SHOP MODERNIZATION PROJECTS ARE REQUESTED. THESE PROJECTS WILL REPLACE OBSOLETE QUALITY ASSURANCE FACILITIES AND PROVIDE CONSOLIDATED MACHINE AND CENTRAL TOOL SHOP FACILITIES TO IMPROVE WORK FLOW, INCREASE PRODUCTION, AND THEREBY REDUCE OVERHAUL SCHEDULES. FOR THE PORTSMOUTH, NAVAL SHIPYARD, KITTERY, MAINE, WE ARE REQUESTING 12 MILLION DOLLARS TO: (1) IMPROVE THE STEAM DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM ON DRYDOCKS 1 AND 3; (2) ADD TO THE CRANE RAIL SYSTEM TO REDUCE THE 40 PERCENT DEFICIT IN PORTAL CRANE SERVICE TO AREAS OF THE YARD THAT REQUIRE CRANE SERVICE FOR EFFICIENT OPERATIONS; AND

(3) PROVIDE MODERN SHOP SPACE TO MEET CURRENT AND PROJECTED WORK LOAD AND TO DECREASE SHIP OVERHAUL TIME.

OTHER SIGNIFICANT PROJECTS FOR THE NAVAL MATERIAL COMMAND WILL PROVIDE FACILITIES FOR THE TRIDENT - 1 (C-4) MISSILE AT THE CHARLESTON NAVAL SHIPYARD AND THE POLARIS MISSILE FACILITY ATLANTIC, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA. AT THE SHIPYARD, THE PRESENT MODULE MAINTENANCE FACILITY SUPPORTS THE EXISTING POLARIS AND POSEIDON MISSILES, BUT IS INADEQUATE TO HANDLE THE INCREASED WORK LOAD OF THE TRIDENT I MISSILE. AN ADDITION WILL BE MADE TO THIS FACILITY. MISSILE FACILITIES PROJECTS AT THE POLARIS MISSILE FACILITY ATLANTIC WILL ALTER AND ADD ON TO EXISTING MISSILE FACILITIES TO ACCOMMODATE THE TRIDENT I MISSILE.

IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE THE HAZARDS ASSOCIATED WITH HOMEPORTING AMMUNITION SHIPS (AE's) AND FAST COMBAT SUPPORT SHIPS (AOE's), THE NAVY HAS EMBARKED ON AN AE/AOE HOMEPORTING PLAN THAT WILL PUT ON THE WEST COAST 8 AE's AT THE NAVAL WEAPONS STATION, CONCORD AND 2 AOE's AT THE PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD. ON THE EAST COAST 3 AE's WILL BE HOMEPORTED AT THE NAVAL WEAPONS STATION, EARLE, NEW JERSEY AND ONE EACH AT THE NAVAL STATION AND NAVAL WEAPONS STATION, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, AND 2 AOE's AT NORFOLK, VIRGINIA. THE 8 MILLION DOLLARS OF FACILITIES WILL PROVIDE MAGAZINES AT THE NAVAL WEAPONS STATION, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA; MISSILE MAGAZINES, FIRE PROTECTION IMPROVEMENTS AND SUPPORTING FACILITIES FOR CREWS OF AE's HOMEPORTED AT EARLE, NEW JERSEY, AND ROADS AT INDIAN ISLAND, NAVAL TORPEDO STATION, KEYPORT, WASHINGTON. INDIAN ISLAND WILL BE THE AMMUNITION STORAGE POINT FOR SHIPS HOMEPORTED AT THE PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD.

OCEANOGRAPHER OF THE NAVY

FOR THE OCEANOGRAPHER OF THE NAVY, THE REQUEST IS FOR 7 MILLION DOLLARS TO PROVIDE AN ADMINISTRATIVE COMPLEX THAT WILL CONSOLIDATE ACTIVITIES AT BAY ST. LOUIS, MISSISSIPPI.

NAVAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

FOR THE NAVAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMAND, OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES, WE ARE REQUESTING 2 MILLION DOLLARS TO PROVIDE COMMUNICATIONS IMPROVEMENTS AT A CLASSIFIED LOCATION.

NAVY SECURITY GROUP COMMAND

ALSO OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES, A DIRECTION FINDER BUILDING PROJECT IN THE AMOUNT OF 3 MILLION DOLLARS IS REQUESTED FOR THE NAVAL SECURITY GROUP COMMAND AT KEFLAVIK, ICELAND.

FISCAL YEARS 1978 - 1981 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

THE PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES THAT WILL BE STRESSED IN THE NEXT FOUR YEARS ARE OPERATIONAL, TRAINING, MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION, AMMUNITION HANDLING FACILITIES, MEDICAL AND HEALTH FACILITIES, BACHELOR HOUSING, POLLUTION ABATEMENT, ENERGY CONSERVATION AND UTILITIES.

SUMMARY

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 OF THE COMMITTEE.

THANK YOU.

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NAVY

Appropriation Summary by Major Command
(Dollars in Thousands)

Major Commands	Budget Request FY 1977	% of 77 Program	Appropriated FY 1976	% of 76 Program
Inside the United States				
Uniformed Services University	$ 9,851	1.7	64,900	8.4
TRIDENT Facilities	140,472	23.6	141,967	18.3
Nuclear Weapons Security	27,206	4.6	6,580	0.9
Marine Corps	41,980	7.0	61,897	8.0
Office of Naval Research	-	-	4,824	0.6
Chief of Naval Operations	6,959	1.2	4,112	0.5
Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet	58,021	9.8	44,758	5.8
Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet	41,865	7.0	62,328	8.1
Naval Education and Training	20,864	3.5	29,823	3.8
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	44,130	7.4	134,375	17.4
Bureau of Naval Personnel	9,470	1.6	22,301	2.9
Chief of Naval Material	107,626	18.1	94,509	12.2
Oceanographer of the Navy	7,400	1.2	-	-
Naval Telecommunications Command	-	-	2,672	0.3
Sub Total	$ 515,844	86.7	675,046	87.2
Outside the United States				
Nuclear Weapons Security	2,494	0.4	-	-
Chief of Naval Operations	-	-	13,800	1.8
Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet	10,169	1.7	6,170	0.8
Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet	1,861	0.3	-	-
Naval Telecommunications Command	1,832	0.3	1,200	0.2
Naval Security Group Command	3,000	0.5	-	-
Sub Total	$ 19,356	3.2	21,170	2.8
Total	$ 535,200	89.9	696,216	90.0
Continuing Authority	60,000	10.1	77,750	10.0
Urgent Minor Construction	(20,000)	(3.4)	(20,000)	(2.6)
Planning & Design	(35,600)	(6.0)	(50,550)	(6.5)
Access Roads	(4,400)	(0.7)	(7,200)	(0.9)
Total Obligational Authority	$ 595,200	100.0	773,966	100.0
Funding Adjustments	0		-3,948	
New Obligational Authority	$ 595,200		770,018	

FY 1977 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
APPROPRIATION SUMMARY

BY FACILITIES CATEGORIES

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	FY 77 APPROPRIATION REQUEST				FY 76 APPROPRIATION			
Description	NAVY	MARINE CORPS	TOTAL	PER CENT	NAVY	MARINE CORPS	TOTAL	PER CENT
Operational	50,263	940	51,203	8.7	55,778	4,959	60,737	8.6
Training	33,930	799	34,729	5.9	19,678	898	20,576	2.9
Maintenance Production	177,341	1,889	179,230	30.6	163,215	7,107	170,322	24.0
RDT&E	3,087	-	3,087	0.5	14,263	---	14,263	2.0
Supply	16,008	-	16,008	2.7	6,555	---	6,555	0.9
Medical	42,000	-	42,000	7.2	134,116	---	134,116	18.9
Administrative	11,534	-	11,534	2.0	21,300	---	21,300	3.0
Bachelor Housing/ Community Support	12,329	29,742	42,071	7.2	34,443	27,373	61,816	8.7
Bachelor Housing	(6,929)	(29,742)	(36,671)	(6.3)	(20,343)	(27,373)	(47,716)	(6.7)
Comm. Supp.	(5,400)	(-)	(5,400)	(0.9)	(14,100)	---	(14,100)	(2.0)
Utilities	29,042	1,900	30,942	5.3	25,289	16,695	41,984	5.9
Pollution Abatement	36,140	3,819	39,959	6.8	44,820	2,927	47,747	6.8
Air	(300)	(3,570)	(3,870)	(0.7)	(2,843)	(---)	(2,843)	(0.4)
Water	(35,840)	(249)	(36,089)	(6.1)	(41,977)	(2,927)	(44,904)	(6.3)
Energy	39,575	2,891	42,466	7.3	26,890	1,938	28,828	4.1
Nuclear Wpns Security	29,700	-	29,700	5.1	6,580	---	6,580	0.9
Real Estate	2,420	-	2,420	0.4	16,492	---	16,492	2.3
Total	483,369	41,980	525,349	89.7	569,419	61,897	631,316	89.0
Cont.Auth.	60,000	-	60,000	10.3	77,750	-	77,750	11.0
	543,369	41,980	585,349	100.0	647,169	61,897	709,066	100.0
USUHS	9,851		9,851		64,900	---	64,900	
TOA	553,220	41,980	595,200		712,069	61,897	773,966	
Funding Adjustment							-3,948	
NOA							770,018	

() Non-Add

PREPARED STATEMENT ON USUHS PROJECT CANCELLATION

Admiral MARSCHALL. In my prepared statement, I indicated that the university project in the amount of $9,851,000 was being withdrawn. I have a statement for the record from Dr. A. R. Curreri, president of the university, which provides information on the progress being made toward the establishment of the medical school and the reasons for withdrawing this year's project.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF DR. A. R. CURRERI

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, I greatly appreciate this opportunity to make a statement to this Committee concerning the decision of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences to defer its request for funding of the third increment of the University's construction program.

Because the establishment of the medical school has stimulated considerable interest on the part of prospective students as manifested by the 9,000 inquiries, a considerable number of which have been forwarded through Congressional offices, I would also like to bring the Members of this Committee up to date on its present status.

Through the continuing support of the Congress as a whole, and this Committee in particular, the University's FY76 request for $64.9 million to construct the second and final increment of the medical school was authorized and funds appropriated. Work on the medical school's first increment is 20 percent finished with completion scheduled for February, 1977. It is anticipated that a contract for the construction of Increment II will be awarded by mid-March. This phase is expected to be completed by September, 1978.

Plans are proceeding to enroll a charter class of 36 to 40 medical students in September of this year. Within the next four weeks, we anticipate eight to 10 chairpersons will be appointed. I believe this Committee will be gratified and proud of the type and caliber of candidate faculty members this institution is attracting. They, as you, see the great opportunities and potential for this University to become a great health science center and a National resource in the education of health professionals. In April, the Liaison

Committee on Medical Education will review our program to consider granting provisional academic accreditation. I am optimistic that such accreditation will be given.

As will be recalled, the legislation overwhelmingly passed by the Congress authorized this institution to establish a total health science university. Initial emphasis was given to the development of a medical school. The inclusion of other health science disciplines such as nursing, pharmacy, dentistry, veterinary medicine, and the allied health professions of physicians assistants, nurse clinicians, medical technologists, and health management, was left to the discretion of the Secretary of Defense with the ultimate concurrence of the Congress.

While the establishment of the medical school has been given the immediate attention, in the consideration of facilities, academic curriculum, and faculty recruitment thought has also been given to the possible inclusion of schools of the other health disciplines. As a result, the Board of Regents and the staff of the University have endeavored to design and develop an institution which achieved a high-quality program with maximum flexibility at a low cost.

In terms of construction, we have sought to design and build an austere, yet aesthetically pleasing, functional, efficient physical complex composed of laboratories, classrooms, and research areas whose multi-purpose use will serve not only the medical school but also, to a large extent, other disciplines eventually included within the University. Moreover, many members of the faculty will be involved in teaching students who are participating in the various health science schools included in the University.

The University's construction program has been continuously reviewed, re-evaluated, and revised in an effort to assure optimum quality at the minimum cost. Indications of these efforts are readily apparent. Original cost estimates to build a total University involving four construction increments -- three dedicated to a medical school and the fourth to accommodate all other health disciplines -- were $200 million. In 1975, this figure was revised to $150 million. Today, I can say the cost of the medical school will be under $80 million. The total completion of the University as presently conceived will be less than $100 million.

The inclusion of other health disciplines in addition to the medical school has been carefully reviewed. The current philosophy of training health professionals embraces the concept of the "health care team" approach: that is, all health disciplines in an environment where there is educational and practical interaction among students. Cognizant of this philosophy, along with cost and need considerations, the inclusion of other health disciplines has been reviewed. We have concluded that the incorporation of nurse, physician assistant, nurse clinician, medical technology, and health management training within the University would be highly desirable.

When I appeared before this Committee last year, I indicated that a third increment would be requested to complete the medical school. Subsequent to that time, the University's construction program was again re-evaluated. As a result of this undertaking, it was determined that sufficient space existed in Increments I and II to accommodate a medical school enrollment of 700 students making the third increment, which had been designed for additional medical school faculty

research and office space, unnecessary. Therefore, it was decided that the third increment should be devoted to the accommodation of the additional schools alluded to above.

When it was determined that Increments I and II would suffice for the medical school, it was hoped that with modest redesign sufficient space in the third increment could be adapted to University purposes. It is now evident that additional time will be required to define the physical needs of the other health disciplines and to redesign Increment III accordingly.

With the deferral of the request, the funds for Increment III are not required during FY77. This action has been unanimously approved by the University's Board of Regents and the Deputy Secretary of Defense.

An orderly, well conceived plan which will optimally meet the requirements of the additional schools is being developed. The outcome of this effort will be reflected, in part, in the University's request for funds for construction of the third increment, which can be expected to be presented for consideration to this Committee within the ensuing two years.

Thank you.

THREE SUBSTITUTE PROJECTS

Admiral MARSCHALL. When we appeared before the House Armed Services and Appropriations Committees, three fiscal year 1978 projects were suggested as substitutes for the withdrawn university project. These projects are:

One: A nuclear weapons security at various locations project in the amount of $7,375,000.

Two: An electrical system improvements project for the Marine Corps at Camp Smith, Hawaii, in the amount of $1,046,000.

Three: A supply and support center project in the amount of $1,430,000 for the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.

We respectfully request favorable consideration of these substitute projects as well as all of the projects included in this year's budget request.

TRIDENT

In last year's report of the Committee of Conference on Appropriations, the Navy was directed to report its plans with regard to Trident drydock construction to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House and seek their approval prior to initiating any construction work at the site.

We have completed our review of this situation and plan to construct the Trident drydock under two separate contracts. We have made detailed investigations of the subsurface conditions at the site upon which the drydock will be constructed and have developed a plan which will allow us to safely proceed with construction utilizing this approach.

The first contract will include the drilling of the relief wells; the installation of the pumps and piezometers; the dredging of the entrance to the drydock and a channel around the drydock for the sheet-steel pile cells; installation of the steel pile cells; filling of the cells; installation of the wells and dewatering pumps within the cells; dewatering of the cofferdam; grading of the drydock floor foundation and placement of the mud slab.

The second contract will include the placing of the drydock floor and walls, the removal of the temporary sheet pile cells and the entrance to the drydock, the paving, utility system, and support buildings to complete the facility, the installation of the caisson and the testing of the drydock.

By constructing under two separate contracts, the Navy estimates approximately $10 million less in appropriations will be required, and completion will be achieved 13 months earlier than would be possible constructing the entire drydock under a single contract. Proceeding in this manner will provide the drydock in time to meet the required operations date, whereas proceeding under a single contract will not.

Construction of the drydock in two separate contracts, in addition to the projected cost and schedule benefits, allows us to take advantage of the currently existing highly competitive bidding climate by advertising the first contract this summer and also increases the number of prospective bidders by reducing the size of the construction package.

Since construction sequencing will be the same with one or two contracts, the risks involved are the same with either approach.

Accordingly the benefits of the two-contract approach, as stated above, clearly dictate proceeding in this manner.

As indicated in testimony before Congress 1 year ago, the Navy has studied in depth the alternative concepts for the drydocking of the Trident submarine. These studies have indicated that a gravity dock is the most cost-effective alternative of all considered, including a floating drydock. In addition a floating drydock has some inherent safety and stability problems that are not encountered with a gravity dock. We therefore ask your approval to proceed with the drydock construction as I have outlined.

We will be pleased to answer any questions the committee may have on the entire fiscal year 1977 program. Thank you.

PERSONNEL INCREASES

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Admiral. According to your manpower requirements for the defense establishment, we will be receiving legislation which, according to the Secretary of Defense, will result in a reduction in the forces, uniformed and civilian, with one exception, the Navy. According to the Department of Defense, we will see an increase in naval personnel as the shipbuilding program is completed. Does this program take that into consideration—providing facilities for the additional manpower that will be needed to man these ships?

Admiral MARSCHALL. The manpower required to man these ships, Mr. Chairman, has been programed from the very beginning and has been dedicated to this effort from the inception of the Trident concept. I would say that the rest of the Navy will be the beneficiary of any additional numbers. The Trident numbers were firm from the beginning.

Senator INOUYE. So all of the separate programs have been coordinated with shipbuilding and other housing facilities, et cetera?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Mr. Chairman, I think we have coordinated this program as well as possible and facilities to support the additional manpower will be provided in a timely manner.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR INOUYE

Senator INOUYE. I wish to submit to you several questions for your consideration and response.

[The questions and answers follow:]

TRIDENT I C–4 MISSILE

Question. Since the Trident I (C–4) missile will be utilized in both the Trident submarines and backfitted Poseidon submarines, will you provide for the record the amount included in this year's budget for missile facilities for the Trident submarine and how much for the backfitted Poseidon submarines by site. Also provide the amounts included for the Trident I (C–4) missile in the RDT&E and other procurement accounts associated with Trident submarines and the backfit of Poseidon submarines.

Answer. FY 1977 military construction funding of about $7.2 million is required to support the Trident I (C–4) Backfit program including $2.3 million for alterations and additions to Polaris Missile Facilities Atlantic (POMFLANT), $3.4 mil-

lion for construction of an addition to the existing Module Maintenance Facility at the Charleston Naval Shipyard, and $1.5 million for a Trident I (C–4) missile trainer at the Fleet Ballistic Submarine Training Center, Charleston, South Carolina. This figure is small relative to the $140.5 million in military construction funding required to support the Trident submarines and their missiles, and the overall FY 1977 request of $2.933 billion for acquisition of the Trident System and the Trident I (C–4) Backfit programs.

INTELLIGENCE CENTER PACIFIC

Question. Will you explain for the record why you need an Intelligence Center for the Commander in Chief, Pacific, in the amount of $4,300,000. What has changed and where are the functions being performed now?

Answer. There have been in the past, four intelligence centers in the Pearl Harbor area, one for the Unified Commander (CINCPAC) and one for each component commander (Army, Navy, and Air Force.) Some of the intelligence handling and intelligence files maintenance had been redundant and duplicative. In FY 1975, the Intelligence Center, Pacific was formed, using as its core the former assets of the Unified Commanders' intelligence staff, and incorporating functions from the three component services, along with staff, to centralize those operations of general nature that are of specific interest to the Unified Commander, and also those functions that are duplicated within the three services staffs.

The consolidation resulted in reduction of 361 personnel from the various staffs. Work is still being performed for the Unified Commander at the several sites formerly used for component intelligence work, a situation which cannot long continue due to degradation of service from a split operation. Either degradation of services will continue, or a portion of the staff will have to be restored if the centralized staff cannot be in fact physically centralized as originally envisioned in the consolidation plans.

In addition to the general intelligence functions performed for the Unified Commander, there are specific intelligence functions still retained by the service components. For example, details of water depths in harbors and along coast lines are of specific interest to the Navy, and are thus kept in the Navy data file. Only items of general interest to all services or the Unified Commander are kept in the Intelligence Center Pacific file.

NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC CENTER

Question. Provide for the record answers to the following questions: For the Oceanographer of the Navy, you are requesting $7,400,000. In view of the court actions, are you going to be able to proceed with this move? And a corollary question is, will you need the money this year?

Answer. The Navy expects to be able to use these funds in FY 1977 if they are appropriated. On 6 February 1976, the Court issued an order that dictated the schedule which is to be followed. The schedule requires that the Secretary of Defense reevaluate the earlier decision by or before 1 April 1976, or to advise the Court by that date of the date within which he will reach his decision.

The Court order requires that if the Secretary's decision is favorable to the move, that the defendants file the amendment to the Impact Statement and a motion to dissolve the Preliminary Injunction. This motion is to be made immediately upon the Secretary's action.

Following this, the plaintiffs may move for summary judgment on or before 15 April 1976.

Therefore, the Navy expects to be in Court for the final hearings on the merits of the case by or before 1 May 1976.

The Navy believes it has fully carried out the Court's requirements in the preparation of the amendment to the Impact Statement, and therefore expects that the preliminary junction will be removed and that no permanent injunction will be issued.

It should be noted that the Court issued the preliminary junction based on the findings that the final Environmental Impact Statement was insufficient to comply with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act in two respects.

First, was that the final statement did not consider the cumulative impact on the area selected for relocation and consolidation; and second that the final statement lacked an analysis of the data presented and did not propose or develop

ameliorating actions which could be taken with regard to impacts on employees.

As noted above, the Navy believes that the Amendment provides the additional information, the analysis and the proposed ameliorating actions that the Court desires, and therefore that the injunction will be removed.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR CONTINUING AUTHORITY

Question. Are the amounts you are requesting for planning and design, urgent minor construction, and access roads sufficient this year?

Answer. Just as the budget for construction projects is austere so is the budget for these three items austere. At the time the budget was submitted it appeared that the reduced amounts in these three accounts would be sufficient. It still appears that the reduced amounts in planning and design and urgent minor construction are sufficient. However, in the past two weeks several situations involving access roads have come to light which indicate a need for $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 in additional funding. While the work for which these additional funds would be utilized could be deferred without serious affect on naval operations, it would be prudent to proceed with the work in the FY 1977 time frame as it could be done for a lesser amount than in the future and would lend itself to the most efficient method of planning, design and construction.

MURPHY CANYON LAND ACQUISITION

Question. In FY 1975, we denied funds for the Murphy Canyon land acquisition in the amount of $3,843,000. What are the Navy's plans for this acquisition and construction of the new San Diego hospital?

Answer. In response to the request of the Appropriations Committees, GAO has conducted a study of the loading and siting of the prospective San Diego hospital. Their draft report has been completed and Navy comments made thereon. It is understood that the report will be submitted to the Congress in final form in the near future. It is the Navy's desire to proceed with the San Diego hospital at the Murphy Canyon site in the FY 1979 program. Once the GAO report is submitted to the Appropriations Committees, the Navy intends to discuss it with the Committees' staff and submit an official position to the Congress. At that time it is hoped that the Congress would agree with our proceeding with the planning and land acquisition based on the Murphy Canyon site. If Congress does agree with proceeding in this manner, the Navy will in all probability request the funding of the FY 1975 Murphy Canyon land acquisition authorization from FY 1977 authorization drops.

BASING OF POSEIDON SUBMARINE

Senator INOUYE. In addition I have some questions I would like to ask you at this time.

Admiral MARSCHALL. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Where will the Poseidon submarine that is being relocated from Rota, Spain, be based?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Sir, these submarines will be based on the east coast of the United States. The treaty with Spain stipulates the complete withdrawal of all submarines from Rota no later than July 1, 1979. The location of the new home port for these ships following departure from Spain has not yet been determined.

We have been conducting extensive east-coast-site surveys to review all sites which can meet the operational, explosive safety, and environmental requirements for strategic submarine siting. This selection is not expected until late summer or early fall of this year, but a contract has been awarded to a firm to do the study.

Senator INOUYE. What are the critical dates for having a home port for the Rota submarines and for the Poseidon submarines backfitted with these Trident I C–4 missiles?

Admiral MARSCHALL. An east-coast site is required to support the relocation of the Poseidon submarines from Rota by July 1, 1979, as

well as the initial operational capability of the C–4 backfit in August 1979.

Senator INOUYE. These are critical dates?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Yes. sir.

TRIDENT SUBMARINE BASING

Senator INOUYE. I notice in Secretary Rumsfeld's statement, that additional Trident submarines will be armed beyond the first 10 that are planned. Where will the submarines be home-ported?

Admiral MARSCHALL. The Secretary has directed, for planning purposes, a continuing Trident submarine procurement program consistent with SALT force levels. The 5-year defense plan therefore includes 11 Trident submarines with initial long lead procurement for the eleventh submarine required in fiscal year 1979 and full funding for this submarine required in fiscal year 1981.

Submarines beyond the tenth could be accommodated at the submarine base, Bangor, since basic expansion to accomodate up to 20 submarines is possible. These additional submarines could also be based in the Atlantic as replacements for our aging Poseidon submarines.

Basing options for our entire sea-based deterrent force are the subject of a study being conducted by a Navy senior level steering group right now. We expect results of this study no earlier than the summer or fall of this year; the decision to base Trident in the Atlantic does not need to be made until about 1980.

TRIDENT I C–4 MISSILE FACILITIES

Senator INOUYE. Are the projects included in this year's program for the Trident I C–4 missile and the Polaris missile facility in the Atlantic needed this year in view of the uncertainty for home port for some Poseidon submarines?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Mr. Chairman, Captain Murray—I might add, Rear Admiral-select Murray—is probably the best person to answer that question, if I may refer to him.

Captain MURRAY. Yes, sir, these facilities are needed in the Atlantic in order to provide for the initial operating capability of the Trident I backfit program. With the IOC, as Admiral Marschall stated, of 1979, we have no alternative at this time except to go ahead with those facilities since there are no other facilities in the Atlantic which could be modified within the available time to meet this initial operational capability date.

Senator INOUYE. Then, from your standpoint, this has the highest priority?

Captain MURRAY. Yes, sir, it does.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

Captain MURRAY. And this does not affect the basic decision. Regardless of the basic decision, these facilities need to be modified to support the Trident I missile for the Atlantic.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much. Congratulations.

Captain MURRAY. Thank you, sir.

ADAK FACILITIES

Senator STEVENS. There is no coverage in this bill for the facilities on Adak other than the housing base improvements. It your construction in Adak coming to a halt?

Admiral MARSCHALL. No, Senator Stevens, the program is not coming to a halt. We have one energy conservation program at Adak this year, which is listed under the general heading of "Energy Conservation." We also have projects in out-year programs. I have them here.

In the 1978 program, we currently have listed a supply wharf and a ship waste water collection ashore system. The total amount for these two projects will be $11,878,000.

In 1979 we have an aircraft wash rack facility for $497,000; and in 1980 an aircraft direct refueling station and a BEQ, which together would total $7,331,000.

Senator STEVENS. Are you familiar with the controversy over the school out there, Admiral?

Admiral MARSCHALL. No, sir, I am not.

Senator STEVENS. Our State wants to take over the operation of a school there. Somehow or other we seem to be hung up in some sort of jurisdictional dispute as to who is going to upgrade that school before it is transferred to the State for operation. Apparently it is not within this bill.

Admiral MARSCHALL. I am afraid I know absolutely nothing about it.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you. We would be happy to consider bringing your submarines back to Adak if you want to consider it. You have to stop being sunshine admirals some day.

[Laughter.]

Senator TOWER. I have no questions.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR FONG

Senator INOUYE. My senior colleague from Hawaii, Senator Fong, has prepared several questions. I would like to submit these questions for your consideration and response.

Admiral MARSCHALL. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. They all are involving projects in Hawaii. I think some have been responded to.

The study has been done, hasn't it?

Admiral MARSCHALL. It is in progress.

[The questions and answers follow:]

PEARL HARBOR NAVAL SHIPYARD

Question. Last year, Congress appropriated $3,356,000 for the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard modernization project. I understand that the $1,761,000 requested in your FY 1977 budget reflects inflation related cost escalations arising since FY 1975 when this project was initially proposed. Is this correct? Please explain why the cost of this project has risen in cost so greatly.

Answer. The FY 1977 project for $1,761,000 contains scope amounting to $600,000 that is in addition to the scope contained in the FY 1975 project. Therefore, the portion of the FY 1977 project that relates to cost increase of the FY 1975 project is $1.2 million. At the time the FY 1977 program was put together it was

considered that, due to the time lag between authorization and appropriation of the FY 1975 project, and due to the inordinate cost growth experienced during that period, $1.2 million would be an appropriate amount.

NOTE.—On 5 March 1976 bids were opened for this project. It now appears that the entire scope for the FY 1975 project can be achieved within the monies available. Further review of the new scope to be provided by the FY 1977 project indicates that it is no longer required. Therefore, the entire FY 1977 project may be deleted from the Navy's program.

ISLAND OF KOHOOLAWE

Question. Last year Congress directed that a study on the use and restoration of the Island of Kohoolawe in the State of Hawaii be undertaken. What progress have you made with respect to the study and when can we expect its completion?

Answer. The study is underway and is expected to be forwarded to the committee in mid October 1976.

PACIFIC FLEET COMMAND CENTER/INTELLIGENCE CENTER

Question. What relation is there between the fleet command center project proposed last year for Pearl Harbor and the intelligence center proposed in this year's request?

Answer. There is no relationship. This project in FY 1977 is for intelligence facilities for the primary support of the Commander in Chief, Pacific who is the unified commander over all forces in the Pacific area. Last year's project was for a center to command and control naval forces to be used by the Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet who is the Naval Commander in the Pacific.

U.S. Marine Corps

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. GEORGE L. BARTLETT, USMC, DIRECTOR, FACILITIES AND SERVICES DIVISION, INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS DEPARTMENT

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator Stevens. Next, we will hear from the Marine Corps.

General Bartlett. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, it is my pleasure to have the opportunity to present the Marine Corps' military construction program. This year's appropriation request of $35,270,000 continues to emphasize our major effort to provide new and improved personnel support facilities. In addition construction dollars for operational, training, maintenance, and utility facilities are requested. This total will be complemented by a Navy request for $6,710,000 in support of pollution abatement and energy conservation projects for our Marine Corps installations.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

Approximately three-fourths of our $35,270,000 request is dedicated to our continued concern to satisfy deficiencies in personnel support facilities. For the past 8 fiscal years the Marine Corps has applied the major portion of its construction effort to bachelor housing facilities. 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 marines and the corps.

In view of this conviction, we are continuing to emphasize the construction of personnel support projects and will do so until a reasonably sound functional physical plant exists to meet the living needs of our men and women.

The remaining portion of our request amounts to $7,343,000 and will be invested as follows:

$1,739,000 for operational and training support facilities;

$1,889,000 for an automotive maintenance facility;

$1,815,000 for a dining facility; and

$1,900,000 for improvements to an existing utility system.

Gentlemen, that summarizes the Marine Corps' military construction appropriations request. I will be happy to attempt to answer any questions that you may have.

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MARINE CORPS BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTER DEFICIT

Senator INOUYE. What is the total bachelor enlisted quarters defiicit, Marine Corps-wide?

General BARTLETT. Based upon the successful completion of the fiscal year 1976 MCON program, the total BEQ deficit Marine Corps-wide is 57,216 spaces.

CAMP SMITH, HAWAII

Senator STEVENS. The Admiral in his statement suggested that we substitute three projects for the university, one involving Camp Smith in Hawaii. What is involved there?

Admiral MARSCHALL. It is to accommodate power load growths which have resulted in the current curtailment of electric power to prevent system failures. Involved in this would be cable, duct lines, circuit breakers, a substation modification, new transformers, new substations and so forth.

We find, as we see these stations grow older and electrical loads increase, that we just haven't kept pace in years past. Even though we are making a concerted effort to conserve energy now, I think that what we are doing with many of these electrical upgrade projects is rectifying the sins of the past, the sins of omission.

Senator STEVENS. Have we had any power construction there?

Admiral MARSHALL. The current situation is such that the system has reached its operating peak and, if one main transformer breaks down, 50 percent of the base operating loads are shut down until repairs are accomplished. We feel that this is a stitch in time.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you very much. I meant no offense about "the sunshine Admirals." I am sure you understand my feelings. We are midnight-sun people and we work better at night.

Admiral MARSCHALL. This is my fourth year of testifying on the Hill and I have never yet found anything offensive from any one of you gentlemen. I have enjoyed it.

General BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, I wanted to add one thing on the project in Honolulu. As you know, both the Commander in Chief, Pacific, and the Fleet Marine Force Pacific Headquarters are at Camp Smith and any further expansion or upgrading of those headquarters is limited to this project, a very important project. The Command Center out there is very important. They have to have reliable power.

PEARL HARBOR NAVAL SHIPYARD

Senator INOUYE. Admiral, I have a letter here addressed to the chairman concerning the need to expedite modernization of the electrical shop at the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard. The letter will be inserted into the record at this point.

[The information follows:]

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 16, 1976

The Honorable Mike Mansfield
Chairman
Subcommittee on Military Construction
Senate Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Senate Armed Services Committee is considering adding to the Fiscal Year 1977 Military Construction Authorization Bill an Electric Shop Modernization Project (P-212) at the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard.

If authorized, I request the subcommittee make a review of the merits of the project, which I am confident will lead to provision of funds in the Fiscal Year 1977 Military Construction Appropriations Bill.

The project is currently in the Fiscal Year 1978 program at an estimated cost of $8,631,000. The Fiscal Year 1977 cost is $7,400,000.

Facts which show the merits of the project follow:

1. The existing electrical shop is located in seven buildings constructed in 1911. These facilities have poor lighting, severely limited power, inadequate steam supply, equipment, high bay and controlled environmental work areas, and obsolete storm drains that cause temporary flooding during heavy rainfalls.

2. The existing shop test panel is obsolete and does not have the power to perform the required motor tests prior to shipboard installation. Therefore, these tests are performed aboard ship after the equipment is installed, which is time-consuming and expensive.

Building 3A, which houses the present Gyro and Instruments Shops, was built before World War II as an addition to the existing Building 3. The building is obsolete and inadequate to service the requirement of ship-submarine systems, instrumentation, sophisticated missile guidance and ultra-modern navigational systems. Some of the deficiencies are tabulated below.

1. Plating Shop. Existing ventilation is inadequate to control fumes (acid, alkaline, and cyanide) and, as a result, violates OSHA requirements and Federal and State air quality standards. In addition, facility environmental controls are non-existent with rain, dust, and prevailing wind conditions dictating operational requirements. For example, during rainy weather, plat-

ing operations cannot be performed. Also, chemical waste water treatment is non-existent.

2. Baking Ovens. All oven-baking processes for removal of insulation and varnish from armature windings and field coils are vented to the atmosphere. In addition, kerosene torches must be used in the burning room with the generated fumes vented directly into the atmosphere. Fumes from solvent spraying operations are vented to the atmosphere, likewise. All of these operations violate State and Federal environmental pollution control criteria.

3. Paint Booths. The existing painting booths' water wash -- which contains paint and solvent material -- is discharged directly into storm drains.

4. Noise Pollution. Testing of large blowers, motors, and fans create noise pollution levels that are above 80 dba. This is considered detrimental to personnel health and violates current OSHA criteria.

The Shipyard has been assigned workload requirements on the SPRUANCE Class Destroyers, starting in August 1977, and currently has programmed 10 availabilities of this class through September of 1978. Undoubtedly, this workload assignment will increase and continue to do so in the future. (It should be noted that 23% of the total work package on these availabilities must be accomplished by the electric shop. Existing facilities cannot effectively support this requirement.)

The SSN 688 Class Submarines are scheduled to commence restricted availabilities at Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard, starting February 1977, and continuing thereafter, with as many as 3 per year. Regular overhaul on this class submarine has more and larger electrical components than those found on the SSN 637 Class Submarine. This will require the Shipyard to substantially increase overhaul capabilities to support this added assignment.

The lack of adequate facilities, equipment, and work areas will ultimately create extended ship availabilities, high costs, and delays in ship turn-around time. In view of the many benefits to be provided by this project, I urge that funding for this project be provided this year.

With best wishes and aloha,

Sincerely yours,

Hiram L. Fong

Hiram L. Fong

MODERNIZATION OF ELECTRIC SHOP

Senator INOUYE. Are you familiar with this project?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Yes, sir. Project P–212 for electric shop modernization is included in our fiscal year 1978 military construction program in the amount of $8,631,000.

Senator INOUYE. Briefly, what is the need for this project?

Admiral MARSCHALL. This project is needed to provide a modern facility to overhaul and repair shipboard gyroscopes, motors, generators, and associated electrical equipment, to permit the consolidation of work functions common to both the electric shop and the electronics/weapons shop, to provide a modernization of the existing electroplating facility to eliminate industrial hygiene violations and violations of air, noise, and water pollution abatement standards.

Senator INOUYE. What are the projections for the future workload in the electric shop and electroplating shop?

Admiral MARSCHALL. The workload is expected to increase and this increase is the result of working on new classes of ships such as the DD–963-class destroyers. Twenty-three percent of the overhaul work packages for these ships is electric shop work as compared to 15 percent for World War II type destroyers.

Senator INOUYE. When do you expect to start working in the shipyard on these new DD–963-class destroyers?

Admiral MARSCHALL. This work is expected to start in August 1977 and 10 availabilities of this class are programed through 1978. A continued growth of this workload assignment is expected.

ADDITIONAL SUBMARINE WORKLOAD

Senator INOUYE. Will you receive any additional submarine workload that will impact on the need for the electric shop?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Yes, sir. The shipyard will require the capability for restricted availability of the SSN–688-class submarine by mid-1977. There is a significant increase in the number and size of electrical components on this submarine as compared with the SSN–637-class submarine which will result in a substantial increase in the workload for newer submarines.

TRIDENT

Senator INOUYE. Admiral, how much are you asking this year for the FY 1977 Trident program?

Admiral MARSCHALL. The request is for $129,472,000 for the fourth phase of the Trident facilities and $11 million for Trident community impact assistance. Rear Adm. J. C. Metzel, Jr., the Trident program manager and Capt. E. R. Stacey, CEC, USN, the officer in charge of construction have prepared statements which review the history, and changes in the Trident program, and the status of construction of the ships, missiles, and facilities. These statements are furnished for the record.

[The statements follow:]

STATEMENT OF REAR ADMIRAL J. C. METZEL, JR.

R. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, I AM REAR ADMIRAL J. C. METZEL, JR., TRIDENT SYSTEM PROJECT MANAGER. IT IS MY PLEASURE TO ADDRESS THIS COMMITTEE ON REQUIREMENTS FOR AND PROGRESS TOWARDS ACQUISITION OF TRIDENT.

THE CONTRACT FOR THE LEAD TRIDENT SUBMARINE WAS AWARDED TO THE ELECTRIC BOAT DIVISION OF GENERAL DYNAMICS CORPORATION IN JULY, 1974. THE OPTION ON THAT CONTRACT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SECOND AND THIRD SUBMARINES WAS EXERCISED IN FEBRUARY, 1975, AND THE OPTION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE FOURTH SHIP IS EXPECTED TO BE EXERCISED BY THE END OF FEBRUARY, 1976. THE SHIPBUILDER IS REQUIRED TO MEET A LEAD SHIP CONTRACT DELIVERY DATE OF APRIL, 1979. THE SHIPBUILDER'S ESTIMATE FOR LEAD SHIP DELIVERY WAS AUGUST, 1978, PRIOR TO THE STRIKE BY THE METAL TRADES COUNCIL, AT HE GROTON SHIPYARD OF ELECTRIC BOAT, WHICH BEGAN ON 1 JULY 1975 AND WAS SETTLED 26 NOVEMBER 1975. DURING THE STRIKE, THERE WAS CONTINUATION OF NORMAL PRODUCTION AT THE ELECTRIC BOAT FACILITIES AT QUONSET POINT, RI, WHERE HULL CYLINDERS AND SUB-ASSEMBLIES WERE BEING FABRICATED. DETAILED DESIGN WORK ALSO CONTINUED AT GROTON DURING THE STRIKE. RETURN OF THE WORKERS STARTED 1 DECEMBER 1975. THE OVERALL EFFECT OF THIS STRIKE CANNOT BE QUANTIFIED AT THIS TIME. IT WILL BE ABOUT FOUR MONTHS AFTER STRIKE SETTLEMENT BEFORE AN ACCURATE ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE OF THE STRIKE IMPACT, INCLUDING EVALUATION OF THE NATURE OF THE SETTLEMENT, EFFORTS MADE BY THE CONTRACTOR DURING THE STRIKE TO MINIMIZE IMPACT, AND THE CAPABILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO MAKE UP ANY LOST TIME. MEANWHILE, OUR PLANNED INITIAL OPERATING CAPABILITY DATE IS APRIL, 1979.

ROGRESS ON THE NEW LAND LEVEL SUBMARINE CONSTRUCTION FACILITIES AT ROTON HAS BEEN GOOD, AND THE CAPABILITY TO RECEIVE CYLINDERS AND SUB/ASSEMBLIES FROM QUONSET POINT AND FABRICATE THEM INTO SUBMARINE SECTIONS HAS BEEN

ACHIEVED. THE NEW FACILITIES WILL BE USED TO CONSTRUCT BOTH 688 CLASS AND TRIDENT SUBMARINES.

SINCE LAST YEAR, THE TRIDENT SUBMARINE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM HAS BEEN CHANGED FROM A 1-2-1-2-1-2-1 PER YEAR BUILDING RATE TO A 1-2-1-1-2-1-2-1 CONTINUING RATE, A BUILDING PROGRAM WHICH WILL DELIVER THE 6TH AND SUBSEQUENT SHIPS ABOUT FOUR MONTHS LATER THAN THE PREVIOUS PROGRAM. THIS CHANGE WAS DRIVEN BY OVERALL NAVY FISCAL CONSTRAINTS. SINCE THE BULK OF OUR SUPPORTING SHORE FACILITIES AT BANGOR ARE REQUIRED TO SUPPORT THE FIRST SUBMARINES, THERE HAS BEEN LITTLE IMPACT ON OUR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM. HOWEVER, WE HAVE REVIEWED REQUIREMENTS TO SUPPORT IE ATTENDANT PERSONNEL BUILDUP, AND OUR CURRENT CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM ESTIMATES REFLECT SOME STRETCHOUT IN THE OUTYEARS.

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE HAS APPROVED A CONTINUING BUILDING PROGRAM FOR TRIDENT SUBMARINES AT A RATE OF THREE EVERY TWO YEARS. THE TRIDENT DECEMBER 31, 1975, SAR REFLECTS ELEVEN SYSTEMS BECAUSE THAT IS THE QUANTITY WITHIN THE FIVE YEAR DEFENSE PROGRAM PERIOD. DEFENSE SECRETARY RUMSFELD EXPLAINED THE BASIS FOR CONTINUING ACQUISITION IN HIS POSTURE STATEMENT TO THE ARMED SERVICES AND APPROPRIATION COMMITTEES: "...THE TRIDENT SUBMARINE IS PRESENTLY THE MOST COST-EFFECTIVE SEA-BASED STRATEGIC DETERRENT THAT CAN BE DESIGNED WITHIN THE LIMITS OF CURRENT TECHNOLOGY... ACCORDINGLY, FOR FORCE PLANNING PURPOSES, THE PLAN IS TO PROCURE TRIDENT SUBMARINES AT THE 1-2-1-2 RATE CONTINUOUSLY, CONSISTENT WITH SALT FORCE :VELS."

TUDIES ARE UNDERWAY TO DETERMINE THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND FEASIBLE METHOD FOR SUPPORTING TRIDENT SSBN'S BEYOND TEN. THESE STUDIES ARE BEING DONE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REVIEW OF REQUIREMENTS FOR BASING BACKFITTED POSEIDON SUBMARINES AND FOR U.S. BASING OF FBM SUBMARINES

BEING DISPLACED FROM ROTA, SPAIN IN 1979. PENDING COMPLETION OF THESE STUDIES, THE TRIDENT SYSTEM COST ESTIMATES ARE STILL BASED ON SUPPORT FOR THE FIRST TEN SYSTEMS. AS YOU KNOW, IF A DECISION IS MADE TO BASE MORE THAN TEN TRIDENT SUBMARINES ON THE WEST COAST, THE SUBASE AT BANGOR HAS BEEN PLANNED IN A MANNER WHICH WILL ACCOMMODATE EXPANSION OF FACILITIES TO SUPPORT UP TO TWENTY SHIPS.

WE HAVE THOROUGHLY REVIEWED OUR FY 77 PROGRAM AND CONCLUDED THAT ALL OF THE FACILITIES IN OUR APPROPRIATION REQUEST ARE NEEDED TO SUPPORT THE CURRENT BASE BUILDUP AND SUBMARINE SCHEDULE. YOU MAY RECALL, THERE HAS BEEN CONSIDERABLE COMMUNITY CONCERN OVER THE TRIDENT BUILDUP BECAUSE OF THE RELATIVELY ISOLATED LOCATION OF THE BASE AND THE PRESENT RURAL ATMOSPHERE OF THE SURROUNDINGS. TO PRECLUDE UNDUE IMPACT ON THE NEIGHBORING COMMUNITIES AND TO PROVIDE MINIMAL MORALE, WELFARE AND RECREATION FACILITIES FOR THE EARLY MILITARY ARRIVALS AT THE BANGOR BASE, WE HAVE INCLUDED OUR FIRST INCREMENT OF SUCH PERSONNEL SUPPORT FACILITIES IN THIS YEAR'S PROGRAM. TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE, WE ARE CONTINUING TO WORK TOWARD INCORPORATING BASIC MORALE, WELFARE AND RECREATION FACILITIES IN THE FOLLOW-ON YEARS AS WE CAN AFFORD THEM WITHIN OUR ORIGINAL PROGRAM CEILING AS MODIFIED BY UNCONTROLLABLE CHANGES.

THE TRIDENT MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM SCOPE WAS TARGETED IN FY 73 AT $543.3M. THE SUBSEQUENT ABNORMAL INFLATION, ESCALATION OF DIRECTED PROJECT DEFERRALS, INCLUSION OF INDIAN ISLAND FACILITIES, COMMUNITY IMPACT ASSISTANCE AND DEFENSE ACCESS ROAD COSTS, AND THE APPLICATION OF A NEW WASHINGTON STATE SALES AND USE TAX HAVE INCREASED THE ESTIMATED COST FOR THE ORIGINAL SCOPE TO A CURRENT PRICE OF $718.9M. WE ARE PLANNING TO COMPLETE ALL REQUIRED MILCON PROJECTS OF THE PRESENT TEN SHIP TRIDENT I PROGRAM WITHIN THAT TOTAL.

THE TRIDENT I (C-4) MISSILE OPERATIONAL AVAILABILITY DATE WAS AFFECTED BY LAST YEAR'S ABNORMAL INFLATION AND FINANCIAL CONSTRAINTS AND EXTENDED

AT THAT TIME TO APRIL, 1979. MISSILE COMPONENT TESTING RESULTS AND THE PLANNED C4X TEST FLIGHT PROGRAM SCHEDULED TO BEGIN THIS SUMMER FROM CAPE CANAVERAL STILL SUPPORT THAT DATE.

WASHINGTON, D.C. FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT DECISION IN THE TRIDENT ENVIRONMENTAL LITIGATION WAS RENDERED IN FAVOR OF DEFENDANTS, DEFENSE AND NAVY, LAST AUGUST. SINCE THEN, PLAINTIFFS HAVE APPEALED TO THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT COURT, AND HEARINGS ARE EXPECTED TO BE HELD LATE THIS SUMMER WITH AN APPEAL DECISION NEAR THE END OF THIS CALENDAR YEAR. MEANTIME, SUBMARINE PRODUCTION, MISSILE DEVELOPMENT AND BASE CONSTRUCTION ARE CONTINUING AS PLANNED. WE DO NOT FEEL THAT THE APPELLANT'S CASE HAS SUFFICIENT MERIT TO JUSTIFY COURT ACTION THAT MIGHT IMPEDE PROGRESS IN DEVELOPING AND COMPLETING THE TRIDENT WEAPON SYSTEM.

A SECOND LAWSUIT WAS FILED IN THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON STATE ON JANUARY 21, 1976. THE PLAINTIFFS ARE THE HOOD CANAL ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL, AS IN THE INITIAL SUIT, AND TWO INDIVIDUALS. THE COMPLAINT STEMS FROM THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS' ISSUANCE OF A CONSTRUCTION PERMIT FOR TRIDENT REFIT PIER #1 AND ALLEGES THE GOVERNMENT FAILED TO COMPLY WITH THE RIVERS AND HARBORS ACT OF 1899, THE FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1972, THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT, WASHINGTON STATE LAWS AND NUMEROUS OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS. A FURTHER ALLEGATION IS THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS TRESPASSING ON SUBTIDELANDS OWNED BY THE STATE. A NUMBER OF ISSUES OF THE COMPLAINT HAVE ALREADY BEEN DECIDED IN THE GOVERNMENT'S FAVOR IN THE DECISION OF THE FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT OF WASHINGTON.

CAPT STACEY, THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF CONSTRUCTION, TRIDENT, WILL BE DISCUSSING THE PLANS AND SCHEDULE FOR OUR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM. I WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS BRIEFLY THE BASIS OF OUR REQUIREMENTS FOR FY 1977. THE NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE, BANGOR IS SCHEDULED TO TRANSITION FROM

DEVELOPMENTAL TO ACTIVE STATUS DURING FY 77, AND THE SUBASE PROPER WILL JNCTION AS THE LANDLORD FOR A NUMBER OF ACTIVITIES AT THE TRIDENT SITE AND WILL PROVIDE ALL THE NECESSARY HOST SUPPORT SERVICES. IN THIS YEAR'S PROGRAM, THE SUPPORT REQUIRES A SUBASE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, OFF-CREW ADMINISTRATION AND TRAINING BUILDING, PUBLIC WORKS FACILITIES, MODIFICATIONS TO A FIRE STATION, AN ADDITIONAL BEQ, A BOQ, A COLD STORAGE FACILITY FOR FOOD, A POST OFFICE, BUS STATION AND OUR FIRST INCREMENT OF MORALE, WELFARE AND RECREATION FACILITIES, A RECREATION COMPLEX, AUTO HOBBY SHOP AND SERVICE STATION, THEATER, LIBRARY, PLAYING FIELDS AND OUTDOOR COURTS. THE FACILITIES ARE NEEDED IN THIS YEAR'S PROGRAM TO SUPPORT THE BASE ACTIVATION, THE BUILDUP OF PEOPLE AND OPERATING TEMPO, AND THE ARRIVAL OF THE OFF-CREW FOR THE LEAD SUBMARINE. WE ARE ALSO ASKING FOR A FOURTH INCREMENT OF UTILITIES AND SITE IMPROVEMENTS TO PROVIDE SERVICES TO THE FACILITIES WE ARE BUILDING AND TO CONTINUE TO BUILD BASE SYSTEMS F UTILITIES AND ROADS AS WELL AS PARKING LOTS AND OTHER SUPPORT FEATURES. E HAVE INCLUDED FOUR ITEMS FOR THE TRIDENT REFIT FACILITY FOR THE SUBMARINES: REFIT PIER #2, A MAGNETIC SILENCING FACILITY, A SERVMART, AND A SUBMARINE SUPPLY ASSISTANCE TEAM BUILDING. THE REFIT PIER MUST BE BUILT NOW TO PRECLUDE CONSTRUCTION INTERFERENCE WITH REFIT OF THE LEAD SUBMARINE AT THE ADJOINING REFIT PIER #1 AND TO ALLOW TIME FOR OUTFITTING AND CHECKOUT OF ITS SYSTEMS TO SUPPORT SUBMARINES WHEN THE FOLLOW-SHIPS ARE OPERATING. THE OTHER FACILITIES ARE NEEDED TO REFIT THE LEAD SUBMARINE.

TO SUPPORT MISSILE ASSEMBLY AND OPERATIONS WE HAVE INCLUDED A DOCKSIDE HANDLING BUILDING, A VERTICAL MISSILE PACKAGING BUILDING, A RADIOGRAPHIC INSPECTION BUILDING, A CONTAINER STORAGE AREA, AND A NUMBER OF MAGAZINES. THESE ARE NEEDED NOW TO MEET THE MISSILE PRODUCTION SCHEDULE FOR THE LEAD SHIP DEMONSTRATION AND SHAKEDOWN OPERATIONS AS WELL AS FOR SUBMARINE JADOUTS OF OPERATIONAL MISSILES.

WE HAVE INCLUDED REQUIRED CONSTRUCTION AT THREE OTHER SITES. AT POINT MUGU, CALIFORNIA, WE ARE REQUESTING MISSILE TRACKING FACILITIES AT THE PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE TO SUPPORT OPERATIONAL AND FOLLOW-ON TESTS OF MISSILE FIRINGS FROM TRIDENT SUBMARINES. AT CAPE CANAVERAL, WE HAVE A NEED FOR MISSILE STORAGE FACILITIES AND A TEST INSTRUMENTATION EQUIPMENT BUILDING TO SUPPORT THE DEMONSTRATION AND SHAKEDOWN OPERATIONS IN THE ATLANTIC. AT INDIAN ISLAND. NORTH OF BANGOR, WE ARE REQUESTING ORDNANCE FACILITIES TO BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE AMMUNITION PIER APPROVED IN LAST YEAR'S PROGRAM. THESE ARE NEEDED TO BE IN OPERATION BY SUMMER, 1978, TO REPLACE CAPABILITY DISPLACED FROM BANGOR BY THE TRIDENT CONSTRUCTION, TO PROVIDE AMMUNITION SERVICE TO THE TWO AOE'S HOMEPORTED IN PUGET SOUND, AND TO COMBATANT SHIPS USING SHIPYARDS IN THE SOUND.

THERE IS INCLUDED IN OUR FY 77 REQUEST $11.0M FOR COMMUNITY IMPACT ASSISTANCE AS AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 608 OF P.L. 93-552. DETAILED COORDINATION BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND THE COMMUNITIES, FEDERAL REGIONAL COUNCIL, AND FEDERAL DOMESTIC AGENCIES IS BEING EFFECTED BY THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT UNDER THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS).

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL HAS AUTHORIZED SUIT CONTESTING THE VALIDITY OF THE WASHINGTON STATE SALES AND USE TAX LAW, AMENDED LAST JULY TO GENERATE STATE REVENUE FROM CONTRACTORS WORKING FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. THE COMPLAINT WAS FILED IN MID-FEBRUARY IN THE FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT OF WESTERN WASHINGTON STATE. AT THIS TIME, NAVY PROCUREMENT CONTRACTS PRECLUDE PAYMENT OF THE TAX PENDING EXPECTED DISPOSITION BY THE COURTS IN THE GOVERNMENT'S FAVOR. IF FUTURE EVENTS RESULT IN SUCH STATE TAXES BEING PAID BY TRIDENT CONTRACTORS, THOSE REVENUES WILL BE CONSIDERED AS AN OFFSET AGAINST COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS PROPOSED FOR FUNDING UNDER SECTION 608.

LAST YEAR, WE EXPLAINED WE WERE LOOKING AT THE POSSIBILITY OF CONSTRUCTING THE DRYDOCK WITH TWO SEPARATE CONTRACTS IN ORDER TO GET STARTED BUILDING THE FOUNDATION PACKAGE WELL IN ADVANCE OF COMPLETING THE DETAILED FIRST DESIGN. THE FIRST CONTRACT WAS ESTIMATED TO COST ABOUT $28M WHICH COULD BE OBLIGATED BEFORE FY 77 FUNDS WOULD BE AVAILABLE. THE FY 76 APPROPRIATION BILL DELETED $45M FROM OUR REQUEST, APPROXIMATELY THE COST OF THE SECOND CONTRACT, AND REQUIRES JUSTIFICATION AND THE COMMITTEES' APPROVAL BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH ANY INCREMENTAL CONSTRUCTION. WE HAVE SINCE EXPLAINED TO REPRESENTATIVES OF THE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEES OUR GROUNDS FOR USING CONCURRENT DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION FOR THE DRYDOCK AND HAVE PROGRAMMED THE SECOND CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT TO BEGIN AS SOON AS FY 78 MONEY IS AVAILABLE. UNDER THE CONCURRENT DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION CONCEPT WHERE THE FY 76 FOUNDATION WORK EXTENDS INTO FY 78, THERE WILL BE LITTLE IF ANY IMPACT ON REQUIRED DRYDOCK AVAILABILITY (LATE CY 79) BY INITIATING THE SECOND CONTRACT WITH FY 78 FUNDS. THEREFORE, THE FY 77 APPROPRIATIONS REQUEST DOES NOT INCLUDE FUNDS FOR DRYDOCK CONSTRUCTION.

I RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT THIS COMMITTEE'S FULL SUPPORT OF THE APPROPRIATION REQUEST FOR TRIDENT FACILITIES IN FY 1977.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN E. R. STACEY

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, I am Captain Ernest R. Stacey, Officer in Charge of Construction for the TRIDENT program. I am pleased at the opportunity to address this committee on the military construction requirements of the TRIDENT weapon system. Before addressing this year's request, I would like to discuss the status of the prior year TRIDENT construction programs and apprise the committee of our progress to date.

In FY 1974, Congress approved construction at U. S. Naval Submarine Base, Bangor, Bremerton, Wash. (SUBASE Bangor) and Patrick Air Force Base, Cape Canaveral, Fla. All of the FY 1974 projects at SUBASE Bangor, which include the first increment of the TRIDENT Training Facility, Refit Pier #1, and Explosive Handling Wharf #1, are under contract. The projects at Cape Canaveral are virtually complete, with only the dredging of the access channel and the erection of the portal crane remaining to be completed. Between the two locations, as of 31 December 1975, we had $43.4M of work in place.

For the FY 1975 TRIDENT construction program, all the work is at SUBASE Bangor. There are 17 projects in the FY 1975 program and all but two are under contract. The first of these, the Strategic Weapons Systems Maintenance Shop, will be awarded in March 1976 and the other, the Limited Area Guardhouse, in August 1976. The major items in the FY 1975 program, all of which are under contract, are the missile assembly and support facilities, the second increment of the training building, and the enlisted dining and berthing facilities.

Construction of the FY 1976 program, which includes work at SUBASE Bangor, Cape Canaveral, and Indian Island Annex, Naval Torpedo Station, Keyport, Wash., is just getting underway. Of the 22 projects in the FY 1976 program, two are under contract and 13 more will be under contract by 30 June 1976. The remainder will be under contract prior to the start

of FY 1977, although there will be some subsequent secondary awards. The major items in the FY 1976 program include the submarine refit facilities, additional missile assembly and support facilities, the ammunition pier at Indian Island, and the first phase of the drydock. If you will recall, the drydock was authorized in its entirety in FY 1976 but the funds appropriated were sufficient to construct only Phase I. Appropriations for Phase II of the drydock will be requested in FY 1978.

The facilities we are requesting in FY 1977 represent the fourth phase of the development of SUBASE Bangor, as well as facilities at Cape Canaveral, Indian Island and a missile tracking facility at Pacific Missile Test Center, Point Mugu, Calif. The principal facilities in the FY 1977 request are Refit Pier #2, the Magnetic Silencing Facility, additional missile assembly and support facilities, administrative facilities, public works facilities, personnel support facilities, and the second increment of Community Impact Assistance, all at SUBASE Bangor, and conventional ammunition facilities at Indian Island. We are prepared to provide full details on all of the projects in this request.

During the hearings on the FY 1976 program a year ago, we addressed the subject of cost escalation. At that time, we indicated to the Committees that the escalation rates we were using in our estimates were 14% for calendar year 1975, 13% for 1976, and 10% for 1977 and beyond. To date, these projections have proven to be extremely accurate for the Seattle area and we are continuing to use these same rates for this year's estimates. The actual increase in construction costs in the Seattle area for FY 1975 was 13.3% and projections for FY 1976 are in this same range. Indications are that the Seattle area will continue to be a high escalation area and we are estimating accordingly.

I stand ready to answer any questions you may have on our request.

NAVY PROJECTS

Senator INOUYE. Admiral Marschall, will you please brief for the record the entire list of the Navy projects included in this budget request.

Admiral MARSCHALL Yes, sir, I will.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

Admiral MARSCHALL. Thank you, sir. It is always a pleasure.

[The list follows:]

NAVY PROJECTS

UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES

We are withdrawing our request for $9,851,000 for the third phase of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.

TRIDENT SUPPORT SITE, BANGOR, WASH.

At the Trident Support Site, Bangor, Washington, the major facilities requested will provide a second refit pier, a deperming slip, degaussing range and deperming/range support building, public works facilities, a vertical missile packaging building, missile motor magazines, a radiographic inspection building, administrative buildings, bachelor enlisted and officers' quarters, various community support facilities, utilities and site improvements.

INDIAN ISLAND ANNEX

The facilities which we are requesting for the Indian Island Annex of the Keyport Naval Torpedo Station, Washington, are required to relocate the conventional ordnance mission from the Bangor Annex of the Naval Torpedo Station to the Indian Island Annex. In Fiscal Year 1976, an ammunition pier was authorized. This year's request will provide truck barricades and receiving facility, segregation and renovation facility, industrial shops, warehouse, roads and utilities.

CAPE CANAVERAL, FLA.

At Cape Canaveral, Florida, we are requesting alterations for the Trident Test Instrumentation Equipment Installation Building and the construction of a Trident Missile Storage Facility.

POINT MUGU, CALIF.

At Point Mugu, California, we are requesting facilities to provide a real time tracking capability for operational tests of Trident I (C–4) Missiles to be initiated off the coast at Pt. Mugu.

COMMUNITY IMPACT ASSISTANCE

For Trident Community Impact Assistance, $11,000,000 is requested. The Fiscal Year 1975 Military Construction Authorization Act authorized the expenditure of Trident MCON funds to alleviate secondary impacts caused by the Trident Support Site to the extent that other Federal programs are unable to fund and provide financial assistance to help impacted communities pay their share of the costs under such programs. In Fiscal Year 1976, $7,000,000 was appropriated for this purpose.

AIR POLLUTION ABATEMENT

We are requesting $3,870,000 for three air pollution abatement projects. Two of the projects will improve the emissions from power plants and the third provides the Navy's proportionate share of the capital cost to improve a municipal solid waste system.

The emission control projects in the amounts of $3,038,000 and $532,000 are for the Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina and the Marine Corps Educational and Development Command, Quantico, Virginia, respectively. The Town of Groton receives the solid waste of the Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut. The Navy's proportionate share is $300,000.

WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT

We are requesting $36,089,000 for 21 water pollution abatement projects. There are (1) two projects in the amount of $4,668,000 for shore facilities for the collection of ship-generated wastes; (2) six projects with a cost of $7,162,000 will provide sanitary sewage collection or treatment systems so that the effluent from the installation will satisfy water quality criteria; (3) three projects in the amount of $13,177,000 will provide connections to municipal sewerage systems; (4) four projects with a cost of $1,195,000 to provide oil containment structures for oil and fuel storage and transfer areas to prevent the discharge of oil into navigable waters; (5) two projects in the amount of $5,274,000 for oily waste collection and reclamation facilities to collect and process the bilge water, ballast water and slop oils from ships, which presently discharge this waste into inadequate or temporary facilities; and (6) four projects with a cost of $4,613,000 will provide industrial waste collection improvements to eliminate the discharge of untreated or inadequately treated effluent into drainage courses that empty to navigable waters from industrial operations such as steam cleaning, painting and related chemical cleaning, aircraft servicing and washing and maintenance of vehicles.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

We are requesting $42,466,000 for 50 energy conservation projects. There are: (1) four projects in the amount of $3,533,000 for the installation of central monitoring and control systems on mechanical and electrical systems; (2) eight projects with a cost of $2,702,000 for modifying heating, ventilating and air conditioning systems to reduce energy input; (3) seven projects with a cost of $2,009,000 to provide insulation and storm windows to reduce existing building heat losses; (4) five projects in the amount of $3,961,000 to convert lighting systems to modern lighting sources that have approximately ten times the output per watt as comparable incandescent lamps; (5) four projects with a cost of $2,322,000 will provide scheduling controls for electrical systems, combine loads on generators, and provide capacitators for power factor correction; (6) three projects in the amount of $6,872,000 for improvements and modifications to boiler controls, boiler water treatment facilities, economizers and the installation of solid waste and refuse derived fuel burning capabilities; (7) 12 projects in the amount of $18,799,000 to install condensate return lines, cross connect, loop and sectionalize steam lines, and upgrade existing steam lines with improved insulation and steam flow metering and controls; (8) two projects with a cost of $722,000 will provide facilities for recovering heat or primary energy from industrial processes; and (9) five projects with a cost of $1,446,000 will provide separately or a combination of building alterations such as heating and cooling controls, weatherstripping, insulation, ventilators, and other energy facility improvements that do not fall into one of the eight previously described categories.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

We are requesting $27,206,000 for various locations, nuclear weapons security project. The project is classified. The unclassified information on the project is that ten facility items will be constructed at six installations in the United States. The types of facilities to be provided are new storage magazines, fencing, floodlighting, alarm systems, and new facilities to relocate and consolidate weapons storage.

MARINE CORPS

Albany Supply Center

We are requesting $1,965,000 to modernize bachelor enlisted quarters at the Marine Corps Supply Center, Albany, Georgia, which is the Marine Corps' East Coast Supply and depot level repair center. This project will modernize five existing buildings to house 325 Marines, E–2 through E–9.

Camp Lejeune

We are requesting $22,238,000 for five projects including one pollution abatement project at a cost of $3,038,000, and one energy project in the amount of $654,000 for the Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. This base

provides facilities and support for the Second Marine Division, Force Troops, Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic and other units.

The Automotive Maintenance Shop and Utilities Expansion project, in the amount of $1,889,000 will provide space for maintenance on organizational automotive and electronic equipment and expand the steam distribution system.

We are requesting $14,842,000 to provide adequate billeting for 1,620 enlisted personnel in pay grades E–2 through E–4.

The dining facility in the amount of $1,815,000 will provide adequate dining facilities for up to 1,000 eligible bachelor enlisted personnel assigned to the French Creek Area.

Camp Pendleton

We are requesting $12,831,000 for two projects including an energy project with a cost of $1,711,000 for Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California. Camp Pendleton is the major West Coast ground activity of the Marine Corps and provides facility support for the First Marine Division, Force Troops, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific and certain other units.

The project will provide adequate billeting, at a cost of $11,120,000, for 1,078 enlisted personnel in pay grades E–2 through E–5.

Kaneohe Bay Air Station

We are requesting $1,900,000 for one project at Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, to provide greater distribution capacity and curtail increasing maintenance costs, in the electric power distribution system serving the central portion of the station. This air station provides facilities and services for the First Marine Brigade; a large Marine Aircraft Group; Pacific Missile Range; a Radio Battalion and other assigned units.

Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic, Norfolk, Va.

The training facility we are requesting at a cost of $799,000 for the Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic Headquarters at Norfolk, Virginia, will provide facilities for training, education and testing of personnel assigned. This command manages the operation, training, administration and logistics of Marine Corps units within the cognizance of the Atlantic Fleet Command.

Yuma Air Station

The $940,000 requested will upgrade the Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Arizona, Base Telephone Communications and Fire Alarm System. This air station provides facilities and services for a Marine Aircraft Training Group; a Missile Battalion; an Air Control Squadron and supports deployed Navy and Marine Corps squadrons on board the station for aircraft weapons training.

CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

The Chief of Naval Operations supports Unified Command installations, headquarters and other specialized installations. Support of these activities includes financial resources, military manpower, civilian manpower, and facilities.

For the Chief of Naval Operations, we are requesting $6,959,000 at five installations. Included within this request is $1,359,000 for three energy conservation projects which were reviewed. There are three installations with energy projects only.

Intelligence Center, Commander in Chief, Pacific

We are requesting $4,300,000 for an Intelligence Center for the Commander in Chief, Pacific. The project will provide facilities to accommodate the improved new joint service intelligence center organization at a location close to the command headquarters.

Headquarters Naval District Washington.

We are requesting $1,300,000 for the Naval Historical Center, Headquarters, Naval District Washington. The Headquarters, Naval District Washington, provides data processing, command control, and computer services to the Secretary of the Navy and the Chief of Naval Operations. This project will provide space for the Naval Historical Center to relocate and group all of its elements

in historic buildings at the Navy Yard. This project was requested last year, but was denied authorization without prejudice by the Senate and Conferees. The project is a key part of the Naval Historical Precinct, which provides a meaningful display of our proud Naval heritage and we believe a major element in stimulating interest and motivating people toward Naval service.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, ATLANTIC FLEET

The Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet exercises operational, organizational, planning, logistic and administrative command over air, surface, submarine and Fleet and Marine Forces and supporting shore installations.

The request for the Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet is $58,021,000 at eight installations. Included within this total is $2,326,000 for four pollution abatement projects and $6,401,000 for four energy conservation projects. Five installations have only pollution abatement or energy projects.

Oceanographic System Atlantic, Dam Neck

We are requesting $8,048,000 for one project at Dam Neck, Virginia, for the Oceanographic System Atlantic. The Oceanographic System Atlantic provides anti-submarine warfare information to the Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet. This is the first phase of a two-phased classified project. The facility will provide space for personnel and equipment to process inputs from present and future anti-submarine warfare systems. The second phase included in the FY 1979 program will provide a remote receiver station.

Norfolk Naval Station

At the Norfolk Naval Station, Virginia, which is the homeport for 108 ships of the Atlantic Fleet, the request is $26,946,000 for two projects. We are requesting $22,200,000 for a berthing pier that will be used principally by cruiser-destroyer force ships, including a tender and will provide modern new berthing spaces for seven ships. The Navy has been advised that the cost of this project may be reduced by $2,700,000 from the $24,900,000 originally requested. Also we are requesting $2,046,000 for a utility modernization project, which adds electrical power capability and dredging to existing piers and will upgrade berthing spaces for up to ten ships.

Oceana Naval Air Station

We are requesting $14,457,000 for two regular, one pollution abatement project with a cost of $80,000, and one energy conservation project in the amount of $77,000 for the Oceana Naval Air Station, Virginia. This master jet base supports all Navy East Coast F4, A6 and F14 fleet fighter and attack squadrons and two training squadrons.

The operational trainer building project in the amount of $1,300,000 will provide space for the training of pilots of the aforementioned aircraft in a simulator depicting "one-to-one" air-combat situations. The $13,000,000 requested for an air combat maneuvering range will provide support towers and utilities for electric equipment that will delineate the range airspace and relay data to ground stations for display and recording enabling Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force pilots to improve their ability and skills in air-to-air combat.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, PACIFIC FLEET

The Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet exercises operational, organizational, planning, logistic, and administrative command over air, surface, submarine and fleet marine forces and supporting shore installations.

The request for the Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet is $41,865,000 at 11 installations. This includes $22,818,000 for five pollution abatement projects and $11,562,000 for nine energy conservation projects. There are six installations with only pollution abatement or energy projects.

Fallon Naval Air Station

At the Fallon Naval Air Station, Nevada, the request is for $2,376,000 for one regular and one energy conservation project. The cost of the energy conservation project is $242,000. The air station provides primary aerial weapons

training for fleet squadrons and carrier air wings between deployments to western Pacific. $2,134,000 is requested for range improvements necessary to accommodate a sophisticated electronic scoring and monitoring system.

Miramar Naval Air Station

We are requesting $4,958,000 for two regular and three energy conservation projects for the Miramar Naval Air Station, California. The total of the energy conservation projects is $2,784,000. This air station supports all West Coast F4 and F8 fleet fighter squadrons, and two reserve squadrons. It is the introduction site for the new F14 weapons system and will also support all West Coast E–2B early warning squadrons. The $1,539,000 requested for an aircraft parking apron project will permit replacement of the substandard aircraft parking areas which present hazards to aircraft and personnel from chipped and spalling concrete in the parking areas. The $635,000 for utilities improvements in two aircraft maintenance hangars will provide a built-in chilled air system and increased 400 hertz electrical power which are both required to support aircraft maintenance efforts.

Moffett Naval Air Station

The Moffet Naval Air Station is the West Coast homeport for the P–3 anti-submarine warfare system and provides support for seven anti-submarine warfare patrol squadrons, a replacement training squadron and a Naval air training reserve detachment, as well as communications support for military units and defense contractors located in the San Francisco South Bay Area. The request is for $896,000 for one regular and one energy conservation project with a cost of $114,000. The $782,000 requested will construct a communication center for consolidating communication functions.

Pearl Harbor Naval Submarine Base

We are requesting one project for the Pearl Harbor Naval Submarine Base in the amount of $975,000. The submarine base is the mid-Pacific homeport and provides logistic support, maintenance, administration, and training for attack submarines. A torpedo retriever facility will provide a berthing and maintenance facility for torpedo retrievers and other small craft. The use of the second floor of the current building is prohibited.

San Diego Naval Station

We are requesting $1,420,000 for a single project at the San Diego Naval Station, California. This station provides waterfront facilities and general logistic support to 130 homeported ships. A utilities project will provide the required salt water distribution system, ship waste-water collection system, and additional power source and a tower to calibrate the fire control radar of guided missile ships.

CHIEF OF NAVAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The Chief of Naval Education and Training is responsible for the education and training of all Naval personnel. This training is conducted at three recruit training centers; six centers of excellence specializing in engineering, nuclear power, aviation, clerical, communications and electronic warfare and officer training; and at various other installations.

For the Chief of Naval Education and Training, we are requesting $20,864,000 for nine installations. Of this total, $1,505,000 is requested for four energy conservation projects, and $1,193,000 for four water pollution abatement projects. Four installations under this command have only pollution abatement or energy conservation projects.

Athens Supply Corps School

For the Athens Naval Supply Corps School, Georgia, $670,000 is requested to provide modern dental and medical facilities. This school provides students with instruction in the duties of Supply Corps Officers. The project will provide a dental clinic addition to the dispensary to replace the present facility

which is obsolete and structurally unsound. The medical clinic modernization will provide additional space for the presently overcrowded facility.

Charleston Submarine Training Center

The Charleston Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarine Training Center, South Carolina provides operational and maintenance training to off-patrol and replacement crew personnel for submarines homeported at Charleston. $2,504,000 is requested for modifications of and additions to the submarine training building. Existing facilities do not provide space to house a new sonar training device and space to conduct C–4 missile training.

New London Submarine School

For the New London Naval Submarine School, Connecticut, $672,000 is requested for two projects. This school provides functional, refresher, advanced and team training in the operation and maintenance of submarines and their weapons system. $406,000 is requested for a submarine damage control training building to house a submarine damage control training device. This device is necessary for individual and team operator and maintenance training for damage control and repair parties of high-performance submarines. $266,000 is requested for a facility to house a sonar operational training device to be used in training personnel in new sonar equipment for ballistic missile submarines.

Panama City School of Diving and Salvage

The Panama City Naval School of Diving and Salvage, Florida trains Naval personnel in all phases of diving, ship salvage, and submarine rescue. $10,800,000 is requested for a Diving and Salvage Training Facility. This project will relocate the school from badly deteriorated facilities in the Washington Navy Yard, collocating it with the Navy Experimental Diving Unit and the Naval Coastal Systems Laboratory.

San Diego Submarine Training Center

For the San Diego Naval Submarine Training Center Detachment, California, $3,520,000 is requested for two projects. The San Diego Detachment provides refresher and team training for courses peculiar to submarines for officers and enlisted personnel assigned to units homeported in San Diego.

To accommodate training of submarine force personnel for the SSN 688 and earlier submarines, $3,100,000 is requested to provide a Submarine Training Facility.

A Ship Control Training Building, in the amount of $420,000 is requested to provide space to house an advanced submerged submarine casualty control trainer device.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery provides all professional and technical assistance requisite to safeguarding and promoting the health of Navy and Marine Corps personnel and provides professional and technical guidance in the care and treatment of sick and injured Navy and Marine Corps personnel, their dependents and other personnel as authorized by law.

For the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, we are requesting $44,130,000 for eight installations.

National Naval Medical Center

For the Bethesda National Naval Medical Center, Maryland, we are requesting $2,800,000. The medical center provides comprehensive health care services for active duty and retired personnel, their dependents, and other authorized persons. This project will provide physical fitness facilities for the physical welfare and morale of active duty personnel assigned to the center and physical therapy for selected categories of hospital patients.

Jacksonville Regional Medical Center

For the Jacksonville Naval Regional Medical Center, Florida, $7,393,000 is requested to provide a Medical/Dental and Disease Vector Ecology Control

Center. The medical center provides general clinical and industrial medical services for active duty Navy and Marine Corps personnel, active civil service employees and other authorized individuals. The Disease Vector Ecology and Control Center project in the amount of $1,663,000 will provide a new facility to replace facilities that are inadequate in size and location to effectively accomplish the mission of this activity.

For a combination medical and dental clinic to replace old and functionally inadequate spaces, $5,730,000 is requested.

Brunswick Naval Air Station

We are requesting $4,058,000 for a Medical/Dental Clinic at the Brunswick Naval Air Station, Maine branch of the Portsmouth Naval Regional Medical Center, Kittery, Maine. This clinic provides general clinical and dental service to active duty Navy and Marine Corps personnel, their dependents and other authorized individuals. The project will provide a replacement medical/dental clinic.

Newport Regional Dental Center

At the Newport Naval Regional Dental Center, Rhode Island, $1,975,000 is requested to provide a dental clinic. This center provides a complete dental service to Navy and Marine Corps shore activities, units of the operating forces and other authorized personnel.

Orlando Hospital

For the Orlando Naval Hospital, Florida, we are requesting a replacement facility in the amount of $23,850,000. The hospital provides general clinical and hospitalization services for active duty Navy and Marine Corps and other authorized personnel. The new hospital will replace the existing inadequate hospital.

Pearl Harbor Preventive Medicine Unit

The Pearl Harbor Navy Environmental and Preventive Medicine Unit #6, Hawaii, provides specialized consultation, advice and recommendations in matters of preventive medicine and environmental health to Naval shore activities and fleet units of the operating forces. To provide training facilities and a storage shed, we are requesting $282,000 to construct two additions to the permanent facility housing this unit.

North Island Air Station

At the North Island Naval Air Station branch of the San Diego Naval Regional Dental Center, California, $2,501,000 is requested to construct a replacement dental clinic. This center provides general clinical services to active duty members of the Navy, Marine Corps, their dependents, and other authorized individuals.

San Diego Preventive Medicine Unit

For the San Diego Navy Environmental and Preventive Medicine Unit #5, California, $1,270,000 is requested to construct permanent facilities. This activity provides specialized consultation, advice and recommendations in matters of preventive medicine and environmental health to Naval shore activities and fleet units of the operating forces from the middle of the United States west to within 300 miles of the Hawaiian Islands, but including all of Alaska. (100 degrees West Longitude, Westward to 150 West Longitude)

CHIEF OF NAVAL MATERIAL

The Naval Material Command is the single, integrated material support agency for the Navy. Its mission includes the development, procurement and suppport of total weapons systems, depot maintenance, supply management and facilities support.

For the Chief of Naval Material, we are requesting $107,626,000 for 30 installations. Of this total, $9,656,000 is for seven pollution abatement projects, and $18,748,000 for 26 energy conservation projects. Fourteen installations under this Command have only pollution abatement or energy conservation projects, which have been previously reviewed.

Puget Sound Shipyard

For the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Washington, we are requesting $10,876,000 for one regular, one pollution abatement project costing $2,144,000, and three energy conservation projects costing $3,708,000. This shipyard provides logistic support for assigned ships and performs authorized work in connection with conversion, overhaul, repair, alteration, drydocking and outfitting of ships. The electrical distribution system project for $5,024,000 will replace: (1) portions of the primary electrical distribution system to support the workload of the shipyard, and (2) inadequate switchgear that may cause unscheduled and costly outages of the system.

Charleston Shipyard

For the Charleston Naval Shipyard, South Carolina, we are requesting $5,184,000 for two projects. The shipyard provides logistic support for and performs authorized work in connection with the construction, conversion, overhaul, repair, alteration, drydocking and outfitting of ships and craft.

To provide space for the maintenance and repair of modular assemblies such as fire control, launchers, and inertial navigation systems used in submarines carrying the C–4 Trident I missile, $3,444,000 will construct an addition to the existing module maintenance facility.

To permit dependable and continuous operations of a drydock used principally for work on submarines, $1,740,000 will provide a new drydock caisson.

Charleston Weapons Station

We are requesting $8,796,000 for three projects at the Charleston Naval Weapons Station, South Carolina. Of this total, $5,596,000 is for one pollution abatement project. The primary function of this station is to receive, reissue, and maintain guided missiles, anti-submarine weapons, conventional ammunition, operate and maintain a family housing complex with community support facilities and provide support to the Fleet Ballistic Missile Replenishment Facility. Six hundred thousand dollars will provide a torpedo storage magazine. For storage of missiles to be off-loaded from an ammunition ship (AE) homeported at Charleston, $2,600,000 will construct four tactical missile magazines. This project is the first of the five associated with minimizing the hazards associated with homeporting ammunition ships and fast combat support ships.

We are requesting $2,315,000 to alter and add to existing missile facilities to accommodate the Trident I missile at the Charleston Polaris Missile Facility Atlantic, South Carolina. This facility provides support on the Atlantic Coast for the operational system of long-range missiles on fleet ballistic missile submarines.

China Lake Weapons Center

For the China Lake Naval Weapons Center, California, $597,000 is requested for one regular and one energy conservation project in the amount of $372,000. The Naval Weapons Center is the principal Navy RDT&E Center for air warfare and missile weapons systems.

Authority in the amount of $578,000 is required to acquire approximately 4,200 acres of land by exchange with the state and fee acquisition of approximately 1,900 acres of land from private interests. These acquisitions are within the Mojave "B" Range used as a maneuver area for joint Army/Air Force exercises and continuation of Navy and Air Force test programs. Funding of $225,000 is being requested for acquisition of private lands.

Earle Weapons Station

At the Earle Naval Weapons Station, New Jersey, we are requesting $2,895,000 for three projects. All of these projects are associated with the AE homeporting program that is directed toward minimizing the hazards associated with homeporting ammunition ships and fast combat support ships. This station receives, renovates, maintains, stores and issues ammunition, explosives, expendable ordnance items and/or weapons and technical ordnance material. One million three hundred thousand dollars will provide tactical missile magazines so the homeported ammunition (AE) ships can download their missiles while on berth.

One million three hundred thousand dollars will provide recreation facilities for use by the crewmen of the AE ships. To improve pier-side fire protection for homeported ships, $295,000 is requested.

El Centro Air Facility

To acquire all state and privately-owned land located in the southern portion of the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range at the El Centro Naval Air Facility, California, $3,500,000 of authority is required. This facility provides services and material to support operations of the National Parachute Test Range, and also acts as host and provides the gunnery range for training purposes. The project will continue to provide an air-to-air gunnery range and air-to-ground weapons range over uninhabited terrain for training in combat aircraft. Forty-four thousand acres will be acquired for an exchange of land with the State of California. The balance of 74,000 acres of private land will be acquired by purchase or condemnation. The amount of $2,195,000 is being requested to use for purchasing private lands.

Keyport Torpedo Station

We are requesting $2,145,000 for the Keyport Naval Torpedo Station, Washington. This station receives, stores, maintains and issues various types of conventional munitions and other ordnance material. This project will provide for the improvement of existing roads and will add new roads to support the increased missions of the station to: (1) function as a downloading point for two fast combat support ships homeported in Bremerton, and (2) absorb fleet ordnance support functions formerly located at the Bangor Annex. This is the last of the five FY 1977 projects associated with the ammunition and fast combat support ships homeporting program.

Portsmouth Shipyard

We are requesting $12,789,000 for three regular projects, and one energy conservation project at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery, Maine. The energy conservation project is for $565,000. This shipyard provides fleet logistic support and performs work in connection with repair, conversion, and overhaul, alterations, drydocking and outfitting of ships and craft, including modern nuclear submarines. For the machine/central tool shop, $6,447,000 will provide modern machine shop equipment space and facilities commensurate with the mission to overhaul complex nuclear powered submarines. For test steam facilities, $1,177,000 will extend and improve steam distribution systems to drydocks and water-front areas to provide high-pressure steam which is required for industrial use and shipboard testing of existing and new SSN 688 class submarines. To provide a 20' gage crane rail system to permit the use of portal cranes being transferred from the Boston Naval Shipyard, $4,600,000 is requested.

Long Beach Shipyard

For the Long Beach Naval Shipyard, California, $3,981,000 is requested for one regular and one energy conservation project for $1,256,000. This shipyard performs maintenance and overhaul work on surface ships including conversion, repair, alterations and drydocking. To provide a building addition to the propeller and shaft shop for the fast and economical repair and straightening of propellers, shafts and their component parts, and to support the propeller and shaft refit program, $2,725,000 is required.

Pearl Harbor Shipyard

For the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard, Hawaii, $6,346,000 is requested for two projects. This shipyard overhauls, converts, repairs and modernizes submarines and surface vessels in support of the U.S. Pacific Fleet. To replace the existing obsolete quality assurance facilities with a single, modern, adequate laboratory and storage facility to permit functional consolidation and produce efficient quality assurance support services, $4,585,000 is required. The Navy is withdrawing its request for $1,761,000 for the machine shop modernization.

Pensacola Air Rework Facility

For one project at the Pensacola Naval Air Rework Facility, Florida, $7,784,000 is requested. The new aircraft surface treatment facility will provide a fa-

cility to meet the controlled environment required for preparing surfaces and applying and curing the newest aircraft surface treatment materials such as polyurethane paint. It will also provide a facility that will meet all industrial health and air pollution abatement requirements and conserve energy.

Philadelphia Shipyard

We are requesting $4,607,000 for two projects at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, Pennsylvania. Of this total, $238,000 is for one energy project. The shipyard repairs, converts, alters and overhauls Naval surface ships and conventional submarines. For an electrical distribution system addition to increase electrical power capacities at the shipyard and provide additions to existing systems to augment power capacities at piers and drydocks, $4,369,000 is requested.

Pacific Missile Test Center

The Point Mugu Pacific Missile Test Center, California, tests and evaluates new or modified Naval missile systems. We are requesting $3,087,000 to provide a missile test facility to test missiles with warheads and motors installed under all environmental conditions.

Norfolk Shipyard

At the Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, Virginia, we are requesting $5,909,000 for one regular project and one energy conservation project totaling $484,000. The Norfolk Naval Shipyard performs conversion, overhaul, repair and outfitting of all classes of surface ships and modern attack submarines. For utilities improvement, $5,425,000 will provide modern electrical capabilities required for the shipyard to meet its present and projected workload by replacing and expanding portions of the existing distribution systems.

Mare Island Shipyard

For the Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo, California, $9,302,000 is requested for one regular and two energy conservation projects in the amount of $5,168,000. The Mare Island Shipyard provides logistic support for conversion, repair, overhaul and outfitting of nuclear submarines and surface craft. For the engineering/management building $4,134,000 will convert one floor of a five-story warehouse to general office space, alter existing facilities and construct one new facility for shop functions to house industrial operations that have been performed in 118-year-old buildings which have been declared structurally unsafe.

Yorktown Weapons Station

For the Yorktown Naval Weapons Station, Virginia we are requesting $9,945,000 for two projects that were authorized in Fiscal Year 1975, but for which funding was denied. These projects were associated with relocating some ammunition, renovation, and storage functions from the St. Juliens Creek annex. The annex is located 50 miles south of the Yorktown Naval Weapons Station on the Elizabeth River in Portsmouth, Virginia.

The projectile renovation facility, in the amount of $4,458,000 is needed to construct a new facility to replace those presently in use at the St. Juliens Creek annex. The buildings at the Annex violate explosive safety regulations for both intraline separation and inhabited building distances. Production facilities are operated by waivers and exemptions. For the Projectile Magazines project we are requesting $5,487,000. This project will enable explosives operations at the St. Juliens Creek annex to be phased out and relocated to the Yorktown main station.

OCEANOGRAPHER OF THE NAVY

Bay St. Louis Oceanographic Center

The Oceanographer of the Navy directs the Naval Oceanographic Program combining science, technology, engineering, operations, and the personnel and facilities associated with each, in exploration and exploitation of the ocean and its boundaries in support of national defense and other objectives to advance Navy knowledge and understanding of oceanic, coastal, and seabed areas and through incorporation of this understanding into weapon system design and

operation to maximize fleet capabilities and effectiveness. For the Oceanographer we are requesting $7,400,000 at one installation.

The Naval Oceanographic Center provides oceanographic environmental support to Navy and other Services to meet Navy's responsibility for providing mapping, charting and geodesy data to the Defense Mapping Agency for the production of navigational charts and publications. Oceanographers offices and laboratories are now located in 19 separate buildings in four dispersed locations in the National Capital Region. The $7,400,000 will construct an administrative complex in the Bay St. Louis, Mississippi area to consolidate selected Navy Oceanographic Program performers and managers, reducing management and operational inefficiencies and administrative overhead.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Nuclear Weapons Security

We are requesting $2,494,000 for various locations, nuclear weapons security project. The project is classified. The unclassified information on the project is that two facility items will be constructed at one installation outside the United States. The types of facilities to be provided are improvements to the power system and a storage magazine.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, ATLANTIC FLEET

For the Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, we are requesting $10,169,000 for two installations.

Keflavik Station

For the Keflavik Naval Station, Iceland, $6,009,000 is requested for two projects, including one pollution abatement project costing $147,000. This station provides services and material in support of the Iceland Defense Force, and serves as an effective instrument of U.S. foreign policy. For safe, expeditious and orderly movement of aircraft using Keflavik and Reykjavik airfields under all weather conditions, $5,862,000 will provide a complete, integrated air traffic control facility.

Roosevelt Roads Station

For the Roosevelt Roads Naval Station, Puerto Rico, we are requesting $4,160,000 to provide fuel storage facilities for bulk storage of aviation and ship fuels and to increase the pumping capacity of the fleet fueling pier. The Naval Station provides logistic support to fleet training operations on the Atlantic Fleet Weapons Range.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, PACIFIC FLEET

For the Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, we are requesting $1,861,000 for one installation.

Guam Magazine

The Mariana Islands Naval Magazine, Guam, receives, stores, renovates, maintains and issues ammunition, explosives, expendable ordnance items, and technical ordnance material in support of the fleet operating in the Western Pacific area. The amount of $1,861,000 will construct two high-explosive magazines for adequate storage of a new weapons system.

NAVAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

For the Naval Telecommunications Command, we are requesting $1,832,000 to consolidate communication facilities at a classified location.

NAVAL SECURITY GROUP COMMAND

For the Naval Security Group Command, we are requesting $3,000,000 for a direction finder building at the Keflavik Naval Security Group Activity, Iceland. This activity provides communications essential to the defense of the U.S. Fleet units operating in the area and provides radio navigational services related to air-sea rescue. This project will provide a facility to replace and consolidate all security group facilities in Iceland.

CONTINUING AUTHORITY

We are requesting $60,000,000 for planning and design, urgent minor construction, and access roads with the amounts for each $35,600,000, $20,000,000, and $4,400,000, respectively. The planning and design funds are used for obtaining project estimates in advance of submission of a Fiscal Year program to the Congress and preparation of final plans and specifications. Urgent minor construction funds will be used to construct urgent facilities, or facilities for which the investment will be returned in 3 years, that will cost less than $400,000 and are not otherwise authorized by law. Access road funds will be used for construction or relocation of public highways necessitated by construction of new or expansion of existing Naval or Marine Corps activities.

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE

STATEMENT OF VICE ADM. PIERRE N. CHARBONNET, JR., DIRECTOR, NAVAL RESERVE

RESERVE PROJECTS

Senator INOUYE. We will now turn to the Naval Reserve Military Construction program. Admiral Charbonnet, will you please brief for the record the list of the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve projects included in this budget request.

Admiral CHARBONNET. Yes, I will.

REQUEST FOR FUNDS

Our request for fiscal year 1977 totals $16.8 million, of which $15.3 million is for specific projects and $1.5 million is for continuing authority. The request includes nine projects totaling $13,110,000 in support of the Naval Air Reserve and five projects totaling $2,190,000 in support of the Naval Surface Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve.

MARINE RESERVE PROJECT, JACKSON, MISS.

At Jackson, Miss., we are requesting the Marine Corps portion of a joint project with the Army to construct a Reserve training building to provide adequate space to conduct training, recruiting, and administration of personnel and units of the Marine Corps Reserve in the Jackson area.

RESERVE PROJECT, DALLAS, TEX.

The intermediate maintenance activity building requested for Dallas, Tex. is required to support the newer, more complex aircraft to be located there as a result of transitioning from F–8 to F–4 jet aircraft.

BUILDING ALTERATIONS, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

The Reserve training building alterations at Indianapolis, Ind. is a project to relocate the Marine Corps Reserve from inadequate facilities to spaces collocated with the Navy. The project will provide adequate facilities to support training, recruiting, and administration of personnel and units of the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve.

NAVAL AIR FACILITY, DETROIT, MICH.

For the Naval Air Facility at Detroit, Mich., we are requesting construction of an aircraft maintenance hangar and an intermediate main-

tenance activity building. These facilities are required to provide adequate space for aircraft maintenance and administrative functions associated with the introduction of a P–3 patrol squadron at Detroit.

JOINT FACILITY: USMC, ARMY, STOCKTON, CALIF.

A Reserve training building is being requested as a joint Army and Marine Corps project to relocate the Marine Corps Reserve from inadequate facilities to provide adequate space to conduct training, recruiting, and administration of personnel and units of the Marine Corps Reserve.

PARKING APRON, WHIDBEY ISLAND, WASH.

An aircraft parking apron being requested for the Naval Air Reserve Unit is required to provide aircraft parking apron for the Reserve P–3 patrol squadron that is being assigned to Whidbey Island, Wash.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

We are requesting $1,100,000 for seven projects for energy conservation. These projects will result in an annual cost savings of about $420,000 and have a simple amortization period of an average of 2.6 years.

UTILIZATION OF VACATED SPACES

Senator INOUYE. At those locations where you are planning new construction during fiscal year 1977, what will happen to the buildings you are vacating?

Admiral CHARBONNET. The projects at Whidbey Island and Detroit are in support of a new requirement and are not replacements. At NAS Dallas, the existing substandard portion will be converted for use to correct other deficiencies. The existing Marine Corps lease with the city of Indianapolis will be terminated under the lease terms. The existing Marine Corps Center at Naval Communications Station, Rough and Ready Island, will be available to meet regular Navy requirements. The existing Marine Corps portion of the center at Jackson, Miss. will be available for Naval Reserve use.

DESCRIPTION OF SHOP SPACES, DALLAS, TEX.

Senator INOUYE. What type of shops are included within the intermediate maintenance facility at Dallas?

Admiral CHARBONNET. A parachute shop, engine shop, airframes shop, avionics shop, and aviation armament shop.

PRIORITY PROJECTS

Senator INOUYE. If you were to receive appropriations for fiscal year 1977 greater than requested, provide a list of six projects in order of priority and cost of each which you would construct.

Admiral CHARBONNET. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]

	Priority, location, and project	*Cost (thousands)*
1	NAS Glenview, Ill. (control tower)	$978
2	NAS Willow Grove, Pa. (avionics shop)	1,647
3	NARU Norfolk, Va. (aviation technical and training building)	1,657
4	MCRC Winston-Salem, N.C. (reserve training building)	1,235
5	NAS New Orleans, La. (aircraft rinse facility)	348
6	NAS New Orleans, La. (rehabilitate hangar)	549
	Subtotal	6,414
	Planning and design	386
	Total	6,800

Department of the Air Force

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM D. GILBERT, USAF, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF ENGINEERING AND SERVICES

ACCOMPANIED BY:

HARRY P. RIETMAN, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF ENGINEERING AND SERVICES
COL. HARRY E. AULD, USAF, DIRECTORATE OF ENGINEERING AND SERVICES
JOHN W. WARD, JR., DIRECTORATE OF ENGINEERING AND SERVICES
ROBERT E. JAMISON, DIRECTORATE OF BUDGET
LT. COL. FRANKLIN C. VARLEY, USAF, BASES AND UNITS

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator Inouye. We will now hear from the Department of the Air Force.

General Gilbert. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is a pleasure to appear before this committee to present the Air Force fiscal year 1977 military construction program. The primary objective of this program is to support 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 of $856,750,000 to the Air Force for new construction with major subdivisions as follows:

Regular military construction	$802, 300, 000
Military family housing	16, 850, 000
Guard/Reserve construction	37, 600, 000
Total	856, 750, 000

My comments today concern only the $802 million requested for the regular military construction program since it is my understanding that family housing and Reserve forces construction will be covered separately in accordance with the usual practice of your committee.

The $802 million in the regular military construction program includes $686 million for projects in 33 States and the District of Columbia plus $57 million for projects outside the United States. In addition $59 million is for minor construction, minor land acquisition, and planning and design.

Before going into a discussion of the details of the projects in this request, I would like to briefly cover 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 major efforts proposed in this year's program.

AEROPROPULSION SYSTEMS TEST FACILITY

Our fiscal year 1977 appropriations request includes a project which will be of special interest to the committee. It is the Aeropropulsion Systems Test Facility at the Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tennessee.

Arnold is the largest complex of aerospace test facilities in the free world. The wind tunnels, propulsion test cells, and space chambers at this center are specifically intended to support aerospace systems of all types. These test capabilities are available not only to the U.S. Air Force but also to other agencies of the Federal Government and private industry.

This year's request for $437 million is to provide an aeropropulsion systems test facility designed to test complete propulsion systems, including intakes, engines, afterburners, and nozzles. Aeropropulsion systems test facility will have the capability to simulate flight environments in real time for testing of air-breathing engines to verify that current design performances will meet future weapon systems requirements.

Only with adequate test facilities can we verify materials, design concepts, and performance that are required of advanced weapon systems. The Aeropropulsion systems test facility is an essential step toward achieving the goal of developing propulsion systems which provide more reliability, higher performance, and increased economy.

We have programed this important project in coordination with NASA, who is planning complementary facilities which collectively provide a national test capability to develop competitive military and commercial aerospace systems.

Due to the magnitude and importance of this project, we would like to provide your committee with a comprehensive briefing later during these hearings.

AIRCRAFT PROTECTIVE SHELTERS

Our request includes $38 million for an additional increment of approximately 48 aircraft shelters to be constructed at Air Force bases in Europe. This will provide a total of approximately 700 shelters in Europe, including the first generation shelters authorized in the TAB VEE program commencing in fiscal year 1968.

These shelters, like those in the fiscal years 1975 and 1976 program will be designed and constructed to accommodate the full range of U.S. tactical fighters, including the F–111, F–15, A–10, and F–16. The smaller shelters constructed under earlier authorities are and will continue to be fully utilized to protect the aircraft for which they were designed.

This program increment, when added to the inventory, will still leave the Air Force seriously short of the total shelters required to protect the full force of mobilization aircraft. We will seek to cover this gap with protective facilities in future programs.

The fiscal year 1977 program considers the latest congressional direction and construction cost of the shelters are eligible for NATO recoupment.

DEPOT PLANT MODERNIZATION PROGRAM (DPMP)

The depot plant modernization program is designed to increase the logistics responsiveness at Air Force logistics command depots through the modernization of facilities and equipment. This program continues to be an important part of our overall management improvement effort, and this year's request contains two depot plant modernization program projects: A new depot aircraft maintenance hangar at Hill Air Force Base, Utah, for $5.9 million and an addition and alteration to the air freight terminal, Robins Air Force Base, Ga., for $2.9 million.

The balance of the program currently amounts to approximately $41.3 million which we are considering for inclusion in next year's request. Your continued support for this cost effective program is appreciated.

EAST COAST RANGE

The continuing increase in the cost of leasing large tracts of land for defense-related purposes has made it necessary for the Air Force to reassess purchase of land in lieu of continued leasing. As a result, this year's program includes the fee purchase of land for an east coast range.

The Dare County range was established in 1964 as a joint Air Force/Navy air-to-ground weapons range. It provides primary gunnery and bombing practice in support of Air Force, Air National Guard, and Navy units located in the southeastern United States.

Since 1964, improvements totaling more than $2 million have been made in support of range activities. In addition, through fiscal year 1976, over $3 million will have been paid out in rent. The current annual lease cost is $500,000 and we do not see that stabilizing in the future.

We consider an east coast range to be a vital facility necessary to provide uninterrupted mission training in support of current and future aircraft in the DOD inventory. The purchase of an east coast range is the only economical alternative to continuing escalation in leasing.

AIR INSTALLATION COMPATIBLE USE ZONES (AICUZ)

We are actively pursuing the air installation compatibe use zone—AICUZ—program throughout the Air Force. Therefore, as part of the AICUZ program, we have identified the requirement to acquire property rights at the ends of Air Force runways to prevent development in these high accident potential areas known as expanded clear zones. Land use in these zones, extending 3,000 feet from the runway threshold, must be restricted to such a degree as to preclude reasonable economic use by current owners.

Consistent with the principal of local/Federal partnership, we see no alternate to acquiring Federal control of these areas and to encourage local communities to establish compatible uses in the remainder of the AICUZ area where less restrictive controls are required.

To continue this important program of protecting our bases and the communities surrounding them, we are requesting $14.6 million in appropriations for acquistion of real estate interests at selected locations. Future programs will contain requests to complete the AICUZ effort at the remainder of our installations.

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ADVANCED AIRBORNE COMMAND POST

To effect operational and maintenance economies by eliminating the requirements for some duplicate facilities and to provide decreased vulnerability, a decision was made to base all E–4 advanced airborne command post aircraft at Offutt AFB, Nebr. From this main operating base these aircraft will support both the national emergency airborne command post and the strategic air command airborne command post missions.

As a result of this consolidation the construction requirements at Andrews AFB in support of the national emergency airborne command post have been reduced and the facility requirements at Offutt have been revised to support the combined national/strategic missions.

Our request includes $19.7 million to provide operational and maintenance facilities necessary to achieve a "power on" alert status. This request should complete the requirement to make the advanced airborne command post a viable part of our defense posture.

NUCLEAR MUNITIONS SECURITY PROGRAM

The physical security of nuclear munitions remains one of the highest priorities in the Air Force today. Last year's request for $13.5 million will protect our most urgent locations while the $28.7 million in this year's request will satisfy the remaining overseas locations and a large number of locations within the United States. We expect to request $26.8 million in our fiscal year 1978 MCP, which will essentially complete this program.

This year's program is required because existing security systems do not in today's environment provide a maximum deterrent to the unauthorized removal of munitions from our facilities. Improvements to the facilities, together with other measures such as electronic security systems and revised operational procedures, will provide a significantly higher level of protection against the terrorist threat.

HOSPITAL PROGRAM

This year's program provides modern health facilities at two of our bases. These facilities will provide better service to our people and increase the efficiency of our limited professional medical staff.

Space demands of modern medical technology and practice have caused size and configuration deficiencies of these facilities to reach critical levels. Replacement and modernization of obsolete and inefficient health facilities such as these continue as one of our high priorities.

Management has done all it can at these bases to relieve critical physical shortcomings which compromise patient care. Modernization of medical facilities is the only method to obtain positive, long-lasting relief from this situation.

A vigorous medical construction program is an investment in our future national assets. In addition, modernization of our health facilities is a key element in achieving optimum utilization and efficiency and in improving the service to patients. The capability to provide adequate medical care is an essential factor in maintaining an all-

volunteer force. The Department of the Air Force joins the Department of Defense in strongly supporting health facility modernization.

PERSONNEL SUPPORT

Since people are our greatest resource, we are constantly seeking ways to provide a standard of living which is responsive to changing needs and rising expectations of our personnel. Our bachelor housing facilities have received particular emphasis during recent years and we appreciate the strong support the committee has provided in this effort.

We urge your continued support of our improvement efforts through modernization of existing facilities, construction of new facilities where warranted and to improve the quality of life for our people.

COST ESTIMATES AND DESIGN STATUS

We present to the committee the most accurate cost estimates we can develop. This entails using our most recent bidding experience and latest design cost estimates along with a constant review of inflation rates based on anticipated market conditions and economic trends. We have worked closely with our counterparts in the Army, Navy, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense 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 programing cycle so this criteria will be more accurately reflected in the cost estimate. We also place 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. Planning of the fiscal year 1977 program began ahead of schedules established in prior years and we have a high degree of confidence in the estimates now before the committee.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

In keeping with national environmental protection policies our request for $51.5 million for pollution abatement projects reflects our continuing effort to meet the more stringent air and water 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 8 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 estab- majority of our installations are coming into compiance with established standards. Consequently we see a lessening of specific requests for air pollution abatement projects in future programs. We anticipate this course of action to prevail except where energy considerations cause us to convert to the use of coal or where new emission regulations are imposed.

An example of the latter is Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, where we have a large heating plant now operating under a temporary variance granted by the State of Ohio. Although $32.8 million is included

for Wright-Patterson AFB to bring its heating plants into compliance with presently applicable standards, additional funds may be required in a future year program to meet more stringent standards being contemplated for sulfur oxide emissions in Ohio.

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 management, noise control and pesticide storage.

The support of this committee has enabled the Air Force to be responsive to pollution abatement and control requirements. With your continued support, we will be able to maintain that status.

ENERGY

This program supports the high priority national policy of energy conservation and the associated longrange goal of self-sufficiency in energy production. The fiscal year 1977 projects proposed by the Air Force will produce an estimated annual fuel savings equivalent to approximately 470,000 barrels of oil. Additional projects are anticipated in future programs to continue this important work.

SUPPORT

The support portion of this request includes $34.5 million for planning and design required for design of subsequent military construction programs and $24 million for minor construction which will be used for urgent projects that must be accomplished prior to the next military construction program.

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 restrained budget. Capital investments are proposed only for those installations programed to remain in the inventory for the foreseeable future.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

I would like to insert in the record at this point, narrative descriptions of the entire program broken out by category of facilities, by command totals and by mission elements supported.

[The information follows:]

TABLE I
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
FY 1977 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS PROGRAM
FOR THE ACTIVE FORCES

SECTION 301

COMMAND	($000)
INSIDE THE UNITED STATES	
AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND	1,720
AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND	66,124
AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND	457,576
AIR TRAINING COMMAND	18,034
AIR UNIVERSITY	123
ALASKAN AIR COMMAND	3,768
HEADQUARTERS COMMAND, USAF	4,295
MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND	16,423
PACIFIC AIR FORCES	4,145
STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND	63,938
TACTICAL AIR COMMAND	19,748
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY	354
AIR INSTALLATION COMPATIBLE USE ZONES	14,634
NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY	15,523
TOTAL INSIDE THE UNITED STATES	686,405
OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES	
AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND	1,300
AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND	495
STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND	4,170
UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE	38,000
NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY	13,180
TOTAL OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES	57,145
SUPPORT	
PLANNING AND DESIGN	34,500
MINOR CONSTRUCTION	24,000
MINOR LAND ACQUISITION	250
	58,750
TOTAL APPROPRIATION PROGRAM	802,300

TABLE II

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

FY 1977 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION PROGRAM

ACTIVE FORCES

SUMMARY BY FORCE PROGRAM

	AMOUNT ($ MILLIONS)	% OF TOTAL
STRATEGIC FORCES	81.8	22.4
GENERAL PURPOSE FORCES	94.8	25.9
INTELLIGENCE AND COMMUNICATIONS	8.3	2.3
AIRLIFT	4.7	1.3
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	11.1	3.1
CENTRAL SUPPLY AND MAINTENANCE	55.6	15.2
TRAINING, MEDICAL AND OTHER GENERAL PERSONNEL ACTIVITIES	46.0	12.6
ADMINISTRATION AND ASSOCIATED ACTIVITIES	63.0	17.2
SUBTOTAL	365.3	100.0
SPECIAL ITEM		
AEROPROPULSION SYSTEMS TEST FACILITY (RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT)	437.0	
GRAND TOTAL	802.3	

TABLE III

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

FY 1977 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION PROGRAM

ACTIVE FORCES

PROGRAM BY CONSTRUCTION CATEGORIES

	AMOUNT ($ MILLIONS)	% OF TOTAL
OPERATIONAL	96.0	26.2
TRAINING	15.6	4.3
MAINTENANCE	17.6	4.8
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT & TEST	7.1	2.0
SUPPLY	32.8	8.9
HOSPITAL & MEDICAL	28.8	7.9
ADMINISTRATION	0	0
BACHELOR HOUSING	6.5	1.8
COMMUNITY	0	0
UTILITIES	0	0
POLLUTION	51.5	14.1
ENERGY	28.0	7.7
REAL ESTATE	22.6	6.2
SUPPORT	58.8	16.1
SUBTOTAL	365.3	100.0
SPECIAL ITEM		
AEROPROPULSION SYSTEMS TEST FACILITY (RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT & TEST)	437.0	
GRAND TOTAL	802.3	

NARRATIVE CATEGORY ANALYSIS

	Millions
OPERATIONAL FACILITIES	$ 96.0

This category contains essential items such as radar support facilities, aircraft instrument landing navigation facilities, and joint surveillance systems. Included in this category are Airfield Protective Facilities for $38.0 million at Various Locations in USAFE; Advanced Airborne Command Post facilities at Offutt AFB, Nebraska for $19.7 million; and a Squadron Flight Operations Facility at Tinker AFB, Oklahoma for $3.3 million.

TRAINING FACILITIES	$ 15.6

Training facilities included in this construction program cover a range of Air Force Training Activities such as training for pilots and non-commissioned officers. Major projects are: Flight Simulator Training Facilities at four locations within the U.S. for $13.9 million; and Academic Facilities at Tyndall AFB, Florida for $1.7 million.

MAINTENANCE FACILITIES	$ 17.6

The maintenance category contains facilities to support aircraft and engine maintenance activities and special purpose shops. Included is one project totalling $5.9 million for modernization of an Air Force Logistics Command Depot Facility at Hill AFB, Utah. This category also provides Aircraft Corrosion Control Facilities at two locations for $7.0 million and an Aircraft Maintenance Shop at Castle AFB, California for $1.3 million.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION $ 444.1

The Aeropropulsion Systems Test Facility (ASTF) at Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tennessee will provide the specialized facilities that are required as a national asset in the conduct of a responsive R&D program to meet the challenges of today and tomorrow. In order not to distort our request, this $437.0 million project has been identified as a Special Item. (Table III, Program by Construction Categories). The only other research and development project is a $7.1 million Drone Engineering Research Test Facility at Hill AFB, Utah.

SUPPLY FACILITIES $ 32.8

The major portion of this category is for projects totalling $28.7 million for Nuclear Weapons Security Improvements at locations within the United States and overseas. Other Supply Category Items include an addition to the Base Supply facility at Moody AFB, Georgia for $2.3, and Munitions Storage facilities at Moody AFB for $.9 million, and Langley AFB, Virginia for $.9 million.

MEDICAL FACILITIES $ 28.8

This year's program is also directed toward expansion, alteration and replacement of hospital facilities to provide proper medical and dental care. Included is a project for additions and alterations to the Composite Medical Facility at Offutt AFB, Nebraska for $17.5 million and a replacement Composite Medical Facility at Altus AFB, Oklahoma for $11.4 million.

BACHELOR HOUSING $ 6.5

We recognize the continuing need to provide suitable living accommodations for Air Force bachelor personnel, and we have included a modest combination of modernization of existing facilities and new construction to satisfy our most pressing deficiencies. Construction of a new 100-man dormitory at Tinker AFB, Oklahoma, at a cost of $.8 million and the modernization of 984 existing dormitory spaces at three locations for $5.7 million are requested.

POLLUTION $ 51.5

This year $51.5 million is for pollution abatement projects at various locations within the United States. Included in this is a $32.8 million item for air pollution abatement at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.

ENERGY $ 28.0

The fiscal year 1977 appropriation request includes energy conservation measures at 29 locations in 23 states and the District of Columbia. This work includes installing insulation and storm windows, lighting and electrical distribution modifications, energy control and monitoring systems, and heating and air conditioning repairs and alterations, which will result in a annual savings estimated to be nearly $7 million.

REAL ESTATE $22.6

The acquisition of Real Estate interests includes 47,000 acres required for a range on the East Coast for $7.5 million; 35 acres at Pillar Point AFS, California for $0.5

million; and expanded clear zones at the ends of runways for $14.6 million.

SUPPORT $ 58.8

This category includes $34.5 million which is required to provide for planning and design of subsequent military construction programs and $24.0 million for minor construction which will be used to accomplish projects costing between $75,000 and $400,000 and which are so urgent that they cannot wait until the next military construction program.

REDUCTION FORTHCOMING

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir. General, as you are aware, the manpower requirements will be changing over the next 3 fiscal years, which will result in a reduction in the forces-in-uniform personnel, civilian personnel, direct and indirect hire, providing we pass the legislation. Are your projects geared toward this possible reduction?

General GILBERT. Yes, sir, they are. This program has been the subject of constant coordination across the Air Force staff prior to its presentation to the Congress. It is subjected to a continuing update as we go through the hearing process and, as of this morning, there are no projects included in this program that would be affected by any reduction whatsoever.

AEROPROPULSION SYSTEMS TEST FACILITY

Senator INOUYE. You are requesting $437 million for an Aeropropulsion Systems Test Facility at the Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tennessee. Briefly discuss the requirement for this major project.

General GILBERT. This project, the Aeropropulsion Systems Test Facility (ASTF) is a $437,000,000 facility to be located at the Arnold Engineering Development Center (AEDC), Tennessee, a highly specialized test center of the Air Force Systems Command. AEDC is the free world's largest complex of highly versatile facilities such as wind tunnels and propulsion test cells specifically intended to provide engineering development support to all types of aerospace systems. The ASTF will provide a significant increase to these test capabilities, and represents an advanced test capability presently unavailable in the free world. The requirement for this national facility has been endorsed by the Aeronautics and Astronautics Coordinating Board, the Air Force Scientific Advisory Board, and other special study groups.

The ASTF is a highly versatile test facility which will accurately simulate flight environments in real time for development and qualification testing of future airbreathing engines. It is designed to overcome the existing deficiencies. The facility is similar in concept to today's engine test facilities, but provides greater airflow and exhaust capabilities in keeping with advanced test needs. This facility is a complete facility, however, it has been designed with growth potential should the need arise.

AIR BREATHING ENGINES

In the development of air-breathing engines, the Air Force has evolved into a problem-fixing mode rather than a problem-preventing mode because we cannot adequately simulate the operational environment. Today we are spending more than the cost of ASTF to fix aircraft propulsion problems which probably would not have occurred had ASTF been available during their initial development cycle. The ASTF will be a major tool for the development of aircraft propulsion systems which are more reliable, efficient and economical, offer better fuel consumption rates, produce less pollution, and require less flight testing thus reducing development costs. This in turn will result

in the development of more reliable, more effective ,and safer weapons systems at lower costs.

This propulsion system test facility is the key to our ability to economically develop aircraft engines and provide the United States with a competitive military and commercial posture for the remainder of this century. The application of ASTF to both military and civil aviation, the contributions to energy conservation, and the reduction of air pollution makes it a unique national asset.

We feel very strongly that we have reached the point now where this facility is an absolutely essential requirement if we are to have test facilities capable of keeping us abreast of modern development requirements.

This is one of the three national facilities, as the chairman might know, the other two are programed in the NASA program and this is one that the Air Force is programing.

It will give us the transient capability required to test full profiles in a real time situation. That is something that we do not have the capability of doing in the test facility at Arnold today.

The requirement for their facility has been fully considered by the Astronautics and Aeronautics Coordinating Board, which is a joint Department of Defense NASA board, responsible for determining the future requirements to test aircraft and spaceships.

It has the endorsement of the Air Force Scientific Advisory Board as well as other scientific groups. And I might add, sir, it has the support of industry, particularly engine manufacturers.

SET-ASIDE FUNDS

Senator INOUYE. Will the funds set aside for this facility in fiscal year 1977 be fully utilized during this fiscal period?

General GILBERT. The need for full appropriation was carefully evaluated by the Air Force. It was concluded that full appropriation, in lieu of incremental funding, would allow us to utilize a single prime contractor. This will provide the maximum management flexibility and will allow us to take advantage of price breaks, to react quicker to changes and unforeseen events, and to minimize the risks of costly overruns associated with multicontractor projects.

Furthermore, with incremental appropriations there is always the possibility of congressional delay or deferral of future increments. This could lead to project delays, legal entanglements, and added costs.

An added disadvantage to the Air Force would be the detrimental impact on future budgets since current planning does not make allowance for any follow-on increments.

Above all, I think in addition to that the Air Force, after much soul searching, I might add, has made head room in this year's program for this facility. We have adjusted our program this year and in the outyears to accommodate this project in 1 year. We feel to do other than fund it in one single year would merely push the bubble out into the outyears that could prevent us from getting on with what we now have prioritized as future facilities modernization projects required to support the Air Force mission.

CONTRACTS SCHEDULE

Senator INOUYE. Have you reached that point where you will be able to order contracts for fiscal year 1977?

General GILBERT. Yes, the construction schedule for ASTF calls for initiating construction efforts beginning in January 1977. In order to meet this schedule and maintain it, fiscal year 1977 MCP funds are essential. The design effort for ASTF in on schedule, it is therefore possible to award a contract in fiscal year 1977. As of March 1, 1976, 75 percent of the design was complete with completion estimated October 31, 1976.

JOINT FACILITIES

Senator INOUYE. The next question may sound a bit naive, but let's preface it this way.

I realize that the Air Force and Navy have different missions to accomplish, different requirements. There are many areas, especially in your air missions, where requirements are the same.

Why don't you have some joint facility instead of Navy having one to test their jet equipment and you having one to test yours?

General GILBERT. Sir——

Senator INOUYE. Wouldn't that be duplication?

General GILBERT. The Navy does not have the capability that we are asking for here and the ASTF will be available to other Government services and private industry as well.

The existing facilities at Arnold have been used under those same conditions.

Senator INOUYE. So we don't see the Navy coming up for a similar facility?

General GILBERT. I know of no plan the Navy may have to program a similar facility and with ASTF available to them, I believe that they would not. Instead I am certain they will be using Arnold on a reimbursable basis.

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

Senator INOUYE. How did you arrive at the performance criteria against which the facility was designed?

General GILBERT. Colonel Hale.

Colonel HALE. Colonel Hale, R. & D., sir. The performance criteria was determined over an almost 8-year study by aeronautical experts and scientists who are conversant with currently available engine testing facilities in the United States and overseas. Looking at the scientific and aircraft communities forecast of advanced engines expected in the next few decades and by an assessment of the environment in which these engines must operate, our scientific and aeronautical experts determined the capacity and capability to be designed for ASTF.

Senator INOUYE. Is industry supplying any of the money for this facility?

General GILBERT. No, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Is it not true that industry is a primary user of the facility?

General GILBERT. No, sir. Industry is a primary user of the facility, but primarily in support of military projects.

Senator INOUYE. I do not understand you. You said, "no, sir," when you first answered the question.

General GILBERT. They are working on military projects, yes, sir.

INDUSTRY FINANCING

Senator INOUYE. Should not industry contribute something to it or at least it be considered in the price that the Government pays for airplaines to private industry and other weapons?

General GILBERT. Sir, the way that it is normally handled is that the Government provides these kinds of facilities for programs that are military oriented. If a contractor is to use a facility for purely commercial uses or to develop an engine for a purely commercial application, would the contractors be required to pay for the total use of the facility to include return on investments, sir?

There is no tangible dollar figure that can be placed on industry's use of the facility. Mr. Chairman, when the Air Force contracts for an engine development, part of the contract consideration is that the facilities at Tullahoma will be used for ground testing and cost to the Government for the development and improvement of the engine is reduced accordingly.

So, in that regard a definite benefit accrues to the Air Force dollar-wise. In addition, as the chairman said earlier, you had a great deal of influence over the one we have at Tullahoma now, and therefore know that virtually all commercial applications have been spinoffs of military-developed engines.

Senator INOUYE. This is the biggest, largest request of its kind that we have had in a good many years; is that not correct?

General GILBERT. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. We are going to receive many questions on this from the full committee and on the floor before we get through as to the need for it. We need to know enough about it to defend it if it comes to that.

General GILBERT. We have a great amount of supporting detail, sir, that we can provide for the record and, certainly we are ready to answer any questions in this or other hearings. The essence of the problem is that in the existing facility, we are extremely limited in capability to test engines of today, let alone those that will be developed tomorrow. We are firmly convinced that to do an adequate job in the way of free jet engine testing, to simulate actually what the engine experiences in its total flight envelope, including atmospheres and temperatures, we need this facility. And we are convinced that one good development project could pay for this facility.

INTERNATIONAL FACILITIES

Senator INOUYE. As we understand it, the British and French both have facilities that exceed our capabilities, is that correct?

General GILBERT That is true, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Why do we not use those, especially considering the money we are putting over there?

General GILBERT. Sir, this country, of course, has always been a leader in the aircraft industry, as evidenced by the fact that com-

mercial airlines around the world are using aircraft made in the United States. I would: one, hate to see us ever leave this country to develop aircraft for the future, and two, I do not think that even with the increased capacity, that the facility Great Britain and France has would be adequate for our military application needs.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE STUDY

Senator INOUYE. Now, the GAO has just published a report on this Arnold Engineering Development Center facility that raises some questions about the facility. Do you know about this study?

General GILBERT. Yes, sir. I had an opportunity to review the study.

Senator INOUYE. It is recent, March 23. I have not read it nor seen it before. Would you comment on it? You know, the GAO is called the watchdog of the Congress.

General GILBERT. Yes, sir.

Actually, the report is a pretty good one. In it they cautioned the committees of the Congress to ask the Air Force to provide certain information before the facility is built. They did rely heavily on a contractor that our R. & D. community had under contract to study the ASTF facility.

Notwithstanding anything said in the GAO report, I think that we can show without any doubt that the facility is required and necessary for the development of future aircraft engines and propulsion systems.

Senator INOUYE. Is the report critical of the facility?

General GILBERT. In some aspects, it is critical of the requirement for the facility, sir. The GAO conclusions appear to be based primarily on a study conducted by Analytical Services, Inc. (ANSER) regarding the facility back in its early developmental stage. The ANSER study is quoted extensively in the GAO report but the GAO also took into account other studies such as that conducted by the Scientific Advisory Board. Hopefully, from such studies we are able to develop and bring to this Congress the most reliable and realistic project requirements that we posibly can.

The GAO reviewed some of the very early documents and brought out some things that some people were saying during the developmental stage. That was merely part of the discussion, part of the planning and programing to determine one, whether or not a facility such as this is needed and, if so, in what time frame. So in that regard, it was pretty good.

COMMENTS

Senator INOUYE. Well, it might be well inasmuch as this report will be distributed. If you would get your people together and prepare a few comments, which I will make a part of this record, say, in confirming your request, attached are the reasons why—your comments on the report of the General Accounting Office.

General GILBERT. I would be delighted to do that, sir.

Senator INOUYE. That would be helpful because this matter is developed as it goes before the full Appropriations Committee and before the Senate, itself.

[The information follows:]

AIR FORCE COMMENT

The GAO review of the requirement for the Aeropropulsion Test Facility (ASTF) was directed to records of studies, decisions and conclusions reached by various bodies of aeronautical, scientific and engineering authorities over an eight year period. Included in these records are statements and conclusions of several years ago that lead to a negative conclusion as to the need for ASTF that are no longer valid because of advances in technology that have altered the basis for decision.

It must be recognized that ASTF will be a complex and unusually large individual facility designed to be responsive to particularly challenging technological aircraft engine development. As such, its scope has been beyond the comprehension of all but the most highly qualified aeronautical and scientifically oriented experts who have reviewed the need for the facility and the feasibility of providing the complex combination of installed equipment, physical facility and power supply to satisfy the requirement. We must give considerable weight to the fact that for this particular requirement we have unanimous endorsement from the Scientific Advisor to the President, eminent aeronautical experts from NASA, OSD, industry and Air Force officials with many years of successful experience in applying scientific and engineering knowledge to the development of superior aircraft engines.

On page iii and iv of the report, the GAO expresses the opinion that the committee, in deciding whether to fund the Aeropropulsion Test Facility should consider eight specific items. We are pleased to repeat these items as they appear in the GAO report along with appropriate Air Force comments as follows:

Require the Air Force and NASA to identify the specific types of future aircraft developments, including engine thrust levels, requiring the facility's planned capability.

COMMENT

ASTF, specifications are:
Airflow (lbs per second) : 1,450.
Air Temperature Range (°F) : —100° to 1,020°.
Cooling System (tons refrigeration capacity) : 233,000.
Motor Drive Systems(installed h.p.) : 611,000.
Test Cell Dimensions (diam × length in feet) : 28′ × 85′.
Instrumentation channels: 2,170.
Cooling Water (gallons/per minute) : 387,000.

The Air Force, NASA, and the AACB in the past used the following engine systems to develop the design parameters for, or "scope" of, ASTF:

(1) A low bypass turbofan engine in the 10,000 to 45,000 lb. thrust class for supersonic applications. Advanced technology is expected to produce a "variable cycle" engine in this same thrust range. A large supersonic cruise aircraft such as a supersonic transport would produce the requirement for an engine with up to 60,000 lb thrust. The low bypass engine, when used in a highly maneuverable aircraft, creates the greatest demands on the facility in terms of pressurized airflow for the dynamic simulation of maneuvering flight (transient testing) and the matching and optimization of the propulsion system (inlet, air frame, engine, and exhaust nozzle) by means of the free jet testing techniques. After careful deliberation and consultation with the aviation community, the ASTF design team sized the ASTF with the capability to fully test a low bypass fighter engine in the 30,000 lb thrust class. This roughly corresponds to an engine in the same thrust class as the B–1 engine applied to an advanced fighter. Engines as large as the 45,000 lb class could be tested for less maneuverable applications, such as a bomber, but the 60,000 lb class engine would require an increase in the ASTF capability. In addition to the pressurized airflow, a supersonic transport engine would require a longer test cell due to the combined length of the engine, inlet, and exhaust nozzle.

(2) A high bypass turbofan in the 50,000 to 100,000 lb thrust range. The development of this type of engine adds the requirement of very high flow rates of relatively low pressure air. The design criteria selected for the ASTF provides for the capability to develop engines of this type in the 75,000 lb thrust class. This was accomplished by the addition of an atmospheric air intake with associated filters and drying/cooling equipment. By this means, the airflow available

to a high bypass turbofan was increased from 1450 lb/sec to over 2750 lb/sec with only a modest increase in the cost of the facility. Engines larger than 75,000 lb thrust probably will require an addition to the ASTF capability.

(3) Turbo-ramjet and composite engines in the 10,000 to 50,000 lb thrust range. Engines of this type require testing over the continuous range where they transition from turbojet to ramjet. This occurs between Mach 3 and 3.8. The changes in ASTF design required to test engines in this mach range included a topping heater and a special high temperature line to the test cells. The additional cost is approximately $7 million. The capability is essential for certain specialized types of tests.

(4) High bypass turbofan in the 10,000 to 30,000 lb thrust class for VSTOL applications, and (5) Variable cycle engines in the 10,000 to 45,000 lb thrust class. These two engine families will not require additional ASTF capability over that required by engine families (1), (2) and (3).

Each of the five engine families, with the exception of the supersonic transport engine application, are firm validated military requirements in support of classified programs. Normally the Air Force begins development and testing of an engine 3 to 5 years in advance of its initial operational capability (IOC) date.

Civilian requirements, as forecast by NASA and industry, lie within all of the above engine families except the supersonic turbo-ramjet.

In addition, civilian applications will require engine developments using clean engine technology in the 20,000 to 100,000 lb thrust class and development of quiet engines in the 10,000 to 50,000 lb class for inter-urban travel. The quiet engine development will be particularly demanding on the ASTF because of the significantly higher airflow per pound of thrust required.

ASTF design criteria, originally established in 1971, and the future engine development projections remain unchanged today.

The time frame the Air Force examined in justifying ASTF is a thirty year period which extends from the early 1980s into the 2000s.

With the present construction schedule the ASTF will be available for development testing of engines in 1983. The ASTF is required today because our existing engine test facilities do not meet many of today's development test requirements.

Require the Air Force to clarify the importance of the facility in the development of combat aircraft as opposed to the development of larger military or commercial transport or cargo aircraft and to discuss the proposed use of the facility in the development of large engines.

COMMENT

A high thrust to weight ratio is a major contribution to the combat effectiveness of combat aircraft. This, in turn, is dependent upon the capability of the engine to sustain a high thrust to weight ratio which includes the capability to optimize fuel efficiency. Less fuel for a given mission decreases overall weight and/or allows for higher payloads. The transient or dynamic testing capabilities of ASTF as well as its "free jet" testing capabilities will be required. The economics of air transportation will continue to dictate larger and larger aircraft since the cost per ton-mile decreases as the size of the aircraft (load carrying capability increases). The large test cell size and air handling capability of ASTF will be required to develop larger engines for both civilian and military transport applications.

Obtain independent expert opinion as to whether the facility's capability is needed now if engines are not expected to grow in the next 20 years significantly above the current thrust ratings.

COMMENT

Throughout the development of ASTF, the Air Force has continuously sought and received considerable participation by eminent scientists and engineers not associated with the Air Force to assess problems and limitations in currently available testing facilities and to anticipate future needs for engine development. We suggest that the professional endorsement of our requirement and proposed facility has been well established by the appearance of such independent experts before this committee and the comments they have offered as document elsewhere in this record of the hearings.

Require the Air Force to identify all possible alternatives to the facility, including the construction of a shared-cost facility with our NATO allies, and to clarify why existing facilities could not be modified to permit development

testing of military aircraft if there are no prospects of significant engine growth above current thrust levels.

COMMENT

There are no feasible, practical, cost-effective alternatives to ASTF if we are to satisfy known engine testing needs. The ASTF testing capability is needed now. Flying test beds have proven too costly. The use of the facilities of friendly nations is not practical for a number of reasons, including: availability, cost, security of classified or proprietory technological information, and the reluctance of foreign governments to allow the U.S. to use their facilities to compete with them in the international market. Our present requirements for airflow and transient testing are greater than can be satisfied with present facilities. Engines will grow significantly, both in thrust and complexity. Increased complexity, by itself, increases the facility airflow requirements for engine testing. Present facilities have already been modified and expanded to the point of diminishing returns.

Ask the Air Force to provide specifics on new foreign technology developments, particularly by aggressor nations, supporting the view that the new facility is needed for U.S. military and civilian aircraft to remain superior and competitive.

COMMENT

England, France, and the USSR have invested heavily in testing facilities, each of which possesses significant capabilities for engine testing that present U.S. facilities do not possess. For example, the National Gas Turbine Establishment of Pyestock, England has variable nozzles, flexible walls, and airflow that allows it to accommodate engines that our facilities cannot accommodate. The French center at Saclay is larger and has greater airflow capability than our present facilities. The U.S.S.R. facility can generate significantly greater airflow at a given air supply pressure than our present facilities. With these facilities, foreign governments are capable of testing engine developments that the U.S., without ASTF, cannot test.

Obtain the Air Force's views on the essentiality to develop an engine with improved fuel economy, the expected improvements in fuel consumption for engines developed using the facility, and the practicality of such engines being installed in existing aircraft.

COMMENT

Given the need for this country to economize on the use of fuel and given the high cost of fuel, it is essential that the Air Force optimize aircraft engine fuel consumption. If, for example, the Air Force has only a 3.5 percent improvement over all aircraft in the Air Force inventory, we could save billions of dollars in fuel costs. With ASTF, we can realize significant savings in fuel costs on future engines, and can initiate tests on already developed engines to prove out changes which will improve fuel economy. Without ASTF, we cannot.

Get the contractor's views on the reasonableness of his aircraft development projections and the significance of savings and benefits the Air Force says his study did not consider.

COMMENT

This question refers to ANSER Inc. which is under Air Force contract to conduct a cost-benefit study of ASTF. The author has considered the Air Force comments on the preliminary draft and will include them in the final draft. He views his aircraft development projections to be reasonable but conservative.

Explore the possibility of funding the planned expansion of the facility now, rather than years later, if its planned capability is needed to test large engines and if the Congress elects to provide such capability.

COMMENT

The ASTF is properly sized to meet present and known future test requirements. However, the Air Force has included the capability for future growth in the basic decision to insure that unforeseen requirements can be accommodated. Any expansion would be requested only if and when firm requirements become evident.

GALENA BARRACKS

Senator STEVENS. Last year you had requested $9½ million for new barracks at Galena. At that time we reviewed it and the committee agreed that the high construction costs in that area for that time precluded those facilities.

I note there is no request in this fiscal year 1977 bill for the Galena barracks.

When do you plan to go ahead with that project?

General GILBERT. Sir, we did look at that as we developed this year's program, but deferred it again because construction at that location is very expensive. We will be looking at it as we go into future years, and I don't have a year in which it might appear, sir, but it is still a viable project.

Senator STEVENS. Are you stll of the opinion that those facilities are grossly inadequate?

General GILBERT. Yes, sir, they are. But there are two or three studies that are going on that may lead to a future reduction of forces at some of our remote stations in Alaska. Then we would have to program a dormitory to fit the size at Galena should Galena be one of the sites reduced.

Senator STEVENS. Have you reviewed the ITT proposal for ACW site operation by a contractor?

General GILBERT. That has been reviewed in depth by a special study group that the Air Force has formed at Bolling Air Force Base right now and, as a matter of fact, incidentally, headed by my boss. I understand that that group is interested in the ITT proposal and has it under active consideration.

Senator STEVENS. Are you saying there is no out-year time frame for the Galena Barracks at this time?

General GILBERT. I do not have a year in mind, sir. I could provide that for the record.

Senator STEVENS. I would like to see it. We did not consent to it last year on the basis of eliminating it altogether. I understand it was supposed to be postponed. I don't see it in the picture right now.

Mr. RIETMAN. You may recall that we did, on an interim basis, put in what we feel are very satisfactory dormitories at Galena so we could get through this period until a determination could be made as to a permanent fix.

Senator STEVENS. Have you examined the modular units that are at the construction camps along the pipeline? I understand many of them have been specially designed for the Arctic. They have all types of facilities that you yourself have not had in the past, including recreation rooms and installed washers, dryers, and all types of facilities that have not been in that portion of the country before. They intend to dispose of those in about 1½ years.

Have those been examined by the Air Force to see if they could be utilized at all?

General GILBERT. We have not examined them, sir, but we have previously used, as the Senator knows, relocatable facilities that were designed for the Arctic. We would certainly examine the construction camp facilities when we know the time frame in which they would be available.

Senator STEVENS. They are probably the best that have ever come into the State, and I should think they ought to be examined if they are going to be disposed of before they are transported out of the State again and others brought in. It seems the transportation cost at least could be eliminated, and they are very good. I have been in them.

EIELSON HEATING SYSTEM

What about Eielson? Last year we gave you $471,000 to complete that utility. I notice nothing in the request for Eielson this year. Was the loop completed?

General GILBERT. I don't have that information at hand, sir.

Senator STEVENS. Was the work done?

General GILBERT. I don't know the status of the contract right now.

Senator STEVENS. Could you give us that? I notice there is no construction cost at all, no modernization. They have problems with their barracks. I have been out there several times. I thought there was some project under consideration for Eielson.

[The information follows:]

A construction contract was awarded on February 2, 1976, which provides for construction to be complete in September 1976.

PROJECT DEFERRALS

General GILBERT. There was, sir, and as is the case with many of our other locations, we had to defer projects in consonance with our overall priorities in order to remain within budgetary restraints. It is not to say that Eielson does not have a recognized modernization requirement.

EIELSON CONSTRUCTION FORECAST

Senator STEVENS. Our people are inferring you intend to abandon Eielson because there is no construction money, Is that true? Is there an excess request for Eielson?

General GILBERT. I know of excess requirements.

Senator STEVENS. Can you give to us any out-year proposals as to what might be considered down the line for Eielson?

General GILBERT. I can for the record, yes, sir.

Senator STEVENS. I would appreciate that, if you will.

[The information follows:]

The out-year program at Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska, is as follows:

Item:	*Thousands*
Energy conservation	$689
Water pollution abatement	1,275
Alter airmen dormitories	5,246
Chapel center	2,184
Alter airmen dormitories	3,937
Refueling maintenance shop	2,846
Jet fuel storage	1,103
Alter airmen dormitories	4,538
Fire station	2,801
Fire protection water mains	850
Total	25,469

General GILBERT. The above listing of projects represents the type of facilities that are required at this base. We are continuously reviewing facility needs at all bases and these items are subject to revision. The actual Air Force request submitted to the Congress, for a specific fiscal year program, will only include those projects whose overriding urgency has been established in competition with other Air Force needs.

RETENTION OF EIELSON

Senator STEVENS. Eielson is still on our active list. It is not being considered for deactivation? That is what I am asking you.

General GILBERT. Eielson is an active Air Force installation, and I know of no plans for closing Eielson.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you.

BACHELOR HOUSING

Senator INOUYE. General, in the past few years many articles have been written about the luxurious accommodations for enlisted personnel and noncommissioned personnel, and bachelor officers. In addition, several of my colleagues have inquired as to what type of facilities we have for our men in uniform.

Could you provide this committee with a layout of the barracks or housing facilities for the typical, lower-rank enlisted man and one for the top three commisioned officers?

General GILBERT. Yes, sir.

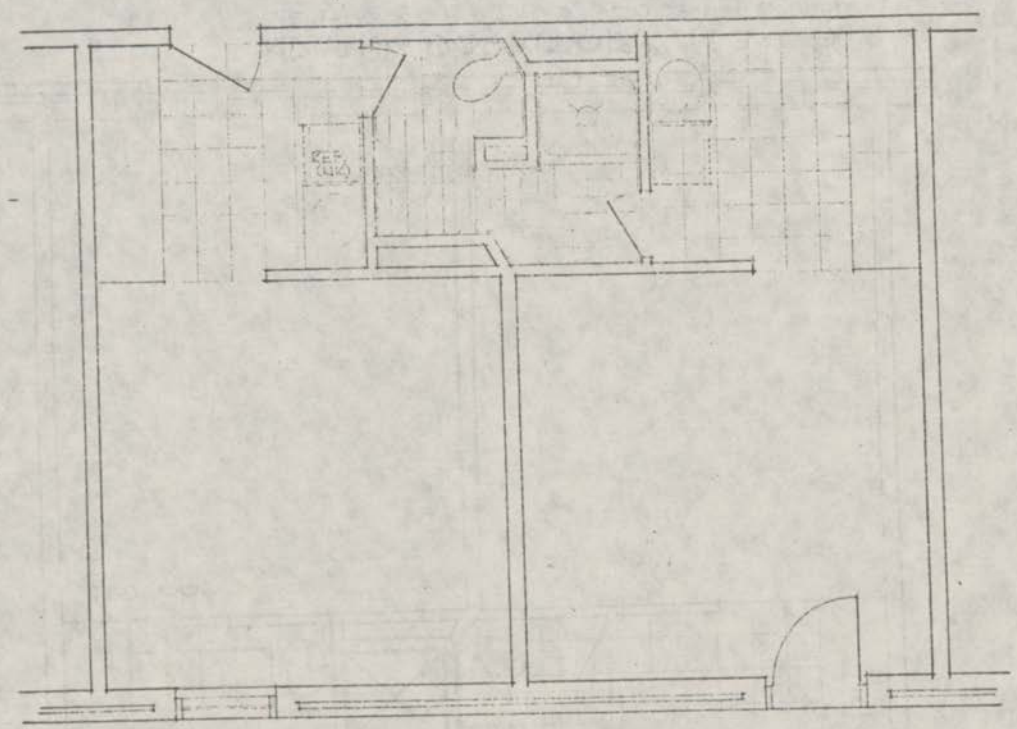
Senator INOUYE. And one for the bachelor officers?

General GILBERT. Yes, sir.

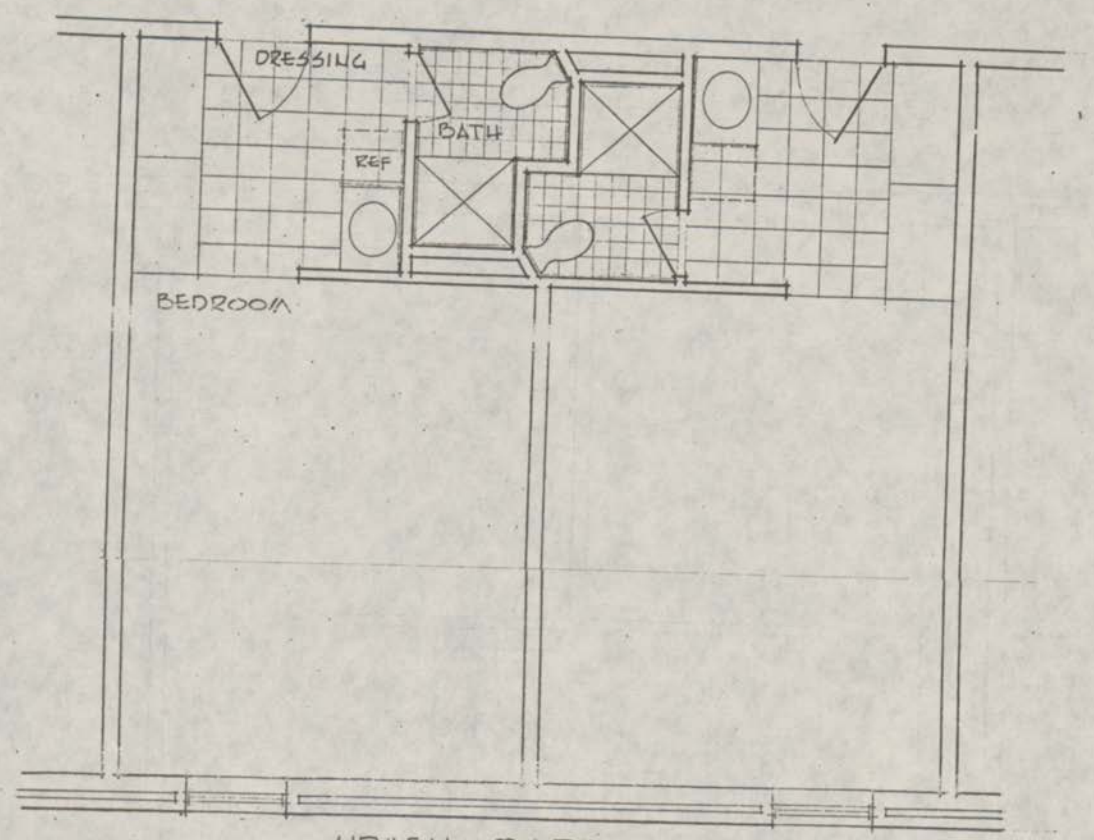
Senator INOUYE. I would like to make this request for all the other services, too—the Navy and the Army. I am certain you know what I am talking about.

General GILBERT. Yes, sir, I do. And we would be happy to provide that.

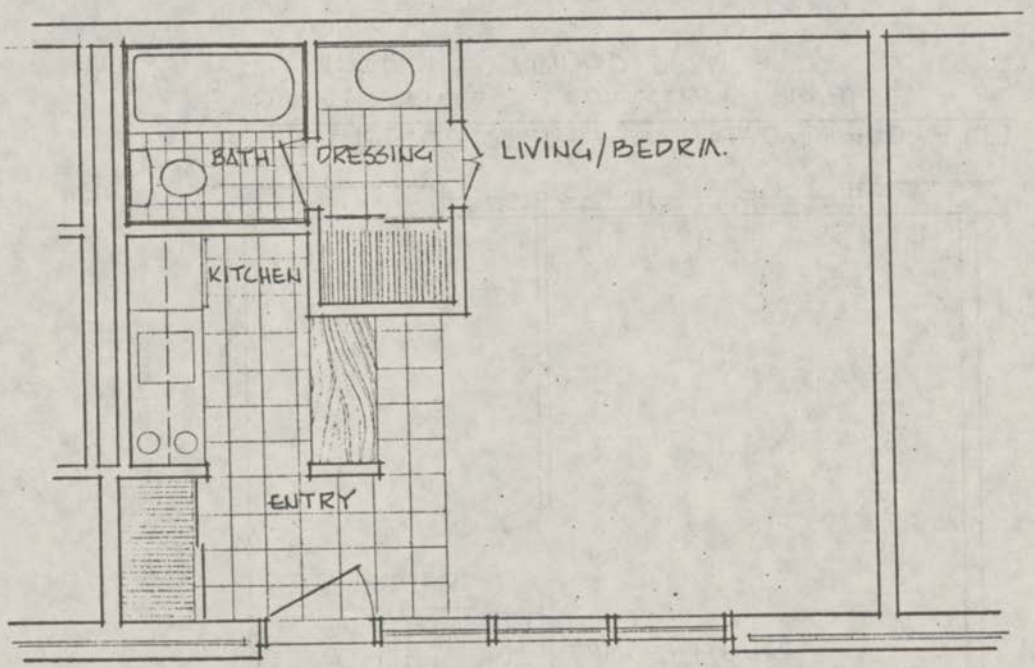
[The information follows:]



AIRMEN DORMITORY (E2-E4)



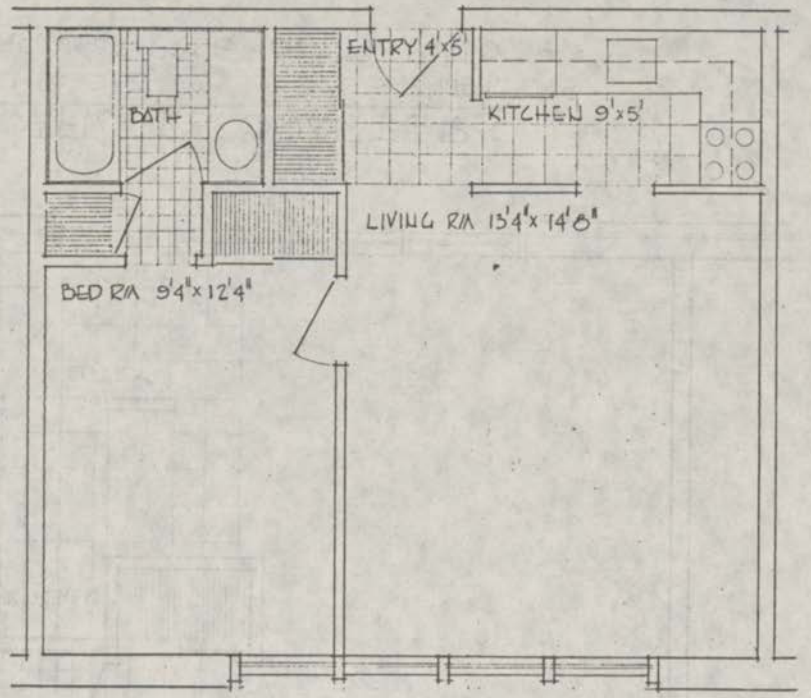
AIRMEN DORMITORY (E5-E9)
2-E5-E6 OR 1-E7-E9 270 S.F. NET BEDROOM



OFFICERS QUARTERS

O-1 & O-2 330 S.F. NET.

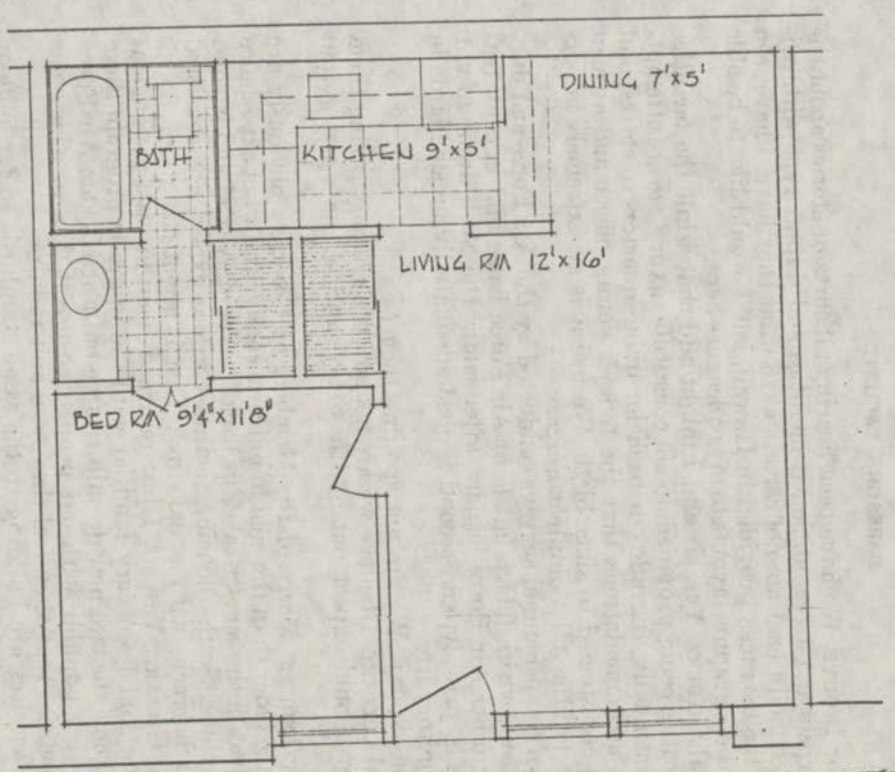
HQ USAF PREE · OCT 74 · 1/4"-1'0"



OFFICERS QUARTERS O-3 & ABOVE 460 SF NET

HQ USAF AFPREE OCTOBER 1974 1/4"=1'0" JE

INTERIOR CORRIDOR PLAN



OFFICERS QUARTERS O-3¢ABOVE 460 SF NET

HQUSAF AFPREES OCTOBER 1974 1/4"=1'0" #6

EXTERIOR ENTRANCE PLAN

BARRACKS FACILITIES

Senator INOUYE. We have been hearing all sorts of stories about the thick carpets and air-conditioned facilities and duplex type with private toilet facilities. I am not certain as to what they have. I have seen some of the barracks provided in Hawaii, but I would like to be able to show these graphic layouts to my colleagues here.

General GILBERT. Yes, sir and I might add that while the facilities and amenities being provided do not constitute luxury, we are attempting to continually upgrade our bachelor living quarters to correspond with the accommodations that the today's young officer and airman has been accustomed to since birth. We feel it is an extremely important aspect of the All-Volunteer Force.

In all of the personnel surveys conducted by the Air Force and during all of the visits I have made to Air Force bases and in conversation with other Air Force leaders, after salary the No. 1 desire of our bachelors is, privacy, and second is good adequate living standards in their dormitory life.

Senator INOUYE. We are not spoiling them?

General GILBERT. I believe we are not sir. We are only giving them what they should expect out of life today, and we have not gotten there yet.

Senator INOUYE. Many of the Members of Congress obviously are much, much older than the men in uniform today, and what experience we have had in the service takes us back to World War II and beyond this, sometimes. So the housing facilities, in our experience, consisted of wooden barracks with a coal stove. That is about it.

General GILBERT. Yes, sir, I just returned from my last assignment at Hickam. And I am very familiar with the upgrade program there and I do know the two new dormitories we built at Hickam Air Force Base are very popular with our people because it does provide some of the amenities that they feel they need and require.

All the services are building to the same standards so far as floor space is concerned, Mr. Chairman, but the Air Force, with the permission of OSD, is building two-men rooms for the lower grades. Some of the other services are building to the OSD standard of three men to a room. We are doing it within the same statutory limit as the other services. Again, we are attempting to give our folks as much privacy as possible.

Senator STEVENS. Off the record.

[Discussion off the record.]

Senator STEVENS. I thank you very much.

LINE ITEM JUSTIFICATIONS

Senator INOUYE. General, we would now like to go through your total program and obtain justification for each line item in your request.

General GILBERT. Yes sir.

FAMILY HOUSING

Senator INOUYE. General, the committee plans to review family housing requirements a little later in our schedule but at this time we do wish to hear from you on the housing situation at Gila Bend. It

appears that there is a serious housing problem there. Is it true that you can support a requirement for additional family housing there?

General GILBERT. Yes, sir, we do have a serious and immediate requirement there for 40 units of family housing at that location.

Senator INOUYE. Well, just how serious is that situation?

General GILBERT. First of all Senator, as we have frequently testified, we rely primarily on community assets for housing our people. At Gila Bend such a resource is practically nonexistent. Local water supplies are inadequate in quantity and only marginally potable. In fact, the condition of the water supply is so poor that HUD/FHA will not insure loans for home construction. This situation exists on base also and we must buy bottled water for drinking and cooking purposes. The nearest community in which our families can find suitable housing is 65 miles away—Phoenix. The situation is being further complicated by the fact that we must now assign additional personnel to this location to operate and maintain ground electronics devices being installed to create the hostile environment for the Gila Bend range. To meet part of our requirements temporarily we have relocated mobile homes, determined to be excess at other bases, but a permanent solution is to provide adequate housing and a satisfactory water supply.

Senator INOUYE. How much would it cost to build the 40 units?

General GILBERT. Approximately $1.7 million.

Senator INOUYE. Why wasn't a project for housing at Gila Bend included in this request?

General GILBERT. The housing for Gila Bend was requested in our fiscal year 1977 family housing budget submittal to OSD. Because of the restraints imposed on this year's budget, OMB/OSD denied our request for the construction of new housing units.

Senator INOUYE. Tell us what is the Air Force facility deficiency? Has it increased or decreased over last year? What action are you taking to refine and update your deficiency?

General GILBERT. The Air Force facilities deficiency is approximately $5.5 billion. This is a reduction of about $1.5 billion from last year's figure of $7 billion. We are critically examining our future construction requirements and have instituted procedures which will result in a continuous review, both in the field and in this headquarters, of facility deficiencies at all locations.

We are also making a concerted effort to dispose of obsolete facilities. A sizable portion of our inventory is made up of facilities left over from World War II or constructed under austere criteria during the Korean war. The total replacement value of our physical plant is about $44 billion.

COMMAND AND BASE ORDER

Senator INOUYE. Now please proceed with your program General Gilbert.

General GILBERT. Yes, sir, I will discuss the program in command and base order and provide a justification for each individual line item.

AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND (INSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The primary mission of the Aerospace Defense Command, ADC, is to discharge Air Force responsibilities for the defense of the United

States against aerospace attack. This program requests $1,7[illegible] for one project in support of ADC host responsibilities at Ty[illegible] Air Force Base, Fla.

TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

Tyndall Air Force Base, the only base to be considered in the Aerospace Defense Command program, is located 7 miles southeast of Panama City, Fla.

The project is to construct a new noncommissioned officer (NCO) academic facility that will support up to 150 students. Currently, the NCO Academy is utilizing three functionally inadequate buildings that contain approximately one-half the required space. The project will provide classrooms, administration space, a film library, viewing room, and facility support space.

HILL AIR FORCE BASE, UTAH

The mission of the Air Force Logistics Command is to provide an adequate and efficient system of procurement, production, surveillance, maintenance, and supply for the U.S. Air Force and train specialized units for accomplishment of logistics functions in overseas areas and theaters. In support of this mission, our program contains a request for $66,124,000 at seven locations where Air Force Logistics Command is the host command.

HILL AIR FORCE BASE, UTAH

The first base is Hill Air Force Base located 29 miles north of Ogden, Utah. The requested program contains $16,587,000 for five projects.

The first project at Hill provides $250,000 for the construction of support facilities needed for the installation of an instrument landing system (ILS) that will utilize new, solid-state equipment that is required to increase the reliability of equipment and to increase the safety of the aircraft. This is part of an overall program to provide new ILS and radar approach control facilities (RAPCON) at Air Force installations.

The second project provides for the construction of an 84,300-square-foot depot aircraft maintenance hangar. This facility is required for preflight preparation of F–4 aircraft. Maintenance is presently being accomplished in seven scattered facilities, two of which are substandard.

HILL AND ROBINS PROJECTS

Senator INOUYE. You are requesting a hangar at Hill AFB, Utah, and a freight terminal at Robins AFB, Ga., as part of the DPMP. Discuss each project briefly. Will this complete the DPMP?

General GILBERT. The Hill AFB Depot aircraft maintenance hanger is required to support the final phase of depot level repair of F–4 aircraft.

This function is now accommodated in seven facilities, two of which are substandard and cannot provide the proper environment for this technically complex requirement. Changes in tenant organizations at Hill AFB has taxed the requirements for hangar space and the need

to replace the two substandard facilities is considered critical. Completion of this project will result in reduction of 22 men in work force, annual savings of $414,645 and one-time savings of $4,088,200; it will amortize in just over 5 years.

The Robin AFB air freight terminal is required to provide space for handling and processing both incoming and outgoing depot materials. A properly sized and configured area is necessary to permit utilization of modern cargo loading, off-loading, handling, and processing equipment and to reduce damage losses. Presently, freight is processed through two buildings which are too small, poorly configured and do not have modern material handling equipment. This results in 60 percent of the freight being processed outside, which causes excessive handling and damage of the cargo. Current workload is approximately 4,000 tons per month. The proposed facility will provide annual savings of nearly $800,000 and a one-time savings of over $2.8 million. It will amortize in about 4½ years.

These two projects will not complete the total DPMP requirement for our air logistics centers. An additional $41.4 million is required and will be programed in future programs.

The third project is to construct a 110,000-square-foot addition and provide alterations to 38,995 square feet to an existing complex for our drone/remotely piloted vehicle (RPV) test and evaluation program. Currently, the maintenance, repair, testing evaluation, and modification of pilotless aircraft systems are located in all or part of one adequate and 10 inadequate, overcrowded, and widely scattered locations, 4 of which have deteriorated beyond economical repair. This project will permit essential engineering and maintenance activities to function in an effective and efficient manner. Four existing buildings will be disposed of and three will be redesignated as a result of this project.

Senator INOUYE. A $7 million facility is being requested at Hill AFB for drone engineering research & test. Describe the drone test program at Hill AFB and explain why this facility is required.

General GILBERT. The Air Force drone/remotely piloted vehicle, RPV, work at Hill AFB and nearby Hill/Wendover/Dugway, H/W/D, Test Ranges is aimed primarily at development, test, and evaluation of airframes and their major support systems. The program includes efforts in areas such as launch and recovery, tactical expendable drones, RPV technology, multimission RPV, reconnaissance drones and cryptological activities. These functions are relocated from Edwards AFB in 1973 to take advantage of the H/W/D Range Complex and to avoid the overcrowded and restrictive Edwards range.

The program is being conducted from 11 widely dispensed facilities, most of which are functionally and environmentally deficient. Four of the facilities have deteriorated beyond economical repair. The inadequate space and poor configuration seriously degrades the ability of the organization to efficiently and effectively accomplish these high priority programs within the required time frames. This project will provide the minimum essential facilities to correct these deficiencies and enhance the overall productivity of the drone/RPV programs.

The fourth project is to modify controls and instrumentation and provide flow meters in the central heating plant. This project will

save an estimated $167,300 annually with a 6.4-year payback. This project is part of our energy conservation program to modify existing facilities to reduce energy consumption at Air Force installations in the United States.

The fifth project for water pollution abatement will alter existing base industrial and electroplating waste treatment plant to provide required pretreatment to meet standards required by the North Davis County Sewage District. This project is part of the ongoing Air Force water pollution abatement program aimed at preventing water pollution in compliance with Federal, State, and local regulations.

KELLY AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

The second base is Kelly Air Force Base, located 6 miles southwest of San Antonio, Tex. The requested program contains $2,374,000 for one project to provide energy conservation measures.

MC CLELLAN AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

The third installation in the Air Force Logistics Command program is McClellan Air Force Base, located 7 miles northeast of Sacramento, Calif., and 75 miles northeast of San Francisco. The total program requested at this location amounts to $1,194,000 and consists of two projects.

The first project provides for the support construction for an instrument landing system (ILS).

The second project is to provide energy conservation measures.

NEWARK AIR FORCE STATION, OHIO

The fourth of the Air Force Logistics Command bases being considered is Newark Air Force Station, located 30 miles east of Columbus, Ohio. The total program requested here amounts to $266,000 and consists of one project to provide energy conservation measures at this installation.

ROBINS AIR FORCE BASE, GA.

The fifth of the Air Force Logistics Command bases being considered is Robins Air Force Base, located 2 miles east of Warner Robins, Ga., and 90 miles southeast of Atlanta, Ga. This request is for two projects totalling $4,551,000.

The first project provides for the construction of a 56,341-square foot addition to the air freight terminal; and alteration of 12,659-square feet of the existing terminal. Air freight is presently processed through two facilities which are too small, poorly configured and do not contain modern material handling systems. This project will provide an efficient, adequately sized, covered facility for processing the work load.

The second project consists of energy conservation measures.

TINKER AIR FORCE BASE, OKLA.

The sixth location is Tinker Air Force Base, 8 miles southeast of Oklahoma City, Okla. This request is for three projects amounting to $5,348,000.

The first project provides for the construction of a 63,500 SF squadron flight operations facility for the airborne warning and control system (AWACS). This project will provide space for a combat crew training squadron, two operational squadrons and the wing headquarters support activities. There are currently no existing facilities which can accommodate these functions.

Senator INOUYE. The program requested for Tinker AFB includes two projects to support AWACS. Explain why these projects are required.

General GILBERT. The fiscal year 1977 MCP Tinker AFB project for a squadron flight operations facility, scope 63,500 SF, costing $3,250,000 will provide the total AWACS Squadron Operations square footage required to house three AWACS operational squadrons and one training squadron.

Upon achieving full aircraft and personnel strength a four-squadron capacity operations building and a wing headquarters will be required to support AWACS at Tinker. The most feasible method of providing these facilities is to build the squadron operations facility first and occupy a portion of it with wing headquarters functions until the full squadron strength is achieved and then build a wing headquarters. This project completes the AWACS squadron operations facility requirement.

The second Tinker AWACS-related project is for an airmen dormitory costing $750,000 with a capacity of 100.

The AWACS personnel are subject to frequent, long-term temporary deployments. Problems with financial hardship, security and maintenance of quarters are anticipated if these personnel are required to reside off base. Therefore, it is essential for AWACS personnel to be housed in on-base quarters.

The requirement for 1,543 spaces is based on projected enlisted strength for 4th quarter fiscal year 1980. It includes projected increases generated by the new AWACS mission assigned to Tinker.

The Office of the Secretary of Defense has limited the services to program for approximately 75 percent of total bachelor housing requirements in the fiscal year 1977 military construction request. The 100-man project at Tinker AFB will bring Tinker to 76.8 percent of the requirement.

The second project provides for the construction of a 100-man airmen dormitory. The added AWACS mission will increase the dormitory deficiency and the facility is needed to properly accommodate single airmen.

The third item is another energy conservation project.

WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO

The last Air Force Logistics Command location to be considered is Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, located 5 miles northeast of Dayton, Ohio. This request is for two projects totaling $35,804,000, one of which is an energy conservation item.

The second item is an air pollution project in support of local pollution standards. This project is part of our on-going air pollution abatement program aimed at preventing air pollution in compliance with Federal, State, and local regulations.

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ALTERATION OF HEATING PLANTS

Senator INOUYE. You are requesting $32.8 million to alter and augment heating plants for air pollution abatement. Discuss the requirement for this project and explain how will it eliminate air pollution at this base.

General GILBERT. The central plants at Wright-Patterson AFB are in violation of State and local emission standards. Regulation being violated is the Ohio EPA requirement for control of particulate matter from fuel-burning facilities [AP–3–11]. Federal facilities are required to meet State and local air pollution control regulations. Emission measurements recently conducted at the base verified that Plant 770 exceeds the State and local particulate matter regulations by greater than 210 percent.

Base and HQ AFLC personnel have negotiated with USEPA (region V) and the State of Ohio EPA a firm schedule to bring the plants into compliance with particulate emission regulations. The consent declaration negotiated has been signed by the State of Ohio and is presently awaiting signature by EPA Region V Administrator. [This is the first of its kind and may require additional time to consummate.] The agreement calls for full funding for particulate removal in the fiscal year 1977 program.

Currently, there are five heating plants, buildings 66, 170, 271, 770, and 1240, at Wright-Patterson AFB which are burning coal and emitting visible smoke and particulate matter. The proposed fiscal year 1977 MCP project will close three of the plants and consolidate heating operations at buildings 1240 and 770 and provide interconnecting lines between plants to serve the heating requirements previously served by the phased-out plants.

Design of the proposed fiscal year 1977 MCP project is approximately 50 percent complete.

Economic analysis on plant consolidation indicates a construction cost savings of $23,012,000 using the two-plant concept versus the five-plant concept. Additionally, the operating cost for two plants provides an annual savings of $2,025,000. This $2,025,000 annual savings and the present construction cost of $32,789,000 less the cost for pollution control at the five plants, which is estimated to be $18 million, would amortize the net construction cost of $14,789,000 in 7.3 years. Plants 66 and 271 are beyond repair and require replacement at an estimated cost of $21,600,000 for plant 66 and $19,800,000 for plant 271.

This plan also provides the most economical means for installing SO_x removal equipment when and if it becomes necessary since there is insufficient room adjacent to plants 66, 271, and 170 for installation of the desulfurization equipment. These plants are currently encircled by other structures that would have to be removed.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN AIR AND WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Senator INOUYE. What has been accomplished in the air and water pollution abatement area in the past few years? What additional amounts will be required in the future?

General GILBERT. From fiscal year 1968 through fiscal year 1976, $116,546,000 has been appropriated for Air Force pollution control

efforts; $34,653,000 for air pollution and $81,911,000 for water pollution. This involved 285 projects at 124 locations.

These projects were to bring our installations into compliance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1970 and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 and predecessor legislation. Together with the fiscal year 1977 and fiscal year 1978 programs they will bring all installations into compliance with current requirements. The projects are for upgrading wastewater treatment collection and disposal facilities to meet July 1, 1977, national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) permit discharge and monitoring criteria; connections to municipal or regional wastewaters treatment facilities; provide facilities required under spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans; vapor emission controls; and control of particulate and SO_x emissions from heating plants.

In fiscal year 1977 MCP we are requesting $51.5 million for air and water pollution abatement ($33.1 million air) and ($18.4 million water). For future programs, we estimate our requirements to be about $174 million ($8 million air and $166 million water).

The program will be complete when all Air Force installations are in compliance with Federal, State, and local air and water discharge emission standards. The fiscal year 1978 MCP should see the end of the major separate air pollution control program, as required by current air quality standards. Subsequent air pollution control measures will be included as an integral part of new facility projects. Water pollution control projects will continue as the July 1, 1983 standards required by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act are established by the Environmental Protection Agency and the several States. We anticipate that the fiscal year 1979–1983 programs will contain projects for advanced wastewater treatment; connection to municipal and regional wastewater treatment and disposal agencies; and additional industrial waste treatment. We also anticipate projects for solid waste disposal to comply with regulations now being promulgated by EPA.

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND, INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

The next major command to be considered is Air Force Systems Command whose mission is to advance aerospace technology, adapt it into operational aerospace systems and acquire qualitatively superior aerospace systems and materiel needed to accomplish the Air Force mission.

The construction program at Air Force System Command amounts to $457,576,000 at five bases and various other locations.

ARNOLD ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT CENTER, TENN.

The first Air Force Systems Command installation to be considered is the Arnold Engineering Development Center, located about 12 miles northeast of Tullahoma, Tenn., or 55 miles south southeast of Nashville. The total program requested here is $439,588,000 and consists of two items.

The first item is for the construction of an aeropropulsion system test facility for testing aircraft engines. The prediction of accurate

aircraft engine performance, stability and control is essential to the design of safe and reliable weapons systems of the future.

The second item is an energy conservation project.

EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

The second base to be considered is Eglin Air Force Base, located 6 miles northeast of Fort Walton Beach, Fla., or 17 miles south of Crestview, and includes auxiliary airfield No. 9 of the Eglin complex.

The program requested amounts to $354,000 and consists of one item, an energy conservation project.

LAURENCE G. HANSCOM AIR FORCE BASE, MASS.

The third base to be considered is Laurence G. Hanscom Air Force Base, located 3 miles northwest of Waltham, Mass. The requested program amounts to $671,000 and consists of a project for energy conservation measures.

NORTHWEST UNITED STATES

This project provides electric power support for a classified sea launched ballistic missile radar facility costing $6,065,000.

Senator INOUYE. I notice that some aspects of this project are classified. Since we are in open session, can you give me some information that will help us understand the need for an appropriation of $6,065,000.

General GILBERT. This project is essential to provide highly credible and reliable detection and warning of sea luanched ballistic missiles (SLBM). SLBM detection and warning (D. & W.) is presently provided by other means, among which are the AN/FPS–85 radar at Eglin AFB, Florida (southern coverage), the Clear, Alaska and Thule, Greenland BMEWS sites (northern coverage), and six AN/FSS–7 radars sited on the east and west coasts (Atlantic and Pacific coverage). The six AN/FSS–7 SLBM D. & W. radars are capable of detecting some launches off the Conus coasts; however, these radars are basically to support the functions of tactical warning and attack characterization.

The requirements for surveillance information on an impending SLBM attack on Conus are: (1) to provide as much warning time as possible for the National Command Authorities (NCA) to survive and exercise their authority; (2) to enable time-sensitive forces to respond; and (3) to furnish high confidence information for the NCA decision process. To accomplish these purposes, all known and potential U.S.S.R. and PRC ICBM and SLBM launch areas must be covered; credible warning should be available as soon as possible; and the availability of essential information elements should approach unity. The two-site system (Otis AFB, MA and Beale AFB, CA) will replace the deficient AN/FSS–7 radars and provide highly credible and reliable two-sensor SLBM warning. The combination of systems will greatly increase overall probability of detection and warning confidence. Additionally, the use of two sensor types reduces the probabil-

ity of a single natural or man-made source of interference degrading SLBM warning.

Procurement and research and development funds for both sites have been budgeted and funded, and military construction funds for the east coast site have been approved.

Unless this facility is approved, procurement of radar equipment with funds authorized in the fiscal year 1976 procurement bill will be delayed, resulting in a slippage of the operational date of this critical SLBM detection and warning radar, so vital to the middle defense warning system of the United States.

PATRICK AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

The next Systems Command base to be considered is Patrick Air Force Base, 5 miles south of Cocoa Beach, Fla. One project for $198,000 is requested for this base, and it is a water pollution abatement project.

PILLAR POINT AIR FORCE STATION, CALIF.

The last single installation to be taken up is the Pillar Point Air Force Station, Calif., which is located 3 miles west of Half Moon Bay, Calif. The program requests $450,000 for a single project—purchase of 35.41 acres to prevent encroachment onto land now leased to fulfill the mission requirements of the station.

VARIOUS LOCATIONS

A new joint surveillance system (JSS), combining resources of the FAA and ADC, is being established which will perform the mission of detection and identification of air traffic of unknown origin at far lower cost. The JSS will allow ADC to close 34 radar stations, reduce operating costs by about $90 million per year and turn over 13 radar sites to the FAA. The JSS will ultimately consist of 48 radar stations in the Continental United States, most of which will be operated by FAA and four regional control centers.

In addition, Alaska and Canada will also be part of JSS. The projects in this program cost $10,250,000.

FAA radar sites do not have height finder radars needed for JSS, and radar tower support has to be furnished. Also, construction and alterations are required at sites being turned over to the FAA. This project provides the first increment of construction for JSS. Additional projects are planned for future MCP's.

AIR TRAINING COMMAND

The mission of the Air Training Command is to provide flying training leading to an aeronautical rating; air crew training; basic and advanced technical training leading to an Air Force specialty; basic military training; mobile training; and such other training as may be directed by the Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force.

Construction projects totaling $18,034,000 are requested by this program for six bases where Air Training Command is host.

COLUMBUS AIR FORCE BASE, MISS.

The first base is Columbus Air Force Base, located 10 miles north northwest of Columbus, Miss. The program requests $6,467,000 and consists of two items.

The first item is the construction of a 75,887 SF flight simulator training facility designed to house 16 flight simulators capable of duplicating the flight environment. These simulators integrate with T–37 and T–38 aircraft to form a highly effective training system.

Senator INOUYE. (a) How many flight simulator facilities are being requested in this program? (b) What aircraft do they support? (c) Briefly discuss the requirement for the flight simulator program.

Genearl GILBERT. (a) Four flight simulator facilities are included in the fiscal year 1977 MCP request.

(b) The following aircraft are supported:

1. ATC T–37, T–38—Columbus, Randolph.
2. MAC—C–130—Little Rock.
3. TAC—A–10—Davis-Monthan.

(c) 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 UPT training flying hours, thereby reducing fuel consumption. The military construction required to support the UPT simulator program was phased over 5 years and began with congressional approval of the first UPT simulator facility in the fiscal year 1974 MCP. Included in our MCP this year are two more increments, Columbus AFB for $5.7 million and Randolph AFB for $3.6 million. The final phase of the UPT simulator facility program is projected for fiscal year 1978.

The second major program is the operational mission flight simulator program. This program provides new generation simulators for our existing combat and operational aircraft plus new weapon system aircraft as they are procured. The primary purpose of these simulators is to reduce the number of flying hours required for initial combat crew training checkout in the aircraft and to permit qualified aircrews to maintain a high level of proficiency while reducing fuel consumption and the wear and tear on our operational aircraft. In this program we have the first phase of the A–10 and C–130 flight training simulator training facilities at Davis-Monthan and Little Rock AFB's, respectively. Facility requirements and simulator requirement procurements have been correlated so that facility construction will be ready for installation.

The second item is a water pollution abatement project.

KEESLER AIR FORCE BASE, MISS.

The second base is Keesler Air Force Base, located 1 mile west of Biloxi, Miss. The program requests $1,350,000 and consists of one item, an energy conservation project.

MATHER AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

The next base is Mather Air Force Base, located 12 miles east northeast of Sacramento, Calif. The requested program at this base is $3,883,000 for the following four items:

The first item is the support construction prior to the installation of a new, modern solid state instrument landing system (ILS).

The second item will provide alterations and air conditioning to two existing airmen dormitories (246 MN) to allow sufficient space, environmental comfort, and the degree of privacy required for attracting and retaining competent and highly skilled airmen for an effective All Volunteer Air Force.

The third project is a water pollution abatement project in the pollution program.

The fourth item is also a water pollution abatement project.

RANDOLPH AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Randolph Air Force Base, located 13 miles east northeast of San Antonio, Tex. The program requests $4,927,000 for two projects.

The first project provides for the construction of a 42,800-square foot flight simulator training facility that will house eight new aircraft flight simulators. The simulators programed are capable of duplicating the actual flight environment, including movement and visual displays, thereby reducing training time and increasing pilot proficiency. These simulators integrate with T–37 and T–38 aircraft to form a highly effective training system.

The second item is another energy conservation project.

REESE AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

The fifth base to be considered is Reese Air Force Base, located 6 miles west of Lubbock, Tex. The program requested for this base amounts to $250,000 for an energy conservation project.

WILLIAMS AIR FORCE BASE, ARIZ.

The last base to be considered in the Air Training Command's program is Williams Air Force Base. located 43 miles east southeast of Phoenix, Ariz. The program requested at this base amounts to $1,157,000 involving three construction projects.

The first is the support construction necessary for the installation of a solid state instrument landing system (ILS).

The second item is the support construction incidental to the installation of a radar flight control facility that includes airport surveillance radar and precision approach radar.

The third project is for the construction of a squadron flight operations facility (14,000 square feet) that would replace two separate deteriorated buildings used by the Tactical Flying Training Operation. The building would provide space for mission planning, briefings on weather, missions and targets, and for training and training materials.

AIR UNIVERSITY

The Air University is located on a two site complex that consists of Maxwell Air Force Base and Gunter Air Force Station, both at Montgomery, Ala.

The program contains a request for $123,000 for construction in support of the Air University mission.

MAXWELL AIR FORCE BASE, ALA.

Maxwell Air Force Base, Headquarters of the Air University, is located 3 miles west of Montgomery, Ala.

The military construction program presented is for $123,000 consisting of one project. The item is an energy conservation project.

ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

The Alaskan Air Command provides combat ready forces, defense weapons systems, aircraft control and warning elements, and air defense forces within Alaska for employment under the operational control of Command, Alaska NORAD/CONAD region. It also provides logistical support for the Strategic Air Command, the Military Airlift Command, the Command of the Alaskan Sea Frontier and the U.S. Army. This program provides $3,768,000 for three projects at three locations.

ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BASE, ALASKA

The first base is Elmendorf Air Force Base, located 1 mile northwest of Anchorage, Alaska. The program requests $210,000 for this base.

The one item is the installation of a radar flight control facility (RAPCON) which includes support construction for airport surveillance radar, precision approach radar and radar equipment shelters.

SHEMYA AIR FORCE BASE, ALASKA

The second location under Alaskan Air Command is Shemya Air Force Base, located 1,500 miles west of Anchorage, Alaska, at the end of the Aleutian Chain. A total of $3,110,000 is requested for this base for the construction of a satellite communications system ground terminal that is necessary for the operations of the defense satellite communications system. The system supports all approved DOD users for defense functions such as command and control, early warning and space defense, intelligence, and airlift and tactical requirements.

FORT YUKON AIR FORCE STATION, ALASKA

The third installation to be considered in the Alaskan Air Command is the Fort Yukon Air Station which is located 1 mile south of Fort Yukon, Alaska. The program requested here is for $448,000 for a water pollution abatement project.

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

The mission of the Headquarters Command is to provide proficiency flying, training, and support of the U.S. Air Force personnel in the

Washington, D.C. area. Specifically, this command provides administrative and logistical support for units assigned directly to Headquarters U.S. Air Force, for those Air Force units stationed within the Washington area where inherent organizational structure does not permit other support, and such other missions as may be directed by the Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force.

The construction program at bases where Headquarters Command is host amounts to $4,295,000 at two bases.

ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE, MD.

Andrews Air Force Base is located 11 miles southeast of Washington, D.C. The total program requested for Andrews Air Force Base amounts to $2,880,000 and consists of an energy conservation project.

BOLLING AIR FORCE BASE, WASH., D.C.

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 $1,415,000 for an energy conservation project.

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND

The mission of the Military Airlift Command, MAC, is to maintain the military airlift system in the constant state of readiness necessary for performance of all airlift tasks and emergency operations assigned by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. MAC supervises and operates the Air Weather Service, the Aerospace Audio Visual Service, the Air Rescue and Recovery Service, an aeromedical evacuation system, and military airlift wing and the Communication Service. This program involves nine projects at eight locations where MAC is host and contains a request for $16,423,000 for support of base missions.

ALTUS AIR FORCE BASE, OKLA.

The first base for consideration under the Military Airlift Command is Altus, Okla. The program requested at this base amounts to $11,522,000 and involves the construction of two items.

The first is the support construction necessary for the installation of a solid state instrument landing system, ILS.

The second project is the construction of a 100,780-square foot composite medical facility. The existing facility is a 20-year-old, temporary wood-frame building which is professionally obsolete and functionally inadequate. The new facility, which includes outpatient clinics and dental treatment rooms will meet the total needs of the military community.

Senator INOUYE. Why does the Air Force need to replace the present hospital at Altus Air Force Base?

General GILBERT. The existing 20-year-old facility is of temporary wood frame construction in a rambling cantonment configuration. Located in a semi-isolated rural area, its military community is solely dependent on this overcrowded and deteriorated facility.

Chronic problems exist in the deteriorated utility systems which are almost inaccessible in the extremely confined 3-foot-high crawl space

below the facility. Heating and air conditioning have become minimally effective. The facility is structurally weak, with termite damage throughout, and warped ceilings, walls, and floors. For example, the floor in radiology has been shored up to support the weight of the equipment.

The outpatient clinics are totally inadequate in size and configuration with most patients waiting in public corridors. Half of the physicians have no examination rooms, and several clinics have minimal patient privacy with only cubicle curtains separating patients being treated. The limited space available to pharmacy precludes optimum management. The laboratory is in one small room with equipment used on any available counter. Twenty percent of the inpatient beds are on open bay wards with central latrines.

This existing substandard structure, with its inadequate clinics, wards, and ancillary services of X-ray, laboratory, and pharmacy, cannot realistically meet the accepted level and adequacy of health care for the population it serves. The fiscal year 1977 MCP project proposes to correct these extensive and critical conditions by replacing the existing hospital.

DOVER AIR FORCE BASE, DEL.

The next installation is Dover Air Force Base, located 4 miles southeast of Dover, Del. The total program requested is for $900,000 and consists of an energy conservation project.

LITTLE ROCK AIR FORCE BASE, ARK.

The third base to be considered is Little Rock Air Force Base, which is located 15 miles north-northeast of Little Rock, Ark. The program requests $2,305,000 for construction of a flight simulator training facility. Included is space for four new flight simulators, a new all weather aerial delivery system simulator and two new cockpit procedure trainers. These simulators will increase C–130 pilot proficiency at a reduced cost.

MC CHORD AIR FORCE BASE, WASH.

The fourth base is McChord Air Force Base, located 1 mile north of Tacoma, Wash. The program requested here totals $286,000 and consists of an energy conservation project.

NORTON AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

The fifth base is Norton Air Force Base, located 3 miles east of San Bernardino, Calif. This program contains one energy conservation project for $900,000.

POPE AIR FORCE BASE, N.C.

The sixth base is Pope Air Force Base, located 3 miles northwest of Springlake, N.C. The program requests $200,000 for an energy conservation project.

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, ILL.

The seventh base to be considered is Scott Air Force Base, located 8 miles southeast of Belleville, Ill., and 20 miles southeast of St. Louis, Mo. The program contains an energy conservation request for $90,000.

TRAVIS AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

The last installation in the Military Airlift Command program is Travis Air Force Base, located 37 miles west southwest of Sacramento, Calif. The request is $220,000 to provide support construction necessary to install a solid state instrument landing facility.

PACIFIC AIR FORCES (INSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The mission of the Pacific Air Forces is to conduct, control, and coordinate offensive and defensive air operations. The forces provide administrative and logistical support for Air Force units in the Pacific geographical area. The requested program for the Pacific Air Forces, inside the United States totals $4,145,000 and is for Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii.

HICKAM AIR FORCE BASE, HAWAII

Hickam Air Force Base, 6 miles west of Honolulu, Hawaii, is headquarters for the Pacific Air Forces. The requested program is $4,145,000 for two items.

The first item is the construction of a 50,000 square yard addition to the aircraft operational apron that serves the air freight terminal. This project will concentrate aircraft movements near the runway and terminal, reduce taxiway distances by more than one-half, and complete the requirement for an adequate parking apron for support of the new air freight terminal complex.

The second item is an air pollution abatement project.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND (INSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The mission of the Strategic Air Command, SAC, is to organize, train, equip, administer, prepare, and maintain a bomber and tanker force in a state of readiness capable of conducting intensive and conclusive worldwide aerial bombardment against enemies of the United States.

This program requests $63,938,000 for construction of facilities at 19 bases where the Strategic Air Command is the host command.

BARKSDALE AIR FORCE BASE, LA.

The first Strategic Air Command base to be considered is Barksdale Air Force Base, located 3 miles east of Shreveport, La. The program requests $3,628,000 for three projects.

The first item is the support construction for two instrument landing systems.

The second item is a 38,270 square foot aircraft corrosion control facility. There are no existing facilities where corrosion control functions can take place other than on an open washrack which hampers and often stops this important maintenance function.

The third project consists of an energy conservation item.

BEALE AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

The second base for consideration under the Strategic Air Command is Beale Air Force Base, located 13 miles east of Marysville, Calif. The program requested for this base totals $1,760,000 and consists of two items:

The first item is the support construction for an instrument landing system, ILS.

The second item is for upgrading existing living quarters for 252 bachelor airmen. These quarters are essential to provide the degree of privacy necessary for proper rest, relaxation, and wellbeing of bachelor airmen.

Assigned airmen are now residing in dormitories that were constructed 20 years ago which are inadequate by today's living standards. Gang latrines, poor insulation, inadequate lighting, lack of privacy and insufficient space are some of the inadequacies of these facilities.

BLYTHEVILLE AIR FORCE BASE, ARK.

The third base to be considered is Blytheville Air Force Base, Ark., which is located 65 miles north of Memphis, Tenn. The program requests $2,200,000 for one water pollution abatement item.

CARSWELL AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

The fourth base is Carswell Air Force Base, located 6 miles southwest of Fort Worth, Tex. The program requested for this base totals $732,000 for one water pollution abatement project.

CASTLE AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

The fifth base to be considered is Castle Air Force Base, Calif., which is located 50 miles south-southeast of Stockton, Calif. The program requests $1,270,000 for construction of a 20,110-square-foot aircraft maintenance shop. Maintenance shop functions are currently carried out in nine buildings, four of which are of wood frame construction from 20 to 30 years old that have deteriorated beyond economical repair. This project will provide an adequate safe facility and allow four substandard buildings to be disposed of.

DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE, ARIZ.

The sixth SAC base to be considered is Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, located 4 miles southeast of Tucson, Ariz.

The program requested for this base consists of one item—a 23,844-square-foot flight simulator training facility that is required to support two new instrument flight simulators for A–10 aircraft. Present simulator facilities are inadequate in size for the A–10.

FAIRCHILD AIR FORCE BASE, WASH.

The next base for consideration is Fairchild Air Force Base, located 12 miles west-southwest of Spokane, Wash. The program requested for this base totals $100,000 and consists of one water pollution abatement project.

GRAND FORKS AIR FORCE BASE, N. DAK.

The eighth base is Grand Forks Air Force Base, Grand Forks, N. Dak., which is located 1 mile south of Emerado, N. Dak. The program request is for $2,441,000 for two items. The first item is an energy conservation project and the second is a water pollution abatement project.

GRIFFISS AIR FORCE BASE, N.Y.

The next base is Griffiss Air Force Base, located 1 mile northeast of Rome, N.Y. The program requested for this base totals $699,000 for energy conservation measures.

K. I. SAWYER AIR FORCE BASE, MICH.

The tenth installation is K. I. Sawyer Air Force Base, located 16 miles south of Marquette, Mich., or 140 miles west of Sault Sainte Marie. The program request is for $270,000 and consists of one item, a water pollution abatement project.

MALMSRTOM AIR FORCE BASE, MONT.

The next base to be considered is Malmstrom Air Force Base, located 5 miles east of Great Falls, Mont. The program request is for construction of two items at $2,172,000, one an energy conservation project and the second for water pollution abatement.

MC CONNELL AIR FORCE BASE, KANS.

The next installation is McConnell Air Force Base, located 5 miles south-southeast of Wichita, Kans. Two construction projects for $2,948,000 are requested in support of the base mission.

The first item upgrades existing living quarters for 486 bachelor airmen to provide sufficient space, and the degree of privacy necessary for the proper rest, relaxation, and indivdual well being of assigned personnel.

The second item is for water pollution abatement.

MINOT AIR FORCE BASE, N. DAK.

Minot Air Force Base is 115 miles north of Bismark, N. Dak., or 13 miles north of Minot. The program request is for one item for $980,000 for a water pollution abatement project.

OFFUTT AIR FORCE BASE, NEBR.

The 14th location to be considered is Offut Air Force Base, located 8 miles south-southeast of Omaha, Nebr. The program requested for this installation is $38,060,000 and consists of three items.

The first item is for construction of a 9625-square foot telephone exchange. The present exchange consists of equipment that was refurbished and installed in the underground command post in 1956. The existing exchange is undersized and the new facility will meet existing requirements and provide flexibility to meet future requirements. The new exchange would provide improved service, reduced maintenance cost, and manpower savings.

The second item is for special aircraft maintenance and operational support facilities for the advanced airborne command post (AABNCP). Facilities to support the E–4 aircraft, its unique communications and electronic equipment, the national emergency airborne command post (NEACP) and SAC operations and associated personnel, maintenance shops, and alert crews are necessary to satisfy mission requirements of airborne alert and a power-on alert status. There are no existing facilities which can accommodate the E–4 aircraft.

Senator INOUYE. We understand that the concept of AABNCP has been revised and that facilities are now required at Offutt AFB, Nebr. Briefly explain this change in concept.

General GILBERT. The realinement of the AABNCP, with its supporting E–4 aircraft, will effect the maximum operational maintenance and procurement economics; and will provide increased protection of this national resource by reducing the vulnerability to missile attack. The program was redirected so that all command posts (NEACP and SAC looking glass) will be centrally based at Offutt which allowed the Air Force to delete one aicraft and some military construction at Andrews. As a result of this redirection and additional cost for a national capability is not as large as it once was.

The deletion in the procurement of one E–4 aircraft was effected by the centralizing of the aircraft at Offutt which enables a common backup E–4 aircraft to support both the NEACP and the SAC looking glass. This consolidation at Offutt also permitted minor reductions in aerospace ground equipment in space parts, and in the manpower required to operate and maintain the E–4.

The third item is a 123,522 SF addition and a 29.535 SF alteration to the composite medical facility. The present facilities are badly overcrowded, requiring the use of physician's offices as examination rooms and timesharing by practitioners, with patients waiting in the corridor. This project will provide adequate facilities.

Senator INOUYE. What are the major deficiencies of the present hospital at Offutt Air Force Base?

General GILBERT. There are four significant deficiencies which this outpatient area modernization effort will correct.

First, the outpatient services are severely overstessed in accommodating a workload far beyond the capacity designed into the original hospital. The facility was built in 1965 to accommodate 152,000 outpatient visits per year at a time when the base military population was 9,500. Having experienced increasing outpatient workloads in the intervening years, that same structure now must deal with 240,000 outpatient visits per year from a base military population that has risen to over 12,000. Similar stresses have also occurred in radiology, laboratory, and pharmacy.

Second, critical shortages of diagnostic and treatment space exist in the outpatient areas. Resultantly, some practitioners must timeshare offices, and many have no examination rooms. In some areas patient screening occurs in corridors and waiting rooms. Patients wait in clinic corridors, restricting traffic, and commingling among clinics. The laboratory can barely accept the demands placed on it, and its equipment is used on any available counter or desk. Only 22 dental treatment rooms support 23 dentists, 8 oral hygienists, and 2 dental assistants.

Third, the saturation of this health facility has forced major fragmentation of related functions. The general therapy clinic overflows into several other clinic areas. X-ray film files are split between radiology and basement storage areas. The mental health clinic operates from two widely separated sections. Pharmacy maintains supplies in several different areas of the hospital. Histopathology is distant from the main laboratory.

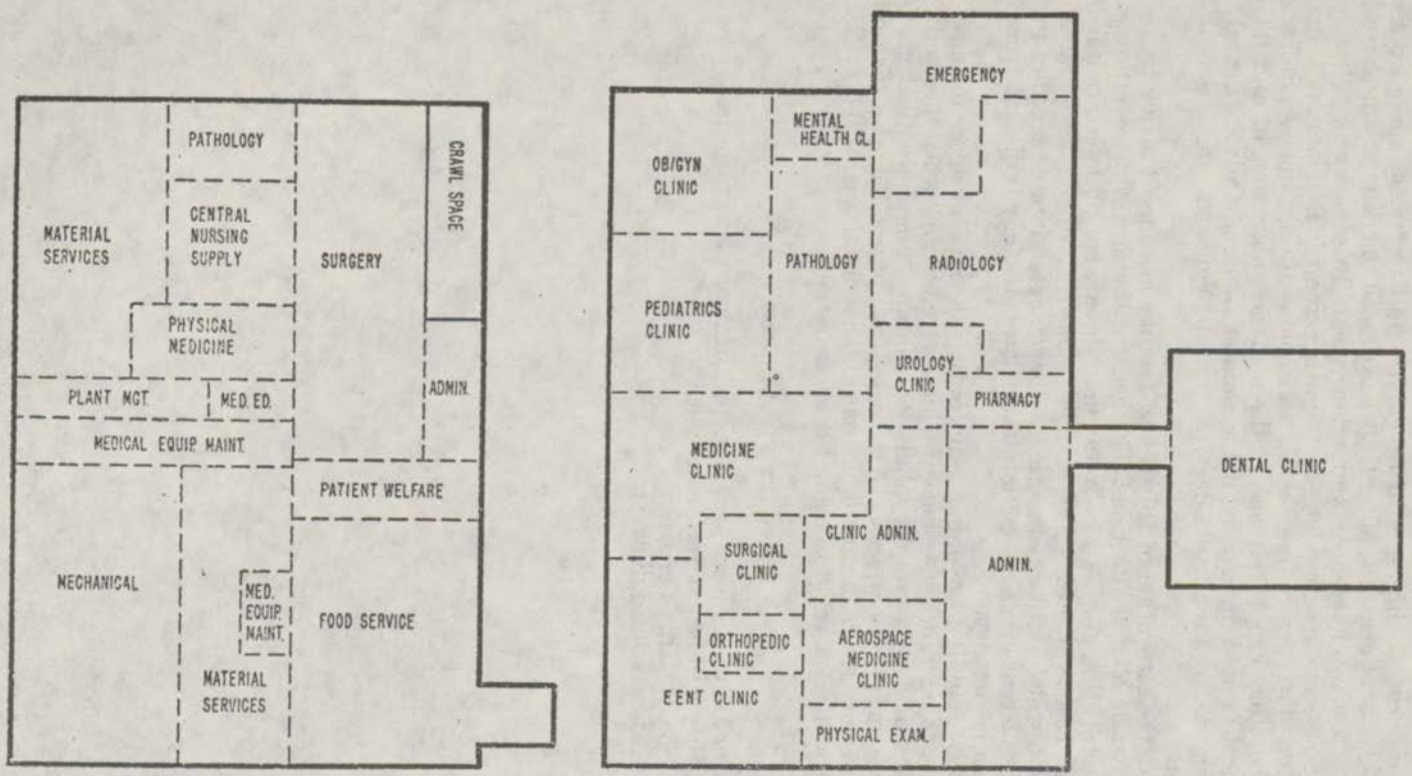
Finally, rapidly developing technology is demanding space for new and expanding functions, some of which were unknow when the facility was built; for example, inhalation therapy, pharmaceutical unit dose system, family practice. Automated equipment has also placed a significant strain on available space. This fiscal year 1977 MCP project will grant relief to correct these situations.

FACILITY FLOOR PLANS

Senator INOUYE. Please provide copies of floor plans to indicate how this facility will be modified and added to.

General GILIBERT. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]



EXISTING GROUND FLOOR

EXISTING FIRST FLOOR

OFFUTT AFB, NEBR. CMF

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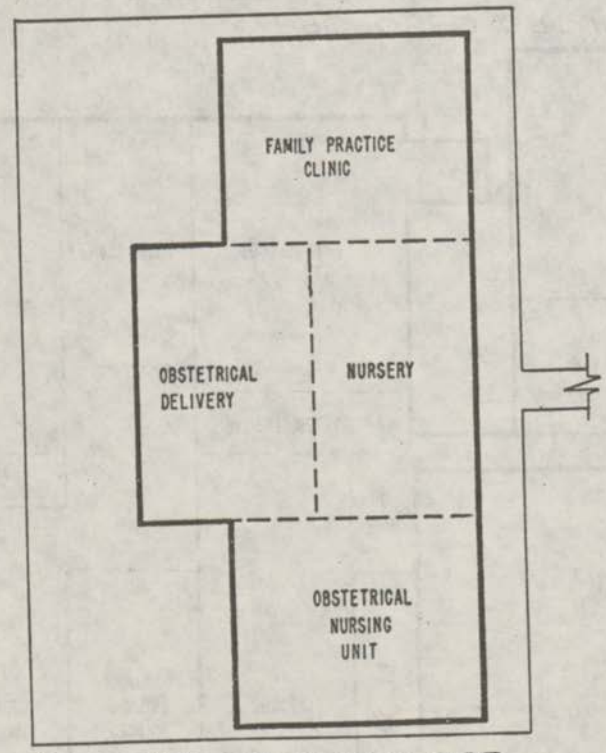

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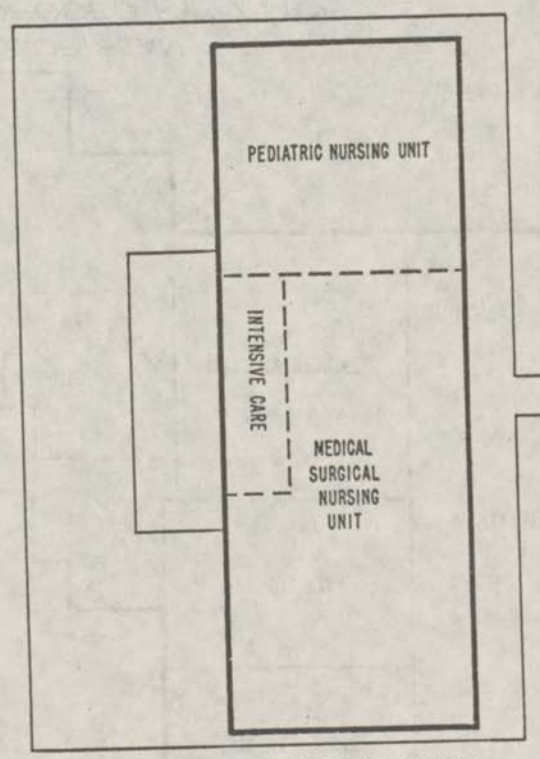

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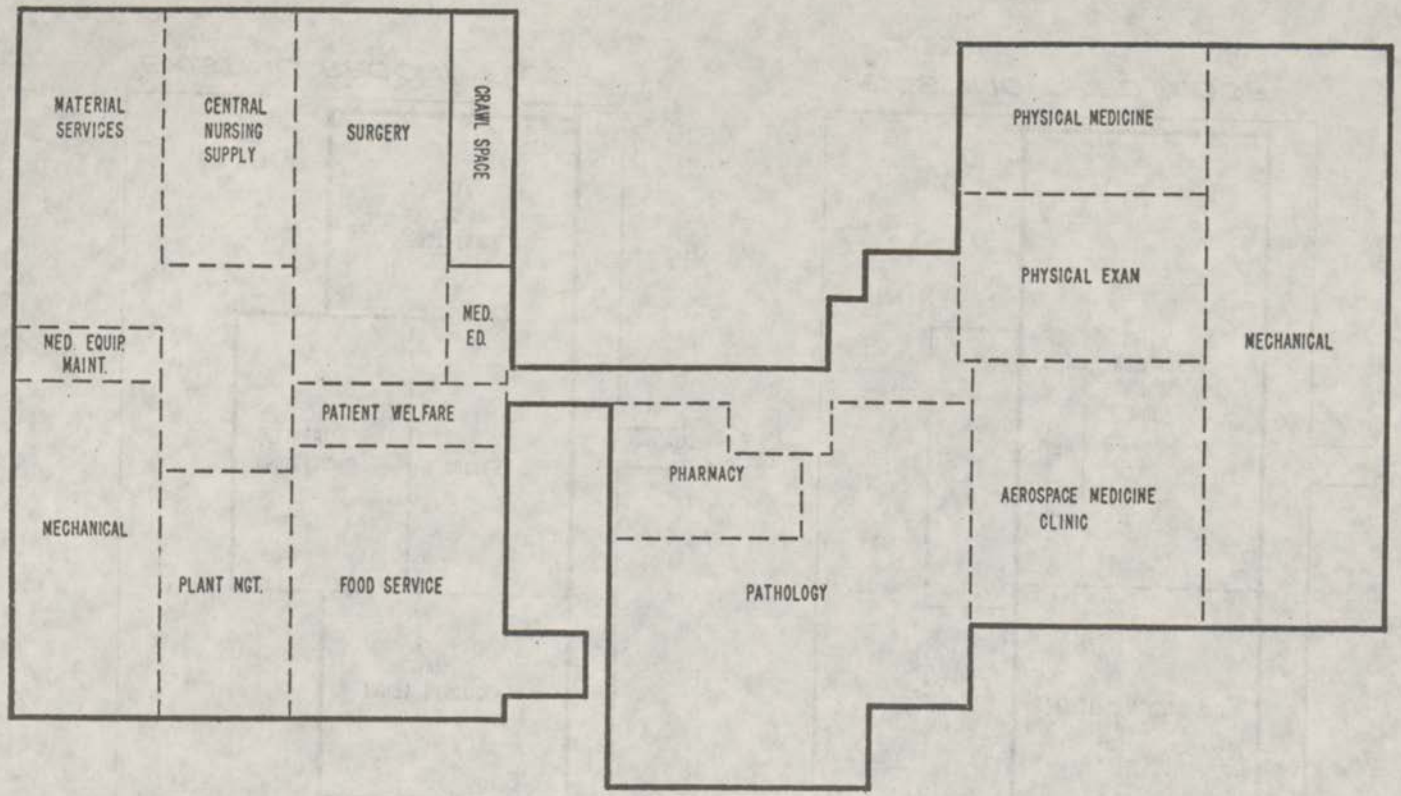
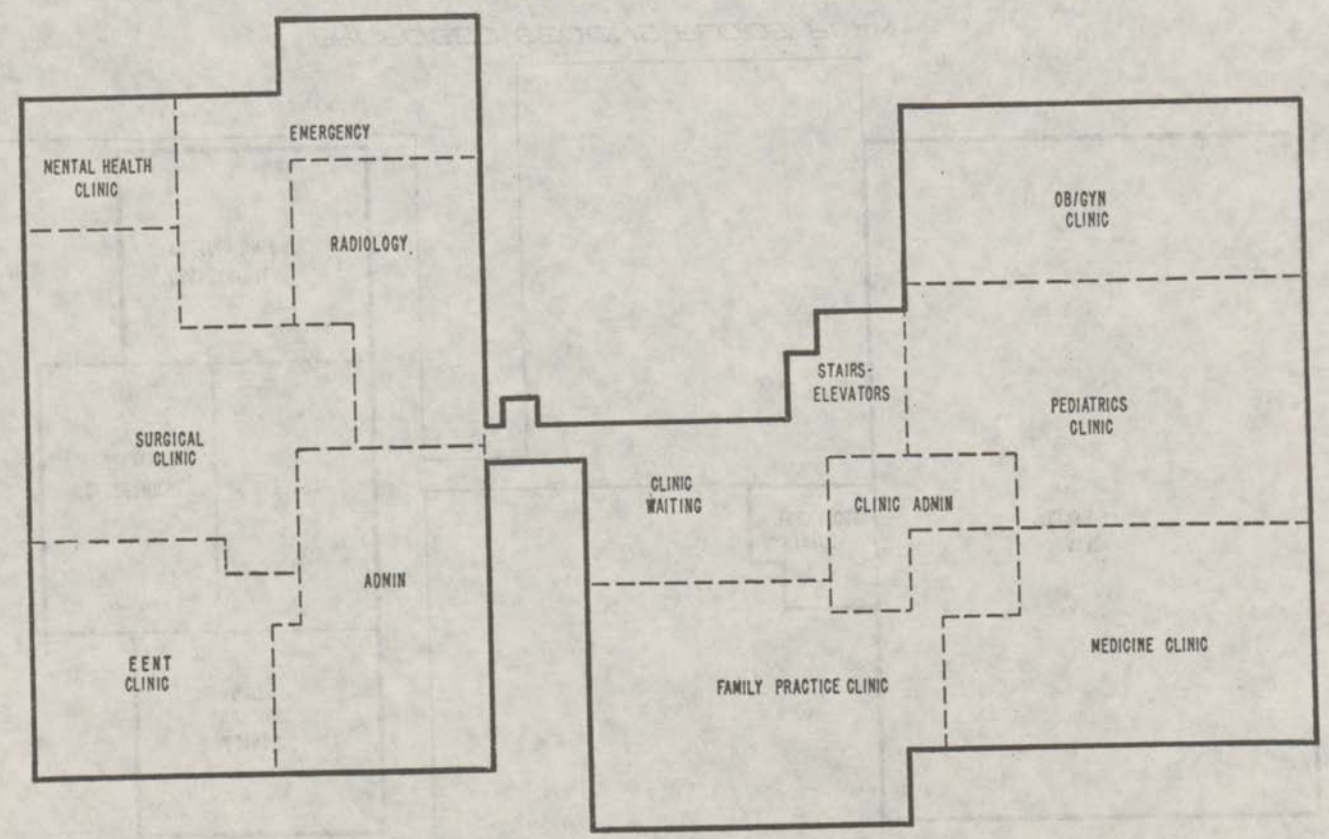


PROPOSED GROUND FLOOR PLAN

OFFUTT AFB, NEBR. CMF · PROPOSED FY 77 MCP



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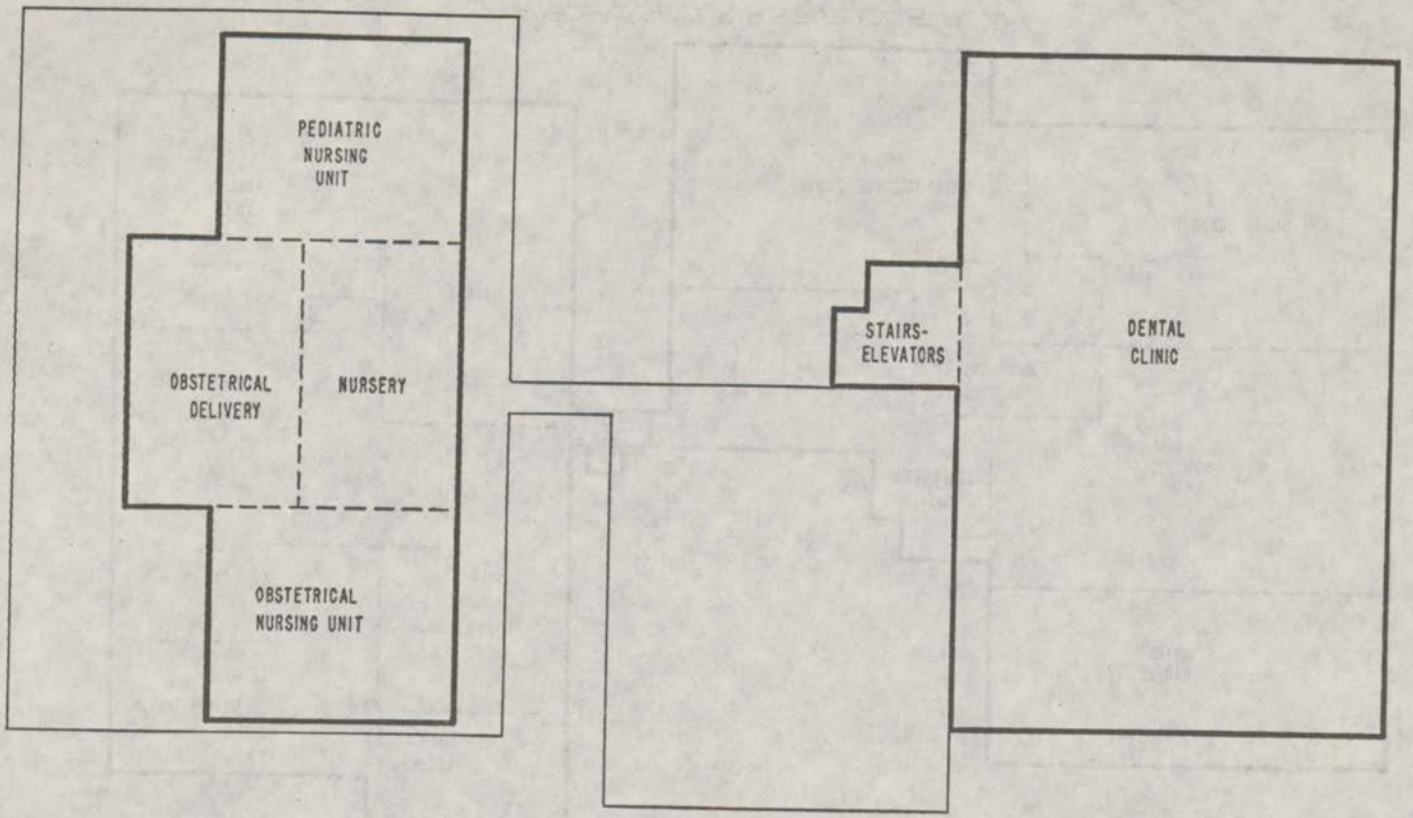

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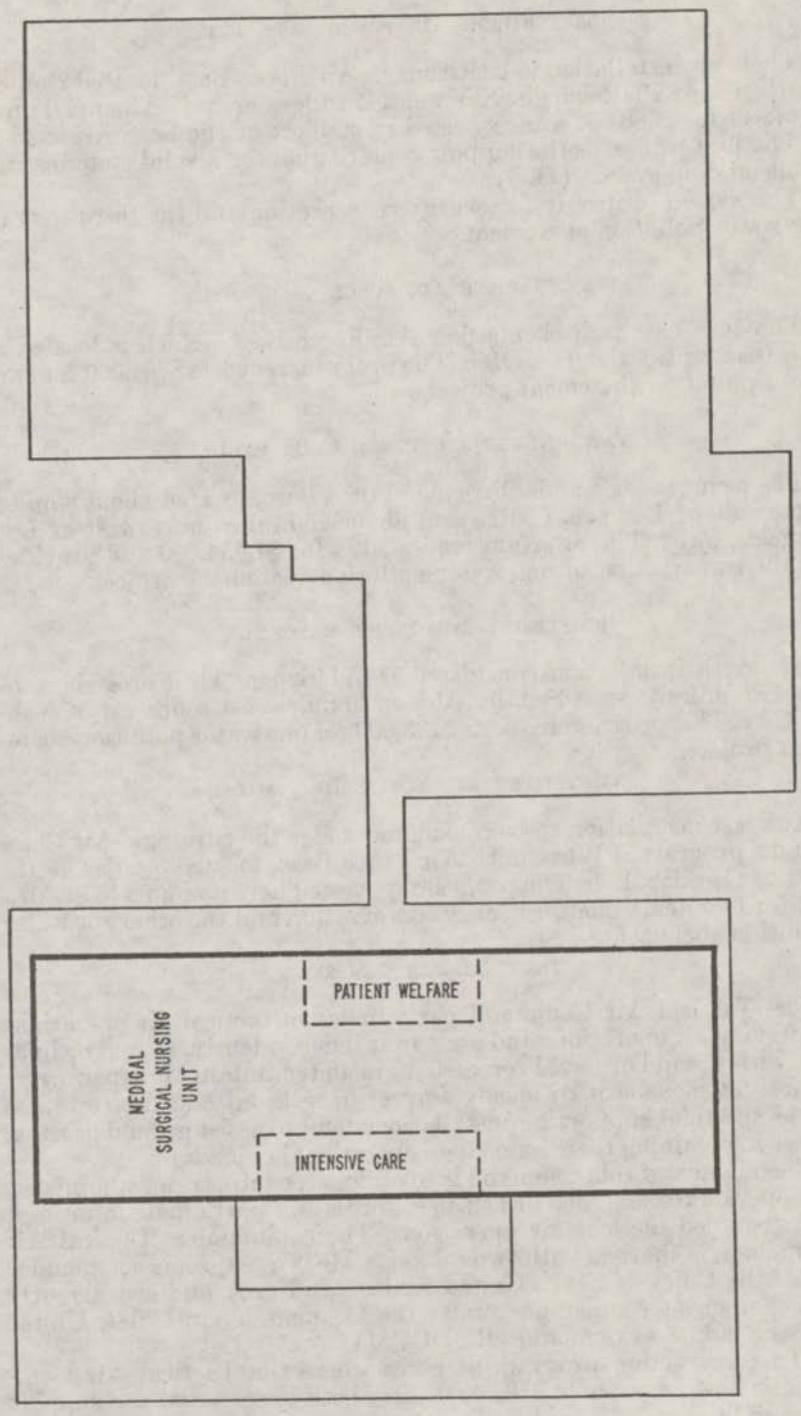

PROPOSED THIRD FLOOR PLAN

PLATTSBURGH AIR FORCE BASE, N.Y.

The next installation is Plattsburgh Air Force Base, located 2 miles southwest of Plattsburgh, N.Y., or 145 miles north of Albany. Three projects for $588,000 are requested in support of the base mission.

The first project is the support construction for a solid state instrument landing system (ILS).

The second project is for energy conservation and the third item is for water pollution abatement.

RICKENBACKER AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO

The 16th base is Rickenbacker Air Force Base, which is located 2 miles east of Lockbourne, Ohio. The program requests $704,000 for two water pollution abatement projects.

VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

The next base is Vandenberg Air Force Base, located about 8 miles northwest of Lompoc, Calif., and about 130 miles northwest of Los Angeles, Calif. The program requested is for $1,454,000 and provides for the construction of one water pollution abatement project.

WHITEMAN AIR FORCE BASE, MO.

The 18th installation considered is Whiteman Air Force Base located 25 miles west of Sedalia, Mo. or 60 miles east southeast of Kansas City. This program requests $133,000 for one water pollution abatement project.

WURTSMITH AIR FORCE BASE, MICH.

The last installation to be considered under the Strategic Air Command's program is Wurtsmith Air Force Base, located 3 miles northwest of Oscoda, Mich. The program requested here amounts to $1,607,000 for two items, one for energy conservation and the other for water pollution abatement.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

The Tactical Air Command participates in tactical air operations employing air operations and air power independently, or in coordination with ground or naval forces, to gain and maintain air superiority; to prevent movement of enemy forces; to seek out and destroy these forces and their supporting installations; and to assist ground or naval forces in obtaining their immediate operational objectives.

The mission of this command is to organize, equip, train, administer, and operate the assigned or attached forces and participate in prompt and sustained tactical air operations. The commander, Tactical Air Command, is charged with two missions. He is a major air commander under the Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, and concurrently is a component commander under the Commander in Chief, United States Readiness Command (REDCOM).

The construction program at bases where the Tactical Air Command is host amounts to $19,748,000 for both operational and support type facilities.

ENGLAND AIR FORCE BASE, LA.

England Air Force Base is located 5 miles northwest of Alexandria, La. The requested program for this base consists of one item amounting to $198,000, the construction of the support facilities incident to installation of a new instrument landing system (ILS).

HOLLOMAN AIR FORCE BASE, N. MEX.

The next location is Holloman Air Force Base, located 6 miles east northeast of Alamogordo, N. Mex., and 150 miles south southeast of Albuquerque. The program at this base contains one energy conservation project.

LANGLEY AIR FORCE BASE, VA.

Langley Air Force Base is located 5 miles north of Hampton, Va., and 19 miles north of Norfolk, Va. The request at this base is for the construction of ammunition storage facilities in direct support of the F–15 aircraft and in the amount of $900,000.

LUKE AIR FORCE BASE, ARIZ.

Luke Air Force Base is located 30 miles northeast of Phoenix, Ariz. There is a requirement for $987,000 to construct a 16,000-square-foot aircraft fuel system maintenance facility. The present facility is hazardous, too small to accommodate F–15 aircraft and lacks necessary wash down features, vapor detection, and alarm systems. The proposed building would allow fuel systems maintenance and repair in safety.

MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

MacDill Air Force Base is within Tampa, Fla. There is a requirement for $1,022,000 to construct the following two items:

The first item is for the construction of the support facilities necessary to install two instrument landing systems (ILS).

The second item is a refueling vehicle complex. The present facilities are unsafe and inadequate to maintain 48 refueling vehicles and associated equipment. An adequately sized, safe, centralized facility is required for the management and control of the base petroleum assets.

MOODY AIR FORCE BASE, GA.

The seventh installation to be considered is Moody Air Force Base which is located 10 miles northeast of Valdosta, Ga. The program contains five items that amount to $5,796,000.

Senator INOUYE. You are requesting $5.8 million to support a new Tactical Air Command Mission at Moody AFB, Ga., which formerly belonged to the Air Training Command. (a) What is the size of the TAC mission? (b) Can existing ATC facilities be used? (c) Will this complete the requirement for TAC at Moody AFB?

General GILBERT. (a) The TAC mission consists of three F–4E operational squadrons equipped with 18 UE aircraft each. Total of 54.

(b) We have carefully analyzed the existing ATC mission facilities at Moody and expended every effort to engineer a facilities master plan which would utilize the existing facilities to the maximum extent possible and provide facility support to the Tactical Fighter Mission in an efficient manner. Construction of new facility projects was proposed for only the fighter mission requirements that could not be accommodated in the existing facilities. Four of the projects requested in the fiscal year 1977 MCP are to support facility requirements associated with combat aircraft and are not common to the under graduate pilot training mission. These include the arm and disarms pads, weapons release systems shop, electronic countermeasure facility and the ammunition storage facilities. A fifth project, the addition to base supply facility supports the TAC Fighter mission requirement to be deployable to operate worldwide to support contingencies.

(c) Yes, the projects listed in the fiscal year 1977 do complete the MCP facility requirement associated with conversion of the Moody ATC mission to F–4 tactical fighter mission.

The first item is the construction of a concrete pad at each end of the runway for arming and disarming mission aircraft. No suitable paved area is now available for the new F–4 mission aircraft to adequately, effectively and safely perform these operational training activities.

The second project is construction of an 11,000 SF weapons release systems shop required for the inspection, maintenance, testing and storage of the automatic guns, ejector racks, and missile launchers utilized by the new F–4 fighter assigned to Moody AFB.

The third item is construction of a 10,080 SF maintenance and pod storage area required for the inspection, maintenance and repair of electronic countermeasures pods, associated powered and nonpowered support equipment. No existing facility is available to acommodate this maintenance function.

The fourth item is the construction of a new munitions storage, processing and inspections facility required to store and process sufficient quantities of missiles, practice bombs, and munitions components in support of the new F–4 aircraft.

The last item is the construction of an addition to the base supply warehouse properly sized and configured to process, handle and store base supplies in support of the new F–4 aircraft.

MYRTLE BEACH AIR FORCE BASE, S.C.

Myrtle Beach Air Force Base is located 1 mile southwest of Myrtle Beach, S.C. Three projects amounting to $1,570,000 are included in this program.

The first item is construction of a pad at each end of the runway for arming and disarming mission aircraft. The arming and disarming operations are now conducted on the existing warm-up and holding pads which constitutes an unacceptable hazard to neighboring areas and the commercial operation located on this base.

The second item is the construction of support facilities preparatory to the installation of two instrument landing systems (ILS).

The third project is the construction of an 11,000 CF weapons release shop. The inspection, repair, cleaning and testing of ejector racks, missile launchers, automatic guns, and associated test equipment for the programed aircraft is now being carried out in two widely separated aircraft hangars that are inadequate for weapon systems maintenance.

NELLIS AIR FORCE BASE, NEV.

Nellis Air Force Base is located 8 miles northeast of Las Vegas, Nev. The program requested amounts to $245,000 for one item. The item is the support construction incident to the installation of a radar flight control facility (RAPCON).

SEYMOUR-JOHNSON AIR FORCE BASE, N.C.

The last Tactical Air Command base to be considered is Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base, located 52 miles southeast of Raleigh, N.C. Two projects totaling $1,030,000 are included in this program. The first project is for the support construction required for the installation of new solid-state instrument landing system (ILS). The last project is a water pollution abatement project.

EAST COAST RANGE

The last area to be considered is the East Coast Range. The area has a single project which amounts to $7,500,000 that will permit purchase of leased property.

Senator INOUYE. Discuss the requirement for your request of $7.5 million for an east coast range. Is a range currently being leased? Provide details on the lease.

General GILBERT. An east coast range is required to support mission training for aircrews of present and future aircraft in the DOD inventory. The presently leased site of 46,652 acres is in Dare County, N.C. It provides primary gunnery and bombing practice in support of five Air Force bases, three Naval air stations, and one Marine Corps air station located on the east coast between South Carolina and New Jersey. It is proposed to acquire a range of equivalent size since lease costs of the current range will become excessive.

We first leased this land in 1964, for a 10-year period. Before that period expired, the ownership changed hands into the current ownership, which is First Colony Farms. They have acquired extensive lands in this area and are planning to convert the use of it into farm land, thus when our lease came up for renegotiation, they were not enthusiastic about extending the lease for 10 years.

We were finally able to negotiate a 5-year extension of the lease which would run to 1979, but it was negotiated at a significant increase in the annual cost, and it was subject to being renegotiated in the summer of 1977. We are currently paying $510,000 a year lease cost for this land.

We expect that we will be asked to pay an increased amount in 1977, when the renegotiation comes up. For that reason, we feel it is no longer economically feasible to continue leasing, but that land should be acquired.

U.S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY, COLO.

The U.S. Air Force Academy is located 10 miles north of Colorado Springs, Colo. Requested in the Air Force Academy construction program is one energy conservation project.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY (INSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

This project for consideration provides for nuclear weapons security improvements and amounts to $15,523,000 at various locations throughout the United States. Improved security measures and systems are required to guard against the capture of weapons by terrorist groups for political or monetary gain. Requirements consist of area and boundary lighting, fences for deterrence, observation towers, hardening and communications.

Senator INOUYE. The program for improving nuclear weapons security is certainly an important one. How much has been provided in prior military construction programs for this purpose? Will this request complete the requirement? Briefly describe the work proposed.

General GILBERT. The fiscal year 1975 MCP provided $2 million and the fiscal year 1976 MCP $13.5 million for improving nuclear weapons security at Air Force locations worldwide. We expect to request $26.8 million in our 1978 MCP, which should essentially complete our requirement. This year's program will address improved lighting, upgraded fencing, additional observation towers, and hardening of selected facilities within the sites.

AIR INSTALLATION COMPATIBLE USE ZONES (AICUZ)—ZONE OF INTERIOR

The next project to be considered is for protective zones that must be established adjacent to selected air installations to prevent encroachment by residential and commercial developments into hazardous and high aircraft-noise areas.

This item involves acquisition of real estate interests in fee and restrictive easements in the amount of $14,634,000 to establish necessary protective air installation compatible use zones at 21 Air Force bases.

Senator INOUYE. You are requesting $14.6 million for air installation compatible use zones. What is being accomplished in prior programs? What does this request provide? Will this complete the requirement?

General GILBERT. In the air installation compatible use zone (AICUZ) program, we are acquiring property rights at the end of Air Force runways to prevent development in the high accident potential areas called expanded clear zones.

Acquisitions at 53 bases are proposed from the MCP. Congress has approved at total $16.4 million in the fiscal year 1976 MCP and prior for acquisition at 11 bases. We are requesting $14.6 million in the fiscal year 1977 MCP for 21 bases and anticipate requesting $25.4 million in the fiscal year 1978 MCP for 21 bases to complete the MCP requirement. Acquisition at 10 additional bases will be processed under the minor land authority.

AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND (OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The Aerospace Defense Command primary mission is to discharge Air Force responsibilities for the defense of the United States against an aerospace attack. Construction requested totals $495,000 for one project at one location, Thule Air Base, Greenland.

THULE AIR BASE, GREENLAND

Thule Air Base is located 39 miles north of Thule, Greenland. The program calls for a single project which provides the support construction incident to the installation of a solid-state instrument landing system (ILS).

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND (OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)—CLASSIFIED LOCATION

Project provides for construction of a facility to house a radio solar telescope and associated equipment. The solar observation facilities provide source data on the earth's magnetic and near space atmospheric environment required by military surveillance and warning systems, satellite tracking orbital and missile trajectory predictions and worldwide communications. The facility will also contribute to other U.S. Federal agency requirements for space environmental data. The cost is estimated at $1,300,000.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND (OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The Strategic Air Command program outside the United States consists of one project at Anderson Air Force Base, Guam, that amounts to $4,170,000. The one item is construction of a 38,270 square foot aircraft corrosion control facility. Corrosion control maintenance functions are now being performed outdoors on an open ramp that results in frequent work stoppages brought on by rain and high winds. This project will provide an adequate facility for an effective corrosion control that is extremely important in Guam because of the high humidity and salty air.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

The mission of the U.S. Air Force in Europe is to conduct, control, and coordinate offensive and defensive air operations in accordance with tasks assigned by the Commander in Chief, United States European Command. It also fulfills responsibilities assigned by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in areas not included in either the NATO or the United States Commanders in Chief, European area of responsibility. This program contains a request for $38,000,000 for facilities in support of USAFE missions.

VARIOUS LOCATIONS

This USAFE program would provide for the construction of the third phase of the passive defense measures to provide semi-hardened facilities and essential support functions, shelter access pavement.

munitions storage, fuel facilities and facility camouflaging at various locations in Europe. Passive defense, or protective facilities, have not been provided for all aircraft to insure their survivability. This program amounts to $38 million.

Senator INOUYE. I see that the Air Force has requested additional airfield protective facilities in Europe, could you briefly recap the status of your program? Are the shelters proposed in this request eligible for NATO recoupment?

General GILBERT. The U.S. goal continues to be the sheltering of all our tactical fighter aircraft which are based in Europe or identified to deploy to NATO under certain operational and mobilization conditions. To date, there are 649 shelters approved under fiscal year 1976 and prior programs. Specifically, 378 are complete, 187 are under various stages of construction, and finally, contract awards are scheduled to begin this July on the 84 shelters authorized in the fiscal year 1976 MCP for a portion of our NATO infrastructure funding eligible in-place and dual based aircraft in the United Kingdom. Our fiscal year 1977 request for 48 additional aircraft shelters in the United Kingdom is also eligible for NATO funding recoupment.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY (OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The next project to be considered for the U.S. Air Force requests $13,180,000 for construction of security improvements for nuclear weapons storage sites outside the United States that are classified. The project will provide additional and improved area and boundary lighting, observation towers, hardening, communications and 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.

UNFORESEEN CONSTRUCTION

The unforseen construction item provides for $10 million that gives the Secretary of the Air Force the authority to construct urgently required facilities which must be initiated prior to enactment of the regular fiscal year 1978 MCP authorization legislation.

Changing international conditions and operational concepts, changes in the Air Force missions, new weapon developments, improved production schedules, and new or unforseen research and development efforts often create new and additional facility requirements. It is not always possible to accurately and fully forsee all such requirements in time to eliminate the need for emergency actions to produce the facilities by the time required. Construction must be initiated promptly and facilities provided in short periods of time in order that the weapons and systems may be effectively used at the earliest possible date. This authorization is a valuable tool in meeting these requirements as they arise. It is essential to good program management that such an emergency authorization be available for Air Force use.

Air Force Reserve

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM LYON, CHIEF, AIR FORCE RESERVE

FISCAL YEAR 1977 BUDGET PROGRAM FOR CONSTRUCTION

Senator Inouye. We will now take up the construction request of the Air Force Reserve. We have with us Maj. Gen. William Lyon, Chief of the Air Force Reserve. Good morning, General Lyon.

General Lyon. Good morning, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Inouye. General, do you have a prepared statement?

General Lyon. Yes sir, I do.

Senator Inouye. Please proceed.

General Lyon. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is with distinct pleasure that I meet with you for the first time as Chief, Air Force Reserve to discuss the Air Force Reserve military construction program for fiscal year 1977.

Before I get into the program, however, I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude for the outstanding support and encouragement you have had for the Air Force Reserve in past programs. Your continued interest and support for this and future programs will be most appreciated. The appropriation request for fiscal year 1977 totals $10 million. The construction categories are major construction, $9 million; planning and design, $800,000 and minor construction $200,000. This represents an approximate 45 percent reduction from our fiscal year 1976 program. This reduction in our program is the result of a spartan evaluation of the construction requirements necessary to give the Reserve a realistic balance of operational, maintenance, training and support facilities without jeopardizing our mission as an integral part of the total force.

STATUS REPORT ON FISCAL YEAR 1976 PROGRAM

Prior to discussion of the fiscal year 1977 military construction program, I would like first to give you a status report on our fiscal year 1976 program.

The major construction projects which totaled $16.5 million in the fiscal year 1976 program are all currently under design. Bid opening dates have been set for the majority of the program during the third quarter of this fiscal year which will put the program in an excellent position for the prime construction season of early spring through late fall. Current working estimates are well within programing amounts and with experience gained from the bids last year on the fiscal year 1975 program, we feel that there will be no difficulty in matching realistic working estimates to acceptable low bids.

In keeping with a policy of balanced programing of needs, added emphasis was placed on maintenance and training facilities which had

received less than a proportionate share of the military construction dollar in earlier programs. Line items, such as the primary heating plant at Chicago-O'Hare, security police facilities at General Billy Mitchell Field and a $1 million energy conservation project for various locations, are only a part of the requirements that were included in the fiscal year 1976 program to "round out" Reserve needs.

To be sure, operational requirements were still viewed as major items in the program and operational projects that were validated as essential to the mission were high in priority on the program listing.

All in all, the fiscal year 1976 military construction program's balanced mix of operational and nonoperational facilities represents and reflects our needs to support our ongoing mission.

FISCAL YEAR 1977 BUDGET REQUEST

The fiscal year 1977 military construction program continues emphasis for balanced programing by containing a mixture of operational/nonoperational line items based on mission, needs and physical condition of our facilities and installations. The Air Force Reserve in this draft-free environment, is faced with issues that are not new but more pressing than in prior years. We, now more than ever, must mount an aggressive recruiting campaign to maintain our force at a level of combat readiness commensurate with our role in the total force. The Air Force Reserve has in the draft-free environment, continued to emphasize programs for members of the Reserve that will enhance the esprit de corps, professionalism and capabilities of the Air Force Reserve as a whole.

One of the prime factors in recruiting and retaining the reservist is an adequate training and working atmosphere. We spend millions on weapons systems and must be prepared to give the people that operate these systems the training, maintenance and support facilities that complement these systems. Runways and airfield lighting are absolutely essential but so are maintenance hangar, jet fuel storage tanks, and fire stations if the mission is to survive.

So with this in mind, our fiscal year 1977 program was built. The program consists of 20 projects located at 13 installations in 13 States as part of the total appropriation request of $10 million. Review of each project based on valid austere requirements was accomplished at the base working level, State board level, Air Force Reserve Headquarters and by the Air Staff. Nonessentials were eliminated early in the review process but each review level also questioned and probed to insure that the resulting program was the most for the money. Future possible mission changes were explored to reduce or eliminate facilities that could not be converted; joint use of facilities was looked at with the active forces and other reserve units at the installations and multi-use of facilities by Air Force Reserve components was a major design and planning factor.

The resulting fiscal year 1977 program is a diversified, highly polished group of projects that represent the current known needs of the Air Force Reserve. It balances operational with nonoperational mission requirements while keeping in mind major factors of recruiting and retaining the individuals that comprise the force.

Therefore, I feel that the fiscal year 1977 military construction program is a valid picture of the Air Force Reserve requirements to meet

mission demands as an equal partner in the total force. The backup books provided to this committee contain detailed justification for each individual 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 1976 military construction program and the supporting statement of the fiscal year 1977 program. Again, as in the past, we request and appreciate continued support provided by you and your committee. I am prepared to answer any questions which you may have.

RELOCATED AFB UNITS

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, General Lyon. Reviewing your program for fiscal year 1977, I find no projects associated with the move from Ellington AFB to Kelly or Bergstrom. Surely there must be some military construction required to support the relocated units.

General LYON. Yes, sir, there is construction required to support these relocated units; however, only minor construction funds will be needed in order to bed down these units. At Bergstrom AFB the facilities that were originally offered to the Air National Guard are now available thus reducing any major construction requirements. We do not anticipate costs to exceed $500,000.

RESERVE READINESS

Senator INOUYE. General Lyon, a lot has been said about the readiness of our Reserve units. What is the current force readiness status of the Reserve units whose projects you have submitted in this program?

General LYON. Sir, the 20 projects in our fiscal year 1977 military construction program are in support of 13 flying units at 12 installations. All units with the exception of the 466th Tactical Fighter Squadron at Hill AFB, Utah, are "C–1" status. The Hill unit status is "C–3" due to a modification of the wing lugs on the F–105B. "C–2" status is forecast for March 15, 1976 and "C–1" by May 1, 1976.

MAJOR REDUCTION IN FISCAL YEAR 1977 MCP

Senator INOUYE. There is a major reduction in the fiscal year 1977 MCP as compared to fiscal year 1976. How do you anticipate this will impact upon your capability to perform and the subsequent impact upon combat readiness?

General LYON. Sir, as you may recall, during the early seventies we were converting all of our flying units to newer aircraft. Associated with these conversions there were major facility requirements which culminated in fiscal year 1976. The fiscal year 1977 MCP and beyond was scheduled at reduced level as these major facility requirements were satisfied.

Further reductions have occurred which will cause delays in replacing some older facilities; however, we do not believe this will have major impact on our operation capability.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

STATEMENTS OF:

MAJ. GEN. LAVERN E. WEBER, CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

MAJ. GEN. JOHN PESCH, DIRECTOR, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

ACCOMPANIED BY:

COL. WILLIAM DENEKE, CHIEF, CIVIL ENGINEERING DIVISION, DIRECTORATE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator INOUYE. We are now ready to review the Air National Guard military construction program. I am happy to welcome Maj. Gen. Laverne E. Weber, Chief, National Guard Bureau. We are ready to hear your statement, General Weber.

General WEBER. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is my pleasure to appear before this committee to discuss the Air National Guard military construction request for fiscal year 1977. We have carefully reviewed each project by priority and need. The resulting program provides for urgently needed facilities to accommodate the modern, complex weapons systems that are assigned to the Air Guard. The newer aircraft require construction of new or expanded aircraft maintenance shops to house the sophisticated test equipment needed to keep the aircraft operational. During fiscal year 1976 through fiscal year 1977, 27 of our flying units will convert to newer aircraft. Nineteen of the conversions will represent entirely new missions to the units involved. We have accomplished past conversions on schedule and are making excellent progress on the 17 conversions currently underway. Of the 17 units in conversion, 10 are estimated to be operationally ready by the end of calendar year 1976. During fiscal year 1977, the remaining units will be converted.

KC–135 REFUELING AIRCRAFT

The introduction of KC–135 refueling aircraft into our inventory is progressing satisfactorily, with four units well on their way toward operational readiness. These units will be assigned a direct operational role in support of the active Air Force. Additional facilities which are required to support the KC–135 mission include hydrant refueling systems, fuel cell maintenance docks and strengthened airfield pavements.

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F–4, RF–4, AND A–7 AIRCRAFT

In addition to the KC–135s, the Guard is receiving the F–4, RF–4 and A–7 aircraft. These advanced fighter and reconnaissance type aircraft are equipped with sophisticated electronic systems which require extensive facilities support. For example, the A–7 requires twice the avionics maintenance space as the F–100 and the F–4 needs twice as much weapons release systems maintenance area as the F–100. The newer aircraft are also equipped with advanced navigational equipment which require instrument landing systems (ILS) to be fully operational. The fiscal year 1977 MCP includes 6 ILS projects.

OPERATIONS, TRAINING, AND MAINTENANCE FACILITIES

A primary challenge to the Air National Guard is providing adequate operations, training, and maintenance facilities to Guard units, in particular those units converting to new aircraft. We are constantly seeking improved methods and procedures to meet our essential requirements within funds available. Although we use the services of the Army Corps of Engineers and the Navy Facilities Engineering Command, the majority of our design and construction management is accomplished through the U.S. Property and Fiscal Officer assigned to each State. Cost avoidance in construction dollars is realized by utilizing the U.S. Property and Fiscal Officer; these savings are then applied to other urgent requirements. The use of this service also saves valuable time and enables our units to achieve the desired readiness posture quickly.

COMBAT READINESS OF GUARD FLYING UNITS

I am proud to report that over 96 percent of the Guard flying units, that are not converting, are combat ready. It should be noted that our success in converting to newer aircraft, and rapidly achieving a combat ready status, is indicative of the excellent assistance provided to us by the active Air Force.

REQUEST FOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM APPROPRIATION

The Air National Guard requests an appropriation of $27.6 million for our fiscal year 1977 military construction program. This is the minimum needed to meet the increased ANG facility requirements, to maintain our combat units, and to support unit aircraft conversions. The program is comprised of 56 major projects at 40 locations in 31 States. It also includes funds for planning and minor construction. All projects incorporate the use of modern engineering techniques coupled with energy saving ideas and materials where possible. Increased insulation, efficient lighting by new design methods, and recycling of heated or cooled air are examples of our conservation efforts. The Air National Guard will incorporate solar energy heating in one facility in Arizona as a test project in the fiscal year 1976 program.

If successful, increased use of this energy source will be pursued. New facilities are designed so that future energy alternatives or sources may be readily adopted when practical. Also within this request is $1 million for structural and mechanical energy conservation projects in existing facilities.

CONTINUED USE OF WORLD WAR II BUILDINGS

Many of our units are housed in World War II buildings. We continue to make every effort to convert or alter these buildings to support our needs in lieu of new construction. Space vacated in existing facilities as a result of new construction is used to satisfy severe space deficiencies in other functional areas. Many ANG facilities are reaching the age that replacements are required; however, within our fiscal year 1977 budget, only one facility can be demolished.

Under the lump sum authorization/appropriation procedures, all projects in the major category will be cleared with the committees prior to advertisement, with cost estimates adjusted in accordance with final design.

COMMITTEE SUPPORT

Past recognition of our facility requirements by this committee is greatly appreciated. The ANG is currently in the process of awarding a $63 million program which is the largest in the history of the Air Guard. This program has allowed us to keep pace with our most urgent construction needs. Our fiscal year 1977 request of $27.6 million is the minimum amount necessary to support mission requirements.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my statement in support of the Air National Guard fiscal year 1977 military construction request. The 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.

PAYBACK PERIOD FOR CONSERVATION PROJECTS

Senator INOUYE. I am sure we have a few questions to ask.

Senator STEVENS. What is the average amortization or payback period for your energy conservation projects?

General WEBER. Although the criteria for project eligibility in the energy conservation program was recently changed to allow a 15-year amortization period, our fiscal year 1977 program will amortize in approximately 10 years.

FUEL CELL REPAIR FACILITIES

Senator INOUYE. Several fuel cell repair facilities have been included in your request for fiscal year 1977 at a cost of approximately one-half million dollars each. Since each Air National Guard unit already has covered aircraft maintenance docks, why can't these facilities also be used for fuel cell repair.

HAZARDOUS NATURE OF OPERATIONS

General WEBER. Sir, fuel cell repair operations are exceptionally hazardous and require a controlled environment. Special air supply and exhaust systems, explosion proof fixtures, and fuel/water separators are required. Also, the immediate area must be restricted to those personnel working on the fuel cell. These requirements cannot be met in a regular aircraft maintenance dock without extensive modification and/or without restricting for extended periods the use of hangar for normal aircraft maintenance activities. The proposed fuel cell docks have been designed to function as a corrosion control facility also which improves our facility utilization.

SAVINGS IN PROJECT TYPES

Senator INOUYE. Your fiscal year 1977 program includes several projects which convert existing facilities to other uses such as fuel cell repair, squad ops, maintenance shops, et cetera. Do these type projects provide substantial savings over new construction? If so, what criteria is used in determining whether to convert an existing facility or to construct new.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

General WEBER. Projects which convert an existing facility have historically provided a savings of 50 percent or more over new construction. We do not have published criteria concerning conversion versus new construction; however, prior to initiation of a new construction project, all existing facilities are surveyed to insure maximum utilization. Where excess space is found, it is put to valid use. Some facilities can't be used for their intended purposes after aircraft conversion and they require extensive engineering study to determine the relative cost effectiveness of conversion to another use or disposal action. In summary, each project is reviewed and validated on a case-by-case basis.

FISCAL YEAR 1977 MCP ADDITIONS

Senator TOWER. With a proposed increase in your authorization level of $9.6 million, will your total military construction program requirements be met?

General WEBER. No, sir. With the addition of $9.6 million in actual construction money, an additional $2.0 million is needed to support planning, design and minor construction. Appropriation of $1.5 million is needed for planning and design and $0.5 million for minor construction. The minor construction funds will support those projects which are not up to the scope of a major military construction project. A listing of proposed additions to the fiscal year 1977 MCP totaling $11,600,000 is available for your consideration.

[The listing follows:]

FY 77 MCP ADDITIONS

STATE/BASE/PROJECT	CWE ($000)
Arizona	
Tucson IAP	
Aircraft Maintenance Dock	262
South Dakota	
Joe Foss Field	
Composite Maintenance Hangar	2,000
Minnesota	
Minneapolis-St Paul IAP	
Reserve Force Communications Electronics Training Facility	925
Mississippi	
Jackson MAP	
Aircraft Engine I&R/Avionics Shop	615
Tennessee	
McGhee Tyson Aprt	
Add/Alter Academic Facilities	300
Aircondition Academy Facilities	188
Alabama	
Birmingham MAP	
Add/Alter Base Supply Warehouse	473

STATE/BASE/PROJECT	CWE ($000)
Oklahoma	
Tulsa IAP	
Aerospace Ground Equipment Shop	275
Missouri	
Rosecrans	
Composite Squadron Operations	950
Connecticut	
Orange ANG Station	
Aerospace Ground Equipment Shop	265
Kentucky	
Standiford Field	
Composite Squadron Operations	750
Wisconsin	
General Mitchell Field	
Addition to Engine I&R Shop	190
Addition to General Purpose Shops	740
Ohio	
Zanesville ANG Station	
Automotive Maintenance/Aerospace Ground Equipment Shop	275
Massachusetts	
Barnes MAP	
Composite Squadron Operations	692

STATE/BASE/PROJECT	CWE ($000)
Puerto Rico	
Puerto Rico IAP	
Composite Squadron Operations	500
New Jersey	
McGuire AFB	
Alter Bldg 1929 to Engine Shop	200
Authorization Sub Total	9,600
Planning/Design	1,500
Minor Construction	500
Total Appropriation	11,600

REDUCTION IN CURRENT BACKLOG

Senator INOUYE. Will this year's construction program result in a reduction in your current backlog?

General WEBER. Our current backlog amounts to $336 million and has been rising yearly. We expect this trend to continue. Thus our backlog next year is projected to be larger. This is mainly caused by the construction required to support the conversions to different aircraft. The largest portion of our yearly appropriation is spent on operational requirements. This year we are only able to replace one building which has deteriorated due to age.

Senator TOWER. You say you are only replacing one building this year. How many buildings do you need to replace due to age?

General WEBER. Yes, sir; we are only replacing one building. Our real property records show that we have 576 buildings at our bases which need to be replaced. These buildings have a total square footage of 2,455,786. Based upon an average construction cost of $45 per square foot, the cost to replace these facilities is estimated at $110,510,000.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, General Weber, I think that is all the questions we have for the present time.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

The subcommittee hearings will stand in recess, subject to the call of the Chair. We anticipate having further hearings to receive testimony from outside witnesses.

Thank you.

[Whereupon, at 12:10, Thursday, March 4, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at the call of the Chair.]

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1977

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1976

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. Mike Mansfield (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Mansfield and Huddleston.

NONDEPARTMENTAL WITNESSES

FORT DRUM, N.Y.

STATEMENT OF HON. ROBERT C. McEWEN, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM NEW YORK

RESERVE TRAINING

Senator MANSFIELD. The hearing will come to order. The first witness will be our distinguished colleague from New York, Congressman McEwen.

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to appear here before this committee on two items which I consider to be of extreme urgency. Both pertain to Fort Drum, N.Y., where upward of 80,000 Reserve component citizen soldiers, including four of the U.S. Army's total of 8 National Guard divisions, conduct annual training; where Reserve components from the Northeast conduct weekend drills throughout the fall, winter and spring months; and where active duty units of all services conduct winter training.

NEED FOR MEDICAL DISPENSARY

First, I will discuss the desperate need for a new medical dispensary. This project is essential to replace an outmoded, 35-year-old temporary medical facility and to restore the X-ray and surgery capability lost as a result of a fire in March 1972. If I may, Mr. Chairman, I would like to have you see these photographs which I believe will explain more adequately than I can say what the need is here.

At present, there is no surgery capability and the only X-ray capability comes from a portable machine set up in an overcrowded physical examination room. Of the sprawling mass of 46 one-story old wooden buildings, only 6 are heated—including one area where a pot-

belly stove is the only source of heat. It is a fire hazard, as was demonstrated by the fire in 1972. It is a maintenance burden.

The emergency room can accommodate only two persons at a time. I could go on and on, but these pictures, which I am leaving for your examination, show the problem better than I can describe it. After seeing these, I am certain that you will agree that this is a deplorable facility for providing medical care to any human being and is totally inadequate to serve the medical and dental needs of a military community whose population often exceeds 10,000. I think you will also agree that it would be a waste of money to attempt to restore this facility to a barely acceptable standard.

PERSONNEL SERVED BY DISPENSARY

This medical facility serves a full-time patient population of over 5,000 active military, retired military, and dependents. From May through September, there is an average of 10,000 Reserve component and active duty military personnel at Fort Drum. During peak periods there are as many as 15,000 present at one time.

TRAINING AT FORT DRUM

Active Army units come to Fort Drum from other posts for winter training. During February of this year alone, there was an average of 1,164 Army, Marine Corps, and Navy Construction Seabee units in training there. While the facility is inadequate to handle routine care for this large number of troops, it would be disastrous should a mass casualty situation ever occur—easily resulting in untold loss of life and limb.

Ironically, some of the finest doctors—specialists and surgeons—in the Nation are assigned to Reserve component units which train at Fort Drum. Their abilities would be restricted to first aid and field expedients should such a situation occur. Two local civilian hospitals in Watertown, 10 miles away, are seriously overcrowded. The nearest military installation with modern medical facilities is Griffiss Air Force Base, 80 miles away.

Further, this facility is inadequate in meeting training requirements of Reserve component medical units which come to train there. It would be completely unsatisfactory in meeting Fort Drum's mobilization responsibility for a 50-bed hospital.

CONSTRUCTION OF PERMANENT HEALTH COMPLEX

I am not asking that this hospital be replaced by a new hospital. But, to meet minimum medical needs, I am asking that this committee authorize the construction of a permanent health complex, to include a 10-chair dental clinic and a 20-bed—expandable to 50 beds—dispensary with emergency room, out-patient clinic, pharmacy, laboratory, and other necessities.

This would replace what is presently being used in this totally inadequate facility and would restore the surgery and full Xray capability. The estimated cost is $3.3 million. Certainly, this is a modest sum when we consider that the health and welfare and even the very lives of so many Reserve component, active military, retired military, and dependents are at stake.

The Army has recognized that the existing health clinic is in need of replacement and has programed this for fiscal year 1979. I do not believe we can afford to wait that long when the need is so apparent and immediate. May I add at this point that just a few weeks ago when there were over 1,200 Marines from LeJeune training at Fort Drum, they had an accident in the field. They had a mortar round that exploded and a number of men were quite seriously injured—two very badly wounded in this accident and it highlighted again the need for a modern facility to handle a casualty such as that in the field.

IMPROVED BARRACKS FACILITIES

Next, I would like to discuss the need for an improved barracks facility to accommodate active military and Reserve component troops of all services which train at Fort Drum during the winter and for Active Army troops which are on temporary duty there for long periods during the summer.

The 10th Special Forces conducted winter training at Fort Drum for 1 month this winter. One thousand two hundred Marines spent almost a month in winter training there. A battalion of the 82d Airborne Division was flown there for training. Two Naval Construction Seabees battalions trained there this winter.

While admittedly these troops are there for winter training, their training periods are of such duration that they spend time in garrison and they deserve to live in suitable quarters.

Additionally, from April through September each year, about 500 to 600 Active Army troops are sent to Fort Drum to support Reserve component training. These men on TDY, who leave modern permanent facilities at other posts, deserve to live in decent accommodations while performing this important mission. In fact, the Secretary of the Army announced recently that an engineer company would be sent TDY to Fort Drum from March until November.

These men, who will be there during this extended period, deserve decent living conditions and the Reserve component units which come to Fort Drum on weekends during cold winter months could use these better facilities. Certainly, then, an improved set of buildings would be well utilized and are fully justified.

NATIONAL GUARD ACTIVITIES AT FORT DRUM

The National Guard has been engaged in a cantonment renovation project at Fort Drum for several years and are still at it, but this should not be confused with what I am proposing. They are putting on steel siding and providing for automatic hot water, but not renovating the interior of the buildings. I have here some pictures of the exterior of these buildings. They are colorful and quite attractive from the outside. I might say this is a picture of similar buildings before the steel siding was put on. But the interior of these same buildings are unfinished, have holes in the walls, outmoded latrines and lighting. May I submit to you these photographs which show quite vividly the interior condition of the buildings which are taken care of on the outside by the modern steel siding.

While this preserves these structures and enhances their outside appearance, it in no way changes the deplorable and unlivable interior which presently exists. Further, they are heated by coal-fired furnaces.

Supply rooms, as you will note in one of these pictures, have potbelly stoves. Firing these furnaces and stoves takes away valuable training time during winter exercises.

REHABILITATION OF EXISTING WOODEN BUILDINGS

In recognition of this dire need, I had proposed that a set of wooden buildings be rehabilitated. Senators Javits and Buckley have supported me on this. However, the Army has indicated that it would prefer construction of a permanent type building which would be more economical. The permanent barracks would accommodate 300 personnel. The cost would include a 600-man mess hall which would be utilized by other support personnel as well as barracks occupants.

More importantly, it would provide a more economical single mess hall rather than the construction and operation of two mess halls should another barracks be constructed at a later date. This will cost $5.1 million. The Army has programed this for fiscal year 1978.

While I defer to their judgment that a permanent facility be constructed rather than rehabilitating the World War II wooden buildings, I believe that the need is of such urgency that it should be included in the fiscal year 1977 budget. With this the Army now agrees.

Again, I thank you for the opportunity of appearing before this committee and I would appreciate thoughtful consideration and approval of these worthwhile and necessary projects.

Senator MANSFIELD. Thank you, Congressman. Do I understand that there is nothing in the 1977 budget for some of the recommendations which you have suggested?

Mr. MCEWEN. That is correct, Mr. Chairman. The Army did program these two projects, one in 1978 and one in fiscal year 1979, but it is my feeling that there is an urgency here in that project that justifies its being moved ahead. I might say that in talking with Maj. Gen. William Wray, he concurred in this, or raised no objection.

As I mentioned, my original approach and that of Senators Javits and Buckley, was to rehabilitate the interior of these old barracks that we are putting the steel siding on. General Wray has convinced me that there is merit to the Army's proposal to build this time permanent construction rather than rehabilitation.

Senator MANSFIELD. Thank you, Congressman. We appreciate your coming over and testifying on behalf of Fort Drum.

Mr. MCEWEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

COMMUNICATION

Senator MANSFIELD. We also have a letter from Senator Javits on the subject of Fort Drum that I would like to insert into the record.

[The letter follows:]

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 11, 1976

Dear John:

Thank you for your letter of February 20 and your invitation to testify before the Subcommittee on Defense Appropriations on the FY 77 defense budget. Although I do not anticipate testifying before the Subcommittee, I have sent to you, under separate cover, a letter concerning some of the modest needs for some new facilities at Fort Drum, New York which I hope you will give your serious consideration when the Subcommittee turns to the Military Construction Appropriations bill.

Thank you for your thoughtful invitation to testify.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

Jacob K. Javits

Honorable John L. McClellan
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Room 3241 Dirksen Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

STATEMENT OF HON. SAM NUNN, U.S. SENATOR FROM GEORGIA

TRAINING PROGRAMS

Senator MANSFIELD. We have with us our distinguished colleague from Georgia, Senator Nunn.

Senator NUNN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the opportunity to testify on the fiscal year 1977 military construction appropriation bill and to discuss the issues related to several key installations in Georgia. I have supplied a comprehensive statement for the record and I will just give a brief summary of that now.

FORT STEWART-HUNTER ARMY AIRFIELD, HINESVILLE, GA.

During last year's discussions on military construction appropriations, there was considerable disagreement on the issues relating to the 24th Infantry Division at Fort Stewart-Hunter Army Airfield in Hinesville, Ga., and also the implementation of one-station unit training at Fort Benning, Ga.

Since that time, my staff and I have devoted a significant amount of time and studied research to clarify these problems. In addition, the Army has completed two comprehensive studies plus testing of one-station unit training which address all the questions and options involved. As a result, I strongly believe that the facts I will present this morning on these two installations represent an accurate, current and comprehensive analysis of all the issues based on the actual merits and facts in both cases.

The Army is requesting $40.726 million in the fiscal year 1977 budget to support the stationing of the 24th Infantry Division at Fort Stewart-Hunter Army Airfield. I strongly support this request because I believe, as I have indicated previously, that Fort Stewart-Hunter was selected for the 24th Infantry Division as a result of a number of thorough and detailed studies. In addition, the Army has reexamined its plans, in accordance with the requests by the conferees last year, to station a division at Fort Stewart-Hunter in view of the construction required and has evaluated the suitability of the installation for stationing and training of a mechanized division.

REACTIVATION AND STATIONING OF 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION

As a result of that reexamination, the Army has again confirmed the desirability of stationing the 24th Infantry Division at this installation and intends to proceed with plans to activate the remainder of the division. Detailed technical analysis by the Army staff and engineers has also confirmed that Fort Stewart-Hunter is suitable for stationing and training a mechanized division.

Mr. Chairman, Fort Stewart-Hunter Army Airfield is the largest military installation east of the Mississippi and is in a prime location for strategic deployment, particularly to Europe and the Middle East.

The existing facilities and land provide a good base for expansion to an infantry division at minimum cost.

The opposition to Fort Stewart last year did not center on its selection as an infantry division station, but rather on its suitability for the maneuvering of a mechanized division. Many of the outstanding attributes of the complex that lend itself to an infantry division also contribute to its suitability for a mechanized division.

TERRAIN ANALYSIS STUDY

The Army's Engineer Laboratory at Fort Belvoir did a special terrain analysis of the suitability of the 128,000 acres that are primarily used for training mechanized units. This is a very recent study and I would like to quote to you and Senator Huddleston the results of that study as it pertains to the prime area, the 128,000 areas, and I quote:

". . . when the size and cross-country movement characteristics of Fort Stewart's 128,000 acre maneuver area are considered along with the training opportunities at the installation, the outstanding ranges, the superior road network, the splendid aircraft facilities and the many other strong points possessed by the Fort Stewart-Hunter complex, it is considered to be well suited to the stationing and training of a mechanized division."

SUMMARY

In summary, Mr. Chairman, review of the points I have discussed and the Army's recent study indicate that Fort Stewart will be an outstanding installation for an infantry division when planned permanent construction is completed.

The cost of that construction is not excessive, but in fact is considerably less than the cost to develop any other inactive or semiactive installations with satisfactory potential for division stationing.

In addition, when the cross-country movement characteristics are considered along with the splendid ranges and road network, as well as the other strong points which make Fort Stewart-Hunter an outstanding infantry division station, the commander of the installation, the Commander of Forces Command, and the Army staff all consider it to be well suited to the stationing and training of a two-brigade mechanized division with a roundout Reserve component brigade.

I might add to the members of the committee that I think this new concept of rounding out the divisions with either a Reserve or Army Guard is one of the excellent innovations that the military and the Pentagon have had in the past few years. If we are going to be spending $6 billion a year on Reserve Forces, it is extremely important that they be utilized to the greatest extent possible and that the rhetoric of the total force concept be turned into reality. The 24th Division is one of the three divisions where this roundout concept is reality.

I had the opportunity a year and a half ago to inspect the 25th Division that is stationed in Hawaii. I was extremely impressed with the affiliated concept there because it instills a sense of teamwork both in the regulars and the guard. It gives a real emphasis to the need to have well-trained and prepared Reserve units.

Each unit is aware of the need for well-trained people since they are going to be fighting side by side. There is not only a utilitarian benefit, but a great psychological benefits as well.

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FORT BENNING, GA.

Mr. Chairman, turning to one other subject, Fort Benning. I know you are both aware of the events surrounding last year's deletion of authorized construction funds to support one-station unit training. Rather than reiterate those events, I ask unanimous consent that a series of newspaper articles by Mr. Randolph Murray of the Columbus Enquirer in Georgia be inserted in the hearing record. He did a rather comprehensive analysis of the controversy.

Senator MANSFIELD. Without objection, so ordered.

[The articles follow:]

[The Saturday Ledger and Enquirer, Jan. 3, 1976]

ICY POLITICS—AFTER 'COLD SHOULDER' FROM CALLAWAY, NEW YORK CONGRESSMAN FROZE BENNING

(By J. Randolph Murray)

WASHINGTON—A rather obscure, rural New York congressman, getting a cold shoulder from an old Georgia ally, carefully molded a snowball that rolled south until it buried Fort Benning's plans to become the Army's one infantry training center.

And the Army's grand scheme to boost Benning's mission may be in the deep freeze for a long, long time.

Congressman Bob McEwen, a 10-year Republican House member whose upstate district includes Fort Drum, N.Y., was the driving force behind northeastern opposition to making Fort Benning the true "Home of the Infantry."

The Pentagon was well on its way to pouring $44 million into the sprawling Georgia post to build training and housing facilities for every man and woman who signed up to be an Army infantry soldier.

Under the Army's fledgling one station unit training (OSUT) concept all infantry enlistees would start their basic training at Fort Benning and stay there with the same company through advanced individual training.

But McEwen, ranking Republican member of the subcommittee that held the pursestrings on the Army's plans to build a reception station and barracks for the new troops, organized a successful blockade that stopped OSUT at Benning cold.

What prompted the affable World War II Army veteran to assume an uncharacteristic role of bucking the Army—to the surprise of his colleagues on Capital Hill and in the Pentagon?

Bob McEwen felt he was rebuffed by an old friend, then Secretary of the Army Howard Bo Callaway of Pine Mountain, Ga.—and it left him hurt and angry.

McEwen early last year asked Callaway for an engineering company for Fort Drum, a deteriorating Army post on the St. Lawrence River, and was "brushed off."

"I've known Bo for 10 years," the 55-year-old congressman recalled fondly over coffee at the plush Republican Club on Capitol Hill. "We were elected to Congress together in 1964 in that Goldwater group."

The Army had let Fort Drum run down since its World War II heyday, and the post is now used for training National Guard and Reserve troops only a few months of the year. Citing shabby housing and maintenance problems, McEwen went to his old Republican ally and "pleaded" for an engineering battalion—"or even just a company."

"I told him we needed those engineers, I said 'please'." McEwen related in a hurt tone. "But he said, 'NO! No way!'," the red-faced congressman suddenly shouted, slamming his palm angrily on the table and drawing a hush from the dwindling cocktail crowd.

"If Bo had given me an engineering company for Fort Drum," McEwen said more calmly, "I probably wouldn't have gotten into this like I did."

But get into it he did—with a vehement success that delighted his New Jersey neighbors who were staging an ineffectual fight against a feared closing of Fort Dix.

Callaway, in a brief interview in his downtown office as national chairman of President Ford's election campaign, confirmed McEwen had asked for an engineering battalion. While agreeing Fort Drum was under-used. Callaway said, "I told him it didn't seem feasible at the time."

The Georgia native said he was surprised McEwen's "direction was against Fort Benning," and called arguments against OSUT "strictly parochial, not military."

Taking advantage of a sudden change in Army leadership when Callaway resigned, which thrust Princeton, N.J., graduate Martin R. Hoffmann into the Army Secretary's slot in the midst of the appropriations battle, McEwen rallied a powerful contingent of northeastern congressmen around the cry that the Army was moving virtually everything in the North down South.

The Army, prepared to waffle on the question of taking basic training from Fort Dix, was totally unprepared for strategic attacks on the one station unit training concept itself.

McEwen and his forces hammered away at the Army's boast that OSUT would produce a better soldier at less cost, saying, "Prove it. Show us the facts and figures. Test it. Justify it before we commit to this program."

Faced with uncharacteristic regional opposition to its "southern strategy" and unexpected demands for prior justification for funding, Hoffmann and his Pentagon staff backed off from an open fight and agreed to "wait until next year."

Whether this year will be too late—considering a tight spending squeeze and new-found northeastern muscle—poses serious questions about the future of OSUT and Fort Benning.

[From the Sunday Ledger-Enquirer, Jan. 4, 1976]

TACTICAL POLITICAL SWITCH STALLS ONE-STATION TRAINING

(By J. Randolph Murray)

WASHINGTON.—The Army's one station unit training concept for achieving a streamlined, combat-ready force is so logical that its creators in the Pentagon were stunned by the political opposition that has stalled the program.

Faced with a shrinking, post-Vietnam number of all-volunteer troops, Army planners came up with a surprisingly simple, workable way to get more out of less—only to be stymied by an ironically "cost-conscious" Congress.

The new training plan looks on paper to be such a good idea that "we probably fell asleep at the switch a little bit," confided a Pentagon insider.

The Army simply did not expect one station training to be challenged as it was vociferously by northeastern congressmen who, alarmed by plans to shift the basic training function of Fort Dix, N.J., to Fort Benning, Ga., held hostage construction funds destined for Benning until the Army "tests, analyzes and justifies" one station training.

Simply put, one station training (OST) means a new Army recruit will take his basic training and advanced individual training at the same Army post.

In one station unit training (OSUT), a logical spin-off, the new soldier not only stays at the same post for this training, but also remains in the same company.

By 1979, 67,200 trainees a year would be in OSUT, divided into 10 high-density military skills, at seven installations.

Infantry training, encompassing almost half (30,000) of these trainees, would be at Fort Benning.

Department of the Army staffers, interviewed at the Pentagon, feel the plan will produce a better soldier for reduced training costs. The problem is proving it to Congress.

OSUT is the product of the Army's "tail-to-teeth" thrust—trimming rear-guard support forces in favor of combat troops—or as one Army vet put it, "Army strength was cut in half (1,470,000 to 785,000) after Vietnam, but we've still got to be ready to win the next first battle."

The Army figures OSUT is the quickest, best way to get the volunteer out of civvies and into battle dress—training and ready to fight.

Thanks to a change in law this year, the Army can legally cut minimum training time from 16 weeks to 12 weeks. OSUT will enable the Army to train a recruit

for 12 weeks without losing fighting proficiency, backers declare, but gaining a savings in training and support costs.

The Army cites several advantages OSUT offers:

Morale of trainers improved, due to fewer training cycles, less repetition, greater variety of subjects taught.

Trainee morale enhanced, due to closer relationship among trainees and with drill sergeants, and development of unit identification.

Administrative efficiencies, such as reducing paperwork, AWOLs, duplication of facilities and training time, and increasing flexibility in scheduling use of facilities.

Qualitative improvement in trainees through development of branch-oriented drill sergeants, longer, more valid evaluations by drill sergeants, better reinforcement of learning and military skill related from first day of training; more coherent counseling.

Congress is not in the business of telling the Army how to train troops if it doesn't approve of the Army's plans.

This is what the military construction subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee did to OSUT.

So the Army's task is to give Congress the facts and figures it says it needs to prove the Army's claims.

Opposition (to OSUT) is based primarily on the desire of Congress to more fully understand one station training and one station unit training concept before committing very large construction dollars to fully implement the program," carefully phrased Lt. Col. Charles E. Dominy, of the program and analysis and evaluation office of the Army Chief of Staff. A New Jersey congressional staffer, however, put it another way. "The Army just didn't deal with the political problem," referring to the reaction of plans to close Fort Dix, N.J., in order to give its basic training mission to Fort Benning.

The Army had planned to implement its "tail-to-teeth" philosophy by expanding from 13 to 16 combat-ready divisions. To do this it had to eliminate costly, less-essential Army installations and consolidate missions to save money.

So the Army had planned to redistribute the missions of Fort Ord, Calif., Fort Polk, La., and Fort Dix. This would have led to inactive—or at most, semi-active—status for the three posts.

But with three new divisions on the horizon, the Army had to find homes for these troops. It picked Fort Ord, Fort Polk and inactive Fort Stewart-Hunter near Savannah, Ga.—NOT Fort Dix.

The decision not to put a division at Dix, however, was not political. The post in urbanized New Jersey was simply not physically suited to house a division.

So Fort Dix became the odd man out in the Army's plans, and the Pentagon planners had the cold facts and figures to justify their plans.

But closing Fort Dix (which Department of Army planners confirmed early last month was part of their scheme, but which Army Secretary Martin Hoffman denied a scant two weeks later during a visit to Fort Benning) is more than an unfortunate, but logical, necessity to the people whose livelihood depends on the post—and to the politicians whose careers depend on these workers.

However, when the Army's plans were on the drawing board, it had a politician—Howard "Bo" Callaway of Pine Mountain, Ga., a former Republican congressman—to fight military battles in Congress.

But in the midst of that fight, Callaway resigned to run President Ford's national presidential compagin, and Hoffman, a professional bureaucrat who worked his way up from a law clerk for a Washington area judge to general counsel of the Department of Defense, was thrust into the fray.

Not expecting the intense opposition in Congress to a plan that appeared so sensible in the five-sided military think tank, Hoffman backed off.

YANKEES USE SURPRISE—UNDERDOGS WIN FORT BATTLE

(By J. Randolph Murray)

WASHINGTON—Nobody was more surprised at the snag in the Army's plans for making Fort Benning its infantry center than the northeastern congressmen who arranged the delay.

The Yankee delegation, organized by a coldly determined New York congressman, won a startling victory in keeping Fort Dix, N.J., open—and surprised themselves in the process.

"I can think of very few issues 87 northeastern congressmen would sign a petition for—except National Toy Safety Week or the like," commented a delighted aide to New Jersey's Republican Sen. Clifford Case.

But in a stunning display of unity, a diverse group of legislators from Maine to Pennsylvania backed a drive by Congressman Bob McEwen (R.-N.Y.) that kept the Army from closing Fort Dix and stalled its plans for a massive buildup at Fort Benning.

McEwen's letter decried the "sparsity of active Army troops in the Northeast" and "strongly urged" upgrading McEwen's Fort Drum in rural New York and keeping Dix as an infantry training center.

The signers included such odd political bedfellows as conservative ski-resort executive Jim Cleveland (R.-N.Y.), who's running President Ford's primary campaign in New Hampshire, and New York's Shirley Chisholm, well-known black crusader for social issues.

In addition to extolling the virtues of Forts Drum and Dix in serving the Army, the letter warns of human dangers in making the Army a Southern institution.

Would Yankee boys join the Army if they knew they would have to go down to magnolia land for their training? No, sir, they told the Army.

Further, there is little opportunity for "compassionate or desired assignment of . . . soldiers in the Northeast. This is a hindrance to the recruiting program," the lawmakers chided.

This sudden concern is more surprising in that the urbanized, industrialized Northeast has never been known for its desire to have the military stake out a lot of its precious land.

Aides to New Jersey's congressmen privately expressed revealing sentiments of their bosses:

"We don't really care about the military presence in Jersey," one congressional staffer said flatly. "We care about the jobs."

Echoed another top assistant: "We want bodies at Dix—it doesn't matter what kind."

Commented another: "New Jersey has a 13 percent unemployment rate—that's why we fought to keep Fort Dix open."

Whatever the motives, McEwen and his troops made a pretty good argument.

To implement one station training for infantry at Fort Benning, the Army was asking Congress for money to build modern barracks and an $11 million reception station for basic trainees at the Georgia post.

When this came to light in hearings before the military construction subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, M·Ewen, ranking Republican on that subcommittee, and his New Jersey allies quickly pointed out that the Army had in 1973 completed a new, $5 million basic training reception station at Fort Dix.

Was the Army, while saying one station training would save money, going to just walk away from a one-half-billion-dollar installation on which it had spent $90 million in the last few years?

If not, how was the Army going to use Fort Dix?

These were some of the questions fired at new Secretary of the Army Martin Hoffmann and his generals in the hearing room.

These questions caught the Pentagon brass with their khakis down, and their waffling responses, amid considerable hemming and hawing, did not satisfy the critics and apparently gave neutral committee members some pause.

The Army eventually promised there would be some "backfill" role for Dix, but McEwen and company wanted specifics.

One reason the New Jersey delegation was reluctant to accept vague Army assurances that Dix would not be abandoned stems from a "broken promise" made two years earlier.

"Two years ago, the Army said it was going to close Fort Dix," confided an aide to New Jersey Republican Congressman Edwin Forsythe. "We raised hell with (Elliott) Richardson (then defense secretary) and then got (Army Secretary Howard "Bo") Callaway to visit Dix. He said, 'Don't worry, we're not going to close Fort Dix.'

"We got tipped by (Rep. Edward Patten, D-N.J.) that they wanted to testify about one station unit training," the aide continued. "Gen. (Kenneth) Cooper laid out the plan, and we got scared. These guys were going back on their word."

So the New Jersey delegation got to work on a plan of attack, using New Yorker McEwen, who was miffed at being snubbed by Callaway, as their man on the appropriations subcommittee to begin picking the Army's plan apart.

(Interestingly, New Jersey had a man—Patten—on the panel, but relied on McEwen to carry the fight. One observer explained the 70-year-old Patten had too much of a "give-the-Army-anything-it-wants attitude" to buck the Pentagon effectively.

Both sides give credit to the element of surprise in the Yankees' victory.

"The Army just assumed one station training would go through," commented Steve Small, aide to Sen. Case. "They were not ready for any objection.

"The Army's not used to being picked apart," added Forsythe's aide.

Another factor was the change in command of the Army in the midst of the appropriations fight.

"I don't think Hoffmann knew what he was talking about," said Bill Deitz, aide to Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.). ". . . the political problem went right over his head."

The northern coalition, aware that a purely regional attack would probably not sway enough congressional support, had to come up with more general reasons to derail the one station training plan.

Again, they struck paydirt.

They simply asked the Army to prove its claims that OST and OSUT would make a better soldier at less cost.

Since the Army already had partial implementation of the concept, wasn't it reasonable for Congress to ask the Army to test the results and justify spending millions of dollars before going too far on a plan that might not work?

And why hadn't the Army already prepared a justification of its new plan? they asked.

With this kind of opposition, possibly aided by a nudge from President Ford, the Army's new secretary backed down.

Forsythe's office confirmed the congressmen coalition had asked Ford to intervene in the matter, but it was not clear how much influence the President had in the decision.

One hundred years later, the North had won another military victory over the South—but this time the underdogs were the surprised victors.

[From the Columbus Enquirer, Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1976]

GEORGIANS PLAYED CATCH-UP ON BENNING FUNDS

(By J. Randolph Murray)

WASHINGTON—Ask any ballplayer. It's a lot harder to play "catch-up."

And that's the game Georgia's legislators had to play to try to keep the Army's plans to build up Fort Benning from being shut out by a fired-up northeastern team.

Yet the Southern forces almost pulled off a last-ditch, fourth quarter comeback—almost, but not quite.

At stake was an $11 million reception station for basic trainees who would come to Fort Benning for all their infantry training.

An organized group of northeastern congressmen succeeded in blocking the money to build the center and stalling one station unit training at Benning.

But that was in the House—specifically the House Appropriations Committee and its military construction subcommittee.

There was still a chance of reversal in the Senate, where there is a long-standing southern domination over military affairs.

The Senate could have put the money back into the money bill and lifted the House restrictions on one station training. This would have left the final bargaining on the conference committee table, where the Senate likely would have held the top cards.

But Georgia Sen. Sam Nunn's efforts to resurrect the Benning appropriation failed, and the Perry Democrat puts most of the blame squarely on the Army—and specifically on Secretary Martin R. Hoffmann.

"The Army punted on first down," the soft-spoken young senator said bluntly outside the Senate chamber.

Nunn feels Hoffmann backed down when, under heavy fire in the House from northern congressmen, he pledged to keep Fort Dix, N.J., open and agreed that the reception center at Fort Benning "could wait."

Hoffmann's "tactical withdrawal" was pounced upon by the House panel, which underscored the secretary's statements in its report and put a freeze on all one station training money for Benning until the Army could test, study and justify the concept.

Nunn quietly deplored Hoffmann's "reversal" as "changing directions in midstream," a move the Georgia senator termed as "very poor—not conducive to credibility . . . not a good move for the Army."

It also hurt Nunn's efforts to pull Benning's chances out of the fire. If Hoffmann had not gone on record that OST at Benning could be deferred, if he had made a strong pitch in the Senate—the reception station, which would have been a concrete commitment to one station training at Benning, would have had a chance of being restored by the Senate.

As it was, Nunn, through ally Sen. J. Bennett Johnston of Lousiana, sitting on the Senate appropriations panel, almost pulled it off.

Only through the efforts of Sen. Clifford Case (D-N.J.) was the Georgian's move to reinstate the money defeated by a close vote in the Senate appropriations panel.

"It was closer than most people thought," commented a relieved aide to Sen. Case, conceding there was a large "question whether we could have killed it in the Senate unless the House stopped it."

He said Nunn managed to get the Senate subcommittee to restore reception station funds in the bill, but Case managed to get it killed in the full appropriations panel—by a less than five-vote margin.

Had the $11 million been reinstated by the Senate panel, it would have given the pro-one-station-training forces a much stronger position in the House-Senate conference committee, which had the final say-so.

Both sides admitted there was not much Nunn could do when the Pentagon failed to appeal to the Senate to reinstate the funds.

"Hell, when the Army said the funds could wait, as far as we're concerned we gave them all they asked for," commented a member of the House subcommittee staff.

During the year-long appropriations process, Congressman Jack Brinkley of Columbus, when it became evident the Benning funds were in danger, tried to fight a growing coalition of northern House members.

Claiming the Yankees were holding Benning hostage to make sure Fort Dix wouldn't be closed, Brinkley tried to hold up a land acquisition plan at Utah's Hill Air Force Base (in the district of Rep. Gunn McKay, a member of the House military construction appropriations subcommittee).

But Brinkley's power as a member of the House Armed Services Committee was not enough to reverse the outcome of the money bill.

Also, one station training opponents effectively split the Georgia forces by taking out after the Army's plans to put a division at inactive Fort Stewart-Hunter near Savannah, Ga.—in Rep. Bo Ginn's district.

So Nunn and Brinkley had all they could do to retain money for new barracks and remove restrictions on how the money is to be spent.

The reception station—which was the key to implementing one station training at Fort Benning—was "gone with the wind."

[The Columbus Enquirer, Wednesday Jan. 7, 1976]

BENNING HAS LITTLE HOPE OF BEING DIVISION HOME

(By J. Randolph Murray)

WASHINGTON.—Fort Benning has about the same chance of becoming a division home as Broadway has of becoming a canal.

Columbus area folks have been teased by both prospects, but hard evidence shows both ideas to be implausible.

"The Army does not see Fort Benning as a home for stationing of an active division," a top Army planner said in a recent Pentagon interview.

The Army DOES see Fort Benning becoming its one station for training infantry soldiers—from basic training through advanced individual training.

Despite a congressional setback last year that stalled the Pentagon's plans for full implementation of one station infantry training at Fort Benning, the post's mission—training troops—is not likely to be changed, Army brass stressed.

The glittering bauble of a division home has been dangled repeatedly before those who remember Fort Benning's heyday, when a division brought an economic boon to the Columbus area.

The prevailing local sentiment—although not unanimous—appears to be in favor of Fort Benning's return to a division home status. But Army brass see little difference in community impact.

"Let me put it this way," said a graying colonel in a Pentagon briefing room. "If you're a used car dealer, you'd rather have a division. If you're a police officer, you'd rather have a training center."

He explained a post that houses a division will have a larger permanent party base, which would create a more positive economic effect on the retail business community.

At a training center, however, a continual flow of trainees, who are more confined to the post, passes through the military installation.

One problem with being a division home, to which communities tied to Fort Benning and other posts can vividly attest, is that the division can be quickly sent overseas at anytime.

For a community heavily dependent on a base for its economic life, a sudden withdrawal can be disastrous.

The most recent revival of rumors that Fort Benning might get a division stems from efforts by northeastern congressmen to retain for Fort Dix, N.J., its basic training function, which the Army planned to transfer to Benning under its one station training plan.

Agreeing that the 183,000-acre Georgia post is "underutilized," the congressmen suggested Fort Benning would be an ideal home for the 24th Infantry Division, soon to be reactivated.

This would save Fort Dix from being closed in order to move its primary mission—basic training—to Fort Benning.

The Army, however, had already decided to place the new division at Ft. Stewart-Hunter, a vast complex on the eastern coast of Georgia near Savannah.

"Swamp Stewart," as northern critics called the combination army post-airfield, has been in a "semi-active" status for years.

When attempts to have the division stationed at Fort Dix were quickly quelled by the Army pointing out the lack of land space, the Yankees countered with this suggestion: Put the division at Fort Benning and make Fort Dix the Army's one station for infantry training.

While Fort Dix is well-suited for basic training, the Army replied, its land area could not accommodate the weaponry used in advanced infantry training.

Here the Army was ready with facts and figures.

But the northeastern coalition of congressmen who controlled spending for military construction did manage to thwart the Georgia forces by inserting the division question into the one station training battle.

"Fort Stewart got caught in the middle of the Fort Dix closing-Benning move," said Rep. Ronald "Bo" Ginn (D-Ga.) whose district encompasses Fort Stewart. "We came out smelling like a rose, but it was sure rough sledding for awhile."

About $60 million was authorized for construction to get Fort Stewart ready for the division. The House cut $21 million; the Senate restored the full amount; and the conference committee approved about $56 million total.

Ginn had told fellow Georgian Howard "Bo" Callaway, then Secretary of the Army, to reactivate Fort Stewart or give the land back to the people.

When the Pentagon decided to expand from 13 to 16 divisions, Stewart was tabbed as the home of the 24th Infantry.

Coincident with Fort Benning being picked as the Army's single infantry training post, northern congressmen howled that Callaway was moving the military down South.

"Bo Callaway was a better friend to Georgia than to the Army," charged Rep. Bob McEwen (R-N.Y.), the prime force behind the organized northeastern opposition to one station training.

McEwen and other northern congressmen also argued the water level at Fort Stewart would prohibit the Georgia post from being able to handle a mechanized division, the likely prospect for the 24th Infantry.

Ginn managed to fight off efforts to freeze plans for further construction as Fort Stewart, but he was too busy defending his own post to give much help to Congressman Jack Brinkley of Columbus.

Although the Army, under pressure, agreed to look again at the division set-up, it seems pretty certain that, as Ginn put it, "the 24th Infantry Division at Fort Stewart-Hunter is a reality and is on schedule."

Ginn also conceded northern opposition to closing Fort Dix and putting one station infantry training at Fort Benning was inevitable, but the absence of Callaway when the battle got hot hurt Benning's chances.

Callaway resigned July 3, 1975, to become President Ford's campaign manager for the 1976 election and was succeeded by Martin Hoffmann.

"The problem would have come, but with Bo's interest, he would have moved faster to satisfy the Fort Dix-Fort Drum (N.Y.) people," Ginn said.

With the financial commitment made in 1975 to Fort Stewart, it is evident that Fort Benning's prospects for a buildup lie solely with the future of one station training.

[From the Columbus Enquirer, Thursday, Jan. 8, 1976]

FORT BENNING LOSS DELAYS PLANS FOR MAJOR GROWTH—NEW BARRACKS UNDER CONSTRUCTION FOR ADVANCE TRAINING UNIT

(By J. Randolph Murray)

WASHINGTON—It's much easier to fight for something you already have that's being threatened than to fight for something you've been promised in the future.

The Army and Fort Benning supporters have lost a major battle to consolidate all infantry training at the Georgia post.

But they were fighting—however, effectively or intensely—a group of northeastern congressmen who were about to lose the economic influence of Fort Dix, N.J.

Their loss would have been manifested in the exodus of jobs, money and people from their area.

Fort Benning's loss means a delay in more jobs, money and people for the local community.

At worst, Fort Benning—and the West Georgia-East Alabama community—has lost an opportunity for major growth in the near future.

And it's impossible to measure exactly the effect to the area if Benning's lost battle for a piece of the one station training action turns out to be a lost war.

As it is, Fort Benning has gained a boost of 5,000 more trainees and 6,650 permanent party support troops with the activation Wednesday of the 1st Advanced Individual Training (AIT) Brigade.

The brigade, one step in the Army's one station training plans for Fort Benning, will reach that level of full strength by late March.

AIT is actually the second eight weeks of a 16-week basic training course, under the Army's training structures.

Funds for the AIT portion of OST were left in the budget by Congress, which killed immediate plans for basic training at Benning—which would have had all infantry soldiers taking all their training at Benning.

Also scheduled for the post is a $28 million complex of barracks to be used for trainees. Whether basic trainees will be living in them when constructed will be decided by Congress.

If one station training is killed by Congress, the barracks will still be at Fort Benning and be used for troops now living in less modern facilities.

What Fort Benning did not get—and was planning to have—includes an $11 million reception and processing center for basic trainees, another $2 million in basic combat training facilities and the 24 companies of basic trainees themselves (more than 5,000 of them).

If one station training at Benning is scrapped, Fort Benning's chance to increase its $13 million monthly military payroll by $9 million in 1978 will be also canned.

The estimated increase of 15,000 in Army population by 1978, stemming from a build-up at Fort Benning, will also be gone.

Whether the Columbus area will ever experience the impact of such a build-up will likely be decided in the next 1976 session of Congress.

With Georgia Sen. Sam Nunn of Perry and U.S. Rep. Jack Brinkley of Columbus on the two armed services committees in Congress, there is little doubt money to fund one station training will be authorized.

The question is whether Congress, operating under tight budget restrictions in an election year, will give the Army the go-ahead after such strong opposition in the 1975 Congress.

In fact, there is some doubt, in this city of rumors, whether the Army will push very hard for one station training funds this year due to a tight defense budget.

The Pentagon had already started freezing civilian employe hiring and promotions, foreshadowing new personnel cutbacks.

The Army can probably remove northeastern opposition to consolidating infantry training at Fort Benning by providing a "backfill" for Fort Dix, and beefing up Fort Drum, N.Y.

But the White House Office of Management and Budget, which has recommended major cuts in the defense budget, may be harder to deal with.

By failing to anchor one station infantry training at Fort Benning in 1975, the Army may have missed its best shot.

ONE-STATION UNIT TRAINING ADVANTAGES

Senator NUNN. The cost effectiveness, qualitative advantages and administrative efficiencies of one-station unit training and my support have not changed since last year. I believe it was a serious mistake to delay implementation of one-station unit training and considering the testing and studies now completed, there is no reason to delay any further.

The Army has completed two parts of its one-station unit training testing plus a comprehensive mission alternative study on Fort Benning. The results are that the Army has strongly reaffirmed its position that one-station unit training for infantrymen should be adopted and that this mission is best accomplished at Fort Benning.

I know that Senator Huddleston is already familiar with what has gone on at Fort Campbell. One of the discussions we had on the floor of the Senate last year is whether we are spending too much money on training. The Army is taking the initiative in trying to consolidate training.

I proposed last year, on behalf of Secretary Callaway, that we cut the number of weeks of training from 16 to 12 weeks. The reason this can be accomplished is the Army does not have to go through any delay in moving people from one base to another. This is, of course, known as one-station training. Congress is serious about cutting training costs and we need to cooperate with the Army in this innovation.

TRAINING AT FORT DIX, N.J.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out here that implementation of one-station unit training at Fort Benning will not affect the utilization of Fort Dix, N.J. This is a point the Army has continued to stress, but the issue remains clouded and is the main argument used against implementation of one-station unit training at Benning. That was the main point of contention last year.

The Secretary of the Army has stated that the Army would continue to operate the Dix Army Training Center through fiscal year 1979 and, at the same time, is considering long range utilization missions for Dix, including training. Infantry one-station unit training at Benning will not affect Fort Dix since Dix trains recruits in lower

density combat support military occupational specialties for which one-station unit training is not feasible.

No training that Dix does, for example, wheel vehicle maintenance, motor transport and food services, would be done at Fort Benning. Under the one-station unit training concept, Benning will be the professional home of the infantry and conduct infantry training. The training of recruits in combat support military occupational specialties will continue to be met by training centers at Fort Dix, Jackson, Knox, and Leonard Wood.

So I would emphasize again, one-station unit training at Fort Benning will not close Fort Dix or impact on the training load there in anyway.

ONE-STATION UNIT TRAINING

As far as the merits of one-station unit training are concerned, I am firmly convinced the Army is proceeding in exactly the right direction with plans for this cost saving training concept which produces a better soldier and permits many administrative efficiencies.

So I am asking the committee this year to fund the two projects to support one-station unit training that were authorized last year but not appropriated. I am requesting that funds for the reception center and the training facility be allowed by the committee.

The recently completed Army testing supports this viewpoint. The bottom line of over 600 pages of data, expert analysis, and 6 months of professional testing is this: 12-week infantry one-station unit training graduates are as well trained and qualified as those undergoing the longer 16-week basic training and advanced infantry training combination program and also the 16-week one-station unit training. Therefore, the Army concludes that one-station unit training for the training of infantrymen should be adopted.

Mr. Chairman, I know the committee is pressed for time. I have three or four other pages of testimony that goes into the results of what the Army testing programs have shown, but to summarize it all, they showed that they get a soldier that is just as well trained with considerably less cost with this concept and I would urge the committee to study this very carefully so that we can move on with this overall matter.

I have had extensive hearings on training this year in the Manpower Subcommittee on Armed Services. We have placed a lot of pressure on the military services to try to save money in terms of allocation of manpower and resources in the training area. This is one way that they have responded and I certainly hope that we go along with this overall program.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Mr. Chairman, I would be pleased to answer any questions and I would like for my prepared statement to be put in the record.

Senator MANSFIELD. Without objection, so ordered.

[The statement follows:]

FISCAL YEAR 1977 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION REQUEST

Mr. Chairman: I appreciate the opportunity to testify on the fiscal year 1977 military construction appropriation bill and to discuss the issues related to several key installations in Georgia.

During last year's discussions on military construction appropriations, there was considerable disagreement on the issues relating to the 24th Infantry Division at Fort Stewart-Hunter Army Airfield in Hinesville, Georgia and also the implementation of one-station unit training at Fort Benning, Georgia. At that time, I argued that there were major advantages to the Army's one-station training concept and that, in my opinion, the House Appropriations Committee was not considering this concept on its merits. It was and is my belief that the Army is proceeding in exactly the right direction with one-station unit training and that their plans are consistent with the Senate's desire to improve training and to maximize combat manpower.

I also disagreed with the House Appropriations Committee initial action and rationale behind deferring the implementation of two active brigades plus a Reserve round-out brigade and the necessary supporting facilities for Fort Stewart-Hunter. The Senate restored these funds and the conferees agreed (minus funds to support the Second Brigade), but required the Army to meet several requirements which I will outline in my testimony.

Since that time, my staff and I have devoted a significant amount of time and studied research to clarify these problems. In addition, the Army has completed two comprehensive studies which address all the questions and options involved.

Background

Since the completion, in November, 1975, of Congressional consideration of last year's military construction appropriations, my staff has visited all the installations involved in the areas of disagreement. They have studied the missions, facilities and training areas at Fort Benning, Fort Stewart-Hunter, Fort Dix and Fort Drum in addition to receiving extensive briefings on the Army's plans and options from the U.S. Army Forces Command in Atlanta, Georgia and the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command at Fort Monroe, Virginia. They have also attended numerous Department of Defense briefings on the issues involved and have undertaken several original research projects at my request. I have carefully analyzed their findings and the Army's recent reports on Fort Stewart, Fort Benning, and the OSUT testing. As a result, I strongly believe that the facts I will present on these two installations represent an accurate, current and comprehensive analysis of all the issues based on the actual merits and facts in both cases.

Fort Stewart-Hunter Army Airfield

The Army is requesting $40.726 million in the FY 77 budget to support the stationing of the 24th Infantry Division (-) at Ft. Stewart-Hunter Army Airfield. I strongly support this request because I believe, as I have indicated previously, that Fort Stewart-Hunter was selected for the 24th Infantry Division as a result of a number of thorough and detailed studies, and has the most desirable combination of training areas and facilities of any existing division station. In addition, the Army has reexamined its plans, in accordance with the requests by the conferees, to station a division (-) at Fort Stewart-Hunter in view of the construction required and has evaluated the suitability of the installation for stationing and training of a mechanized division (-) or smaller armored or mechanized units. As a

result of that reexamination, the Army has again confirmed the desirability of stationing the 24th Infantry Division (-) at this installation and intends to proceed with plans to develop the installation and activate the remainder of the Division there. Analysis by the Army staff has also confirmed that Fort Stewart-Hunter is suitable for stationing and training a mechanized division.

At this point, I would also like to request that the Committee fund 500 family housing units for Fort Stewart at a cost of $16.3 million. The Army had planned to request these units in its original construction program, but because of budgetary constraints in the overall family housing program, this request was deferred by the Department of Defense. Nevertheless, this housing is needed to support the orderly buildup at Fort Stewart and could present a critical housing shortage if not funded at this time. For this reason, I have asked the Senate Armed Services Committee to authorize the 500 units and my subsequent remarks will support this request for funding.

Background

Factors relating to the selection of Stewart-Hunter Army Airfield as a division station:

In House Report 94-655, page 4 dated November 2, 1975, the conferees required the Army reexamine plans for Fort Stewart-Hunter in view of the large amounts of construction required and to thoroughly and faithfully research and evaluate the suitability for stationing and training of a mechanized division minus one brigade or smaller armored or mechanized units.

Before going into detail into the results of that study, I believe it is important to look at some background in the factors relating to the initial selection of Fort Stewart-Hunter as the home of the 24th Infantry Division.

The first long-range stationing plan for the Army (Boatwright Study) was completed in 1970. The plan addressed,

in detail, various alternatives for stationing of all Army elements during the 1972-1990 timeframe. All installations in the Continental United States, Hawaii, Alaska and Panama with potential for division-brigade stationing were examined in detail. The plan recommended Fort Stewart-Hunter as having outstanding potential as an infantry or air mobile division station. It further stated that:

> "...Stewart-Hunter has more potential as an air mobile division station than any post in the Army inventory ... should be programmed for long-range expansion ... into a division post and full utilization of its superior potential."

In 1973, the Forces Command and Training and Doctrine Command Working Group (CONCISE) determined the best stationing plan for divisions and brigades. This group was tasked with developing a stationing plan which would provide feasible stationing alternatives to cope with future decisions on end-strengths, units, installations, missions and timing for stationing seven to ten divisions in CONUS during the period FY 75 to FY 78. This study affirmed the conclusions of the 1970 Boatwright Study that Fort Stewart was best suited for stationing an infantry or air mobile division, but it further indicated that Stewart-Hunter could support an armor or mechanized division. Specifically, the study concluded that:

(1) "Infantry division - Fort Stewart can effectively support an infantry division because of excellent terrain for conducting infantry-type tactics and operations. There is more than sufficient acreage to support this division ... The stationing of combat and combat support units at Fort Stewart and aviation units at Hunter Army Airfield lends itself to an ideal training situation."

(2) "Armor brigade - Fort Stewart contains adequate acreage and facilities, numerous tank trails, and complete

tank tables to support this type unit. ... The installation could support an armored division ..."

(3) "Mechanized infantry brigade - Sufficient acreage and numerous tank trails exist to support this type unit. Fort Stewart has in the past supported the 30th Mechanized Infantry Division, ARNG, for summer training. This installation could support a mechanized division ...."

In 1974, when the decision was made to expand the Army to 16 divisions, results of previous studies were used to select Fort Stewart-Hunter Army Airfield as an infantry division post. Both the Boatwright and CONCISE studies consider the following factors: maneuver and range areas, family housing availability, road networks, airfields, railheads, operating costs, civilian encroachment, civilian work force availability, C-5A/C-141 airfield, weather, terrain-concealment, local acceptance, uncluttered electronic environment, additional MCA and relocation costs, and nuclear vulnerability.

At this point, I would like to briefly outline a summary of the major consideration which affected the selection of Fort Stewart-Hunter Army Airfield as an infantry division and can provide, if required, a more complete description of this information.

Fort Stewart is the largest military installation east of the Mississippi River, having a total land area of 279,270 acres and is approximately 19 miles wide and 34 miles long. This land area consists of 128,250 acres of ranges; 1,723 acres of airfield; 3,000 acres of cantonment area; and 146,297 acres of maneuver and bivouac area. There are 984 miles of roads on the installation: 101 miles are hard surface; 401 miles are improved dirt; 250 miles are unimproved dirt; and 232 miles are all-weather tank trails.

Training facilities include 56 tactical training areas, 28 live-fire ranges including six aerial gunnery, two tank

ranges, and 30 artillery firing positions with impact areas permitting firing up to a range of 20,800 meters.

Aviation training facilities consist of three base fields, three rotary wing stage fields, four fixed wing stage fields, one tactical staging area, an aircraft parking capacity for 170 aircraft.

Three excellent tactical bivouac sites have also been developed. These are Camp Oliver which is 741 acres and has mess halls and tent pads for 1,000 men and a 65 foot by 4,000 foot fixed wing airstrip. Another area is Tac-X which is 95 acres and has temporary and semi-permanent barracks to accommodate over 320 personnel. Also available is a landing zone approximately 1,500 by 2,000 feet with 60 helicopter parking pads.

The third bivouac area is Taylor Creek which is 500 acres and is used primarily as a drop zone and has temporary barracks and mess hall for about 110 personnel.

Another consideration in the selection was the close proximity of Hunter-Army Airfield. It is a sub-installation of Fort Stewart and totals 5,400 acres and can accommodate all U.S. Air Force aircraft on its 200-foot by 11,375 foot runway. There are also permanent barracks, administrative and maintenance facilities, and community support facilities available on the installation to accommodate divisional as well as non-divisional units.

A major factor in Fort Stewart's selection as a division post is its prime location for strategic deployment - particularly to Europe and the Middle East. Savannah - a major seaport - is only 45 miles away; Fort Stewart has an excellent on-post railhead; Hunter Army Airfield can accommodate all Air Force aircraft.

The existing facilities and land at this largest Army installation east of the Mississippi River provide a good base for expansion to an infantry division at

minimum cost. As of June 30, 1975, the total acquisition cost for Fort Stewart-Hunter Army Airfield exceeded $106 million.

The anticipated military construction program, beginning in FY 73 through FY 81 at Fort Stewart-Hunter, will be approximately $220 million, according to Army estimates. Of that amount, approximately $130 million is associated directly with division facilities, such as permanent barracks and tactical equipment shops which are required at any installation which might have been selected as the division station. Therefore, approximately $90 million is directly associated with building up the installation for the infantry division.

At a later point in my testimony, I will discuss the various cost options the House was concerned about in suggesting that possibly one brigade could be stationed elsewhere.

As far as family housing is concerned, there are 1,219 units of adequate military family housing available at Fort Stewart-Hunter. In addition, 45 trailer spaces are available at Fort Stewart for assigned personnel. 400 units funded in the FY 75 program are under construction ($10.4 million) and 750 additional units are authorized in the FY 76 program ($23.2 million). No units were included in the FY 77 program due to budgetary restrictions at the Department of Defense, however, as I mentioned in my opening remarks, I am requesting that the Subcommittee fund the 500 units the Army had originally programmed for this year. This housing is needed and is part and parcel of the orderly, programmed buildup at Fort Stewart.

Mr. Chairman, the Army had originally planned 500 family housing units for FY 77 at a cost of $16.3 million to support the orderly buildup at Fort Stewart. Because of budgetary constraints, this request was deferred above Army levels. Nevertheless, this housing is needed for the junior officers and the enlisted grades requiring two or three bedrooms.

Fort Stewart currently has 713 houses on post with 400 more under construction and 750 additional approved in the FY 76 MCA Act. Ft. Stewart is expected to have 5,494 military families when the 24th Division becomes fully operational. 4,421 of these families will be eligible for family housing. The current projected deficit for eligible families at Stewart is 2,227. Using the 90 per cent requirement figure, the program deficit would be 1,785. At the present time, the surrounding communities are unable to support the housing shortfall.

I would point out that local citizens, officials and planning agencies have worked closely with the Army and me in trying to arrive at satisfactory solutions to the issues relating to the buildup. However, the Fort Stewart area is considered a high risk area for home mortgages because of its predominantly military-oriented population. Existing FHA programs will not insure mortgages for speculative building of private homes or rental homes because no secondary market exists. Although all concerns have continued to work closely with the Department of Housing and Urban Development, there is no program which will satisfactorily encourage the building of community support housing.

Another problem which has slowed down local housing construction is the capacity of the local water-sewer plant. This will be eased somewhat since the city of Hinesville recently started an expansion program with the support of an EPA grant. A HUD-funded "701" planning study will be completed within the next several months and will outline precisely the impact of the buildup in numerous areas. This will greatly assist local, state and federal planners to meet the various needs.

This will not, however, diminish the requirement this year for 500 family housing units because of the long lead-time required before any units can be occupied.

In my opinion, it is obvious from the facts I have mentioned and the Army's original plans that the 500 family housing units are needed. I hope that the Subcommittee will consider my request favorably.

Another factor in the selection of Fort Stewart was the ranges and maneuvers areas. New tank gunnery ranges were completed at Fort Stewart September, 1974, with range fans and impact area incorporated into the existing impact area in the least trafficable areas in the center of the installation. This permitted closing the old tank gunnery ranges in the western portion of the installation, freeing over 100,000 acres of more trafficable terrain for year-round maneuver and training of infantry, mechanized and armor units. I will discuss the question of maneuverability at a later point in my testimony.

Infantry-Mechanized division stationing

Mr. Chairman, much of the discussion on Fort Stewart-Hunter last year concerned the suitability of the installation as a location for stationing and training of a mechanized division (minus one brigade). As a result of the study required by the conferees last year, the Army has stated to the Chairmen of the Appropriations Committees that analysis by the Army staff has confirmed the views that Fort Stewart-Hunter is suitable for stationing and training a mechanized division (-). The opposition to Fort Stewart-Hunter last year did not center on its selection as an infantry division station. All studies and views expressed appear to accept the judgment that the Fort Stewart-Hunter complex possesses outstanding potential as an infantry division station. The necessary construction to support the division is well underway. Of course, this construction would have been required at any installation selected to station a new division.

Many of the outstanding attributes of the complex also contribute to its suitability as a mechanized division station.

There are several factors that deserve special consideration in determining whether this complex satisfies certain unique requirements for a mechanized division. The most important factors are: any construction required to provide facilities unique to mechanized units; special range requirements; special environmental factors; and maneuver areas permitting satisfactory cross country movement. I might add that the question of maneuver areas has been the one which has generated the strongest and most vocal disagreement.

I would like to examine these factors and especially discuss the recently completed Army study on maneuver areas at Fort Stewart. At this point, I would like to review a little of the history of Fort Stewart which has a direct bearing on the question of whether or not the post can support mechanized units.

Historically, Fort Stewart has been a "tank training post." The installation was activated in June, 1940 as an anti-aircraft artillery center and served this same purpose during the Korean War. In 1953, it was determined that the post could also be utilized for tank training. To reflect the added mission of tank training, the post was renamed Camp Stewart Anti-Aircraft Artillery and Tank Training Center in 1954. On 7 April, 1956, Camp Stewart was redesignated a permanent military installation, i.e., Fort Stewart. The following year saw Fort Stewart as a testing site for armor tactics - to include "armor and night fighting." In October, 1962, during the Cuban Crisis, an instant ready reserve of 19,000 active Army troops from the First Armored Division at Ft. Hood, Texas, was ordered to Fort Stewart. Active duty and reserve component units from the southeastern United States used Fort Stewart extensively throughout the year for armor/mechanized training exercises. My staff research indicates that over 100 armor/mechanized units have used the training areas since 1970 and this included conduct of the five day exercise in which two brigades of the 30th Infantry Division Mechanized were opposed by a brigade task force of the First Calvery Division. This training

was conducted during various times of the year, including the so-called wet season. Some of these units have come from Fort Hood, Texas, Fayetteville, North Carolina, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania to utilize the excellent mechanized and armor training facilities at Fort Stewart. Within the past three to five years, two active component armor battalions from Fort Bragg and Benning have frequently used Fort Stewart tank firing ranges. I have a list of the various units, their designations, and times they utilized the Fort Stewart facilities if you would like this supplied for the Record.

My staff has also talked with various mech/armor unit commanders who have trained at Ft. Stewart. All indicated they consider Ft. Stewart completely capable of supporting mech/armor training and stationing.

I believe it is easy to ascertain from this historical background and recent data on mech/armor units training at Stewart that the post is eminently suited for stationing and training a mechanized division.

I would further add that if the infantry division to be stationed at Fort Stewart-Hunter is converted to mechanized, tailoring the composition of its active army and reserve component brigade would be a means of making the best use of this installation's training and cantonment facilties, terrain and maneuver areas.

This conversion would require only $7.6 million in additional military construction. The bulk of this requirement would be for special maintenance facilities and hard stands.

The next factor to be considered is the special ranges.

According to a recent Army study, Fort Stewart possesses the finest range complex east of the Mississippi River, enabling tank, artillery, mortar, air-to-ground and small arm firing exercises to be conducted simultaneously without interference.

The vast, well-laid out range complex takes advantage of the exceptionally large acreage and makes maximum utilization of the least trafficable areas of the installation for impact areas.

As far as environmental factors are concerned, the Army has stated that the installation, by virtue of its sheer size, is capable of coping with these dimensions and will experience minimum impact when compared to that which could be encountered at most other Army installations.

Mr. Chairman, the next factor to consider is the maneuver area.

Because of the considerable discussions surrounding the trafficability of Fort Stewart, the Army began a special terrain analysis in late 1975 and this study by the U. S. Army Engineer Topographic Laboratories at Fort Belvour, Virginia was completed in December, 1975. My staff and I have studied the Priority Area 1 Maneuverability Study carefully and I would like to discuss the findings at this point.

I would point out that the terrain analysis made prior to this one evaluated the suitability of maneuver areas for training armored and mech units was made by the Engineers Strategic Studies Group (ESSG) in 1973 for review of the CONCISE study on Army stationing. The ESSG evaluation was made without visits or contacts with Fort Stewart because of the nature of the CONCISE project at that time. The evaluation was based on a 1954 U. S. Army Waterways Experiment Station (WES) trafficability survey of 152 square miles in the western portion of Fort Stewart to determine their suitability for use as tank ranges. The WES study data was available to the Boatwright study group in 1969-70 for their evaluation of Fort Stewart as a division station. Neither the ESSG nor WES studies of the trafficability of Fort Stewart considered some 100 miles of drainage canals and extensive reforestation

efforts made at Fort Stewart over the past 20 years, which have lowered the water table and improved trafficability considerably. Hundreds of miles of all-weather tank trails have also been constructed on the installation during the intervening years since the completion of the WES study. Many of Fort Stewart's critics point to the information in the 1954 study as proving that Fort Stewart is not suitable for training of mechanized units. I think it is obvious from the context of that study and events that have updated the data and facilities, that those criticisms are unfounded.

I might mention that the TAC team that did the Fort Stewart analysis had a combined experience of over 100 years and before analysts involved have been preparing military geographic or civil terrain studies on both foreign and domestic areas for the past 25 years.

The initial analysis concentrated on priority area 1 which consists of approximately 128,000 acres of maneuver area comprising the western portion of the reservation and the predominant area utilized by mechanized units.

The study of two other areas, priority area 2 and 3 are under assessment and will be completed in the near future. The study of these two areas is not needed for determination of the installation's suitability for mechanized units since these areas comprise primarily the range impact areas, cantonment and small unit bivouac areas.

Assessment of the TAC Maneuverability Study

Mr. Chairman, military personnel with many years of experience in mechanized-armor tactics, operations and training, and who were personally familiar with the area involved, assessed the information developed in the TAC Maneuverability Study to determine the suitability of priority area 1 (128,000 acres) of Fort Stewart for training mechanized units. The results of their assessment are:

(1) Some 95,000 of the 128,000 acres are maneuverable (conditions generally permit cross country movement) and in the remaining 33,000 acres movement is generally on the extensive road and trail network.

(2) The availability of 95,000 acres, with some restrictions on tank movement, may seem on the surface to be a limitation for training a mechanized division of two brigades. However, comparison of the areas studied, totalling 128,000 acres, with other major installations revealed that this overall maneuver area alone is greater than most of the Army's CONUS installations and larger than some of the Army's division (Including mechanized) posts. There are few posts with maneuver areas as large as 95,000 acres and if they or the maneuver areas at any other post were examined in the same way as priority area 1 at Fort Stewart, there would be some portion of every one of them (very significant portions in many cases) in which cross country movement of mechanized vehicles would be prohibited for one reason or another. For example, steep terrain and heavily forested areas prevent movement just as effectively as poor soil trafficability and they prevent it year-round.

(3) Considering the foregoing, one would acknowledge that every acre of terrain at Fort Stewart is not perfect for mechanized vehicles. Few places are; most battle fields have not been. In many ways the terrain resembles that of the North German Plains. It is challenging in several areas, just as are most potential areas for employment of mechanized units. The water and trafficability obstacles offer substantial training opportunities. One of the most important is the sustained opportunity to integrate bridging operations into training of mechanized-armor elements under realistic tactical conditions. The conditions will also provide for excellent driver training in almost all kinds of good and bad conditions, as well as training in traffic control, route selection, equipment recovery, control measures to avoid tendencies towards channelized

or round about movement, and movement techniques tailored to minimize damage to ground surface in certain areas. Once mastered, these techniques will enhance a unit's ability to operate in the marginal trafficability areas present in much of the world.

Because of the points I mentioned above, the Army has stated that:

> "... when the size and cross country movement characteristics of Fort Stewart's 128,000 acre maneuver area are considered along with the training opportunities at the installation, the outstanding ranges, the superior road network, the splendid aircraft facilities and the many other strong points possessed by the Fort Stewart-Hunter complex, it is considered to be well suited to the stationing and training of a mechanized division (-)."

In summary, Mr. Chairman, review of the points I have discussed and the Army's recent study indicate that Fort Stewart-Hunter Army Airfield will be an outstanding installation for an infantry division when planned permanent construction is completed. The cost of that construction is not excessive, but in fact, is considerably less than the cost to develop any other inactive or semi-active installations with satisfactory potential for division stationing.

In addition, when the cross country movement characteristics are considered along with the splendid ranges and road network, as well as the other strong points which make Fort Stewart-Hunter an outstanding infantry division station, the Commander of the installation, the Commander of Forces Command, the Army staff and I consider it to be well suited to the stationing and training of a two brigade mechanized division with a round-out reserve component brigade.

Fort Benning

Mr. Chairman, you are aware of the events surrounding last year's deletion of construction funds to support one-station unit training (OSUT) at Fort Benning. Rather than reiterate those events, I ask unanimous consent that a series of newspaper articles by Mr. Randolph Murray of the Columbus Enquirer be inserted in the Record. Mr. Murray spent a week in Washington researching and interviewing all the principles involved in the controversy. I believe his series presents an accurate perspective of what transpired and supports my contention that OSUT for Ft. Benning was not considered strictly on its merits.

The cost effectiveness, qualitative advantages and administrative efficiencies of OSUT and my support have not changed since last year. I believe it was a serious mistake to delay implementation of OSUT and, considering the testing and studies now completed, there is no reason to delay any further. The Army has completed two phases of its OSUT testing plus a comprehensive mission alternative study on Ft. Benning. The results are that the Army has strongly reaffirmed its position that OSUT for infantrymen should be adopted and that this mission is best accomplished at Ft. Benning.

For this reason and others I will outline, I am requesting that the Committee fund the two projects to support OSUT that were authorized last year but not appropriated.

I request that the reception station and training facilities that were authorized by P.L. 94-107 be funded with the proviso that the Appropriations Committees be advised in writing prior to the initiation of a contract for construction that the tests of OST/OSUT have been completed and substantiate the advisability of this concept. This testing was required by Report 94-655. If the funds are approved by the Committee

this year, it will preclude another full year's delay in contract initiation.

If the concept is not approved, the funds provided could be utilized to reduce the appropriation for FY 78; thus there will be no loss to the government in any case and a potential gain of a full year of the savings in money, manpower, and training time.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out here that implementation of OSUT at Ft. Benning will not affect the utilization of Ft. Dix, New Jersey. This is a point the Army has continued to stress, but the issue remains clouded and is the main argument used against implementation of OSUT at Benning. The Secretary of the Army has stated that the Army would continue to operate the Dix Army Training Center through FY 1979 and, at the same time, is considering long range utilization missions for Dix, including training. Infantry OSUT at Benning will not affect Ft. Dix since Dix trains recruits in lower density combat support Military Occupational Specialties (MOSs) for which OSUT is not feasible. No training that Dix does -- for example, wheel vehicle maintenance, motor transport and food services -- would be done at Ft. Benning. Under the OSUT concept, Benning will be the professional home of the Infantry and conduct infantry training. The training of recruits in combat support MOSs will continue to be met by training centers at Forts Dix, Jackson, Knox, and Leonard Wood.

Mr. Chairman, I would emphasize again - OSUT at Ft. Benning will not close Ft. Dix or impact on the training load there in any way.

As far as the merits of OSUT are concerned, I am firmly convinced the Army is proceeding in exactly the right direction with plans for this cost saving training concept which produces a better soldier and permits many administrative efficiencies.

The recently completed Army testing supports this viewpoint.

The bottom line of over 600 pages of data, expert analysis, and six months of professional testing is this: 12-week infantry OSUT graduates are as well-trained and qualified as those undergoing the longer 16-week BCT/AIT combination and the 16-week OSUT. Therefore, the Army concludes that OSUT for the training of infantrymen should be adopted.

The manpower impacts of this conclusion are obvious - each year more than four weeks of training for over 30,000 infantry non-prior service recruits is saved enabling a reduction of 12 entire Basic Combat Companies. (OSUT in other skills saves between two to three weeks of training for an Army total of 4,530 trainee manyears saved plus a reduction of 24 Basic Combat Companies.)

With the savings in training time and companies is a corresponding reduction in training overhead and support that translates into dollars.

All this for as qualified a soldier, if not better, than the 16-week BCT/AIT.

The tests also showed that from a human factor standpoint, the 12-week OSUT program had more positive and less negative effects on the trainees and trainers than the other two programs.

The testing both supports the proponents and answers much of the criticism. It positively refutes the House Appropriations Committee study which stated that OSUT will not produce equally well-trained soldiers. It demonstrates that OSUT will result in operational efficiencies which the House doubted. It discounts the House claim that increased morale is without merit.

The OSUT testing shows that it reduces times spent in the training cycle and pipeline; it reduces interim

moves; it reduces redundant subjects; it enables training related to the recruits eventual assignemnt; it eliminates redundant administrative time and produces higher morale; and, OSUT trainees have substantially fewer disciplinary problems.

The list of favorable aspects of OSUT is lengthy and I could supply further evidence for the Record, but I believe the point is made: OSUT provides a well-trained, quality soldier in less time, for less money, with less manpower. Although the third phase of the test - field evaluation - is not completed, my staff explored the OSUT concept and actual OSUT training (at Fort Gordon) during their field visits. In talks with Army planners, the Training and Doctrine Command, Commanders of current ATCs, training NCOs, officers, and recruits actually in the OSUT program, they did not hear or see anything that counters my position that OSUT is a cost effective, excellent training program and should be implemented at Ft. Benning.

The Army personnel in charge of the testing also stated that they would be extremely surprised if the field testing results were any different from the findings of Phase I and Phase II.

Another Army study also strengthens the argument for OSUT. As a result of last year's actions, the Army was required to perform an evaluation of the rull range of possible missions at Ft. Benning and to determine the best future utilization of that installation in support of the Army's missions. This study was done in conjunction with the process of certifying that the FY 76 funded barracks (trainee) represent the most economical and prudent construction considering the future missions.

In a recent letter to the Chairmen of the House and Senate Armed Services and Appropriations Committees, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Perry J. Fliakas reported that:

> "...based upon all currently known factors, plans, and programs, the most economical and prudent course to follow would be to construct the FY 76 barracks as trainee barracks . ... Advanced Individual Training (AIT) is currently being accomplished at Ft. Benning and the Army's plan is to expand this function to a full Army Training Center (ATC) at this installation."

The Army has further stated that Ft. Benning is exceptionally well suited for the establishment of an Army Training Center and that their current plan to do this should be reaffirmed as the best future mission for this installation. Further, the costing of various missions and options shows ATC to be the most cost-effective.

In making this determination, the Army focused on the historic utilization of Ft. Benning as well as various mission options and construction costs. The current construction program (to support an ATC) was compared to programs developed to support a lesser mission (AIT only) as well as two mission increases: stationing a mechanized division (-) in lieu of the ATC and stationing a mechanized division (-) there in addition to an ATC.

The Army stated that the alternative of stationing a mechanized division (-) at Ft. Benning and a single brigade at Ft. Stewart was also analyzed but is not responsive to Army needs and is inefficient in terms of operating Fort Stewart-Hunter. The Army also stated that stationing a mechanized division (-) at Ft. Benning would require acquisition of 43,800 acres of real estate on a timely basis. The planned OSUT mission would not require acquisition of any more land.

Mr. Chairman, just considering money and no other factors, costing for the various options shows that implementation of infantry OSUT at Ft. Benning is the most efficient.

The planned construction cost for OSUT at Benning is $194 million and for a mechanized division at Stewart is $235 million. The cost of a division at Benning plus OSUT is $392 million, which includes the estimated cost of the required 60,000 additional acres for this combined mission increase. The cost of a division at Benning without OSUT is $228 million but an additional $116 million would have to be funded to build trainee barracks elsewhere and an additional 43,800 acres would still have to be acquired. (The estimated cost of this land is $19 million, which is included in the $228 million figure.)

Mr. Chairman, the cost figures are obvious, but I can supply detailed cost comparisons for the Record. I also have detailed information evaluating the alternative missions and can supply that for the Record.

Mr. Chairman, one-station unit training has been studied since 1973 when the Army began an evaluation of installations to determine the training requirements of a smaller Army. I would add that OSUT was used to train Army recruits in both World War II and Korea. At a time when Congress is cutting operations and maintenance funds, restricting travel and urging that training be consolidated and more efficient, one-station unit training incorporates all these advantages.

The Army's recent evaluations reconfirm that an Infantry Army Training Center is the best mission for Fort Benning and the testing confirms that OSUT is the best way to train infantry recruits.

It is obvious to me that no further delay is warranted and my request for funding for the training facilities and reception center will achieve this goal.

LETTER FROM MR. GREINER

Senator MANSFIELD. I have here a letter signed by Mr. Edwin Greiner, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Logistics) in which he says in part, referring to Fort Stewart-Hunter Army Air Field:

As a result of that reexamination, the Army has confirmed the desirability of stationing the 24th Infantry Division (—) at this installation and intends to proceed with plans to develop the installation and activate the remainder of the division (—) there. Analysis by the Army Staff has also confirmed our views that this installation is suitable for stationing and training a mechanized division (—).

A copy of the study is available at your request.

[The correspondence follows:]

LETTER FROM EDWIN GREINER

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., March 1, 1976.

Hon. JOHN J. MCCLELLAN,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to page 4 of the House Report No. 94-655, dated 12 November 1975, on Military Construction Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1976 (Conference Report).

In accordance with requests from the Conferees, the Army has reexamined its plans to station a division minus at Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia in view of the construction required and has evaluated the suitability of the installation for stationing and training of a mechanized division minus one brigade or smaller armored or mechanzed units. As a desult of that reexamination, the Army has confirmed the desirability of stationing the 24th Infantry Division (—) at this installation and intends to proceed with plans to develop the installation and activate the remainder of the division (—) there. Analysis by the Army Staff has also confirmed our views that this installation is suitable for stationing and training a mechanized division (—).

A copy of the study is available at your request.

Sincerely,

EDWIN GREINER,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army,
Installations and Logistics.

RELATIONSHIP TO BE STUDIED

Senator MANSFIELD. So we will take this into consideration and we will try to look into the matter of vis-a-vis the relationship between Fort Dix and Fort Benning and see if we can get that matter decided.

The significant portions of the study will be made a part of the record.

Senator Huddleston?

Senator HUDDLESTON. I think you have done an excellent job of presenting to the subcommittee the pertinent information relating to these matters. What type of mechanized unit is contemplated for Fort Stewart?

Senator NUNN. The Army has not decided that yet. I think the concern expressed last year was, with our overall emphasis on the European scenario, the Army might want to mechanize this division or other divisions. I think the discussion was in terms of what poten-

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tially could be down the road rather than any immediate plans. The concern, and I think it was a legitimate concern, was that if we are going to get away from straight-leg infantry divisions and go to heavier type divisions, we should at least have the base divisions suitable for that conversion if and when it occurs. I think the concern is that we be able to go to the mechanized division at Stewart in the event that contingency became a need and a reality.

I believe the Army is moving in this direction and I was anxious for the Army to do this study so that money would not be wasted if they did decide to convert to a mechanized division. In fact, Fort Stewart has been used for years for training of mechanized units. In 1970, a division scale operation was held that had two brigades of the 30th Mech opposing a brigade task force of the 1st Calvary. It is the largest military land mass east of the Mississippi. There is ample, suitable land for training mechanized divisions if the conversion took place. That is the opinion of a new comprehensive Army study.

Senator HUDDLESTON. Is there an infantry division there now permanently stationed there?

Senator NUNN. They are building up the division there now. They have already activated one brigade and are in the process of putting the second brigade there. One of the immediate needs is family housing and I have submitted that as a need at Fort Stewart and I hope it will be given consideration.

The Army plans to place two brigades at Fort Stewart and round the division out with the Georgia 48th National Guard mechanized bridgade are proceeding smoothly. This year's construction request is necessary to support the orderly buildup.

Senator HUDDLESTON. That is all I have.

COMMUNICATION

Senator MANSFIELD. Thank you very much for appearing, Senator Nunn. Your letter addressed to this subcommittee will appear at this point in the record.

[The letter follows:]

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 15, 1976

Honorable Mike Mansfield
Chairman
Subcommittee on Military Construction
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I understand that the Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Construction will soon consider the fiscal year 1977 Military Construction Appropriations bill. I would, therefore, like to make several requests and emphasize some important points concerning this year's bill. I would also appreciate it if I could present the attached testimony on these issues to the Subcommittee during its considerations.

As you are aware from last year's discussion of the Military Construction bill, there was considerable disagreement on the issues relating to the implementation of one-station unit training at Fort Benning, Georgia and the 24th Infantry Division (-) at Fort Stewart-Hunter Army Airfield in Hinesville, Georgia.

At that time, I argued that there were major advantages to the Army's one-station training concept and that the House Appropriations Committee did not consider this concept on its merits. It was and is my belief that the Army is proceeding in exactly the right direction with OSUT and that their plans are consistent with the Senate's desire to improve training and to maximize combat manpower.

I also believe that last year's action does not accurately reflect what I feel to be solid support for the concept in the Senate and was not a decision based on the merits of this cost-efficient training concept. The position of the conferees more accurately reflects the failure of the Army to strongly support one-station training during the Appropriations hearings coupled with political moves by the Fort Dix-Drum contingent.

I also disagreed with the House's initial action and rationale behind deferring the implementation of two active brigades plus a Reserve round-out brigade and the necessary supporting facilities for Fort Stewart-Hunter. The Senate restored these funds and the conferees agreed (minus funds to support the Second Brigade) and required the Army to meet several requirements which I will discuss later.

Since that time, both myself and my staff have devoted a significant amount of time and studied research to clarify these problems. In addition, the Army has completed two comprehensive studies which address all the questions and options involved.

Background:

Since the completion in November, 1975 of Congressional consideration of last year's military construction bill, my staff has visited all the installations involved in the areas of disagreement. They have studied the missions, facilities and training areas at Fort Benning, Fort Stewart-Hunter, Fort Dix and Fort Drum in addition to receiving extensive briefings on the Army's plans and options from the U. S. Army Forces Command in Atlanta, Georgia and the U. S. Army Training and Doctrine Command at Fort Monroe, Virginia. They have also attended numerous Department of Defense briefings on the issues involved plus undertaking several original research projects at my request. I have carefully analyzed their findings and the Army's recent studies on Fort Stewart, Fort Benning and the OSUT testing. As a result, I strongly believe that the facts I will present on these two installations represents an accurate, current and comprehensive analysis of all the issues based on the actual merits and facts in both cases.

Fort Benning:

For reasons that I will outline briefly in this letter and substantiate in my testimony, I request that the Sub-committee approve $13 million for the reception center and $4 million for training facilities, Phase II, to support one-station unit training at Fort Benning. These facilities were authorized under the FY 76 Military Construction bill.

Both my investigations and the Army's recently completed mission study and OSUT tests confirm the position that the current Army plan to establish an Army Training Center at Fort Benning should be reaffirmed as the best future mission for this installation and that OSUT should be implemented there without delay.

The mission study developed construction program for four alternative missions at Fort Benning, all of which included current mission and troop unit stationing.

The studies showed that Fort Benning is clearly exceptionally well-suited for the establishment of an Army Training Center. The separate cantonment area (Sand Hill) being developed as an ATC is close to main post yet isolated from other post activities and is immediately adjacent to the range complex (Malone) to be utilized by the trainee. The ATC provides a final, key element for implementation of the "professional home" concept for the Army's primary combat soldier, the infantryman, permitting continuous dialogue between those involved in developing doctrine, evaluating weapon systems and training officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers. A full ATC, in addition to all other current activities, provides a reasonable and efficient level of utilization of Fort Benning without requiring acquisition of additional real estate.

The testing data also supports Infantry OSUT. The result of over 600 pages of data and six months of academic testing is that 12-week infantry OSUT graduates are as well-trained and qualified as those soldiers graduating from the longer 16-week BCT/AIT combination program.

The test confirms my long-standing position that OSUT provides a well-trained, quality soldier in less time, for less money, and with less people and paperwork.

Approval of my request for this funding will preclude what could amount to a three-year delay in the cost savings and efficiencies which OSUT provides and which I believe the Army's tests, studies and my attached testimony will strongly support.

Fort Stewart-Hunter Army Airfield:

The Army is requesting $40.726 million in the FY 77 budget to support the stationing of the 24th Infantry Division (-) at Fort Stewart-Hunter Army Airfield. I strongly support this request because I believe, as I have indicated previously, that Fort Stewart-Hunter was selected for the 24th Infantry Division as a result of a number of thorough and detailed studies and has the most desirable combination of training areas and facilities of any current division station. In addition, the Army has reexamined its plans, in accordance with the request by the conferees, to station a division (-) at Ft. Stewart-Hunter in view of the construction required and has evaluated the suitability of the installation for stationing and training of a mechanized division (-). As a result of that reexamination, the Army has again confirmed the desirability of stationing the 24th Infantry Division (-) at this installation and intends to proceed with plans to develop the installation and activate the remainder of the division (-) there. Analysis by the Army staff has also confirmed that Fort Stewart-Hunter is suitable for stationing and training a mechanized division (-).

The attached testimony goes into detailed support for this request.

Additional Housing Units, Fort Stewart-Hunter:

In its original five-year construction program, the Army had planned to request 500 family housing units in FY 77 at a cost of $16 million. Because of budgetary constraints in the overall family housing program, this request was deferred by the Department of Defense. Nevertheless, this housing is needed to support the orderly buildup at Fort Stewart and could present a critical housing shortage if not funded at this time. For this reason, I have asked the Senate Armed Services Committee to authorize the 500 units and my attached testimony supports a subsequent request for funding in detail.

Summary:

Considerable time and effort have been expended in studying the issues involved in the Army's plans for these two important installations. I hope that the Subcommittee

will carefully study the evidence I am submitting in my testimony and the Army's recent comprehensive reports. I appreciate all the consideration you have given these issues in the past and would be happy to answer any questions you might have on either Fort Benning or Ft. Stewart-Hunter Army Airfield.

Sincerely,

Sam Nunn

NAVAL HOSPITAL, ORLANDO, FLA.

STATEMENT OF HON. LOUIS FREY, JR., U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM FLORIDA

SUPPORT FOR CONSTRUCTION FUNDS

Senator MANSFIELD. We are pleased to have with us today the distinguished United States Congressman from the 9th District of Florida, Mr. Louis Frey, Jr. Mr. Congressman, it is my understanding that you wish to make a statement before this subcommittee on the subject of the Naval Hospital in Orlando. If so, please proceed.

Mr. FREY. Mr. Chairman, I am here to ask your full support for a budget request of $23.8 million in military construction funds for the Orlando Naval Hospital in Florida.

I have appeared before several congressional subcommittees since 1973 asking for funds for this project. Some progress has been made. The Congress last year agreed to the Navy's request for an expenditure of almost $3 million for "Phase I" construction of the hospital. Bids were let in late January and we expect the work to begin soon.

But there is more work to be done. Our need in Orlando is still critical. The situation still demands your attention.

I visited the hospital many times to see for myself the exact problems encountered by patients and staff in delivering health care.

NEED FOR SYSTEMATIC PATIENT FLOW PATTERN

Let me share some of my impressions with you.

Because of the physical layout of the facility—specifically because the hospital consists of 56 buildings on 172 acres of land with each building connected by outdoor walkways—there is no smooth systematic patient flow pattern.

For example, a patient brought into the emergency room requiring X-rays and orthopedic care must retrace his steps a minimum of four times, each time covering the length of a football field.

Any hindrance to the patient's mobility, a wheelchair or crutches, is further aggravated by the fact that most of the traveling will be done out of doors with no real protection from the elements.

Actually patients requiring X-rays or orthopedic care are pretty lucky—for patients fresh out of the operating room travel the same well-worn walkways. I don't have to describe the potential for infection during these walks.

Again because of this outmoded physical plant, the hospital's capabilities for responding to emergencies are low. The response time generally is 1 to 2 minutes. That's more time than most cardiac patients can afford.

Once again because of the sprawling layout, gross overcrowding exists in the outpatient clinic. The clinic services 785 people a day—or on an annual basis approximately 198,000 patient visits. Patients waiting to receive treatment must wait long hours because of the inadequate waiting space.

These areas are the most crucial. There are others that need attention but those I've mentioned serve to illustrate the fact that health care delivery at the present facility leaves a lot to be desired.

Patients' medical needs, as well as the working requirements of a medical staff, are not only neglected by ignored.

PRESENT STATE COSTS

But aside from the human aspect of the facility, let's look at what it's costing us in its present state.

Each building requires its own individual heating and air-conditioning units. Due to the age and construction of the buildings, inadequate heat and cold retention further contribute to the inefficiency and increased costs.

And, because the buildings were constructed in 1943, they also require "crises" maintenance. This is very costly but must be done to keep the buildings functioning.

In sum, a replacement naval hospital is desperately needed to support not only long-term patient requirements but also to support present and projected increases in the medical workload.

Currently, for example, the hospital has a responsibility to provide service for approximately 66,000 active duty and retired military personnel and their dependents. By 1981, it is estimated that this number will increase to well over 75,000.

Mr. Chairman, as you can well understand the present facilities are obsolete. Technology, it would seem, has passed the Orlando Naval Hospital by.

Last year the Congress, as I said before, approved $2.978 million in "seed money" for the new hospital. The funds are to be used for a warehouse, demolition, and a new dental clinic.

The fiscal year 1977 budget, then, contains a request of $23.85 million for "Phase II"—or actual—construction. The $23.85 million will build a new hospital in Orlando.

Therefore, I am hopeful the subcommittee will act favorably and swiftly on the replacement hospital authorization included in the fiscal year 1977 budget request.

Any further delay will result in continued risks to the well-being of the patients and a higher pricetag for the project in the future.

Thank you.

Senator MANSFIELD. Thank you, Congressman Frey, for a fine statement.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Air Force

STATEMENT OF JOE MEIS, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR INSTALLATIONS, U.S. AIR FORCE

BASE CLOSURE AND REALINEMENT ACTIONS

Senator Mansfield. Our next witness is Mr. Joe Meis, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Installations, U.S. Air Force. Will you condense your testimony and it will be included in the record in full.

Mr. Meis. Mr. Chairman, I am here in response to the request of the committee and I understand it is to discuss the announcement that was made by the Department of the Air Force on the 11th of March with respect to some base closure and realinement actions.

Senator Mansfield. That is correct; with respect to the State of Montana as it relates to Glasgow. Please proceed.

Mr. Meis. I am familiar with the letter you wrote to the President dated March 11, 1976, and as I read it, the thrust of the letter is to express some concern with respect to the future of Glasgow Air Force Base, some concern over the actions that have transpired in the past and in particular what the views of the Department of Defense might be and/or the Air Force with respect to the need to conduct a detailed environmental impact study relating to the possibility of adapting the base for conversion to a State energy complex.

This matter has been discussed and reviewed in detail in the past by the Department of Defense. We were briefed on this proposal by the State representatives, I believe it was last November. A joint meeting was set up through the Office of Economic Adjustment. The State people briefed representatives of the Energy Research and Development Administration, Federal Energy Administration, DOD, and ourselves and, of course, we are in complete support of this potential use of the base. We feel it offers a potential use of the base that could both serve the State and help resolve the problems that we have from a defense point of view.

But with respect to actually conducting the study, the Department of Defense has discussed it, has reviewed it in detail. As a matter of procedure, it is the responsibility of the Department of the Air Force within the Department of Defense to make the study which relates to the impact that will be created because of the military action.

That type of an assessment has been accomplished. The detailed study concerning what use will be made of the facilities, once we dispose of them, is the responsibility of the federal agency charged with the disposal action; namely, the General Services Administration.

JOINT EFFORT OF CONCERNED AGENCIES

Now, what we would like to recommend from an Air Force point of view—and I think it was so expressed in the letter that Admiral Hart addressed to Governor Judge a week or two ago—is the following: Because the Department of Defense has no funds and is not authorized to use its funds for the development of this detailed statement, we do support and through the Office of Economic Adjustment would urge that perhaps it could become a joint effort of the concerned Federal agencies; namely, the GSA who is charged with the disposal action; ERDA who is interested in it from a research point of view, and, of course, FEA from an energy point of view.

We are hoping through the efforts of the Office of Economic Adjustment to advance that particular effort in that direction.

COMMUNICATION

Senator MANSFIELD. Thank you, Mr. Meis. I am pleased you referred to my letter to the President under date of March 11 with a copy sent to the Secretary of Defense.

[The correspondence follows:]

United States Senate
Office of the Majority Leader
Washington, D.C. 20510

March 11, 1976

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Yesterday, I was visited by Walter B. LaBerge, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Research and Development, and several of his colleagues. The purpose of their visit was to advise me of proposed studies of installations and activities in Montana.

Mr. LaBerge stated that it was the intention of the Department of the Air Force to inactivate the Strategic Air Command "Satellite" units at Malmstrom and Glasgow Air Force Bases in Montana. This would entail a loss of 199 military and 11 civilian spaces at these two installations. It is my policy not to oppose reductions in force based on military requirements within the Department of Defense and feel that that matter is best left to the discretion of the Secretary of Defense. Therefore, I interpose no objection to the inactivation of these SAC units.

However, I vigorously object to any action concerning Glasgow Air Force Base which may relieve the Department of Defense, and specifically the Department of the Air Force, of its responsibility for maintaining this facility as a viable installation under its jurisdiction until such time as an appropriate alternative use can be found.

Since 1966, when it was first announced that Glasgow Air Force Base, the newest in the Air Force inventory, was to be closed, I have taken the position that the people of Montana did not ask that the Base be established; the people of Montana did not object to it being closed for military reasons; and that these decisions rested entirely with the Federal government. But with this exercise of authority, there remained an attendant responsibility for the Administration to develop an alternative productive use for this outstanding facility in Northeastern Montana. It is clearly beyond the capability of Glasgow, Valley County, or the State of Montana to support an installation of this size at that location, and it is too modern and complete to abandon.

Under two previous Presidents and four Secretaries of Defense, the Department of the Air Force has been responsible for actively pursuing a program of civilian use of facilities not required by Federal agencies, as well as possible joint civilian aviation use of the airfield facilities. In 1973, I was advised by then Secretary of Defense, Melvin Laird, that "Glasgow Air Force Base will be almost fully occupied by military and other Federally supported activities." Despite this, the Department of Defense and the Department of the Air Force have been ineffective in finding a use for the Base other than establishing a small satellite of SAC for a limited period of time. No significant Defense-related long-term contracts have been developed from within the entire DOD effort except one or two small Army procurements as a temporary measure. This in spite of being advised by Deputy Secretary of Defense Clements on May 23, 1974, that immediate attention would be provided to the matter of DOD contracts being placed at Glasgow to facilitate its conversion from an active military post, and to provide employment opportunities in that isolated area of the country. It is

difficult for me to accept that a Department which spends approximately 30% of its entire budget of more than $100 billion on procurement has been unable to identify a single significant long-term item or items to be fabricated, assembled, or produced at Glasgow. It is even more difficult to understand why such an outstanding air facility located in such an advantageous position for polar flights, both to Europe and the Far East, not to mention Alaska, has not been utilized in the government's vast transportation network. I can only assume that those charged with this responsibility have not aggressively sought a solution.

In order for this Base to be reported excess and disposed of under Title 10 procedures, it will require the concurrence of the Senate Armed Services Committee. I feel that I must do all in my power to prevent this from happening. Further, in my capacity as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, this matter will be gone into thoroughly. As a matter of responsibility, the Air Force should be required to maintain an adequate contracting agency at Glasgow to administer the Base utilities, facilities, fire and police protection, tower operations, and tenant relationship so that those few on-going civilian enterprises now there can continue. This requirement should remain until an alternative use is developed. I am requesting that the Air Force, which must produce a thorough environmental impact statement, also consider and study as a viable alternative the adaptability of the Base to a state energy complex encompassing a gasification plant, a Char Oil Energy Development Plant, and an electrical generation plant to supply both electric utilities and process steam for the total energy center. This is one of the more promising alternatives being offered for study, and if it is successfully processed will relieve the Department of Defense from all responsibility at the Base. In this regard, the cooperation of ERDA and FEA will be absolutely necessary.

Of all Air Force installations listed on the current notification for inactivation, Glasgow is probably the only one which will not be eagerly sought after by local communities and private entrepeneurs for alternative civilian use. Other states with heavy population and requirements for industrial expansion will have few problems in transforming an active military installation to a civilian industrial park. I agree that Glasgow Air Force Base is the most difficult situation to face the Office of Economic Adjustment in the Department of Defense and, therefore, should receive the highest priority in their efforts to seek nationwide civilian use of excess installations.

In the meantime, I would appreciate it if no action is taken to diminish the equipment or facilities at Glasgow until Congressional approval is obtained.

With best personal wishes, I am

Respectfully yours,

Mike Mansfield

NEED FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STUDY

Senator MANSFIELD. In that letter, I point out that there is an immediate need for an environmental impact study as to the adaptability of the base for conversion and I gather from what you said that the Air Force is in favor of that study and will help contribute toward its implementation.

Mr. MEIS. We will provide all the assistance that we can. The problem is that of who will fund for this study if it is done through contractual operations. We feel a study related to a follow-on use rests with the other government agency——

GLASGOW AIR FORCE BASE, MONT.

Senator MANSFIELD. That is a nice way of passing the buck but I would point out that Glasgow is the newest air field in the United States; that it has a significant attributes in housing, hospitals, long runways; that the State of Montana or the citizens of Glasgow Valley county did not ask that it be placed there, did not complain when they closed it down, raised no objection to the decision of the Defense Department, the Air Force in particular, to withdraw its personnel.

But we do find objection to the fact that the Air Force evidently has shirked its responsibilities to find another use for Glasgow Air Force Base. The efforts have been intermittent and while the word sounds good, it doesn't appear to me that we really can permit any kind of action or undertaking that seeks to find some further use for Glasgow Air Force Base at this time.

I recognize the fact that this is perhaps the most isolated Air Force base in the country and that practically every other one which you closed down has been able because of its population and transportation proximities been able to bring about an amelioration of the situation to some extent, but that has not been the case since Glasgow was closed down in 1966 and frankly I expect a lot more from the Air Force and the Department of Defense in granting to this facility the needed funds for changeovers and the needed effort to bring about substitutes for this most up to date base in the country.

I am not forgetting at this time, nor do I intend to forget it in the future. Wouldn't it be better from the standpoint of continued Air Force expenditures, of the Department of Defense and the Air Force to make every effort to come up with a viable program of activity for Glasgow that would enable the base to function as a paying economic activity?

Mr. MEIS. Let me address it in this manner, Mr. Chairman. I believe our efforts really date all the way back to the time prior to our closure where we have made efforts to bring in some type of viable industrial effort as a means to reuse the facilities that are available at Glasgow.

I believe you will recall back in 1969 we made another special effort and in fact entered into a contractual operation with AVCO at that time to undertake a maintenance and development program for that facility. A special effort was made. They studied it. Considerable funds were expended and in July of 1971 we terminated that contract because up to that point in time they had been unable to attract any significant or sizable industrial firm to want to locate at Glasgow.

Senator MANSFIELD. That is a tough responsibility, a tough job, and a tough base.

STUDY ON POTENTIAL USE OF AIR BASE

Mr. MEIS. Yes, sir; then as late as 1974, again because of your strong interest and, working with the Office of Economic Adjustment, another contract was entered into by the State of Montana through funds that were made available again through the Office of Economic Adjustment, specifically an EDA grant at $195,000 to study potential use of Glasgow Air Force Base.

They in turn employed a consulting firm from Chicago to make a similar study. This effort called for a nationwide industrial solicitation to try and point out the opportunities that were available at Glasgow for industrial use. I might say this solicitation extended into Canada.

Detailed efforts were made in that respect. After a period of time this firm also concluded that they were unable to attract any significant industrial firm to move into Glasgow. We have repeatedly talked with the other services and Federal agencies to ask whether they had any interest or requirements in this area and up to this point in time we have not been able to attract anybody else to locate on Glasgow.

I would like to say from an Air Force point of view I think we have made a special effort to maintain the base in a viable status so that it would attract industrial use of the base and we simply haven't been successful. Of course, what compounds the problem from a military point of view is the fact that we are in a compressing trend and it is difficult to interest any of the other services, Army or Navy.

Senator MANSFIELD. Mr. Meis, as I read it, the Montana delegation is raising no objection to the military decision as it affects Glasgow, but we are objecting to the fact that we don't think you have done enough to bring about an alleviation of the situation, especially when, as I understand and as I said in my letter to the President, that you spend about 30 percent of the entire budget or more than $100 billion on procurement and as yet haven't been able to identify a single long-term item or items to be fabricated or produced at Glasgow.

It is even more difficult to understand why an air facility located in such an advantageous position to Europe and the Far East, not to mention Alaska, has not been used by the Government's vast transportation network.

COMMUNICATIONS

I have two letters from Montana that speak directly to this problem, and these letters should be incorporated in full before I begin my questions to Mr. Meis.

[The letters follow:]

MONTANA TRADE COMMISSION

December 29, 1975

Rear Admiral Monroe C. Hart
Office of the Secretary of
Defense
Installations and Logistics
Pentagon - Room 1D 760
Washington, D.C.

Dear Admiral Hart:

The Montana Task Force on Coal Gasification has requested that the Department of Defense assist in determination of environmental impacts associated with the proposal to convert the Strategic Air Command Base at Glasgow, Montana into an energy site, supporting a coal gasification/ammonia fertilizer plant and peripheral developments. Past discussions have been based upon a concept involving the Department of Defense in the research and analysis of environmental questions associated with the proposed facility. Initial investigations stipulated that a definition of these environmental regulations be determined.

The Task Force has solicited specific information from the appropriate Montana regulatory agency and has subsequently discovered that a previous investigation has identified a significant volume of factors directly associated with the gasification project. The Montana Task Force intends to extract relevant information exhibited in this report as our initial submission responding to the list of questions enclosed.

Since the investigation contains baseline information essentially describing the environment of the project area, the Task Force anticipates that the remaining requirements will consist of:

- Further definition of existing plus new baseline information

- A description of effects on the described environment by the proposed facility

The Task Force proposes that the Department of Defense involve themselves in second-level environmental analysis responding to these two concepts. Upon initial approval of this concept the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Montana Task Force on Coal Gasification, Environmental Protection Agency, and the Department of Defense should undertake a joint determination of the guidelines, regulations, policies, procedures, and jurisdiction applicable to the construction of second-level

environmental analyses. We anticipate that these specifications will address:

A. The determination of emissions and disposal of by-products associated with a broad array of gasification processes to be determined through separate investigations;

B. The impact of these emissions and waste products on the environment in general as well as the disposal stage;

C. The impact associated with upgrading or refining by-products to more useable substances;

D. The impact associated with acquiring transportation and purification of large volumes of water;

E. The impact associated with strip mining, transportation and conversion of coal deposits located on state, federal and private lands;

F. Reclamation requirements;

G. Et Al

The Montana Task Force requests that the Department of Defense be responsive to these anticipated categories as designated by state and federal regulatory agencies.

Hopefully inertia generated to date is sufficient to support the Montana Task Force and the Department of Defense relationship through this interim period. In the meantime, the Task Force, in conjunction with efforts from the Department of Defense, must strive to develop a definite set of guidelines for acquiring environmental permissability for the construction of the coal gasification plant.

Your consideration and cooperation is deeply appreciated.

Sincerely,

JAMES R. HODGE, CHAIRMAN
MONTANA GASIFICATION TASK FORCE

STATE OF MONTANA,
RE-USE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT,
Glasgow AFB, Mont., March 13, 1976.

Mr. DAVE BROWN,
Staff Assistant.
Senator MIKE MANSFIELD,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR DAVE: This letter is in reply to your request of Friday, March 12, 1976. I will try to cover a number of problem areas which have cropped up since the announcement by the Air Force as to closure.

Item No. 1. The Air Force and a Lt. General Bryan Shotts have decided to remove furniture from Bldgs #825 and #830 due to inactivity of such buildings by TDY Air Force personnel and removal of 'satellite' personnel by June 30, 1976.

Problem: Boeing Aircraft Company has used these facilities for 70–90 personnel for testing program in August. Boeing indicates increased use and possible leasing of Air related facilities, but need furnished barracks; AFR 80–19 requirements should also be waived for Boeing Company, thereby stimulating increased use.

Item No. 2. The SAC–KC135 tankers (2) are scheduled to leave by June 30, 1976. After that date it is probable that the 1983 Communication Squadron (AFCS) and the OL "A" Det 3, 3WWG (MAC) weather wing will leave, thereby eliminating tower operation personnel or navigational aids. FAA will not come in due to minimal traffic. The communication and weather wing is not under SAC control, could be a problem.

Problem: In order to secure a long term lease with Boeing Company or Husky Oil-Navy proposal, the runway, navigation aids and communication equipment must remain. Flight service by Tumpane-POL personnel should also continue after June 30, 1976 so as to accommodate any air traffic. There is also one fuel storage tank at tank farm which is full of heating oil for Mountain Plains MCP Housing. Such fuel should be sold to MPEEDP, and not transported elsewhere.

Item No. 3. With the closure announcement, local Air Force Administration has placed a freeze on O & M Contractor regarding work orders on facilities or procurement of various supplies.

Problem: SAC should be directed to continue to be host and sole source procurement at a reduced level for next 18 months, scaling down of operation should be coordinated with tenants and Valley Local Development Corporation. Auto hobby shop to go—but retain bowling alley and gym as an example. Military telephone system on base to be addressed for ownerhip; has 12 million investment in for it to become operational some time back. The base commander and contracts office must be told by headquarters about procedures for continued operation. Heating and utility costs must be rolled back to 1973 invoice costs. Recent billings indicate a 3 to 400 percent increase to existing tenants. We are losing—not gaining—We are to undertake a engineering study as to other methods of heating; use of heating units of the buildings etc., but those alternatives won't be known for six months.

I am in the process of writing a contract between the Valley Local Development Corporation and the Governor's Office for $83,500, which is minimal for what needs to be done. I am to contract my services with the VLDC and not the State. We need more support from the State if this project is to be successful. To date all we have seen is lip service from State officials and agencies.

Dave, if anything else crops up, I'll give you a call.

Sincerely yours,

CARLO A. PORTEEN.

70-301 O - 76 - 31

CHRONOLOGY OF ACTIONS TAKEN

Senator MANSFIELD. Are you aware through your position in the Air Force what efforts in addition to what you have already mentioned are being made?

Mr. MEIS. There is not much I can do to amplify what I have said other than I would like to add that we are continuing our efforts and I would also like to provide for the record a chronology of the significant actions that we have taken to try to bring some activity into Glasgow.

Senator MANSFIELD. Without objection, it will be made a part of the record.

[The chronology follows:]

CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AT THE GLASGOW AIR FORCE BASE (GAFB)

1.	1955	Glasgow AFB established by Air Defense Command.
2.	1960	Base became operational by Strategic Air Command.
3.	1963	Facility was expanded for an additional Air Force mission.
4.	Nov 1964	Air Force announced base closure to be effective by June 30, 1968. Total payroll and Operation Maintenance saving expected was $12,655,000.
5.	1967	Air Force initiated efforts to find reuse opportunities for air base.
6.	Jun 1968	On June 30 GAFB was closed and a caretaker force was employed to maintain the base.
7.	Jun 1969	No action by the Armed Services Committee on the Title 10 Disposal report made it necessary for the Air Force to maintain the base. The Air Force then negotiated a contract with AVCO Economic Systems Corporation to undertake a maintenance and development program for the facility.
8.	Jun 1969 to Jul 1971	Numerous activities were located on base in this period: • Montain Plains Educational Economic Development Program • Program Research Institute • SAFEGUARD Supply and Maintenance Center (US Army) • AVCO L1011 Wire-harness Program (manufacturing) • AVCO Corporation (manufacturing) • Plus several small public support programs and commercial activities.
9.	Jul 1971	Due to the inability of AVCO to develop significant reuse activities at the air base, the Secretary of the Air Force requested the termination of the AVCO maintenance and development contract.
10.	1972	The Air Force reactivated a Strategic Air Command mission at the air base.
11.	Mar 1974	The Montana Congressional Delegation requested greater DoD emphasis in identifying and bringing to GAFB appropriate public or private sector activities. Both the Air Force and the Office of Economic Adjustment then undertook a program to promote civilian use of the installation.
12.	Jun 1974	OEA conducted a reconnaissance visit to Glasgow and Helena to work with local and State officials and identify area development needs and opportunities.
13.	Jun 1974	Under the aegis of the Economic Adjustment Committee (EAC), the Economic Development Administration approved a reuse development project. EDA provided $195,000 (+ $65,000 State participation) to support an industrial solicitation program.
14.	Aug 1974	The Army Materiel Command (AMC) extended a contract to Montana Manufacturing & Assembly, an SBA approved 8(a) contractor, with a $2.3 million award to produce bandoleers and primers. SBA supported this effort with $250,000 of Business Development Expense (BDE) funds to aid MM&A. This action sustained 140 jobs.
15.	Aug 1974	An EAC Team Visit was made to Glasgow to bring Federal and State and local (ten agencies) officials together to address base conversion problems. Additional assistance was provided the

State in hiring personnel for the base reuse project. Some eight follow-up visits by EAC agencies have occured to date.

16. Sep 1974 — As part of the EDA funded reuse project, the State funded a livestock marketing study with a major emphasis on Glasgow and the air base potential.

17. Nov 1974 — The State hired a Facilities Manager under the EDA Project to be on location to support the industrial solicitation program.

18. Dec 1974 — The State hired a Chicago consulting firm to implement an industrial solicitation program as part of the Base Reuse Project. The developers contract called for nation-wide industrial solicitation to advise industry of the opportunities in facilities at GAFB.

19. Dec 1974 — The Air Force, with major OEA assistance, published an industrial facilities brochure on the Glasgow AFB to assist in the industrial solicitation program.

20. Dec 1974 — The Federal Energy Administration funded a siting study for an energy center at GAFB. The study was to determine the feasibility of GAFB serving as a base for needed energy facilities. The study was supported in the amount of $92,000.

21. Feb 1975 — OEA initiated an intensive industrial solicitation effort with Canadian industry to interest such firms in locating at GAFB (to include direct visitation to 5 provinces bordering the U. S.). Some $17,000 in DoD funds have been spent on this assistance.

At the same time OEA initiated an extensive promotion effort with U. S. industry that has included contact with more than 200 firms.

22. Mar 1975 — The State funded a study on the use of GAFB to support exploration and development of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 in Alaska. The study was funded by the State for $20,000.

23. Jun 1975 — Funding from the Old West Regional Commission was made available to support a local leadership training program at Glasgow and Valley County. The cost of the program was $8,000.

24. Jun 1975 — OEA's industrial consultant visited 19 canadian manufacturing firms regarding opportunities available at Glasgow. Nine firms expressed initial interest in Glasgow and other U. S. locations but nothing significant has developed from these contacts.

25. Jul 1975 — EDA extended the Glasgow Base Reuse Project for a six-month period $65,000 (+ $22,000 State participation). The extension was to further support the ongoing industrial solicitation program.

26. Jul 1975 — The Montana Congressional Delegation requested the Defense Department to fully evaluate the completed consultant report (#23) relative to GAFB supporting developments at NPR No. 4 in Alaska.

27. Aug 1975 — The Valley County Local Development Corporation requested greater Air Force involvement in base out-leasing operations. This was the first major expression of interest by the local community in redevelopment of the air base.

28. Sep 1975 Continued support by OEA, Defense Supply Agency and SBA was provided to develop new contract work appropriate to MM&A at the Glasgow facility. SBA was responsible for receiving contracts through the Brunswick Corporation for 60,000 "camouflage carrying cases" over a 3 year period. This contract will support 19 employees. This is an ongoing program in support of this 8(a) contractor.

29. Sep 1975 The State terminated the consulting contract with the Chicago firm for industrial solicitation due to insufficient funding levels and a lack of results as proposed in the contract.

30. Oct 1975 OEA's industrial consultant visited Canadian industrial firms in prairie provinces in Alberta. From these interviews one prospect expressed serious interest in Glasgow. The firm is in metal products, requires up to 20,000 sq.ft. of space and would initially employ 25 people.

31. Nov 1975 Governor Judge and State and local representatives visited with OEA and the Air Force to discuss the development effort at Glasgow AFB and seek assistance for a potential coal gasification project at GAFB.

32. Nov 1975 The FEA released a summary feasibility report on the siting potential for an energy center at GAFB. The report was prepared in response to a request from the State in light of pending losses of natural gas from Canada. The report advised that GAFB could support a variety of energy components such as coal gasification and coal to oil facilities.

33. Nov 1975 The Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) made an analysis of the consultant study of GAFB supporting NPR No. 4 activities in Alaska. MTMC concluded that Glasgow was not a cost beneficial location to air lift supplies to Alaska when compared with other active installations in Washington State. The present Navy exploration program would not generate sufficient materiel volume to support air transport. The inability to land 747 aircraft on ice runways on the North Slope also obviated this effort.

34. Dec 1975 DSA made an award to MM&A in the amount of $1,013,000 for 100,000 Type II duffel bags under an 8(a) contract. SBA provided a total of $84,000 in BDE funds to support this new contract.

35. Dec 1975 EAC released its Economic Adjustment Program report. This report presented various base reuse options and how portions of the installation could be acquired at up to 100% discount under public benefit allowances.

36. Feb 1976 The Army announced the closure of the Glasgow SAFEGUARD S&M Center with reductions by October 1976. While 28 positions will be lost, it would free up space to be promoted in the industrial solicitation program.

37. Feb 1976 The EDA provided an extension to Glasgow Base Reuse Project for a one year period to aid in securing industry into the base and developing the reuse of the installation. The EDA funding amounted to $133,000 (+ $55,000 State participation).

38. Mar 1976 OEA chaired a meeting on 11 March with ten Federal agencies to discuss an Inter-Agency approach to assist the State in furthering coal gasification at GAFB. The cognizant Federal agencies are presently exploring alternative ways to fund an EIS for a proposed energy project at GAFB.

39. Mar 1976 The Air Force announced the inactivation of the SAC mission at Glasgow making the facilities available for other appropriate uses by the end of September 1976.

PROGRAM FINANCING
GLASGOW AFB

Purpose	AMOUNT (000)	Agency	Date & Amount Funded	Fund Requirements & Remarks
Organization	$195	EDA	6/19/74	$195,000 EDA (+$65,300 Montana)
	65	EDA	7/1/75	Extension 7/1/75 to 12/30/75 (+$22,000 State)
	8	OW Reg Comm	6/75	Leadership Training Program
	133	EDA	2/10/76	$133,000 EDA ($55,000 State) (Extension)
Planning Health	$ 1.8	HEW	11/5/74	$1,200,000 loan 663,450 grant 611,000 loan - additional award made Sep 1975
	.6	HEW & State	9/75	Certification of 15 beds for in-patient care at Glasgow AFB
Manpower	$ 12	DOL (CETA)	9/75	Support for MM&A re training program
Business Development	$250	SBA	8/74	Business Development Expense funds to support MM&A
	92	FEA	12/74	Siting feasibility study of energy center for Glasgow AFB
	84	SBA	8/75	BDE funds to support new contract work at MM&A
	20	State	3/75	Study to show feasibility of airlifting of materiel from Glasgow AFB to Alaska

Total Federal		Defense Contracts	$ 3.300
Grants	$ 1.439		
Loans	1.811		
	$ 3.250		

AIR BASE TO BE DEACTIVATED

Senator MANSFIELD. Will the Air Force continue to maintain Glasgow Air Base on a reduced schedule after the SAC mission is closed down or will they clear out entirely?

Mr. MEIS. Our present plan, Mr. Chairman, is to relocate the SAC satellite and make that withdrawal within, say, the next 30 to 45 days. We will deactivate the air base charged with the operation and maintenance of the facility. However, we are going to leave a caretaker detachment there of adequate size and capability to maintain the base and provide unit service and so on, to existing tenants through June of 1977, working with the State and so on. We feel this will provide sufficient time to get organized and ready to assume those responsibilities.

Senator MANSFIELD. The SAC mission at Glasgow will be phased out, I presume in the immediate future?

Mr. MEIS. Yes, I would say within the next 45 days.

Senator MANSFIELD. Senator Huddleston.

Senator HUDDLESTON. I have no questions.

Senator MANSFIELD. You haven't heard the last of me yet and you haven't seen the last of me for quite some time, so just impress Glasgow on your mind because you are going to hear a lot about it, not in a military sense, but in a way that you can help to decrease the difficult situation based on the voluntary action of the Air Force in closing the base in the first place. You have a responsibility which I think you will have to live up to.

Mr. MEIS. I might add one thng. As you know, the Governor and the delegation from Montana were in here last November when we had several meetings with them. I think we have had a continuing dialog going on. We will continue to cooperate and work with the Governor hoping that we can find a satisfactory solution.

Senator MANSFIELD. Don't forget the congressional delegation and the fact that we are looking forward to something being done.

Thank you, Mr. Meis.

NONDEPARTMENTAL WITNESSES

National Guard Association of the United States

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. FRANCIS S. GREENLIEF (RETIRED), EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

CONTINUATION OF INCREASED FUNDING SOUGHT

Senator Mansfield. Our next witness is Gen. Francis Greenlief of the National Guard Association of the United States. General, would you condense your statement and then leave yourself open to questions?

Mr. Greenlief. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the National Guard Association of the United States welcomes this opportunity to meet with the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Construction. The National Guard Association is indebted to this committee for the increased fiscal year 1976 military construction appropriations for the National Guard. We earnestly solicit the continuation of these higher amounts in fiscal year 1977 and into fiscal year 1978.

The initial Department of Defense budget request for fiscal year 1977 ANG MCP was $38.7 million. This request was reduced to $27.6 million by OMB.

The National Guard Association urges the appropriation of additional funds in the amount of $19.1 million for the Army National Guard and $11.1 million for the Air National Guard. These additions would bring the programs only up to the level previously approved by the DOD.

The MCP projects that were deleted by the OMB from the initial DOD proposal have been included, Mr. Chairman, in attachments to my full statement.

The military construction appropriations proposed by the Association of $66.3 million for the Army National Guard and $47.2 million for the Air National Guard will provide urgently needed projects for the Army National Guard at 124 locations in 42 States and Puerto Rico and projects for the Air National Guard at 57 locations in 43 States.

Mr. Chairman, the construction industry has been extremely hard hit by the recent recession and has been slow in making a recovery. While we are not advocating public work projects, we point out that the National Guard construction projects are distributed geographically across the Nation and are primarily of the type that smaller, local contractors can accomplish, thereby benefiting local unemployed workers and depressed community building material suppliers.

Mr. Chairman, and members, we wish again to express our appreciation for your continuing support of adequate facilities for the

495,000 men and women of the Army and Air National Guard Forces. We would be pleased to answer any questions, Mr. Chairman.

PREPARED STATEMENT

We would also like to submit our prepared statement that it may appear in the record.

Senator MANSFIELD. Thank you, General. Your statement will appear at this point in the record.

[The statement follows:]

BIOGRAPHY

MAJOR GENERAL FRANCIS S. GREENLIEF (Ret.)
Executive Vice President
National Guard Association of the United States (1974-)

Major General Francis S. Greenlief joined the staff of the National Guard Association of the United States in September 1974, after retiring as Chief, National Guard Bureau on 1 July 1974. He was appointed the Executive Vice President of the 48,000-member Association in September 1975.

General Greenlief was born in Hastings, Nebraska on 27 July 1921. He completed high school there and enrolled in the University of Nebraska in 1939 to study business administration.

He enlisted in Company G, 134th Infantry, Nebraska National Guard in Hastings on 5 July 1940, and was ordered to active duty with his unit on 23 December 1940 as a corporal. At the time of his entrace to Infantry Officer Candidate School in May 1942, he was Acting First Sergeant of the same Company.

General Greenlief was graduated from Officer Candidate School and was commissioned a second lieutenant, Infantry, on 25 August 1942. He served as Platoon Leader and Commanding Officer, Company L, 134th Infantry in the European Theater of Operations from May 1944 until August 1945, participating in the Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, and Ardennes Campaigns. He was released from active duty on 5 January 1946.

On 3 November 1947, General Greenlief rejoined the Nebraska National Guard as Commanding Officer, Company G, 134th Infantry. He subsequently served as S-3 of the 134th Infantry Regiment, acting Assistant Adjutant General of Nebraska, G-4 of the 34th Infantry Division and Division Chief of Staff. He was promoted to colonel on 1 July 1957.

As a colonel, he was ordered to active duty from the Nebraska Army National Guard and assigned as Executive Officer, Army Division, National Guard Bureau on 1 January 1960. He was appointed brigadier general and designated Assistant Chief (Army), National Guard Bureau, on 3 November 1962.

General Greenlief was appointed as Deputy Chief, National Guard Bureau, on 14 September 1963 and was promoted to major general on 9 February 1965. On 13 September 1967, he was extended for an additional four-year term. On 20 April 1970, he was appointed Director, Army National Guard in addition to his duties as Deputy Chief, National Guard Bureau.

He was appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate to be Chief, National Guard Bureau, for a four-year term and was sworn into office on 1 September 1971.

He completed flying training and was designated an Army Aviator on 22 May 1969. He is qualified in fixed and rotary wing aircraft.

AWARDS AND DECORATIONS include Distinguished Service Medal, USA, w/cluster; Distinguished Service Medal, USAF; Silver Star, Bronze Star, Purple Heart with three Oak Leaf Clusters, Croix de Guerre with Gold Star, European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal with four Battle Stars, the Combat Infantry Badge and the Army Aviator Badge, Distinguished Service Medal, NGAUS; and many State awards.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

The National Guard Association of the United States welcomes this opportunity to meet with the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Construction.

The National Guard Association is indebted to this Committee for the increased FY 1976 military construction appropriations for the National Guard. We earnestly solicit the continuation of these higher amounts in FY '77, and into FY '78. This will allow the National Guard to complete much of the huge back-log of critically needed construction that has built up due to the tremendous number of conversions and new mission assignments of the Guard.

I am sure this Committee fully recognizes the intense competition within the Department of Defense for construction dollars and that many agencies are forced by the budgetary process to ask only for those amounts which fall within the restrictive guidance given them. For this reason the NGAUS welcomes this occasion to provide some thoughts and opinions not bound by the restraints of the Pentagon budget development process.

The initial Department of Defense Budget Request for the FY 1977 ARNG Military Construction Program was $66.3. This request was reduced to $47.2 million by the Office of Management and Budget. The following table displays this $19.1 million cut:

	No. Projects		Cost ($000)	
	Initial FY '77 Request	FY '77 Budget	Initial FY '77 Request	FY '77 Budget
Major Construction				
Armory	64	40	$25,967	$16,858
Non-Armory	71	42	32,549	23,959
Minor Construction			4,000	3,183
Planning			3,800	3,200
TOTAL			$66,316	$47,200

The initial Department of Defese Budget Request for the FY '77 ANG MCP was $38.7 million. This request was reduced to $27.6 million by OMB. The following table displays this $11.1 million cut:

Facility Category	Initial FY '77 Appropriations Request ($000)	FY '77 Budget Request ($000)
Operational	$ 5,397	$ 5,288
Maintenance	17,959	13,437
Training	3,930	2,350
General Support	5,614	2,225
Energy Conservation	1,000	1,000
Planning	2,800	1,300
Minor Construction	2,000	2,000
TOTALS	$38,700	$27,600

The appropriation requests for the Military Construction Programs for the ARNG and the ANG are inadequate to meet the urgent construction requirements of these forces.

The NGAUS urges the appropriation of additional funds in the amount of $19.1 million for the ARNG MCP and $11.1 million for the ANG MCP. These additions would bring the programs only up to the level previously approved by the DoD.

These amounts are more in line with the current FY '76 levels of $63.0 million ANG and $62.7 million ARNG funds which have allowed the Guard this year to keep pace with new construction requirements, and also to begin positive progress on the huge back-log of projects that have been deferred due to priorities created by late notice conversions, mission changes and budget reductions. The MCP projects that were deleted by the OMB from the initial DoD proposal are included with minor exceptions in the NGAUS proposed additional MCP projects (see Attachments #1 and #2).

The increased reliance placed on the National Guard has resulted in units receiving large amounts of additional modern, sophisticated equipment. The requirements for

adequate maintenance and storage facilities for this expensive and weather sensitive equipment have increased dramatically. In addition, increased emphasis on combat readiness training requirements has created an urgent need for more and better training facilities. We expect even greater reliance for the defense of our nation to be placed on the National Guard as a result of the termination of the national draft and the resulting longer reaction times of the non-organized civilian manpower resources. It is therefore imperative that construction authorizations be adequate to assure the National Guard has sufficient resources to attain and maintain a high level of combat readiness.

The Military Construction Appropriations proposed by the NGAUS of $66.3 million for the ARNG, and $47.2 million for the ANG, will provide urgently needed projects for the ARNG at 124 locations in 42 States and Puerto Rico, and projects for the ANG at 57 locations in 43 States.

The construction industry has been extremely hard hit by the recent recession and has been slow in making a recovery. While we are not advocating public work projects, we point out that the National Guard construction projects are distributed geographically across the nation, and are primarily of the type that smaller, local contractors can accomplish, thereby benefiting local unemployed workers and depressed community building material suppliers. Further, although the Guard uses the services of the Army Corps of Engineers and the Navy Facilities Engineering, the majority of the National Guard design and construction management is accomplished through the U.S. Property and Fiscal Officer and each State. The use of this service substantially reduces project overhead costs, puts more dollars in the actual construction, quickly infuses

monies in the local economy, and enables the Guard units to achieve the desired combat readiness posture at a much faster rate.

We wish to again express our appreciation for your continuing support of adequate facilities for the 495,000 men and women of the Air and Army National Guard forces. Your confidence in the defense capabilities of the Guard has greatly accelerated the readiness training of the National Guard units. We assure you that the members of the National Guard Association of the United States will do all within their power to achieve the mutually desired objective of a fully combat ready National Guard force.

Attachment #1

AIR NATIONAL GUARD SUPPLEMENT FISCAL YEAR 1977
PRIORITY LISTING

STATE/BASE	PROJECT	CWE ($000)
WISCONSIN General Mitchell	Addition to General Purpose Shops	740
	Addition to Engine I&R Shop	190
ARIZONA Tucson	Aircraft Maintenance Dock	262
SOUTH DAKOTA Joe Foss	Composite Maintenance Hangar	1800
MINNESOTA Minneapolis-St. Paul	Reserve Forces Communications/ Electronics Training Facility	925
MISSISSIPPI Jackson	Aircraft Engine I&R/ Avionics Shop	615
KENTUCKY Standiford	Composite Squadron Operations	750
MISSISSIPPI Gulfport	Automotive Maintenance/ Aerospace Ground Equipment Shop	225
MISSOURI Rosecrans	Composite Squadron Operations	950
NEW JERSEY McGuire	Alter Bldg 1929 to Engine I&R Shop	260
PUERTO RICO Puerto Rico	Composite Squadron Operations	500
TENNESSEE McGhee Tyson	Add/Alter Academic Facilities	305
	Aircondition Academy Facilities	188
PENNSYLVANIA Pittsburgh	Aircraft Engine I&R Shop	625
	Add/Alter Hangar 302 for Composite Squadron Operations	680
MISSOURI St. Louis	Automotive Maintenance/Refueling Vehicle Shop	375
	Addition to Base Supply	525

STATE/BASE	PROJECT	CWE ($000)
COLORADO Buckley	Fuel Cell/Corrosion Control	540
KANSAS Forbes	Automotive Maintenance Shop	750
-	Base Engineering Maintenance Facility	550
VIRGINIA Byrd	Composite Squadron Operations	733
TEXAS Garland	Reserve Forces Communication/ Electronics Training Facility	575
ALABAMA Birmingham	Add/Alter Base Supply Warehouse	473
OKLAHOMA Tulsa	Aerospace Ground Equipment Shop	275
SOUTH CAROLINA McEntire	Automotive Maintenance/ Refueling Vehicle Shop	500
WEST VIRGINIA Martinsburg	Dispensary	271
CONNECTICUT Orange	Aerospace Ground Equipment Shop	265
OHIO Zanesville	Automotive Maintenance/ Aerospace Ground Equipment Shop	275
MAINE South Portland	Add/Alter Vehicle Maintenance Aerospace Ground Equipment Shop	300
VARIOUS	Energy Conversion	578
*VARIOUS	Specific Projects	2000
	TOTALS	18,000

*Note Specific Projects item is listed as the last entry. However, this item must be funded as a proportion of the total program.

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Attachment #2

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD SUPPLEMENT FISCAL YEAR 1977
PRIORITY LISTING

STATE/BASE	PROJECT	($000)
NEW JERSEY Ft. Dix	Mobilization Annual Training Equipment Site	498
VIRGINIA Ft. Pickett	Mobilization Annual Training Equipment Site/Organizational Maintenance Shop	1,500
FLORIDA Camp Blanding	Training Facility	1,370
ALASKA Bethel	Army Aviation Flight Activity	921
Nome	Army Aviation Flight Activity	921
NEW YORK Ronkonkoma	Army Aviation Support Facility	1,864
Ronkonkoma	400 M Armory	1,178
Ft. Drum	Maintenance/Training Facility	4,500
TENNESSEE Natchez Trace	Weekend Training Site	101
MISSISSIPPI Camp Shelby	Training Facility	485
CONNECTICUT East Lyme	Organizational/Maintenance Shop/ Unit Training Equipment Site	537
ARIZONA Florence	Unit Training Equipment Site	355
MISSOURI Grand Ledge	Army Aviation Support Facility	2,484
OKLAHOMA Norman	Combined Support Maintenance Shop Addition	170
ALASKA Nome	Organizational Maintenance Shop	298

STATE/BASE	PROJECT	($000)
IDAHO Gowen Field	Army Aviation Support Facility	375
HAWAII Hanapope	Organizational Maintenance Shop	116
MINNESOTA Brainerd	Organizational Maintenance Shop	118
NEW YORK Ronkonkoma	Organizational Maintenance Shop	121
OREGON Camp Rilea	Organizational Maintenance Shop	121
PENNSYLVANIA Annville	Organizational Maintenance Shop	313
TENNESSEE Winchester	Organizational Maintenance Shop	120
VIRGINIA Fredericksburg Staunton Winchester	Organizational Maintenance Shop Organizational Maintenance Shop Organizational Maintenance Shop	137 152 144
MARYLAND Towson	300 Man Armory	781
TENNESSEE Kingsport	Armory Addition	237
OKLAHOMA Okmulgee	150 Man Armory	475
NORTH CAROLINA Lumberton	100 Man Armory	376
NEW JERSEY Freehold	Armory Addition	416
MISSISSIPPI Aberdeen	100 Man Armory	323
MINNESOTA Fairbault	60 Man Armory	419

STATE/BASE	PROJECT	($000)
LOUISIANA Winnsboro	100 Man Armory	456
KENTUCKY London	100 Man Armory	289
ARKANSAS Malvern	150 Man Armory	374
LOUISIANA Oakdale	100 Man Armory	386
MICHIGAN Lansing	300 Man Armory	839
MINNESOTA White Bear Lake	100 Man Armory	472
NEW JERSEY Riverdale	Armory Addition	379
NORTH CAROLINA Gastonia	100 Man Armory	412
VIRGINIA Richmond	U.S. Property and Fiscal Office	665
GEORGIA Winder	Army Aviation Support Facility	728
	TOTAL	27,000

STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS

Senator HUDDLESTON. These priority listings that you submitted, what is the status of the appropriations? Are any of these included in the current appropriation?

Mr. GREENLIEF. They are not. These are projects that made up the list that was deleted by or they are equal to the dollars deleted by the OMB.

Senator HUDDLESTON. What would you have done if you had the full amount?

Mr. GREENLIEF. These are the projects that would have been covered had the original DOT appropriation requested been approved.

Senator HUDDLESTON. I see.

Mr. GREENLIEF. I am embarrassed that there are none in there for Montana. We have, of course, done a lot of construction in all of the States in the past year. That is the beauty of our program; that it gets right down to the local level.

Senator HUDDLESTON. I think that the statement Senator Nunn made is certainly applicable to the total force concept. We have to put more emphasis on the National Guard and Reserve Forces if they are going to play the role that is anticipated for them.

I have no further questions.

CONCLUSION OF HEARINGS

Senator MANSFIELD. This then concludes the hearings. The hearing is recessed subject to the call of the Chair.

[Whereupon, at 10:50 a.m., Thursday, March 18, the hearings were concluded and the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at the call of the Chair.]

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