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APPROVED
OCT 7 - 1975

Signed
10/7/75

ACTION

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
October 7, 1975

Last Day: October 11

Posted
10/8

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JIM CANNON

SUBJECT: S. 1247 - Military Construction
Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1976
and the Transition Quarter

To archive
10/8

Attached for your consideration is S. 1247, sponsored by Senators Stennis and Thurmond, which authorizes appropriations for FY 76 and the transition quarter for new construction for Defense, the military departments and the Reserve Components aggregating \$3,853,705,000.

A detailed discussion of the enrolled bill is provided in OMB's enrolled bill report at Tab A.

OMB, Max Friedersdorf, NSC, Counsel's Office (Lazarus) and I recommend approval of the enrolled bill.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign S. 1247 at Tab B.





EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

OCT 7 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Bill S. 1247 - Military Construction
Authorization Act, fiscal year 1976 and the
transition quarter
Sponsors - Sen. Stennis (D) Mississippi and
Sen. Thurmond (R) South Carolina

Last Day for Action

October 11, 1975 - Saturday

Purpose

Authorizes appropriations for fiscal year 1976 and the transition quarter for new construction for Defense, the military departments, and the Reserve Components aggregating \$3,853,705,000.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget	Approval
Department of Defense	Approval
Department of the Interior	Approval with regard to Enewetak provision (discussed below); defers to Defense on remainder
Department of Housing and Urban Development	No objection
General Services Administration	No objection
Department of the Treasury	No recommendation (Informally)

Discussion

Military construction requirements for fiscal year 1976 and for the transition quarter to fiscal year 1977 (July 1, 1976 - September 30, 1976) were developed on the basis of the package program method of identifying the military forces with their primary missions and assigning to these forces the weapons, equipment and facilities necessary to discharge effectively these assigned mission responsibilities.

The \$3,853,705,000 authorization for new construction is \$347,900,000 less than the \$4,201,605,000 requested by Defense. In general, the reduction reflects a number of relatively minor changes throughout the program.

A comparison of the Administration's request to the amounts authorized in S. 1247 is set forth, by major program category, in the attachment which also shows amounts for deficiency authorizations.

Changes made by the Congress in the Administration's proposal that are considered worth specific highlighting are set out in the paragraphs below.

Aircraft Shelters in Europe

The \$175 million request for aircraft shelters to be built in Europe was reduced to a \$53 million program to support construction of the shelters in the United Kingdom. Congress deleted \$122 million from the program request on the grounds that these shelters exceeded the current NATO criteria relating to eligibility of such shelter costs for recoupment under NATO Infrastructure. This congressional action reflects a stiffening resistance to further expansion of the aircraft shelter program unless NATO criteria can be broadened to bring such shelters into eligibility for common funding.

Defense Intelligence Agency Building

The \$86 million requested for construction of an administrative facility at the Bolling/Anacostia Complex for Defense Intelligence Agency activities was denied in full. Both Houses concluded that this proposal should be deferred until the ongoing select committees on intelligence have completed their work and have submitted their recommendations to the Congress.

Enewetak Atoll Clean-up

The Administration's bill requested \$14 million as the first year increment of the total estimated cost of \$40 million to

clean up the physical and radiological debris on Enewetak resulting from nuclear testing. S. 1247 authorizes an appropriation of \$20 million for the entire project with the difference substantially resulting from the conference committee's direction that military, rather than contract, personnel be used. The rehabilitation of Enewetak Atoll (as distinct from the clean-up cost covered in S. 1247) is to be budgeted in the Interior Department and the currently estimated cost of \$12 million (July 1974 prices), as well as its phasing, will need to be reviewed in light of the change in the Defense authorization.

General Provisions

Most of the general provisions reflect, with minor changes, the Administration's request and are substantially similar to provisions contained in last year's Military Construction Authorization Act (P.L. 93-552). One rider, however, warrants further discussion.

Section 610 of the enrolled bill authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Army to convey approximately five acres of land in Augusta, Georgia, including all improvements thereon, to the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia. The conveyance would be subject to payment to the United States of not less than the appraised fair market value of the land and improvements, or \$662,000, whichever is greater and to such other terms and conditions the Secretary deems necessary to protect the interests of the United States. Furthermore, this section provides that proceeds from the conveyance shall be credited to a special Treasury account and remain available, without fiscal year limitation, for the construction of a United States Army Training Center on other government-owned property in Augusta.

We understand that this disposition is designed to permit the University to expand on the site now occupied by the Army with the proceeds to be used for construction of replacement facilities more suitable to Army needs.

While this authorization departs from existing procedures for the disposal of government real property and while we have reservations about certain of its features, including this particular type of backdoor financing, the sale will be at least at fair market value, is of benefit to both parties, and, in any event, this provision is not sufficiently objectionable to warrant disapproval of the bill.

James M. Frey
Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference

Enclosures

Fiscal Year 1976 and Transition Quarter

Military Construction Authorization

S. 1247

	<u>Amended Request</u> (In thousands of dollars)	<u>Enacted</u>
Army	833,786	769,040
Navy	743,599	705,509
Air Force.	643,740	485,869
Defense Agencies	<u>135,000</u>	<u>44,800</u>
Active Forces	2,356,125	2,005,218
Family Housing	1,639,876	1,642,883
Reserve Forces		
Army National Guard	54,745	54,745
Army Reserve.	44,459	44,459
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve.	34,800	34,800
Air National Guard.	55,100	55,100
Air Force Reserve	<u>16,500</u>	<u>16,500</u>
Reserves	205,604	205,604
New Authorization.		
for Appropriation.	4,201,605	3,853,705
Deficiency Authorization	132,598	111,614
Total Authorization	4,334,203	3,965,319

THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.: 484

Date: October 7

Time: 1030am

FOR ACTION: NSC/S
Max Friedersdorf
Ken Lazarus

cc (for information): Jim Cavanaugh
Jack Marsh
Warren Hendriks

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: October 7 asap

Time:

SUBJECT:

S. 1247 - Military Construction Authorization Act, 1976

ACTION REQUESTED:

___ For Necessary Action

___ For Your Recommendations

___ Prepare Agenda and Brief

___ Draft Reply

x
___ For Your Comments

___ Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

Please return to Judy Johnston, Ground Floor West Wing

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately.

K. R. COLE, JR.
For the President



GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301

2 October 1975

Honorable James T. Lynn
Director
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D. C. 20503

Dear Mr. Lynn:

Reference is made to your request for the views of the Department of Defense with respect to the enrolled enactment of S. 1247, 94th Congress, an Act, "To authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes."

The purpose of the Act is to provide new construction and other related authority for the military departments and the Office of the Secretary of Defense, within and outside the United States, and for the Guard and Reserve Components for the fiscal year 1976 including the transition period, in the total amount of \$3,853,705,000. This amounts to \$347,900,000 less than requested by the Department.

Most of the general provisions are substantially unchanged from last year's Military Construction Authorization Act (P. L. 93-552). There are, however, the following important changes:

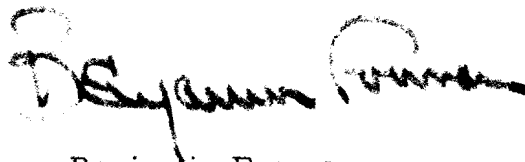
1. Section 603, generally, grants authority to the concerned Secretary of the military department to make limited cost increases in the various line items of authorized construction. This Act adds a new subsection, (c), which provides a basis to proceed with all essential construction (except family housing) without awaiting the approval of a deficiency authorization. Prior notification to the Armed Services Committees is required, however. Subsection (e) in last year's Act, which permitted an additional 10 percent variation to meet unusual costs arising out of the energy crisis, has been deleted.

2. Section 607 amends chapter 159 of title 10, United States Code which would raise the limit of urgent minor construction projects from \$300,000 to \$400,000 and raises the level that can be accomplished with operation and maintenance funds from \$50,000 to \$75,000. These increases are also based on the rise in construction costs since the levels were established in the FY 1971 Military Construction Authorization Act. Also there are amendments in specified sections dealing with acquisition, leasing and disposal of real estate and reporting requirements thereof.

3. Section 608 exempts the cost of the installation of solar heating and/or cooling equipment from the current military construction project cost limitations.

The Department of Defense recommends that the President approve S. 1247.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Benjamin Forman". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "B" and a long, sweeping underline.

Benjamin Forman
Acting General Counsel



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

OCT 6 - 1975

Dear Mr. Lynn:

This responds to your request for the views of this Department on enrolled bill S. 1247, "To authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes."

We recommend Presidential approval of that provision of title IV of the enrolled bill which authorizes \$20 million to the Defense Nuclear Agency for Enewetak Auxiliary Airfield. As to the remainder of the bill, we defer on the merits to the Department of Defense.

This legislation is based upon the request of the Department of Defense for military construction authorization and related authority for fiscal year 1976 and the transition quarter. S. 1247 as enrolled would authorize \$3,853,705,000 for this purpose.

Under title IV of the enrolled bill, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to establish or develop, for defense agencies for certain acquisition and construction, military installations and facilities through acquisition, construction, conversion, rehabilitation, or installation of permanent or temporary public works. This authorization includes \$20 million for the Defense Nuclear Agency for Enewetak Auxiliary Airfield.

Enewetak Atoll lies among the Marshall Islands, which are a part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands administered by the United States acting on behalf of the United Nations. In 1947, the United States decided that the entire atoll was required for its atomic weapons testing program, so notified the United Nations Security Council, and resettled the atoll's inhabitants on nearby Ujelang Atoll. The testing, carried out between 1948 and 1958, severely damaged Enewetak and rendered it uninhabitable.

The United States is committed to rehabilitating Enewetak, whose former residents are most anxious to return. Discussion among various Federal agencies has resulted in this task being allotted in the following manner: Department of Defense through the



Save Energy and You Serve America!

Defense Nuclear Agency - maintaining ongoing facilities and operations in Enewetak, and for clean-up operations; Department of the Interior - rehabilitation of the atoll; Energy Research and Development Administration - radiological monitoring and surveying.

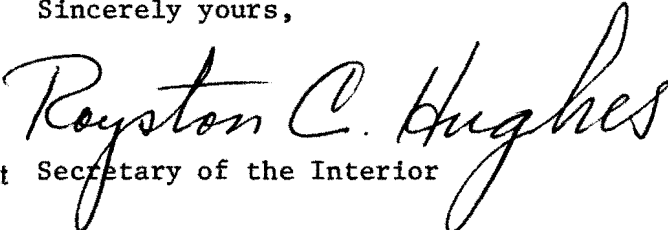
Title IV of the enrolled bill would authorize the appropriation of \$20 million to enable the Department of Defense, through the Defense Nuclear Agency, to fulfill its portion of the Federal commitment. As you know, our draft bill, which would authorize \$12 million to enable this Department to perform its task of rehabilitating and resettling Enewetak, is currently undergoing Administration review. The performance of our part in the process is dependent upon the Defense Nuclear Agency, who will begin the rehabilitation project through clean-up of the atoll.

The Defense Nuclear Agency had requested \$14,100,000 as the first increment of a \$40,000,000 total needed to clean up the physical and radioactive debris of the nuclear testing program. S. 1247 authorizes a single appropriation of \$20 million instead. The conference report accompanying S. 1247 (Rep. No. 94-376 at 34) indicates that the reason this sum was authorized in lieu of the \$40 million requested was that the Congress expected the Department of Defense to minimize the total cost of the clean-up through use of military personnel, and to limit the scope of the clean-up as much as possible within the constraints of radiation exposure. In our judgment, the \$20 million authorization under these conditions will be sufficient to insure an adequate clean-up operation, and the Defense Nuclear Agency has so indicated through informal discussions with this Department.

We would note that both this Department and the Department of Defense proposed legislation in the 93rd Congress to rehabilitate Enewetak. Defense requested \$40 million in their fiscal year 1975 military construction authorization, and we requested an authorization of an amount necessary to carry out our part of the project (which we estimated at \$12 million). That legislation, which failed to pass the 93rd Congress, was similar to the Defense authorization request in this Congress, and our proposal now under Administrative review.

Approval of this provision of title IV of the enrolled bill would set in motion the first step toward returning the people of Enewetak to their home.

Sincerely yours,


Assistant Secretary of the Interior

Honorable James T. Lynn
Director
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D.C. 20503



THE GENERAL COUNSEL OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20410

October 6, 1975

Mr. James M. Frey
Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D. C. 20503

Attention: Miss Martha Ramsey

Dear Mr. Frey:

Subject: S. 1247, 94th Congress, Enrolled Enactment

This is in reply to your request for the views of this Department on the enrolled enactment of S. 1247, an Act "To authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes."

The enrolled enactment would authorize the provision of various facilities for the military departments and the Office of the Secretary of Defense. It also would authorize the construction or acquisition of approximately 3,000 military family housing units in the United States, after consultation by the Secretary of Defense with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development as to the availability of adequate private housing in any location in the United States designated for construction of new units. In addition, appropriations would be authorized for use by the Secretary of Defense for payments, on behalf of servicemen, of mortgage insurance premiums due with respect to mortgages insured by this Department under section 222 of the National Housing Act.

The enrolled enactment also contains a provision which authorizes the Secretary of Defense to acquire sole interest in privately owned or Department of Housing and Urban Development held family housing units in lieu of new

construction. Such units could not be acquired under eminent domain authority and would not be permitted to exceed cost limitations established by the enrolled enactment.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development has no objection to the approval of this enrolled enactment.

Sincerely,



Robert R. Elliott

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, DC 20405



001 8 1975

Honorable James T. Lynn
Director
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, DC 20503

Dear Mr. Lynn:

You have asked the views of the General Services Administration as to what action the President should take with regard to S. 1245, 94th Congress, an act "To authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes."

GSA has reviewed the subject legislation and interposes no objection to favorable action by the President on the enrolled bill.

Sincerely,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Sampson". A long horizontal line extends from the end of the signature across the page.

Arthur E. Sampson,
Administrator



THE GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

OCT 6 1975

Director, Office of Management and Budget
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D. C. 20503

Attention: Assistant Director for Legislative
Reference

Sir:

Reference is made to your request for the views of this Department on the enrolled enactment of S. 1247, "To authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes."

The only provision of the enrolled enactment which is of concern to this Department is section 610(c) which would earmark receipts from the conveyance by the Army of certain land in Augusta, Georgia to the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia. The receipts would be credited to a special account in the Treasury to be used for the construction of a U.S. Army Reserve Training Center in Augusta, Georgia. The Department opposed such earmarking in a July 22, 1975 report to your office on H.R. 4018. The Department is not aware of what position your office and the Department of the Army ultimately took on H.R. 4018.


In the circumstances, the Department has no recommendation to make with regard to the enrolled enactment.

Sincerely yours ,


General Counsel

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

October 7, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAMES CAVANAUGH
FROM: Jeanne W. Davis 
SUBJECT: S. 1247 - Military Construction
Authorization Act, 1976

The NSC Staff concurs in S. 1247 - Military Construction Authorization Act, 1976.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 7, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CAVANAUGH
FROM: MAX L. FRIEDERSDORF *M.L.F.*
SUBJECT: S. 1247 Military Construction Authorization Act, 1976

The Office of Legislative Affairs concurs with the agencies
that the subject bill be signed.

Attachments

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

OCT 7 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Bill S. 1247 - Military Construction
Authorization Act, fiscal year 1976 and the
transition quarter
Sponsors - Sen. Stennis (D) Mississippi and
Sen. Thurmond (R) South Carolina

Last Day for Action

October 11, 1975 - Saturday

Purpose

Authorizes appropriations for fiscal year 1976 and the
transition quarter for new construction for Defense, the
military departments, and the Reserve Components aggregat-
ing \$3,853,705,000.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget	Approval
Department of Defense	Approval
Department of the Interior	Approval with regard to Enewetak provision (discussed below); defers to Defense on remainder
Department of Housing and Urban Development	No objection
General Services Administration	No objection
Department of the Treasury	No recommendation (Informally)

Discussion

Military construction requirements for fiscal year 1976
and for the transition quarter to fiscal year 1977 (July 1,
1976 - September 30, 1976) were developed on the basis of
the package program method of identifying the military forces
with their primary missions and assigning to these forces
the weapons, equipment and facilities necessary to discharge
effectively these assigned mission responsibilities.

THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.: 484

Date: October 7

Time: 1030am

FOR ACTION: NSC/S
Max Friedersdorf
Ken Lazarus

cc (for information): Jim Cavanaugh
Jack Marsh
Warren Hendriks

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: October 7 , asap

Time:

SUBJECT:

S. 1247 - Military Construction Authorization Act, 1976

ACTION REQUESTED:

For Necessary Action

For Your Recommendations

Prepare Agenda and Brief

Draft Reply

X

For Your Comments

Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

Please return to Judy Johnston, Ground Floor West Wing

No objection. -- Ken Lazarus 10/7/75

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately.

Jim Cavanaugh

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL YEAR 1976

MAY 22, 1975.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. SYMINGTON, from the Committee on Armed Services,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1247]

The Committee on Armed Services, to which was referred the bill (S. 1247) having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment and recommends that the bill, as amended, do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of this bill is to provide construction and other related authority for the military departments, and the office of the Secretary of Defense, within and outside the United States and in title VII authority for construction of facilities for the Reserve Components, in the total amount of \$3,870,982,000.

FORM OF COMMITTEE ACTION

The bill on which the committee heard its hearings is S. 1247. The companion bill as introduced in the House of Representatives is H. R. 5210. Subsequent to the submission of the bill to the Congress, and in some instances after the hearings had been completed, amendments were requested by the Department of Defense. These changes, together with those recommended by the committee, made it desirable to report an original bill.

Total authorizations granted, fiscal year 1976

Title I (Army):		
Inside the United States.....		\$598, 624, 000
Outside the United States.....		170, 320, 000
Subtotal.....		768, 944, 000

Total authorizations granted, fiscal year 1976—Continued

Title II (Navy):	
Inside the United States.....	662, 573, 000
Outside the United States.....	19, 661, 000
Total.....	682, 234, 000
Title III (Air Force):	
Inside the United States.....	383, 030, 000
Outside the United States.....	50, 108, 000
Classified.....	3, 982, 000
Total.....	437, 120, 000
Title IV (Defense agencies).....	44, 800, 000
Title V (military family housing and homeowners assistance).....	1, 623, 309, 000
Deficiency authorizations:	
Title I (Army).....	60, 216, 000
Title II (Navy).....	47, 924, 000
Title III (Air Force).....	0
Title IV (DOD).....	831, 000
Subtotal.....	108, 971, 000
Title VII (Reserve Forces facilities):	
Army National Guard.....	54, 745, 000
Army Reserve.....	44, 459, 000
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve.....	34, 800, 000
Air National Guard.....	55, 100, 000
Air Force Reserve.....	16, 500, 000
Total.....	205, 604, 000
Grand total granted by titles I, II, III, IV, V, and VII.....	3, 870, 982, 000

BACKGROUND

The following summary is set forth to permit a review of all military construction authorization for the active forces from Fiscal Year 1948 through this bill. The summary is based upon the bill as submitted to the Congress:

STATUS OF MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION FOR THE ACTIVE FORCES (ACTUAL AND PROJECTED)
FISCAL YEARS 1948-76 AND 1977

[In millions of dollars]

	Army	Navy	Air Force	Total
Total authorizations, fiscal year 1948 through fiscal year 1975.....	12, 554	9, 835	20, 862	43, 251
Less unfunded authorizations repealed and rescinded through fiscal year 1975 and sec. 605, Public Law 93-552.....	-1, 770	-1, 141	-3, 415	-6, 326
Less appropriations fiscal year 1948 through fiscal year 1975.....	-10, 751	-8, 590	-17, 340	-36, 681
Less dollar equivalent of counterpart fund pesetas utilized through fiscal year 1975.....	0	-51	-79	-130
Residual authorization to be available Oct. 1, 1975.....	33	53	28	114
Additional new authorization proposed by fiscal years 1976 and 1977.....	833	744	644	2, 221
Increases in prior year's authorization proposed by fiscal year 1976 bill.....	88	45	0	133
Estimated general authorization to be utilized in fiscal year 1976 (including fiscal year 1977).....	86	82	54	222
Total of end fiscal year 1975 residual and proposed fiscal year 1976 authorizations.....	1, 040	924	726	2, 690
Less authorization to be repealed by sec. 605, fiscal year 1976 bill.....	-30	-53	-15	-98
Less proposed fiscal years 1976 and 1977 new fund availability (TOA).....	-999	-871	-704	-2, 574
Residual authorization estimated available as of Jan. 1, 1977.....	11	0	7	18

¹ Unfunded NATO authorization.

SUMMARY OF COMMITTEE ACTION

The construction proposals contained in the request as submitted to the Congress covered 270 major bases and consisted of 585 separate construction projects. The request by the Department of Defense was for \$4,201,605,000.

As in recent construction requests a major portion of the new construction is dedicated to facilities to improve the environment of today's servicemen. Bachelor housing, medical facilities, and a new energy investment program comprise well over half of the request.

The Family Housing title requests over \$1.6 billion, with most of the funding required to operate, maintain and provide limited improvements to existing government quarters. The requirement for construction of new quarters has dropped from over 10,000 in last year's bill to 3,444 in this year's bill. The requirement for new family housing has rapidly diminished as private enterprise surrounding military installations has responded to the requirement to provide new housing.

For the bachelor housing program over \$395,000,000 was requested which would provide approximately 37,000 additional new spaces, and provide for the upgrading of many older quarters that are in need of repair and modernization.

This request contained a major increase in medical facilities. Over \$450 million was requested, which is discussed in more detail later in the report.

After carefully considering each individual item in the request the Committee eliminated some projects which it felt were of questionable validity or could be deferred without injury to the overall program.

The following table summarizes Committee actions:

FINAL COMMITTEE ACTION

Authorizations	Bill submitted to Congress	Committee action	Difference
Active Forces:			
Army (title I).....	\$833, 786, 000	\$768, 944, 000	-\$64, 842, 000
Navy (title II).....	743, 599, 000	682, 234, 000	-61, 365, 000
Air Force (title III).....	643, 740, 000	437, 120, 000	-206, 620, 000
Defense agencies (title IV).....	135, 000, 000	44, 800, 000	-90, 200, 000
Total.....	2, 356, 125, 000	1, 933, 098, 000	-423, 027, 000
Deficiency authorizations:			
Army (title I).....	87, 474, 000	60, 216, 000	-27, 258, 000
Navy (title II).....	45, 124, 000	47, 924, 000	+2, 800, 000
Air Force (title III).....	0	0	0
DOD (title IV).....	1 831, 000	1 831, 000	1 831, 000
Total.....	132, 598, 000	108, 971, 000	-23, 627, 000
Military family housing (title V)			
Reserve Forces facilities (title VII).....	1, 639, 876, 000	1, 623, 309, 000	-16, 567, 000
Total.....	4, 334, 203, 000	3, 870, 982, 000	-463, 221, 000

¹ Late request, not reflected in first column totals.

SPECIAL INTEREST SUBJECTS

Aircraft Shelters

The Committee held a special executive session to consider the Air Force shelter program. The Secretary of Defense has made a strong plea to shelter all aircraft that are to be deployed to Europe within the first 30 days of a mobilization situation. In previous programs the Congress has provided authorization and funding to construct sufficient numbers of shelters to house aircraft that are currently in Europe and that are scheduled to deploy to Europe in the early days of a mobilization situation. Our NATO allies have agreed to fund, primarily through the NATO Infrastructure Program, most of the shelters previously authorized by Congress and the Air Force is aggressively pursuing recoupment of these funds where appropriate. This year's request for \$175 million would provide shelters that are not eligible for NATO Infrastructure funding under current NATO criteria. After much deliberation the Committee elected to defer any authorization for additional aircraft shelters in Europe which our NATO allies do not consider appropriate for funding under the NATO Infrastructure Program.

Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) Building

The Department included a request for \$86.1 million to construct a new office complex for the Defense Intelligence Agency at the Bolling-Anacostia site in Washington, D.C. The Committee is in sympathy with the requirement for DIA to move out of the unsatisfactory structures at Arlington Hall Station into a permanent headquarters. After much discussion the Committee elected to defer this request without prejudice for the following reasons: (1) The Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations With Respect to Intelligence Activities chaired by Senator Church, is charged to examine the roles and functions of the entire Federal Intelligence community including DIA, and that Committee may develop recommendations that will substantially affect the DIA building requirement; (2) the design of the DIA building has not yet started (as of the time that testimony was received from the Defense witness, an architect engineer contract was being negotiated) and it is felt that deferral will not delay construction appreciably and will permit a more comprehensive and accurate cost estimate to be developed; (3) an Environmental Impact Statement has not been written and, even though there was some feeling that an old Environmental Impact Statement (developed some years ago for the Defense Office Complex that was to be sited at the same location) could be used, the Committee suspects that a new Environmental Impact Statement will be required; and (4) a hard look had not been taken at the possibility of relocating DIA into existing facilities in the Washington area (the Pentagon or Fort Belvoir, for example) and the deferral will give the Department time to accomplish such a study.

Diego Garcia

During deliberations on last year's construction request there was considerable debate concerning Diego Garcia and the foreign policy implications of expanding the U.S. presence in the Indian Ocean. As a result, a special provision was added to the FY 1975 bill requiring that the President certify as to the necessity of the Diego Garcia construc-

tion and that the Congress be allowed 60 days to consider the President's certification before construction could commence.

This year's request contains \$13.8 million for Diego Garcia which is a continuation of the program requested in Fiscal Year 1975. The certification required by the President was transmitted to the Senate on May 12, 1975. The Committee determined that the decision concerning the Fiscal Year 1976 request should be contingent on the action taken by the Congress on the FY-75 request and inserted a special provision to that effect. This action does not imply Committee approval of the construction at Diego Garcia. Several Members voiced strong objection to any construction at Diego Garcia, but agreed that the provisions in the Fiscal Year 1975 Act provided a mechanism to bring the issue before the full Senate for a decision.

Deficiency Authorizations

This committee, in full cooperation with its counterpart committee in the House of Representatives, has consistently emphasized to the Department the necessity to minimize requests for deficiency authorizations. Accurate initial programing estimates and good construction management are the answers to reducing deficiency authorization requests. The situation this year is especially puzzling. The total request for deficiency authorizations is the highest ever—over \$130 million—yet the Air Force Title contained no request for deficiency authorizations. The committee acknowledges that the record concerning cost overruns in the Department of Defense military construction program is an order of magnitude better than that of other Federal construction programs; however, the granting of any deficiency authorizations is always distasteful because it implies poor management on the part of the Department and the Congress usually has little choice but to grant the deficiency authorization because of "sunk" costs. The committee did elect to eliminate deficiency authorizations that the Army had requested for "omnibus" pollution abatement lines under the rationale that the "omnibus" line, which is discussed in more detail elsewhere in this report, provides the flexibility to accomplish the highest priority projects within the line. Lower priority projects that are eliminated can be authorized in future programs if the requirement remains valid. The following table is a breakout of deficiency authorizations requested:

[In thousands of dollars]

Public Law	Installation	Existing amount authorized	As amended by bill	Additional authorization requested
ARMY (TITLE I)				
90-110	Fort Lee, Va.	2,575	3,615	1,040
92-145	Walter Reed Army Medical Center, District of Columbia	112,500	134,652	22,152
92-145	Air pollution abatement	34,946	45,055	10,109
92-145	Water pollution abatement	35,291	46,728	11,437
92-545	do.	36,502	42,214	5,712
93-166	Aeronautical Depot Maintenance Center, Tex.	6,284	7,353	1,069
93-166	Eglin Air Force Base, Fla.	2,950	4,585	1,635
93-166	Natick Laboratories, Massachusetts	466	617	151
93-166	Fort Polk, La.	29,276	44,536	15,260
93-166	Fort Rucker, Ala.	3,978	4,810	823
93-166	White Sands Missile Range, N. Mex.	3,843	6,339	2,496
93-166	Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.	44,482	54,283	9,801
93-166	Yuma Proving Ground, Ariz.	6,472	8,320	1,848
93-552	Fort Benning, Ga.	36,827	37,156	329
93-552	Fort Jackson, S.C.	19,078	22,278	3,200
93-552	Okinawa	532	944	412
Total, Army		376,011	463,485	87,474

See footnote at end of table.

[In thousands of dollars]

Public Law	Installation	Existing amount authorized	As amended by bill	Additional authorization requested
NAVY (TITLE II)				
90-408	Naval Coastal Systems Laboratory, Panama City, Fla.....	9,397	11,321	1,924
90-408	Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif.....	1,847	2,064	217
92-545	Naval Shipyard, Charleston, S.C.....	5,316	7,916	2,600
92-545	Naval Shipyard, Puget Sound, Bremerton, Wash.....	5,992	7,792	1,800
93-166	Naval Station, Norfolk, Va.....	18,183	20,472	2,289
93-166	Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, Calif.....	6,808	11,508	4,700
93-166	Navy Public Works Center, San Diego, Calif.....	2,471	5,982	3,511
93-166	Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Wash.....	2,300	3,531	1,231
93-166	Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands.....	4,060	4,824	764
93-166	Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N.C.....	1,821	9,700	7,879
93-166	Marine Corps Air Station, New River, N.C.....	3,245	6,755	3,510
93-166	Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, Calif.....	6,210	6,862	652
93-166	Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii.....	5,988	6,495	507
93-552	Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Fla.....	6,893	9,214	2,321
93-552	Naval Station, Mayport, Fla.....	3,239	3,654	415
93-552	Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Tex.....	1,830	5,430	3,600
93-552	Naval Air Station, Miramar, Calif.....	11,772	13,732	1,960
93-552	Naval Air Station, North Island, Calif.....	12,943	14,903	1,960
93-552	Naval Station, Adak, Alaska.....	7,697	10,642	2,945
93-552	Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Wash.....	393	623	230
93-552	Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii.....	5,497	5,606	109
Total, Navy.....		123,902	169,026	45,124
DEFENSE (TITLE IV)¹				
92-545	Defense General Supply Center, Richmond, Va.....	1,171	1,365	194
93-166	Defense Depot, Tracy, Calif.....	747	1,384	637
Total, DOD.....		1,918	2,749	831
Grand total.....		501,831	635,260	133,429

¹ Late request.

Uniformed Services Health Sciences University

Public Law 92-426 authorized the establishment of the Health Services University in September 1972. Last year \$15 million was added to the Military Construction request to initiate the construction of the first phase of the University. Testimony indicated that a contract could be awarded in May or June of 1975 to obligate the Fiscal Year 1975 appropriation. The Department requested \$72,300,000 in Fiscal Year 1976, with additional requests totaling \$65 million anticipated in future years. After the bill was submitted, the Navy indicated that the request could be reduced by \$7.4 million as a result of revisions to the construction schedule.

The Committee, recognizing that approval of the request for Fiscal Year 1976 would commit the Congress to support the complete authorization and funding of the University, carefully reviewed the costs and the benefits. The Committee acknowledges that it may cost the Federal Government somewhat more to obtain a medical graduate from the military university than from the scholarship program. The situation is analagous to the concept of the Service Academies which provides the nucleus for the officer corps. The Committee concluded that the potential benefits to military medicine and to the medical profession at large warranted the expenditure of Federal funds.

Aircraft Installation Compatible Use Zone (AICUZ)

At nearly every Defense installation where there are military aircraft there are problems of encroachment. These bases have had residences, schools or some private construction built in areas of high

noise or where a higher possibility of an aircraft accident exists. In many cases the encroachment has occurred after the base was in being; however, the objections to the noise pollution and the accident danger continue to increase. Extensive effort has been made by the Department to mitigate these problems by coordinating with local communities to institute restrictive zoning or other controls. Recent military construction bills have contained requests for authorization and funds to "buy off" the encroachers—either acquire the land or a restrictive easement. The Committee feels that this approach of "buying off" land owners around military bases is unsatisfactory. It is setting a bad precedent for a program which, if it were carried out at every installation where it is needed, would be prohibitively expensive. The Committee looks to the Department of Defense to examine this problem in detail, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies, to see if there isn't a more acceptable approach to this problem.

Organization of the Administration's Bill

There are several aspects of this year's request that caused the Committee concern with regard to the management of the legislation.

The use of "omnibus" lines with many projects lumped together in a single line has increased in recent years. The Committee recognizes that this gives the Services some increased flexibility. On the other hand it confuses the legislation because the major portion of the authorizing legislation is by command or naval district while "omnibus" lines reflect functional categories. This was especially evident this year where, for the first time, the services added an energy conservation "omnibus" line. There was obvious dissimilarity between the energy conservation projects included by the different services and it appeared that the services were attempting to "get well" in some areas by capitalizing on the national concern for energy problems. The Committee feels that future administration military construction requests should eliminate the use of "omnibus" lines except for the Reserve Forces title and in unusual cases where a definite scope of work cannot be determined and the use of the "omnibus" line technique is cleared with the Senate and House Armed Services Committee prior to submission of the request.

There are over twenty projects in this year's request that are "phased" or "incremented". The services resort to this procedure primarily because of budgetary restrictions—they don't think that the Congress will authorize the entire project in one year. Yet the services are required to provide full disclosure of information pertaining to all phases or increments when the first phase or increment is requested, and the Congress, in effect, when it authorizes phase or increment one, is authorizing the entire project. The Committee feels that this "piece-meal" procedure of submitting projects in phases or increments is poor management and probably increases costs. The Committee is not suggesting that full funding must be coincident with full authorization; funding should be incremental on large projects to permit an orderly execution of the project without obligating more funds than are necessary. The Committee expects that future requests will eliminate the use of phases or increments and that full project scope will be requested when the requirement can be adequately determined and justified.

Title IV of the request is for construction projects to support Department of Defense agencies. This year each of the services had at least one project included in their title that was for a DOD agency. This was done because the particular service was the "executive agent" for that DOD project. This reasoning is inconsistent throughout the request and serves to distort the actual size of the programs of the services. The Committee directs that future requests for construction for DOD agencies appear only in the DOD title of the bill.

The Committee would like for the Navy to consider presenting its request by major command rather than by geographical district as is now the case. This would make the Navy title compatible with other service titles.

Energy Conservation

For the first time, each Service has submitted an Energy Conservation Investment Program Omnibus line. Over \$100 million has been requested, with individual projects ranging from adding insulation to existing facilities to the complete rebuild of utility systems. The Department, in instigating this program, directed that the Services include projects that could be amortized in five years or less. The Committee applauds the Department's efforts in energy conservation and has approved the major portion of this request with small reductions aimed at marginal projects. The inconsistency of the various Service's programs gave the Committee some concern and it is expected that each project will be carefully validated before it is executed. The Committee will support future requests for energy conservation projects subject to the comments concerning the omnibus line expressed elsewhere in this report.

Competitive Equity for U.S. Contractors on Construction Outside the U.S.

From time to time the Congress has petitioned the Department to ensure that U.S. contractors were not at a disadvantage when it came to bidding on construction work outside the U.S. The Committee would like to reinforce that position particularly as it relates to NATO construction. The Committee understands that under current International Competitive Bidding Procedures the host country construction agent notifies the American Embassy of a pending invitation for bid. The American Embassy must then notify the Department of Commerce in the United States and they in turn determine and notify qualified U.S. contractors. This procedure seems cumbersome and, in at least one case in the recent past, proved unreliable. The Committee charges the Department to investigate current procedures and report to the Senate and House Armed Services Committees on measures taken to ensure that U.S. contractors have competitive equity on overseas work with emphasis on notification procedures and compatibility of contract specifications to U.S. procedures and materials.

Medical Modernization

As mentioned previously the request for medical facilities shows a marked increase from previous years. Major renovations, with empha-

sis on expanding the capability to handle outpatients, are requested for Bethesda Medical Center, Maryland; Wilford Hall Medical Center in San Antonio, Texas; and the Regional Medical Centers at Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi and Bremerton, Washington.

The Secretary of Defense in testimony before the House Armed Services Committee revealed that there is a major study underway which examines the economic efficiency of treating other than active duty personnel in military medical facilities. The existence of this study, which might possibly conclude that the Department of Defense should treat only active duty personnel, raises serious questions as to the validity of the entire medical construction program. However, this Committee has approved the majority of the requests for medical facilities in order that the medical modernization program not be delayed. This action by the Committee does not prejudice the results of the ongoing study. To the contrary, the Committee expects to be apprised of the results of the study as soon as they are known; and if the study recommends a major reduction in health care benefits, the Committee directs that no action be taken by the Department to execute the program that this Committee has authorized.

The committee wishes to point out to the Department that it does feel strongly that it is in the best national interest to maintain a capability to respond to medical requirements during a national emergency—a factor which does not lend itself to a study of economic efficiency. In addition, there are other non-quantifiable factors which must be considered in any decision that would drastically curtail military health care; for example, (1) the inherent problems that would result in recruiting and maintaining a medical force if the only patients were active duty personnel and (2) the incalculable value of the contribution of military medicine to the medical profession at large.

Nuclear Weapons Security

The Committee approved without change the Department's request for authorization to upgrade the quality of the storage sites for nuclear weapons. The Committee's main concern is that the Department is not moving fast enough in this area. The Committee feels that it has taken too long to develop plans and criteria and that definitive action is long overdue. The Committee fully expects the Department to review its storage plan with a view toward reducing the number of storage sites as well as improving the physical security at the sites. The Committee will watch this program closely and insists that it be given top priority in execution.

Enewetak Cleanup

In 1947 two tribes, with a population of about 150 people, were displaced from Enewetak Atoll to Ujelang Atoll so that the U.S. could conduct nuclear testing. In 1972 after some 43 nuclear tests were completed the U.S. announced that it had no further use for Enewetak and would release it by the end of 1973. There is considerable debris on the islands that make up Enewetak Atoll that

must be "cleaned up" before the displaced tribes can return. Some of this debris is radioactive and it is planned to dump this debris in a crater left from the tests and cap it with concrete. The remaining debris is in the form of buildings, piers and ships left over from World War II as well as the testing period, and constitutes a safety hazard and is an obstruction to orderly resettlement. The Fiscal Year 1976 request was for \$14.1 million as the first increment of a \$40 million cleanup program. In addition to cleanup costs it is estimated that the Department of the Interior will require over \$10 million to resettle the tribes on Enewetak.

The Committee debated this question at length. The Department was asked to develop the most austere cost estimate possible which envisioned the use of U.S. troops (Army engineers or Navy Seabees) who are trained in nuclear decontamination and whose use should provide substantial cost savings. The least cost estimate provided by the Department which would accomplish the minimum required cleanup was \$25 million.

The Committee agreed to a one time authorization of \$20 million to accomplish the cleanup. The Department is charged to accomplish the cleanup within that amount using every possible economy measure. The Committee insists that radiation standards established by the Energy Research and Development Agency be met before any resettlement is accomplished. Although the moral obligation to permit the Enewetak people to return to their atoll was a major consideration, the Committee's decision was based primarily on the premise that the United States cannot walk away from a testing program that cost several billion dollars without making a responsible effort to restore the atoll to the degree that it can be made habitable.

Trident

The Fiscal Year 1976 request contains \$187 million for the continued construction of the Trident support facility at Bangor, Washington. The Congress has authorized over \$200 million since FY 73 for the construction of this facility and the Committee is pleased to note that progress at the site is good. The total cost of the facility is now reported to be \$657 million, an increase of \$27 million over the total estimate provided by the Navy last year, which results primarily from the additional requirement to furnish community assistance funds as provided for in the Fiscal year 1975 Act. The Department once again assured the Committee that the single site at Bangor would service the entire Trident requirement for the foreseeable future.

Relocatable Construction—Korea

The committee indorses the Army program of constructing relocatable quarters from prefabricated buildings in Korea. This approach should prove to be cost effective if U.S. units are relocated within Korea or returned to the U.S. The committee expects that the concept of relocatable facilities be considered at all overseas locations as part of the normal planning process.

Fort Polk—Mineral Rights

The committee approved an Army request to purchase the mineral rights at Fort Polk, Louisiana. There is serious question that the

funds authorized will be adequate to permit the acquisition of all mineral rights; however, Army witnesses validated the estimates and the committee supports the requirement. In approving this request the committee does not want to stifle oil exploration operations on Fort Polk if the area shows promise. The Department is expected to monitor oil exploration adjacent to Fort Polk and to institute exploration on Fort Polk in the future if the potential for the discovery of oil warrants it.

Construction Contracts Awarded By Competitive Bids and By Negotiation

In accordance with statutory requirements contained in the annual Military Construction Authorization Acts, the Military Departments submit annual reports to the Congress listing construction contracts which were awarded on other than a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder. Policy guidance to the Military Departments for submission of these reports was first issued in November 1960. Additional guidance issued in October 1967 established uniform methods for reporting change orders, required all contracts which were not formally advertised to be reported, and required a breakout to be provided of those contracts which, although not formally advertised, involved the solicitation of competitive price proposals.

New instructions were issued in 1969, following advice from GAO that the Departments had not included contracts in Southeast Asia and Germany in the fiscal year 1968 reports, although detailed information had been provided on these awards to the Congress in other reports. Subsequent reports have included all negotiated military construction contracts.

The Military Construction Authorization Act, 1973, Section 704, changed the reporting requirement to Congress from semiannually to annually to reduce time and cost for preparation and review.

A summary of the fiscal year 1974 results and a comparison with the fiscal year 1973 report are shown in the following table:

TITLES I, II, III, AND IV—ANALYSIS OF MILITARY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS SHOWING FISCAL YEAR 1974 AWARDS BY COMPETITIVE BIDDING AND BY NEGOTIATION

	[Dollar amounts in millions]							
	Army		Navy		Air Force		Total DOD	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Fiscal year 1974:								
Total awards.....	\$637.7	100.0	\$488.9	100.0	\$150.5	100.0	\$1,277.1	100.0
Competitively bid awards..	584.7	91.7	485.7	99.3	149.7	99.5	1,220.6	95.6
Negotiated awards.....	53.0	8.3	3.1	.7	.8	.5	56.9	4.4
For comparison, the fiscal year 1973 figures are shown below:								
Total awards.....	\$728.8	100.0	436.1	100.0	250.4	100.0	1,415.3	100.0
Competitively bid awards..	669.4	91.9	413.0	94.7	226.3	90.4	1,308.7	92.5
Negotiated awards.....	59.4	8.1	23.1	5.3	24.1	9.6	106.6	7.5

Real Estate Acquisition Requests

There is set forth below the real estate acquisitions requested by the Department Committee action on each of these requests is covered elsewhere in this report.

REAL ESTATE ACQUISITIONS (NEW AUTHORIZATION)—FISCAL YEAR 1976 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Military department and location	Fee interest		Lessor interest		Total	
	Acres	Estimated cost (thousands)	Acres	Estimated cost (thousands)	Acres	Estimated cost (thousands)
Army:						
Fort Carson, Colo.	6,426.0	\$7,200			6,426.0	\$7,200
Fort Polk, La.			144,760	\$5,037	144,760.0	5,037
Total	6,426.0	7,200	144,760	5,037	151,186.0	12,237
Navy:						
Naval Underwater Systems Center New London, Dredg'n, N.Y.	4.5	238			4.5	238
Naval Weapons Station, Concord, Calif.			1,055	264	1,055.0	264
Naval Air Station, Miramar, Calif.			1,662	12,100	1,662.0	12,100
Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Fla.			1,432	2,000	1,432.0	2,000
Naval Air Station, Oceana, Va.	40.0	610	1,164	990	1,204.0	1,600
Total	44.5	848	5,313	15,354	5,357.5	16,202
Air Force:						
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recapitulation:						
Army	6,526.0	7,200	144,760	5,037	151,186.0	12,237
Navy	44.5	848	5,313	15,354	5,357.4	16,202
Total new authorization	6,470.5	8,048	150,073	20,391	156,543.4	28,439

¹ 866 acres lease and mineral rights in 143,894 acres.
² \$304 for lease area and \$4,733 to obtain mineral rights.

Note: Not included in totals is a deficiency authorization for White Sands Missile Range for 71,159 acres and \$4,806.

TITLE I—ARMY

The Army request under Title I of the bill amounted to \$833,786,000. This includes \$20,000,000 for the transition period, July 1, 1976 through September 30, 1976 to provide continued NATO Infrastructure funding. The committee, after careful review and consideration of the Army request, approved the following program:

	Army request	Committee approved
Inside the United States	\$633,381,000	\$598,624,000
Outside the United States	200,405,000	170,320,000
Total	833,786,000	768,944,000
Deficiency authorization	87,474,000	60,216,000
Emergency construction	10,000,000	10,000,000

The Committee notes that the Army is continuing its emphasis on projects of direct benefit to the soldier. About 60 percent of the construction program, excluding NATO Infrastructure, is for soldier-oriented projects, such as bachelor housing and dining accommodations, medical and dental facilities and community support facilities. This is down about 7 percent from fiscal year 1975 and results primarily from the new emphasis this year that is being placed on energy conservation and security of nuclear weapons.

The energy conservation program is the start of a five year program aimed at reducing energy consumption at Army installations by at least 15 percent. These are high return projects as the average amortization period is five years based on present fuel prices.

Another important new program this year is security of nuclear weapons. This project will provide the urgently needed security measures for nuclear weapons.

Again this year the Army is maintaining its effort in combating pollution. The fiscal year 1976 MCA program represents a 40 million dollar increase over last year's program. The significant increase is for water pollution control and reflects the requirements of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972.

The fiscal year 1976 program also continues the efforts begun in the fiscal year 1975 budget to provide facilities that will directly support the stationing of a 16 Division Army and the Army's one station training concept.

Other projects submitted by Army will improve its operational capability. Of special significance is continued level of funds requested to construct maintenance facilities, an item directly related to the Army's readiness posture. The following tables summarize the authorization request by Major Command and facility class and the authorization provided by the Committee.

	Army request	Committee approved
Major command summary:		
U.S. Army Forces Command	\$290,409,000	\$270,444,000
U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command	191,445,000	187,333,000
U.S. Army Military District of Washington	2,368,000	0
U.S. Army Materiel Command	29,722,000	16,919,000
U.S. Army Communications Command	7,937,000	6,420,000
U.S. Military Academy	5,837,000	5,937,000
U.S. Army Health Services Command	4,552,000	4,552,000
Various locations, air pollution abatement facilities	5,779,000	5,779,000
Various locations, water pollution abatement facilities	51,961,000	51,961,000
Various locations, dining facilities modernization	16,547,000	16,547,000
Various locations, energy conservation	33,077,000	30,077,000
Various locations, nuclear weapons security	2,652,000	2,652,000
Total inside the United States	633,381,000	598,624,000
Outside the United States:		
U.S. Army Forces Command	3,880,000	3,880,000
8th U.S. Army	9,976,000	9,281,000
U.S. Army Security Agency	1,971,000	1,971,000
U.S. Army, Europe	50,578,000	26,188,000
NATO infrastructure	100,000,000	95,000,000
Nuclear weapons security	34,000,000	34,000,000
Total outside the United States	200,405,000	170,320,000
Total	833,786,000	768,944,000
Facility classes summary:		
Operational and training facilities	42,441,000	28,612,000
Maintenance and production facilities	47,295,000	43,445,000
Research, development and test facilities	22,564,000	21,995,000
Supply facilities (includes nuclear weapons security)	58,786,000	57,788,000
Hospital and medical facilities	91,292,000	62,409,000
Administrative facilities	3,580,000	3,580,000
Housing and community facilities	348,801,000	347,486,000
Troop housing and dining	(336,723,000)	(336,723,000)
Community facilities	(12,078,000)	(10,763,000)
Utilities and ground improvements	106,790,000	103,592,000
Air pollution abatement facilities	(5,779,000)	(5,779,000)
Water pollution abatement facilities	(51,961,000)	(51,961,000)
Energy conservation	(33,077,000)	(30,077,000)
Other	(15,973,000)	(15,775,000)
Real estate	12,237,000	5,037,000
NATO infrastructure	100,000,000	95,000,000
Total	833,786,000	768,944,000

U.S. ARMY FORCES COMMAND

The committee approves \$270,444,000 for thirty-six projects at twelve installations of the U.S. Army Forces Command.

At Fort Bragg, the approved projects include a flight simulator building, tactical equipment shops and facilities, a new barracks and barrack modernization.

At Fort Campbell approval is granted for a range center complex, tactical equipment shops and facilities, barracks support facilities and elevated water storage tanks.

At Fort Carson the committee approves the barracks support facilities.

At Fort Hood, the approved projects provide a flight simulator building, tactical equipment shops and facilities, barracks modernization and a barracks complex.

At Fort Sam Houston, a water storage tank is approved.

At Fort Lewis approval is granted for a tactical equipment shop and facilities and a barracks complex.

At Fort Meade the aircraft maintenance facility is approved.

At Fort Ord the approved projects include a rifle platoon attack course, tactical equipment shops and facilities, a dental clinic and barracks modernization.

At Fort Polk projects approved include tank trails, tactical equipment shops and facilities, a barracks complex, two elevated water tanks and acquisition of mineral rights.

At Fort Richardson, the airfield paving and lighting project and street improvements are approved.

At Fort Riley the committee approved a flight simulator building, a tracked vehicle road and wash facility, three tactical equipment shops and facilities, and barracks modernization.

At Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield the approved projects provide a CIDC field operations building, two tactical equipment shops and facilities, a cold storage warehouse addition and a barracks complex.

For reasons of economy, the committee deferred the following low-priority projects; the Fargo Building in Boston, the dental clinic at Fort Hood, the post office at Fort Stewart, the ROTC Headquarters at Fort Riley, and the dental clinic at Fort Riley.

While the committee recognizes the need for additional land at Fort Carson, the request for land acquisition was deferred because of the unacceptably high cost per acre for the area requested.

U.S. ARMY TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND

For the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, the committee approves \$187,336,000 for 21 projects at ten installations.

At Fort Benning the approved projects include a flight simulator building, training facilities, a trainee barracks complex and a reception station.

For Fort Eustis the pier utilities project is approved.

At Fort Gordon the approved projects include fuel oil storage tanks, an addition to the signal school and barracks modernization.

At Fort Jackson the trainee barracks complex is approved.

For Fort Knox the committee approved a flight simulator building and an addition to Ireland Army Hospital.

At Fort Lee approval of the general storehouse is granted.

At Fort McClellan, the approved projects include range improvements, addition and alteration at Noble Army Hospital, a dental clinic, a trainee barracks complex and utilities expansion.

At Fort Rucker, the committee approves the U.S. Army Aero Medical Research Laboratory and a new electrical distribution system.

At Fort Sill a trainee barracks complex is approved.

At Fort Leonard Wood the approved project provides ammunition storage facilities.

Concrete Bunkers at Fort Benning, the Language School at Lackland AFB and improvement of training facilities at Fort Leonard Wood were considered low priority projects and were deferred by the committee for reasons of economy.

MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

For Fort Meyer, the committee deferred the \$2,368,000 project for Relocation of Facilities. This project should be reexamined considering the use of non-appropriated funds.

U.S. ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

For this Major Command, the committee approves \$16,919,000 for twelve projects at seven installations. The individual projects approved are discussed in the following paragraphs.

At Aberdeen Proving Ground, approval is granted for a Research Animal Isolation Facility.

At the Army Materiel and Mechanics Research Center, the committee approves a dynamic deformation material laboratory and a boiler house modernization.

At Natick Laboratories, a water supply system is approved.

At Redstone Arsenal, the committee approves an environmental missile test facility and a dental clinic.

For the Sierra Army Depot a new barracks is approved.

At White Sands Missile Range, the approved projects are fixed telescope sites, mobile optical equipment sites, and water wells.

At Yuma Proving Ground, the approved projects are an ammunition receiving and shipping building and a cibola range control building.

The binary munitions facility at Pine Bluff is to support the production of binary munitions which has not been approved. For this reason, the construction of the Facility was deferred by the Committee.

The following low priority projects were deferred by the Committee; the upgrading of test cells at Corpus Christi, the ammo truck inspection facility at Letterkenny Army Depot, the alterations to the depot operations building and the quality assurance lab at Red River Army Depot and the multiple target launch complex at White Sands Missile Range.

U.S. ARMY COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

(Inside the United States)

For the U.S. Army Communications Command the committee approves \$6,420,000 for three projects at two installations.

At Fort Huachuca the approved projects will provide Phase I of academic buildings and a solar energy plant.

At Camp Roberts the approved project will provide upgraded power at the satellite terminal.

The committee deferred the dental clinic at Fort Huachuca, a low priority project, for reasons of economy.

U.S. ARMY MILITARY ACADEMY

At the Military Academy, the committee approves \$5,937,000 for three projects. These projects will provide consolidated service facilities, improved roads and athletic field and separate power and communication ducts.

U.S. ARMY HEALTH SERVICES COMMAND

For the U.S. Army Health Services Command the committee approves \$4,552,000 for two projects at two installations.

At Fort Detrick, Maryland, a satellite terminal is approved.

At the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C. automatic data processing facilities for the Tri-Service Medical Information System are approved.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

(Inside the United States)

In support of the national goal in reducing environmental pollution the Committee approves the Army request for \$57,740,000 to provide air and water pollution abatement facilities. Of this total \$5,779,000 are for air pollution abatement projects and \$51,961,000 for water pollution control projects. The total authorized is approximately 70 percent over the amount requested and approved in FY 1975. This reflects the onset of requirements growing from the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972. As these requirements develop further, even larger sums are anticipated for pollution abatement efforts in future MCA programs.

DINING FACILITIES MODERNIZATION

(Inside the United States)

To continue the Dining Facilities Modernization Program the Committee approves \$16,547,000. This will provide sixty modernized facilities at eleven installations. This project is an important facet in the Army's program to improve overall service life.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

(Inside the United States)

To provide energy conservation measures the Committee approves \$30,077,000. This is a \$3,000,000 reduction to the Army's request.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

(Inside the United States)

For various locations in the United States, the Committee approves \$2,652,000 for improved nuclear weapons security.

U.S. ARMY FORCES COMMAND

(Outside of the United States)

For the USA Forces Command O/S the committee approves two projects at two installations.

At Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico an Armed Forces examination and entrance station in the amount of \$2,480,000 is approved.

For Fort Sherman, Canal Zone, \$1,400,000 is approved to replace the French Canal Bridge.

U.S. ARMY KOREA

For Korea, the Committee approves four projects totaling \$9,281,000. The approved projects are a flight simulator building, a new barracks, new dining facilities and a bachelor officers quarters.

A chapel at Camp Humphreys and a recreation center at K-16, both low priority projects, were deferred by the Committee.

U.S. ARMY SECURITY AGENCY

(Outside the United States)

Bachelor Officer Quarters and an operations building addition at ASA overseas locations are approved for \$1,971,000.

U.S. ARMY, EUROPE

The Committee grants new authorization for U.S. Army, Europe in the amount of \$121,188,000. Included are \$95,000,000 for NATO Infrastructure, \$20,599,000 for various locations in Germany and \$5,589,000 for Camp Darby, Italy.

For Germany the approved projects provide improved ammunition storage at various locations, hardstands and shops at Gelnhausen, a medical-dental clinic at Bamberg and dependent schools at Schweinfurt, Pirmasens, Augsburg and Kitzingen.

At Camp Darby the approved program provides improved ammunition storage.

The Committee deferred the hospital improvements at Nuernberg for reasons of economy.

A general reduction in NATO Infrastructure by \$4,000,000 in fiscal year 1976 and 1,000,000 in the transition period was made.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

(Outside the United States)

For improved nuclear weapons security at various overseas locations, the Committee approves \$34,000,000.

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION

As in previous years, the Committee approves authorization of \$10,000,000 to meet unforeseen situations occasioned by (a) unforeseen security consideration, (b) new weapons development, (c) new and unforeseen research and development requirements, or (d) improved production schedules. Each project to be accomplished under this authority must meet strict criteria specified by the Committee and must be reported to the Committee before the project can be started.

AMENDMENTS TO PREVIOUS AUTHORIZATIONS

The Committee approved thirteen Amendments with a total value of \$60,216,000. Unanticipated high rate of construction cost increases, changes in criteria to accommodate energy conservation measures, requirement to provide latest state of the art for hospital and pollution abatement projects have impacted on prior year project estimates. A Summary of the amendments approved follows:

[Dollars in thousands]

Public Law	Section	Installation	Project	Existing authorization	Additional authorization requested
90-110	101	Fort Lee, Va.	Sewage plant upgrade	1,460	1,040
92-145	101	Walter Reed Army Medical Center, District of Columbia	Hospital	112,500	22,152
93-166	101	Aeronautical Depot Maintenance Center, Texas	Supply opns and storage bldg.	5,196	1,069
93-166	101	Elgin AFB, Fla.	Ranger training complex	2,950	1,635
93-166	101	Natick Laboratories, Mass.	EM barracks w/mess.	466	151
93-166	101	Fort Polk, La.	Fiscal year 1974 installation program.	29,276	15,260
93-166	101	Fort Rucker, Ala.	do.	3,987	823
93-166	101	White Sands Missile Range, N. Mex.	do.	3,843	2,496
93-166	101	Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.	do.	44,482	9,801
93-166	101	Yuma Proving Ground, Ariz.	do.	6,472	1,848
93-552	101	Fort Benning, Ga.	Dental clinic	1,080	329
93-552	101	Fort Jackson, S.C.	Fiscal year 1975 installation program.	19,078	3,200
93-552	101	Okinawa	Upgrade power	532	412
Total					60,216

A sewage plant upgrade project at Fort Lee was authorized in 1968 for a total cost of \$2,575,000. Environmental Protection Agency and State revised regional plant scope has increased Fort Lee's pro rata share of the cost 40 percent above the authorized amount. Accordingly, a deficiency for \$1,040,000 is required to complete the project.

The new Walter Reed General Hospital was authorized in FY 1972 for a total cost of \$112,500,000. New missions and criteria changes subsequent to design, revisions necessary to accommodate government furnished items as a result of acquisition of the latest state-of-the-art equipment, contractor claims and unanticipated increase in construction costs have increased cost 20 percent above the authorized amount.

An additional \$22,152,000 authorization is required to complete the project.

The fiscal year 1974 program authorized \$29,276,000 for three projects at Fort Polk. Unanticipated increases in construction costs complicated by building in this labor scarce area have increased the cost by 52 percent. A deficiency of \$15,260,000 is required to complete the program.

A ranger training complex at Eglin Air Force Base was authorized in fiscal year 1974 for a total cost of \$2,950,000. Changes in criteria to accommodate energy conservation measures, isolated location and unanticipated escalated construction costs have increased the cost 55 percent above the authorized amount. A deficiency authorization of \$1,635,000 is required to complete the project.

The fiscal year 1974 program authorized \$44,482,000 for five projects at Fort Leonard Wood. Unanticipated increases in construction costs since the original estimates have increased the cost 22 percent above the authorized amount. An additional \$9,801,000 authorization is required to complete the program.

The fiscal year 1974 program authorized \$6,284,000 for two projects at the Aeronautical Depot Maintenance Center. Unanticipated increased construction costs on the supply operations and storage building have increased the cost 17 percent above the authorized amount. A deficiency authorization of \$1,069,000 is required to complete the project.

The fiscal year 1974 program authorized \$466,000 for two projects at Natick Laboratories. An increase of 32 percent above the authorized amount on the barracks addition is due to new seismic design requirements, new energy conservation measures, added air conditioning for dining facilities and increased construction costs. An additional \$151,000 authorization is required to complete the project.

The fiscal year 1974 program authorized \$3,843,000 for three projects at White Sands Missile Range. Original low estimates combined with the rapid rise in construction costs and escalation in real estate values have increased the costs 65 percent above the authorized amount. A deficiency authorization of \$2,496,000 is required to complete the program.

The fiscal year 1974 program authorized \$6,472,000 for four projects at Yuma Proving Ground. Unanticipated construction cost growth has increased cost 28 percent above the authorized amount. An additional \$1,848,000 is required to complete the program.

The fiscal year 1975 program authorized \$36,827,000 for three projects at Fort Benning. A dental clinic was authorized but no funds were provided. Funds are requested for this project in the FY 1976 program. However, increased construction cost growth since the project was authorized require an additional authorization of \$329,000 to complete the project.

The fiscal year 1975 program authorized \$19,078,000 for five projects at Fort Jackson. Unanticipated construction cost growth has increased the cost 17 percent above the authorized amount. An additional \$3,200,000 authorization is required to complete the program.

The fiscal year 1975 program authorized \$532,000 for power upgrade at Fort Buckner, Okinawa. Unstable economic conditions resulting from the Okinawa reversion and the unanticipated high rate of construction cost increases have increased the cost 77 percent above the authorized amount. A deficiency authorization of \$412,000 is required to complete the project.

The Committee deferred three amendments for reasons explained elsewhere in the report. The amendment to PL 92-145 for air pollution abatement, the amendment to PL 92-145 for water pollution abatement, and the amendment to PL 92-545 for water pollution abatement were deferred.

TITLE II—NAVY

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM

The Navy requested \$743,599,000 under title II of the bill distributed as follows:

	Navy request	Committee approved
Inside the United States.....	\$701,520,000	\$662,573,000
Outside the United States.....	42,079,000	19,661,000
Total.....	743,599,000	682,234,000
Deficiency authorization.....	45,124,000	47,924,000
Emergency construction.....	10,000,000	10,000,000

Navy witnesses testified that the Navy Program will provide facilities for new missions, current missions, and the modernization of the Shore Establishment.

The Navy this year stressed in their military construction program projects associated with strategic forces, operational, medical and health, housing and community facilities, pollution abatement, and energy conservation.

Under strategic forces 187 million dollars, or approximately 28 percent of this year's program was requested for Trident construction which includes \$7 million for Trident community impact.

Operational Facilities constitute approximately 10 percent of the Title II. The significant projects requested under this facilities category will provide piers, mooring for a floating drydock and dredging, airfield pavements, and airfield and communication support building.

For medical modernization, the Navy requested \$132.9 million for modernization of the hospital at the National Naval Medical Center and for a replacement hospital at Bremerton, Washington, and initial construction for the Naval Hospital, Orlando, Florida.

The Navy continued to emphasize its bachelor housing and community support program with 11 percent of the program allocated to these projects. For the Navy and Marine Corps, this year's program requested 5,471 new and the modernization of 325 bachelor enlisted spaces. The request is predominantly for the lower rated personnel with 86 percent for E2-E4 personnel, 12 percent for E5-E6, and only 2 percent for higher rated personnel. 132 bachelor officer quarters were also requested.

For pollution abatement, the Navy's request was approximately 7 percent of the total program. This program continues in accordance with the Clean Air Act and the 1972 amendments to the Water Pollution Control Act. Forty-eight million dollars of this year's program has been allocated to abatement of air and water pollution.

For Energy Conservation, approximately 29 million dollars or 4 percent was requested to provide facilities that will assist in meeting the objective of the program, which is a 15 percent reduction in energy consumption, through a five year effort.

The committee gave careful consideration to all projects and the following table summarizes the authorization requested and approved for each Naval District.

AUTHORIZATION SUMMARY BY NAVAL DISTRICT

[In thousands of dollars]

Naval district	Request authorization fiscal year 1976	Committee approved
Inside the United States:		
1st Naval District.....	0	\$6,000
3d Naval District.....	\$18,997	18,759
Naval District Washington.....	181,753	167,825
5th Naval District.....	27,058	25,458
6th Naval District.....	25,539	22,466
8th Naval District.....	23,339	23,339
9th Naval District.....	11,599	11,599
11th Naval District.....	50,712	27,808
12th Naval District.....	3,218	3,218
13th Naval District.....	31,041	31,041
14th Naval District.....	12,183	12,183
Marine Corps.....	45,617	44,913
Various locations:		
Trident facilities.....	186,967	186,967
Pollution abatement—air.....	3,262	3,262
Pollution abatement—water.....	44,827	44,827
Energy conservation.....	28,828	26,328
Nuclear security facilities.....	6,580	6,580
Total inside the United States.....	701,520	662,573
Outside the United States:		
10th Naval District.....	2,128	2,128
Atlantic Ocean area.....	3,792	78
European area.....	3,732	2,205
Indian Ocean area.....	13,800	13,800
Pacific Ocean area.....	17,277	1,200
Various locations:		
Pollution abatement—water.....	250	250
Patrol aircraft training facilities.....	1,100	0
Total outside the United States.....	42,079	19,661
Total authorization request.....	743,599	682,234

¹ Includes \$72,300,000 for Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.

² Includes \$64,900,000 for Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.

FIRST NAVAL DISTRICT

The Navy did not request any projects for this district. The Committee added one project and an amendment to a FY 1974 project for the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery, Maine. Modernization of this shipyard has been delayed because of the 1964 closure decision. Since this decision was rescinded in 1971, a shipyard modernization study has been completed, but a minimum of new construction has been authorized. The Committee added a Machine/Central Tools

Shop in the amount of \$6,000,000, which is a part of the shipyard modernization program. This project will provide modern machine shop equipment space and facilities and consolidate tool shops and through more effective operations reduce the ship turn around time of submarine overhauls in the yard.

The \$2,800,000 amendment for the FY 1974 Additional Crane Rail System project will provide a portion of a 20 foot gauge crane rail system to permit the use of portal cranes being transferred from the Boston Naval Shipyard. This amendment will satisfy the most urgent crane rail system requirements at the shipyard, but additional authority will be required to complete all of the work as originally planned by the Additional Crane Rail System project. New authority of \$6,000,000 was approved for this district.

THIRD NAVAL DISTRICT

The Navy requested \$18,997,000 for seven projects at three Naval installations in the Third Naval District.

At the Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut, the five projects requested were: (1) a berthing pier to accommodate all classes of Nuclear Attack Submarines (SSN) including the new high speed 688 class, (2) a floating drydock which has the capacity to dock nuclear submarines, (3) a dredge river channel project will enable the SSN 688 class ships to be homeported at the sub base by 1977, (4) a bachelor enlisted quarters project designed to accommodate 300 E2-E4 personnel and 80 E5-E6 personnel, and (5) the utilities improvement project will enable power consumption, which has increased 161 percent since 1961 to be fully distributed on-base and at the State Pier Site.

For the Naval Weapons Station, Earle, New Jersey a berthing utilities project was requested to provide permanent utilities (cold iron) services for 2 of 3 ammunition ships (AE) to be homeported at the station and berthed on Pier 2.

For the Naval Underwater Systems Center, New London, Connecticut, (Dresden Annex), the Dresden, New York land acquisition project will permit acquisition of land and improvements currently under lease at Lake Seneca for logistic support to 2 deep water moored development, test, and evaluation platforms. The committee denied this \$238,000 project, as it believes that the property should continue to be leased, rather than acquire the property. The Committee approved \$18,759,000 for this district.

NAVAL DISTRICT WASHINGTON, D.C.

The program for the Naval District Washington, District of Columbia, requested \$181,753,000 for seven projects at six Naval installations.

For Headquarters Naval District, the Tingey House Restoration project will provide the Navy with a ceremonial facility and preserve and improve a National Register structure in accordance with the National Preservation Act of 1966. The Naval Historical Center project will provide for relocating and grouping all elements of the Historical Center in historic buildings at the Navy Yard. These projects were denied because it is felt that non-appropriated funds should be utilized for this type of construction.

For the Naval Research Laboratory, the electromagnetic development laboratory project will provide a single integrated facility for electronic warfare research. This project was deferred without prejudice to a future military construction program.

For the National Naval Medical Center, the National Naval Medical Center modernization project will construct a new teaching hospital, and later phases will renovate existing hospital spaces, required for health care delivery. This project will provide 500 acute care beds.

The Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences project will provide the completion of multi-purpose and anatomy laboratories; the completion of University administration space; an addition to general teaching and support areas; and an increase in space for both basic science and clinical science faculty research. The Navy testified during the hearings that this project could be reduced by \$7,400,000 to \$64,900,000.

At the Naval Ship Research and Development Center, Carderock, Maryland, the heating plant improvement project will replace three existing deteriorated boilers with a single boiler, 50 million BTU per hour, needed to meet peak demands and eliminate the requirement to fire 35 year old boilers at 135 percent of their rated capacity.

For the Naval Surface Weapons Center, Dahlgren, Virginia the Surface Weapons System Development project requested will provide the laboratory with the capability to keep pace with expanding technology and development concepts in Naval gunnery.

The projects reduced or denied by the committee follow:

[Dollars in thousands]		
Installation	Project	Amount
Headquarters Naval District, Washington, D.C.	Tingey House restoration	-\$400
Do	Naval Historical Center	-1,304
Naval Research Laboratory	Electromagnetic development laboratory	-4,824
Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda, Md.	University (from \$72,300 to \$64,900)	-7,400
Total		-13,928

The Committee approved \$167,825,000 of new authority.

FIFTH NAVAL DISTRICT

The program requested \$27,058,000 for eight projects at four naval installations.

For the Fleet Combat Direction Systems Training Center, Atlantic, Dam Neck, Virginia, the bachelor enlisted quarters project will provide enlisted staff and student personnel with adequate housing. The project will accommodate 540 E2-E4 personnel.

For the Commander in Chief Atlantic Fleet, Norfolk, Virginia, the main evaluation center project will provide an expansion of the Atlantic Fleet Commander's Operational Control Center. The additional space is needed for new, automated, intelligence processing equipment. The new equipment will enable the main evaluation center in Norfolk to process data gathered by several remote stations, including a new facility, also undergoing a simultaneous equipment upgrade.

For the Naval Air Station, Oceana, Virginia, the operational trainer building project will provide a facility for the training of pilots and crews in the techniques of Night Carrier Landing with F-4J aircraft. The Navy advised that procurement of F-14 landing trainer was being cancelled to procure the more versatile F-14 weapons system trainer that can handle both weapons systems and carrier landing simulations. The Navy requested that the full scope of the project be authorized for housing both the F-4J and F-14 weapons system trainer, although the F-14 trainer is not shown on the project document. The Committee recognizing the value of these trainers in increasing safety and reducing fuel consumption, approved the full project scope for housing the F-4J and F-14 trainers.

The restrictive use easement/clear zone acquisition project will provide funds to purchase restrictive use easements essential to protect the operational capability of NAS Oceana and ALF Fentress and their primary approach/departure routes from incompatible development. This project in the amount of \$1,600,000 was denied for the reasons given in a preceding section of the report that discusses the total Air Installation Compatible Use Zones (AICUZ) problem.

For the Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown, Virginia, four projects were requested. An ammunition segregation facility project will construct a new facility to segregate fleet return gun type ammunition prior to renovation, storage, or disposal. The facility will replace one presently in use at St. Juliens Creek Annex, Portsmouth, Virginia. A projectile renovation facility project will replace a facility at St. Juliens Creek Annex, Portsmouth, Virginia, which renovates medium and major caliber projectiles. The CAPTOR weapons systems facilities project will alter an existing facility to house CAPTOR Weapons System assembly/test, maintenance and explosive components overhaul to meet production schedules for delivery to all activities to be supported by this East Coast facility. Also, two storage facilities will be provided. The projectile magazines project will provide primary capability for supply of gun ammunition to Ships based on the East Coast.

The projects reduced or denied by the committee follow:

Installation, project and amount: Naval Air Station, Oceana, Va., restrictive use easement clear zone acquisition, reduced by \$1,600,000.

The Committee approved the amount of \$25,458,000.

SIXTH NAVAL DISTRICT

The program requested \$25,539,000 for fourteen projects at ten Naval installations.

For the Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Florida, two projects were requested. An aircraft systems training building addition project will provide facilities for a S-3A weapons system trainer, which is scheduled for delivery in August 1976. The restrictive use easement acquisition project was requested to protect the operational capability of NAS Cecil Field and its primary approach/departure route from incompatible community development. The committee denied this \$2,000,000 project. Two projects were requested for the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida, which supports six anti-submarine warfare patrol squadrons, six helicopter squadrons, and one patrol training squadron.

The aircraft fire and rescue station project in the amount of \$598,000 was requested to provide an adequate aircraft fire and rescue station close to the airfield to replace existing substandard facilities. This low priority project was denied. The Armed Forces Reserve Center project, which will serve the combined needs of the Reserves in Jacksonville, is needed at a central location where Reservists can attend drills, be properly trained and motivated to continue in the Reserve Program. The deteriorated Reserve facilities in downtown Jacksonville, with 1.8 acres of land, were vacated at the request of the active forces and the land was used for a land exchange at the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida. Since the Reserves were displaced from their property by the active forces, the project is included in the regular rather than the Reserves portion of the authorization bill.

For the Naval Station, Mayport, Florida, the program requested three projects. The bachelor enlisted quarters project will accommodate 312 E2-E4 personnel, the electrical distribution improvements project will provide additional 5000 KVA transformer capacity needed to meet the 10,000 KVA cold iron demand at "B" wharf, and the RADIAC repair and calibration facility will house the large inventory of Radioactivity Detection, Identification and Computation equipment utilized by Fleet ships, the Naval Air Station and Naval Air Rework Facility, Jacksonville and twelve other shore activities in the area. The low priority RADIAC repair and calibration facility project in the amount of \$290,000 was denied.

For the Naval Hospital, Orlando, Florida, the warehouse and dental clinic project will construct a medical logistics support building, a service school command dental clinic, and alter existing health care facilities at the recruit training center.

At the Naval Training Center (Service School Command) Orlando, Florida, the applied instruction building project will provide primary and advanced training to officer and enlisted personnel.

For the Naval Training Equipment Center, the applied research laboratory addition project will provide a building addition to house a Vertical Take-off and Landing (VTOL) cockpit motion visual system, simulator. The development of the Vertical Take-off and Landing Simulator is being accelerated to reduce in-flight training with the accompanying reduction in fuel consumption and fuel and maintenance expenses. The committee denied this \$185,000 project, because of projected delays in the delivery of equipment associated with the project.

For the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida, the program requested a general warehouse addition project, which will eliminate the severe shortage in warehouse space needed for storage of repairable items of 25 aircraft and six aircraft engines with an inventory value of \$145 million.

At the Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarine Training Center, Charleston, South Carolina, the submarine diving trainer addition project will provide space to house an advanced submerged submarine casualty control trainer device, which is scheduled for delivery in July 1976.

For the Charleston Naval Shipyard, Charleston, South Carolina, the bulkhead and pier improvements project will provide construction to prevent the collapse of pier Echo and several bulkheads. The relieving platform of pier Echo and several elements of the bulkheads

have failed. Further failures could drastically reduce graving dock capabilities and repair pier space.

For the Polaris Missile Facility, Atlantic, Charleston, South Carolina, the inert storehouse addition project will construct an addition to facilities for receipt/shipment of inert materials in support of the third generation Polaris A3 missile and the 1st generation Poseidon C3 missiles.

The projects reduced or denied by the committee follow:

[Dollars in thousands]

Installation	Project	Amount
Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Fla.	AICUZ easement	-\$2,000
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla.	Fire station	-598
Naval Station, Mayport, Fla.	Radiac repair facility	-290
Naval Training Equipment Center, Orlando, Fla.	Applied Research Laboratory addition	-185
		-3,073

The Committee approved new authority in the amount of \$22,466,000.

EIGHTH NAVAL DISTRICT

In the Eighth Naval District, the program requested \$23,339,000 for two projects at two Naval Installations.

At the Naval Personnel Center, New Orleans, Louisiana, the administrative complex project will provide space to house operational elements of the Bureau of Naval Personnel which will be moved from Washington, District of Columbia, to New Orleans.

At the Naval Support Activity, New Orleans, Louisiana, the bachelor enlisted quarters project will provide adequate spaces for 186 E2-E4 and 44 E5-E6 personnel.

The Committee approved the requested amount.

NINTH NAVAL DISTRICT

The request for the Ninth Naval District was \$11,599,000 for three projects at two Naval Installations.

For the Naval Training Center (Service School Command), Great Lakes, Illinois, a technical training building project was requested to provide the specially configured classrooms and laboratories required to support engineman, operations specialist and instructor training schools. The training building addition and alteration project will alter three buildings to provide space for conducting effective electronic training.

For the Navy Public Works Center, Great Lakes, Illinois, an electrical distribution system project was requested which will provide additional electrical capacity to meet increased electrical demands in the northern portion of the Great Lakes complex. This area is being developed, as a site for major new training building and personnel support facilities.

The Committee approved the requested amount.

11TH NAVAL DISTRICT

In the Eleventh Naval District, the program requested \$50,712,000 for eleven projects at seven naval installations.

For the National Parachute Test Range, El Centro, California, a sink rate test facility project will provide a unique facility for evaluating aircraft escape systems over a wide range of emergency situations.

For the Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, California, the electric system improvement project will improve electric power facilities used in the repair of all types of ships.

At the Naval Air Station, Miramar, California, there were four projects requested. The operational training building project will provide space for an F-4J Night Carrier Landing Trainer, an Air Combat Maneuvering Flight Trainer and an E-2B operational flight trainer which are being procured for pilot/co-pilot training. The aircraft acoustical enclosure will provide necessary supporting facilities and sound suppression facilities for the F-14, F-4, and A-4 multi-purpose aircraft. The bachelor enlisted quarters project was requested to provide new living spaces for 396 E2-E4 personnel. The committee denied this low priority project, which has a project cost of \$3,429,000. The restrictive use easement acquisition project was requested to protect the operational capability of Miramar and its primary aircraft departure routes from incompatible community development. This project, with an estimated cost of \$12,100,000, was denied.

For the Naval Air Station, North Island, California, two projects were requested. The aircraft parking apron project will provide an aircraft parking apron for forty S-3A aircraft. The ammunition pier project will consolidate existing ordnance handling and storage facilities at NAS North Island.

At the Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, California, an equipment training facilities project was requested to provide new facilities for construction mechanic training to replace the quonset huts being utilized for the major portion of construction mechanic training. This \$1,920,000 low priority project was denied.

At the Naval Electronics Laboratory Center, San Diego, California, the electronics development and testing laboratory will provide a controlled electronic environment laboratory space with electromagnetic shielding for total integrated electronic system development and testing.

For the Naval Training Center, San Diego, California, the program requested a recruit processing facility project which will process an average of 150 recruits daily. The committee believes that this \$5,455,000 project may be deferred without seriously degrading the effectiveness of processing recruits into the Navy.

The projects reduced or denied by the committee in this district follow:

[Dollars in thousands]

Installation	Project	Amount
Naval Air Station, Miramar, Calif.	Bachelor enlisted quarters	-\$3,429
	Restrictive use easement acquisition	-12,100
Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, Calif.	Equipment training facilities	-1,920
Naval Training Center, San Diego, Calif.	Recruit processing facility	-5,455
Total		-22,904

The Committee approved \$27,808,000 of new authority for this district.

12TH NAVAL DISTRICT

In the Twelfth Naval District, the program requested \$3,218,000 for three projects at three Naval Installations.

For the Naval Weapons Station, Concord, California, the request was for a single project. This land easement project will provide an explosive safety area for storage of high explosives by restricting land use to agriculture and grazing purposes and the exploration for and production of minerals.

For the Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, California, the taxiway overlay project will provide a concrete overlay of the east taxiway and will reconstruct the holding area.

For the Naval Air Station, Fallon, Nevada, the heating plant addition project will provide a building addition, a new boiler, emergency generator and increase fuel storage for new facilities.

The Committee approved the requested amount.

13TH NAVAL DISTRICT

For the Thirteenth Naval District the program requested \$31,041,000 for two projects at two Naval Installations.

At the Naval Regional Medical Center, Bremerton, Washington, a hospital complex project will provide general clinical and hospital services to eligible personnel in the Bremerton/Bangor area. This project will provide a 170 bed replacement hospital with 130 acute care beds and 40 light care beds and provide modern care to the eligible population in the Bremerton/Bangor area.

For the Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Washington, the electrical distribution system project is needed to meet a 25 percent increase in electrical loads associated with FY 1973 and FY 1974 MILCON projects and under Pollution Abatement for FY 1976, the Sewage Collection and Treatment System Improvements item.

The Committee approved the requested amount.

14TH NAVAL DISTRICT

In the Fourteenth Naval District, the program requested \$12,183,000 for three projects at three installations.

For the Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, the fleet command center project will provide space for new and integrated command and control systems that are scheduled for full operational capability in December 1977.

At the Naval Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, a berthing wharf improvements project will provide dredging and modifications to an existing wharf to permit operation of a medium floating drydock. This drydock will be used for unscheduled emergency and minor work on the bottoms of submarines, and preclude trying to schedule this type of work into the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard.

For the Naval Communications Station, Hawaii, Wahiawa, Hawaii, a Satellite Communications terminal project was requested. This

project will expand the existing satellite communications facility to permit installation of a second satellite communications terminal and a broadcast terminal.

The committee approved the requested amount.

MARINE CORPS

For the Marine Corps, \$45,617,000 was requested for 17 projects at 11 installations.

One project was requested at Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. The base provides facilities and support for the Second Marine Division; Force Troops, Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic; and other units. This request for Bachelor Enlisted Quarters will provide adequate living spaces for 900 E-1/E-4, 140 E-5 and 50 E-6/E-9 Marine personnel.

For Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina, which is our Marine Corps master jet base on the East Coast and supports the operations of a full Marine Aircraft Wing including three Air Groups; a missile battalion; and a Naval Rework Facility; one project was requested.

An aircraft parking ramp will provide phase two of five phases for renovation of the deteriorated parking pavement at this activity.

For the Marine Corps Air Station (Helicopter), New River, North Carolina, which provides support for two Helicopter Air Groups and a Marine Air Control Squadron, two projects were requested.

One project will provide a facility to house CH-53 and CH-46 helicopter operational flight training devices and the other, an aircraft ground support equipment facility, will provide shop and storage space for critical aviation ground maintenance and support equipment.

Two projects are requested for the Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina, which maintains and operates facilities in support of two fighter-attack air groups.

One project will provide "Hot Pad" facilities at the end of a runway for the use of fighter aircraft assigned duty to defend the Continental United States from air attack. An aircraft maintenance hangar addition will provide for a portion of the total deficiency in maintenance shop and equipment space at this activity.

Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Arizona, maintains and operates facilities and provides services for a Marine Aircraft Training Group, a missile battalion, an air control squadron and an air traffic control unit. Two projects were requested for this activity. One project will provide "Hot Pad" facilities for tactical fighter aircraft assigned to Continental Air Defense duty.

The Radar Air Traffic Control and operations facilities project will provide required air traffic control within the airspace delegated to this activity.

One project was requested for the Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, California, which receives, stores, overhauls/repairs and ships materiel for the Marine Corps. An Electrical system improvements project will provide adequate power and distribution systems for the activity.

Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, is the major West Coast ground activity of the Marine Corps and provides facility support for the 1st Marine Division; Force Troops, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific; and certain other units. Four projects were requested for this base.

Three projects will provide Bachelor Enlisted Quarters in the Chappo, Del Mar and San Mateo areas of the Base. These three projects will provide adequate living spaces for 813 E-1/E-4 and 14 E-5 personnel.

The fourth project will provide a water interconnect system from an adequate source at San Mateo to the overtaxed areas of San Onofre.

Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro maintains and supports facilities and provides services for the 3rd Marine Air Wing with eight operating squadrons, and four Naval Aviation Maintenance Training Detachments. An aircraft acoustical enclosure project was requested to allow in-airframe, full power engine runups to be conducted within a noise abatement facility.

Marine Corps Helicopter Air Station, Santa Ana operates facilities and provides services for one Marine Helicopter Air Group and two Helicopter training squadrons.

\$704,000 was requested for a facility to house a CH-53 Helicopter operation flight trainer, originally scheduled for delivery in March 1977, however, procurement of the device has been delayed. The Marine Corps advises that this project may be deferred.

Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms provides facilities and services for Force Troops, Fleet Marine Force Pacific; an artillery battalion; and a communications-electronics school. A central heating plant project was requested for this Base to replace an obsolete and inefficient system.

For Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay which provides facilities and services for the 1st Marine Corps Brigade; a large Marine Aircraft Group; Pacific Missile Range; a radio battalion; an Army-Navy gunfire liaison company; an air traffic control unit; and an air control squadron, two projects were requested.

A Bachelor Enlisted Quarters project in the amount of \$5,286,000 was requested to provide adequate living spaces for 540 E-1/E-4 Marines. During the hearings, the Marine Corps testified they would have requested the addition of 72 spaces for this Bachelor Enlisted Quarters project in the amount of \$704,000, if the procurement deferral decision on the CH-53 Helicopter Operational Flight Trainer had been known in sufficient time to process an orderly change request to the Congress. Although a 3,000 men deficiency will remain at Kaneohe the committee approved the project as requested under the budget submission.

The projects reduced or denied or modified in the Marine Corps program follow:

Installation, Marine Corps Air Station, Santa Ana, Calif., project and amount: Flight Simulator Building reduced by \$704,000.

The Committee approved new authority of \$44,913,000 for the Marine Corps.

TRIDENT FACILITIES, VARIOUS LOCATIONS INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

The request for Trident Facilities (Phase III) was \$186,967,000, which includes \$7,000,000 for Trident Community Impact Support. The community impact amount is included in accordance with Section 608 of the Fiscal Year 1975 MILCON Act.

The Trident ship building program has been revised to stretch out submarine procurement per year from 1-2-2-2-2-1 to 1-2-1-2-1-2-1. The schedule for the first three submarines is unchanged and the Navy testified that the industrial and support facilities must be completed in time to support the first submarines and their crews. Construction of the first Trident submarine is underway. The development of the Trident missile is progressing. All parts of the system are planned to be ready to support an Initial Operating Capability date of April 1979 for the Trident system. The construction program is on schedule and tracking with the other major parts of the system. The facilities requested in the FY 1976 represent a continuation of those previously requested and approved. Included are the second increment of the missile assembly and support facilities, the second increment of the refit facilities, the drydock and the third increment of the utilities and site improvements.

Within this Various Locations project, authority in the amount of \$1,026,000 was requested to provide a data processing facility for flight test operations at the Trident Flight Test Facilities, Naval Ordnance Test Unit, Cape Canaveral, Florida. Also requested for the Indian Island Annex of the Naval Torpedo Station, Keyport, Washington was a pier/wharf and waterfront supporting facilities for on loading and off loading conventional ammunition. The amount requested for the conventional ammunition handling facilities at Indian Island was \$19.5 million.

The Committee approved \$186,967,000 in new authority for facilities construction associated with the Trident weapons system.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

(Inside the United States)

The Navy program requested \$48,089,000 for two projects located inside the United States.

One project will provide air pollution facilities in the amount of \$3,262,000 for four air pollution abatement facilities located at four Naval Installations. This project will include items to provide air pollution abatement through construction of a regional solid waste disposal facility, a missile propulsion unit reclamation facility, a vapor collection and recovery system and an ammunition disposal facility.

The other project will provide water pollution abatement facilities in the amount of \$44,827,000 for 31 water pollution abatement facilities at 27 Naval and Marine Corps installations. This project is required

to continue the Navy's program for correcting, controlling and preventing water pollution abatement and includes items for sewage treatment plant improvements, ship wastewater collection ashore, sanitary treatment improvements, municipal sewer connections, and oily waste collection and reclamation facilities to reduce the potential for oil spills.

The Committee approved \$48,089,000 for pollution abatement projects inside the United States.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

The program requested \$28,828,000 for 49 Energy Conservation facilities at 35 Naval and Marine Corps installations. The items requested in this project will provide necessary improvements, alterations, and repairs to existing structures and utility systems to reduce unnecessary energy consumption. The items are located at Various Locations and include such items as power plant additions, outdoor/indoor ambient heating controls, steam generation/distribution system improvements, boiler plant controls, installation of steam condensate lines.

The Committee approved the requested amount of \$26,328,000 for Energy Conservation. See earlier remarks on Energy Conservation for the reasons a \$2,500,000 reduction was made in this program.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The program requested \$6,580,000 for the nuclear weapons security project.

This project will provide improvements to physical security of two installations. At one installation the construction of a new production building that is within a secure area will eliminate transportation and the requirement for additional security at two locations. At the other installation, the improvements are needed to meet new criteria.

The Committee approved the requested amount.

10TH NAVAL DISTRICT

In the Tenth Naval District, the program requested \$2,128,000 for a single project for the Atlantic Fleet Weapons Range, Roosevelt Roads, P.R. The air surveillance radar project will support the replacement of the existing obsolete rotating radar with a phased array (stationary) radar which provides major improvements in the detection, tracking, and data collection capability.

The Committee approved the requested amount.

ATLANTIC OCEAN AREA

In the Atlantic Ocean Area, the program requested \$3,792,000 for three projects at three Naval Installations.

The fuel storage tank project for the Naval Air Station, Bermuda, will purchase three 80,000 barrel jet fuel storage tanks including ancillary facilities.

For the Naval Air Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, the bachelor enlisted quarters modernization project in the amount of \$3,264,000 was requested to accommodate 325 E2-E4 enlisted men. This low priority project was denied.

For the Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, the telephone system project was requested to provide increased lines, plus emergency power plants and main exchange buildings. This \$450,000 low priority project was denied.

The amount of \$78,000 was approved.

EUROPEAN AREA

In the European Areas, the program requested \$3,732,000 for three projects at two Naval Installations.

At a classified location, a Naval Communications Facility project was requested in the amount of \$1,527,000 to improve efficiency of communications functions. This low priority project was denied.

For the Naval Station, Rota, Spain, a building addition project was requested. The project is needed to house new net control equipment and carryout missions obtained by the deactivation of Naval Security Group Detachment Morocco, and the closure of Bremerhaven.

The air passenger terminal expansion project is required to support the 79,500 passengers who annually pass through the terminal.

The Committee approved new authority of \$2,205,000.

INDIAN OCEAN AREA

The program requested \$13,800,000 for an expansion of facilities project for the Naval Support Activity, Diego Garcia, Chagos Archipelago. A new mission has been assigned this Activity to support the periodic presence of an Indian Ocean Task Group. The project will provide facilities to logistically support a Task Group operating in the Indian Ocean.

The Committee inserted special legislation to make the approval of this request contingent on the compliance with the special provisions in PL 93-552 as discussed elsewhere in this report.

PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

In the Pacific Ocean area, seven projects in the amount of \$17,277,000 were requested at four Naval Installations.

For the Naval Communications Station, Guam, a satellite communications terminal addition will expand an existing building to permit the installation of a high capacity satellite communications terminal and broadcast terminal.

For the Naval Security Group Activity, Hanza, Okinawa, an emergency power improvements project was requested to replace three 200 KW generators with three 400 KW generators.

For the Naval Air Station, Cubi Point, Republic of the Philippines, four projects were requested.

The aircraft parking apron project is the first of three increments to provide parking space for over 200 aircraft; the maintenance hangar project was requested to provide additional maintenance spaces for land based and carrier aircraft; the bachelor enlisted quarters project was requested to provide space for 192 E2-E4, 168 E5-E6, and 40 E7-E9 enlisted men; and the bachelor officer quarters project was requested to accommodate 70 warrants and Lieutenants J.G. and 30 Lieutenants and above.

For the Naval Station, Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines the bachelor enlisted quarters project was requested to accommodate 144 enlisted men in grades E2-E4.

In view of the current position of the host nations regarding U.S. presence in their country, Okinawa and Philippine projects were denied. A summary of the projects denied follows:

The projects denied in the Pacific Ocean area follow:

[Dollars in thousands]

Installation	Project	Amount
Naval Security Group Activity, Hanza, Okinawa	Emergency power improvements	-\$697
Naval Air Station, Cubi Point, Philippine Islands	Aircraft parking apron	-1,951
Do	Maintenance hangar	-4,785
Do	Bachelor enlisted quarters	-4,541
Do	Bachelor officers quarters	-2,839
Naval Station, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands	Bachelor enlisted quarters	-1,264
Total		-16,077

The Committee approved new authority of \$1,200,000.

PATROL AIRCRAFT TRAINING FACILITIES, VARIOUS LOCATIONS

Under this Various Locations item the Navy requested \$1,100,000 for one Atlantic and one Pacific Base. These projects were requested to provide facilities for training flight crews in the Directional Jezebel Sonobuoy System used in the P-3 aircraft weapons system. The committee denied the projects because the Navy decisions on the bases to provide this training is still pending.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT (Outside the United States)

The program requested \$250,000 for an item which will eliminate improper effluent discharges by extending the sewer outfall line beyond the low tidal area at Camp Garcia, Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico.

The Committee approved the requested amount.

AMENDMENTS

The Navy requested 21 amendments in the amount of \$45,124,000.

Of these 21 amendments, one will settle a claim approved by the Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals, one will correct a deficiency in a high velocity ventilator system, two are required to provide heating plants with the capability to burn either coal or oil, one is required to permit construction in accordance with new physical security criteria, and to permit the installation of two surplus 3000 KW generators instead of one new 3000 KW generator and the installation of diesel generator exhaust silencers with waste heat recovery capability. The remaining 16 amendments are required because of unexpected increases in construction costs. A tabulation of the amendments follows.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM—FISCAL YEAR 1976—AMENDMENTS TO PRIOR YEAR AUTHORIZATIONS

[Dollars in thousands]

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Naval district	Sponsor	Installation and location	Project title	Authorization	Amendment	Amended authorization
PUBLIC LAW 90-408 (FISCAL YEAR 1969) (SEC. 203)						
6th	CNM	Naval Coastal Systems Laboratory, Panama City, Fla.	Deep ocean engineering pressure building	\$9,397	\$1,924	\$11,321
12th	CHNAVEDTRA	Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif.	Library	1,847	217	2,064
Subtotal					2,141	
PUBLIC LAW 92-545 (FISCAL YEAR 1973) (SEC. 204)						
6th	CNM	Charleston Naval Shipyard, Charleston, S.C.	Inside machine shop (project \$3,870 to \$6,470)	\$5,316	\$2,600	\$7,916
13th	CNM	Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Wash.	Bachelor enlisted quarters (Project \$2,902 to \$4,702)	5,992	1,800	7,792
Subtotal					4,400	
PUBLIC LAW 93-166 (FISCAL YEAR 1974) (SEC. 205)						
1st	CNM	Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery, Me.	Crane Rail System	\$2,817	\$2,800	\$5,617
5th	LANTFLT	Naval Station, Norfolk, Va.	Berthing pier (project \$9,624 to \$11,913)	18,183	2,289	20,472
11th	CNM	Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, Calif.	Service group building	6,808	4,700	11,508
11th	CNM	Navy Public Works Center, San Diego, Calif.	Steam distribution	2,471	3,511	5,982
13th	CNM	Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Wash.	Installation total amendment	2,300	1,231	3,531
14th	PACFLT	Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii	Enlisted men's dining facility (project \$1,345 to \$2,109)	4,060	764	4,824
5th	MARCORPS	Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N.C.	Steam plant improvements	1,821	7,879	9,700
5th	MARCORPS	Marine Corps Air Station, New River, N.C.	Utilities expansion (project \$2,775 to \$6,285)	3,245	3,510	6,755
11th	MARCORPS	Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, Calif.	Automotive vehicle shop (project \$976 to \$1,628)	6,210	652	6,862
14th	MARCORPS	Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii	Connecting road to interstate highway (project \$373 to \$880)	5,988	507	6,495
Subtotal					27,843	
PUBLIC LAW 93-552 (FISCAL YEAR 1975) (SEC. 206)						
6th	LANTFLT	Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Fla.	Installation total amendment	\$6,893	\$2,321	\$9,214
6th	LANTFLT	Naval Station, Mayport, Fla.	do	3,239	415	3,654
8th	CHNAVEDTRA	Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Tex.	Boiler replacement	1,830	3,600	5,430
11th	PACFLT	Naval Air Station, Miramar, Calif.	Aircraft maintenance hangar (project \$7,175 to \$9,135)	11,772	1,960	13,732
11th	PACFLT	Naval Air Station, North Island, Calif.	Installation total amendment	12,943	1,960	14,903
13th	PACFLT	Naval Station, Adak, Alaska	do	7,697	2,945	10,642
13th	CNM	Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Wash.	Nuclear repair facility	393	230	623
14th	MARCORPS	Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii	Aircraft hangar improvements (project \$727 to \$836)	5,497	109	5,606
Subtotal					13,540	
Grand total					47,924	

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The committee approved all of the requested amendments and added one amendment as shown below.

SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZATION ACTIONS

(Title II)

A summary of actions taken on the program originally submitted by the Navy is tabulated below by project:

	<i>Thousands</i>
Installation and project:	
Naval Underwater Systems Center, land acquisition, 4.5 acres, Dresden, N. Y.	\$238
Headquarters Naval District, Washington, D.C.:	
Tingey House Restoration	400
Naval Historical Center	1,304
Naval Research Laboratory, Electromagnetic Development Laboratory, Washington, D.C.	4,824
Health Services University, Bethesda, Md.	7,400
Oceana Naval Air Station, Va., AICUZ easement	1,600
Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Fla., AICUZ easement	2,000
Naval Training Center, Orlando, Fla., laboratory addition	185
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla., fire and rescue station	598
Naval Station, Mayport, Fla., radiac repair and calibration facility	290
Naval Air Station, Miramar, Calif.:	
Bachelor enlisted quarters	3,429
AICUZ easement	12,100
Naval CBC, Port Hueneme, Calif., equipment training facilities	1,920
Naval Training Center, San Diego, Calif., recruit processing facility	5,455
Marine Corps Air Station, Santa Ana, Calif.:	
Flight simulator building	\$704
Energy conservation	2,500
Naval Station, Guantanamo:	
Bachelor enlisted quarters modernization	3,264
Telephone system	450
Naval communications facility, classified location: Communications facility	1,527
Naval support activity, Diego Garcia, expansion of facilities	13,800
Naval security group, Okinawa, power improvements	697
Naval Air Station, Cubi Point, Philippines:	
Aircraft parking apron	1,951
Hangar	4,785
BEQ	4,541
BOQ	2,839
Naval station, Subic Bay, Philippines: BEQ	1,264
Naval air station, various locations:	
Operational trainer building (Atlantic)	500
Operational trainer building (Pacific)	600
Total reductions	67,365
Added:	
Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery, Me.:	
Machine tool shop	6,000
Net reduction new authorization	6,635
Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery, Me.:	
Carne rail system (amendment)	2,800

TITLE III—AIR FORCE

The Air Force requested \$643,700,000 under Title III of the bill distributed as follows:

	Air Force request	Committee approved
Inside the United States	\$404,118,000	\$383,030,000
Outside the United States	235,640,000	50,108,000
Classified program	3,982,000	3,982,000
Total	643,740,000	437,120,000

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM

Air Force witnesses testified that the Air Force Program consisted primarily of projects to support the force and deployment goals presented to the Congress in the Air Force Secretary's and Chief of Staff's Posture Statements. They placed particular stress on several items: \$47 million for improvements to existing facilities to reduce energy consumption; \$175 million for Protective Aircraft Shelters; \$155 million for Hospital and Medical Facilities; and \$13.5 million for improvements to Munitions Storage Security.

The committee gave careful consideration to all projects and a summary of authorizations requested and approved is presented as follows:

PROGRAM CONTENT		
[In thousands of dollars]		
Command	Air Force request	Committee approval
Inside the United States:		
Aerospace Defense Command	11,107	11,107
Air Force Logistics Command	42,084	38,468
Air Force Systems Command	26,293	19,093
Air Training Command	181,827	181,827
Alaskan Air Command	14,801	14,801
Headquarters Command, USAF	10,333	6,541
Military Airlift Command	5,413	5,413
Strategic Air Command	13,226	13,226
Tactical Air Command	18,129	17,649
Pollution abatement	10,698	10,698
Energy conservation	46,952	41,952
Special facilities	15,346	14,346
Nuclear weapons security	7,909	7,909
Total	404,118	383,030
Outside the United States:		
Aerospace Defense Command	2,182	0
Pacific Air Forces	3,492	0
U.S. Air Forces in Europe	219,870	40,870
U.S. Air Force Security Service	981	2,981
Special facilities	3,524	2,666
Nuclear weapons security	5,591	5,591
Total	235,640	50,108
Classified (sec. 302): Various worldwide (total)	3,982	3,982
Grand total	643,740	437,120

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 \$11,107,000 for two projects in support of ADC host responsibilities at Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida. Additionally, Special Facilities contains \$851,000 for radar support facilities at Cudjoe Key. Other projects in support of the Aerospace Defense Command are located at McChord Air Force Base: \$423,000; and Griffiss Air Force Base: \$372,000. The total construction program in the United States in support of the Aerospace Defense Command is \$12,753,000.

The program was approved as submitted.

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND

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 United States Air Force and train specialized units for accomplishment of logistics functions in overseas areas and theaters. This program contains a request for \$42,084,000 which provides facilities at six locations where Air Force Logistics Command is the host command. Of this amount, \$5,387,000 is for items to support the Air Force Systems Command at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio; \$10,506,000 is for items to support the Tactical Air Command at Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma, and the total construction program in the United States in support of the Air Force Logistics Command is \$26,191,000.

The committee considered three projects to be of insufficient priority to warrant full current authorization. They were deferred as follows:

Kelly Air Force Base, Tex.:	
Heating fuel oil storage, project reduced by	\$247,000
Fire protection	-1,169,000
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio:	
Alter systems management engineering facility	-2,200,000

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

The next major command to be considered is the 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 bases with Air Force Systems Command as host, amounts to \$26,293,000. Of this amount, \$25,150,000 is for items to support the Air Force Systems Command and \$1,143,000 is in support of the Tactical Air Command at Eglin AFB and Auxiliary Airfield Number 9.

Presentations of the Air Force Logistics Command, and the Special Projects program include \$10,867,000 for the Air Force Systems Command. Additionally, there are projects in the Air Training Command and Strategic Air Command for \$98,288,000. The total construction

program in the United States in support of the Air Force Systems Command is \$134,305,000.

The committee considered that a project for the relocation of the Electromagnetic Computer Analysis Center was not of sufficient urgency as to require authorization at this time. The \$7,200,000 requested for the project was deleted from the program.

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, United States Air Force.

Construction projects totaling \$181,827,000 are requested by this program for eight bases where Air Training Command is host. Of this total, \$97,550,000 is in support of Air Force Systems Command at Lackland Air Force Base and \$366,000 in support of Air Force Security Service at Lackland Air Force Base. The total construction program in the United States in support of the Air Training Command is \$83,911,000.

The program was approved as submitted.

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 United States Army. This program provides \$14,801,000 for five projects.

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND—ZONE OF INTERIOR

The mission of the Headquarters Command is to provide proficiency flying, training, and support of the United States Air Force personnel in the Washington, D.C. area. Specifically, this command provides administrative and logistical support for units assigned directly to Headquarters United States 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, United States Air Force.

The Construction program at bases where Headquarters Command is host amounts to \$10,333,000.

The committee deferred \$3,792,000 requested for utilities at Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland, as being of low priority.

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, and Aeromedical Evacuation System, and Military Airlift Wing and has recently assumed the responsibilities of the Communication Service. This program involves six projects at four locations where MAC is host, and contains a request for \$5,413,000 for support of base missions. Of this amount \$4,990,000 is for items to support the Military Airlift Command mission; the balance of \$423,000 is for one item in support of ADC.

The program was approved as submitted.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

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 world-wide aerial bombardment against enemies of the United States.

This program requests \$13,226,000 for construction of facilities at ten bases where the Strategic Air Command is the host command. Of this amount, \$12,116,000 is for items to support the Strategic Air Command mission; the balance of \$372,000 is in support of Aerospace Defense Command and \$738,000 is in support of Air Force Systems Command.

The program was approved as submitted.

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 \$18,129,000 for both operational and support type facilities. An additional \$1,143,000 for TAC is included in the program of the AESC and \$10,506,000 in the AFLC program. The grand total construction program to support Tactical Air Command amounts to \$29,778,000.

One project for alteration of a Flight Simulator Facility at Mountain Home Air Force Base, Montana was not considered to be of sufficient priority to warrant current funding.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

(Inside the United States)

The pollution abatement program amounts to \$10,698,000 at various locations in the United States, of which \$600,000 is for air pollution abatement with the remainder of \$10,098,000 for water pollution abatement.

The air pollution abatement program, consisting of a construction of a toxic waste disposal facility, is required to comply with Federal, State, and local air pollution regulations at Edwards Air Force Base in the United States.

The water pollution abatement program at ten Air Force installations in the United States includes provisions for water pollution abatement through the construction of collection and treatment facilities for industrial and sanitary wastes and upgrading of existing facilities. The program is required to comply with Federal, State, and local water pollution regulations.

The program was approved as submitted.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

The energy conservation program amounts to \$46,952,000 at various locations in the United States. The work includes provisions to reduce energy consumption at 89 air bases and stations. This item is required to support the high priority national policy of energy conservation and the associated long range goal of self-sufficiency in energy production. The work would upgrade facilities and systems that were designed and constructed under a concept of cost effectiveness when energy was plentiful and relatively inexpensive to allow more effective use of energy, thus, counter the problem of fuel shortages and its rapid escalation of costs.

A \$5,000,000 reduction in this program has been made for reasons specifically covered elsewhere in the report.

SPECIAL FACILITIES

(Inside the United States)

The special facilities inside the United States consists of four items in the amount of \$15,346,000.

The first item is for the construction of two launching pads for stationary balloon-borne air defense surveillance radar at Cudjoe Key Air Force Station, Florida. The additional launching pads are necessary to permit full-time, low-level radar surveillance in the Florida straits. Without the additional radar system, full-time surveillance is not possible which creates a serious gap in the southern portion of our air defense network.

The second item is for the construction of support facilities for 34 new solid state instrument landing systems (ILS) at 27 bases, a tactical air navigation (TACAN) facility, and five new radar flight control centers (RAPCON). These new navigational aids are necessary to improve the reliability of equipment and increase the safety of landing aircraft.

The third item provides for the construction of radar support foundations, utilities and alterations to accommodate height finder radars at ten locations and the alteration of existing facilities at McChord Air Base, Washington, to accommodate a Regional Operations Control Center (ROCC). Air Defense of the United States requires the capability to detect and identify air traffic of unknown origin approaching or operating over the periphery of the North American Continent. The current radar system, Semi-Automatic Ground Environment (SAGE) is sixteen years old and expensive to operate. The ROCC will collocate Air Force height finder radars with existing Federal Aeronautics Administration (FAA) radar installations. The operating cost of the joint surveillance system will be approximately two and one-half times less than the current system.

The last item provides for the construction of a satellite observation facility at the Cloudcraft Satellite Tracking Station, New Mexico. This electro-optical facility is necessary to monitor orbits of known satellites in space and to detect and calculate orbits of unidentified space objects, which are beyond the effective range of radar systems.

A program reduction of \$1,000,000 was made since the committee did not concur in the urgency of authorizing a Satellite Tracking Station at Cloudcraft, New Mexico.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

(Inside the United States)

The next project to be considered for the United States Air Force requests \$7,909,000 for construction of security improvements for nuclear weapons storage sites at four classified locations in the United States. The project will provide additional and improved area and boundary lighting, observation towers, security fencing to weapons storage and armed aircraft alert areas. These projects are needed to improve security measures and systems to guard against the capture of weapons by terrorist groups for political or monetary gain.

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 \$2,182,000 for one project at one location.

The program was deferred in the entire amount of \$2,182,000 due to the low priority of the requirement for an Electric Power Plant at Sondstrom Air Base, Greenland.

PACIFIC AIR FORCES

(Outside 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, outside the United States totals \$3,492,000 and is for Clark Air Base, Philippine Islands.

This program was deferred due to the uncertain status of U.S. forces in the Philippines.

U.S. AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

The mission of the United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE) 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 Commander-in-Chief, European area of responsibility. This program contains a request for \$219,870,000 for facilities in support of USAFE missions. This amount includes \$175,000,000 for airfield protection facilities and \$26,000,000 munitions storage facilities at various locations.

A requirement for Munitions Storage in the amount of \$4,000,000 was deferred as a low priority item and a program reduction of \$175,000,000 for aircraft shelters was deferred for reasons listed elsewhere in the report.

U.S. AIR FORCE SECURITY SERVICE

(Outside the United States)

The mission of the U.S. Air Force Security Service is to provide communications security service. The construction program at bases where this command is host amounts to \$981,000 for one item at RAF Chicksands, United Kingdom.

This item is for construction of a new chapel center. The new chapel will replace a substandard, pre-fabricated metal building built of temporary construction criteria with a ten-year life expectancy. The existing building was built more than 29 years ago and does not have adequate space to accommodate religious educational activities and/or administrative functions. The substandard chapel will be disposed of upon completion of this item.

The program was approved as submitted.

SPECIAL FACILITIES

(Outside the United States)

The special facilities outside the United States consists of three items in the amount of \$3,524,000.

The first item provides for the expansion of facilities at five overseas locations to accommodate defense communications technical control functions. The space for communications technical control function, at each location is inadequate in size, not functionally configured, and lacks sufficient maintenance and support areas.

The second item is for construction of support facilities for the installation of a solid state instrument landing system (ILS) at RAF Mildenhall in the United Kingdom, and a new facility to accommodate a radar flight control center (RAPCON) at Osan Air Base, Korea: These new navigational aids are necessary to improve the reliability of equipment and increase the safety of landing aircraft.

The last item provides for the construction of facilities to house both solar radio and optical telescope equipment at two classified locations: Standardized facilities housing unique observation equipment, geographically located for world-wide continuous observation of solar activity and sudden events (solar flares) which adversely affect high priority strategic and defense systems.

The first item for technical control facilities in the amount of \$858,000 was deferred due to low priority.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

(Outside the United States)

The next project to be considered for the United States Air Force requests \$5,591,000 for construction of security improvements for nuclear weapons storage sites at six classified locations in Europe and one in the Pacific. The project will provide additional and improved area and boundary lighting, observation towers, security fencing to weapons storage and armed aircraft alert areas. These projects are needed to improve security measures and systems to guard against the capture of weapons by terrorist groups for political or monetary gain.

The program was approved as submitted.

SECTION 302—VARIOUS LOCATIONS

Section 302. Various Locations contains one project in the amount of \$3,982,000 which provides for the construction of eight satellite communication system ground terminals at classified world-wide locations for the Defense Satellite Communication System (DSCS). Currently the DSCS is about 50 percent complete.

The program was approved as submitted.

TITLE IV—DEFENSE AGENCIES

	<i>Authorization</i>
Defense Mapping Agency.....	\$195,000
Defense Supply Agency.....	4,637,000
National Security Agency.....	3,012,000
Defense Nuclear Agency.....	24,033,000
Pollution abatement.....	2,748,000
Energy conservation.....	175,000
Subtotal.....	34,800,000
OSD emergency construction.....	10,000,000
Total.....	44,800,000

The Secretary of Defense's request in this Bill was \$135,000,000 of which \$115,000,000 was to provide for the construction of new facilities and rehabilitation of existing facilities for the Defense Agencies at 15 named installations. With few exceptions Defense Agencies activities are located at military installations, either utilizing existing facilities or siting required new facilities on these installations in the interest of economy. \$20,000,000 was for emergency construction authorization for the Secretary of Defense to provide for unforeseen construction requirements in emergency situations.

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (DIA)

The Defense Intelligence Agency, for which \$86,100,000 in new authorization was requested, has primary responsibility for managing the production of all general intelligence for the Department of Defense (DoD). Additionally, DIA exercises primary DoD intelligence collection management authority for the validation of requirements and tasking of all-source collection activities to support the Defense intelligence production effort. DIA is responsible for dissemination of Defense intelligence to all authorized recipients and activities throughout the U.S. Government. DIA provides Defense intelligence and related support to the White House, the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Unified and Special Commands, the Military Departments, the U.S. Congress and authorized allied governments.

The authorization request for a DIA building at Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, District of Columbia was deleted by the committee for reasons set forth elsewhere in the report.

DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY (DMA)

The Defense Mapping Agency, for which \$195,000 in new authorization is granted, was formed in 1972 by Presidential and DoD directives by consolidating the resources of the Military Departments to furnish mapping, charting and geodesy (MC&G) support to the DoD with optimum efficiency and economy. The DMA basic mission is to furnish the operating forces maps, charts and position data needed by troops on the ground, aircraft, ships and missiles to navigate, operate and hit their targets.

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

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY (DSA)

The Defense Supply Agency, for which \$4,637,000 in new authorization is granted, is responsible for the organization, direction, management and administration, and control of supply and service functions or departmental activities including the operation of a wholesale distribution system for supplies. Also included in the Defense Supply Agency responsibilities are the administration and supervision of the Department of Defense coordinated procurement program, the Federal

catalog system, excess and surplus disposal (personal property) program, the defense material utilization program, the item entry control program, the industrial plant equipment program, the technical (RDT&E) report services and the centralized referral system for displaced DOD employees. In fulfilling the designated mission, the Defense Supply Agency continues toward the full assumption of its responsibilities for providing uniform policies and procedures in the field of inventory, control, accounting, cataloging, standardization, procurement, requirements computation, inspection and quality control, mobilization and industrial readiness planning, storage, inventory and distribution, maintaining technical logistics data and information, and initiating value engineering projects. In addition, the Defense Supply Agency has been assigned the mission for consolidation of the Contract Administration Services of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

This authorization will provide for warehouse improvements and storm drainage at the Defense Depot, Memphis, Tennessee; a mechanized receiving and shipping facility at the Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton, Ohio; fuel loading facilities at the Defense Fuel Support Point, Melville, Newport, Rhode Island; a fuel truck loading facility at the Defense Fuel Support Point, Norwalk, California; storage facilities at the Defense Property Disposal Office, Colorado Springs, Colorado; storage facilities at the Defense Property Disposal Office, Elmendorf, Alaska; improvement of storage facilities at the Defense Property Disposal Office, Monterey, California; conversion of building 9 (4th floor) at the Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; storage facilities at the Defense Property Disposal Office, Nuremberg, Germany; and covered storage at the Defense Property Disposal Office, Seckenheim, Germany.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY (NSA)

The National Security Agency, for which \$3,012,000 in new authorization is granted, replaced the former Armed Forces Security Agency and was created by the Secretary of Defense in 1949 to unify the separate organizations within each military department. The National Security Agency, under the direction and control of the Secretary of Defense performs highly specialized technical and coordinating functions relating to its mission of national security and intelligence production.

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

DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY (DNA)

The Defense Nuclear Agency for which \$24,033,000 in new authorization is granted, has four major areas of responsibility as its mission: (1) staff advice and assistance on nuclear weapons matters to the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Military Departments, and other Government Agencies; (2) consolidated management of the DoD Nuclear Weapons Stockpile; (3) management of DoD Nuclear Weapons Testing and Nuclear Weapons Effects Research Programs; and (4) performing technical studies and analysis

and coordinating directives on nuclear related matters for the Department of Defense.

This authorization will provide for waterfront improvements and a waste heat exchange system at Johnston Atoll and the first phase of the cleanup of Enewetak Atoll, Marshall Islands/Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Additional authorization in the amount of \$5,900,000 as indicated elsewhere in the report has been added to the Enewetak project.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

New authorization in the amount of \$2,748,000 for Pollution Abatement will provide for further implementing national policies for controlling air and water pollution. All requested projects have been coordinated with the Environmental Protection Agency.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

New authorization in the amount of \$175,000 for Energy Conservation will support a part of the Department of Defense's energy conservation program, a multi-year energy conservation investment program which has been established. The fiscal year 1976 Military Construction Program includes the first year of this conservation investment program. Projects in this program are self-amortizing within four years and are limited to retrofitting of existing facilities so as to achieve hard energy savings.

OFFICE, SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

The Office, Secretary of Defense is provided \$10,000,000 in new authorization for emergency construction authorization for the Secretary of Defense to provide for unforeseen construction requirements which he considers vital to the security of the United States. The committee, after review of the availability of the OSD military construction contingency, is of the opinion that \$10 million will be sufficient for fiscal year 1976 and consequently, has reduced the request by \$10 million.

AMENDMENTS TO PREVIOUS AUTHORIZATIONS

The Defense Supply Agency reported to the Committee that it is unable to install standby power generators at the Defense General Supply Center, Richmond, Virginia and to build the fire station and water and sewage facilities improvements at the Defense Depot, Tracy, California. Increases in construction costs due to unexpected inflation growth require a deficiency authorization of \$194,000 for the Defense General Supply Center, Richmond, Virginia, Public Law 92-545, and \$637,000 for Defense Depot, Tracy, California, Public Law 93-166.

TITLE V—MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING

Set forth below is a recapitulation of new authorization for appropriations for military family housing for Fiscal Year 1976 and the transitional period of July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976.

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1976	Fiscal year 1977
Construction of new housing (3,193 units).....	\$120,156	
Army (2,100 units).....	73,875	
Navy (1,078 units).....	44,961	
Defense Intelligence Agency (12 units)	1,320	
DIA (3 units) Excess Foreign Currency.....		
Improvements to existing quarters, includes energy conservation investment \$23,200.....	120,357	
Minor construction.....	5,220	\$1,620
Planning.....	1,000	280
Total construction.....	246,733	1,900
Less: Resources applied.....	-35,000	
Total authorization for appropriation, construction.....	211,733	1,900
Operating expenses.....	435,977	114,848
Leasing.....	92,229	28,239
Maintenance of real property.....	424,994	127,152
Debt payment—principal.....	108,165	27,375
Debt payment—interest and other expense.....	49,840	12,118
Mortgage insurance premiums—Capehart and Wherry.....	1,872	479
Servicemen's mortgage insurance premiums.....	3,088	836
Total operation and maintenance and debt payment.....	1,116,165	311,047
Less: Anticipated reimbursements and amounts available from prior years.....	-15,228	-2,308
Total authorization for appropriation, operation and maintenance and debt payment.....	1,100,937	308,739
Total authorizations for appropriations.....	1,312,670	310,639

NEW CONSTRUCTION

The Committee has approved in sections 501 and 505 of this bill, the authorization for construction of 3,193 new family housing units for the Fiscal Year 1976 program. Included in this authorization are 2,100 units for Army, 1,078 units for Navy, and 15 units for Defense Intelligence Agency of which three are to be funded under the excess foreign currency program. The Committee notes that the number of housing units requested is considerably less than the average annual program of 9,500 units during the past five years. Testimony revealed that this significant reduction in new units is due to the Department's improved position regarding reduction in the overall housing deficit. Defense witnesses pointed out that 98 percent of the new family housing units are to be built specifically for enlisted personnel (E-4 and above) and junior officers. Ten units are to be built at the Naval Base, Keflavik, Iceland, for junior enlisted personnel (E-1s through E-3s) in keeping with the Department's commitment to minimize the military presence and its impact on the civilian housing situation in that country.

The Committee has deferred approval of the 400 units in the Philippines in view of recent comments by the Philippine Government that it is reexamining its relationship with the United States. The Committee also considers it inappropriate to authorize a housing unit at Bethesda for the President of the Health Services University since there are five units there now, one of which could be vacated for the President if considered appropriate. The Committee received a late request for three projects at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery, Maine, one of which was for 150 units of family housing. The housing project appears to the Committee to be a valid requirement to replace some substandard housing, and the 150 units are approved at a cost

of \$4,650,000. This is a reduction of 251 units from the 3,444 units requested by the Department, and a reduction of \$9,761,000.

Defense testimony indicated that the programmable deficit of new family housing has been reduced to about 10,000 units (not including 9,000 units required for junior enlisted personnel) and that future housing construction requirements will be limited to a modest program. The Department intends to concentrate future housing construction to satisfy specialized needs such as realignments or consolidation of forces, new bases or locations. The Committee supports this approach to the programming of new housing and expects the Department of Defense to establish controls that will assure limiting construction to hardcore installations where community support housing is not expected to grow significantly to meet Defense needs within a reasonable time.

COST LIMITATIONS ON NEW CONSTRUCTION

The Department has requested a change in the method by which statutory costs limits are placed on new construction projects. Cost limitations on previous programs have been imposed on the construction of new family housing units on the basis of program average cost per unit and a maximum cost for any one unit. The Department has proposed that the cost of any one unit shall not exceed \$24.00 per square foot to the five foot line, multiplied by the appropriate area construction cost index and that the cost of site preparation, design, supervision, inspection, and overhead shall be excluded from this amount. The proposed cost limitation would include the costs for shades, screens, ranges, refrigerators, and all other installed equipment and fixtures.

Defense testimony emphasized that the significant reduction in the size of the new construction program makes continued use of an average unit cost limitation impractical. With a very large program an average unit cost limitation does allow some flexibility for bid fluctuations and area cost differentials; however, imposing an average unit cost on a small program reduces or eliminates this needed flexibility. The Defense witness pointed out that the real estate and construction industries have for many years made their cost projections on a square foot basis. Defense feels that a square foot limitation will be more readily understood by family housing contractors because they already estimate their costs on this basis. The witness emphasized the need to provide a house of standardized quality regardless of location or unusual site development problems. The Committee was reminded that the maximum net floor area of new family housing units is established by law and that the use of a square foot cost limitation will not by itself result in excessive costs. The major advantage to using a square foot cost limitation with an area construction cost index is that it will permit Defense to build an adequate, standardized quality house, regardless of location. Under the program average unit cost limitation it has frequently been necessary to compromise amenities in some housing projects in order to stay within program limits. "Stripping" of houses in these cases results in a less desirable project and tends to increase future maintenance costs and improvement requirements. Defense now defers temporarily some high-cost projects until other projects are awarded in order to determine if

the high-cost projects can be accomplished within the average. This adversely affects orderly execution of the program and tends to increase overall costs because of delay in construction. Defense pointed out that use of the proposed square foot cost limitation would permit all the Military Departments to advertise for bids for all projects at any time since each project would be measured against the statutory control.

A limitation based on a cost per square foot basis is acceptable. However, since most new housing construction is now on a turnkey contract all associated costs to the five foot line should be included in the limitation. Current statutes provide that housing net square footages range from 950 to 1,500 depending on the number of bedrooms and the rank of the occupant; therefore the cost of a new housing unit would range from \$22,800 to \$36,000 times the appropriate area cost factor.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT MILITARY PROGRAMS

The Defense witness re-emphasized the importance of community support housing for military personnel. When adequate housing in nearby communities is available at reasonable cost there is generally no need to spend taxpayer dollars to build military housing on the bases. Consequently, Defense has been attempting to obtain maximum benefit from the programs administered by HUD. Defense expected to obtain a considerable amount of housing for lower pay enlisted grades through the Section 236 low income community housing program of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970. DoD proposed an allocation of 18,000 units of Section 236 housing but only 6,937 units were cleared by HUD before the program was curtailed. Increases in military compensation over the past three years have reduced the number of those eligible for this program and only 3,212 units of the projects with military priority of occupancy are now occupied by military families.

Defense considers Section 318 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 a vital part of the military family housing program. That section permits HUD to insure housing in military impacted areas and should be used aggressively by HUD to encourage the construction of more housing in such areas. DoD is actively pursuing this matter in the hope of getting the positive assistance of HUD to reduce substantially the requirements for construction of military housing with appropriated funds.

Section 111, Public Law 93-636, authorizes Defense to use new housing construction authorizations and appropriations to purchase privately-owned housing or housing held by FHA. Defense has provided HUD a list of requirements to screen against their surplus properties and has developed criteria for use in determining the feasibility of acquiring existing privately-owned housing units.

IMPROVEMENTS TO EXISTING FAMILY HOUSING

The Committee is pleased to see that increased emphasis is being placed on improving existing family housing. The request for improvements in FY 1976 is \$120.4 million or more than double the \$60

million approved for this program in FY 1975. The Defense witness indicated that the reduction in new construction requirements will enable Defense to devote additional resources to increasing the structural life and livability of the housing inventory. The improvements program extends the economic life of the houses as well as providing the occupants tangible evidence of the Department's concern about providing adequate and suitable housing for its married personnel. The Committee approved this program as submitted.

The Defense witness pointed out that the improvements program includes \$23.2 million for energy conservation projects in the Navy and Air Force for such things as storm windows and doors, weather stripping, insulation and installation of water saving devices and limited range thermostats. Defense reports that the cost of these projects will be amortized within five years by the savings in energy.

Testimony indicated that the backlog in essential improvements is about \$746 million. This is not considered a prudent, manageable level. An annual cost escalation rate of 12 percent would add over \$90 million to the backlog in one year. This Committee feels that Defense efforts in this area must be emphasized in future years.

IMPROVEMENTS TO QUARTERS IN EXCESS OF EXISTING STATUTORY LIMITATIONS

The Department, in section 506, requested authority for nine repair and improvement projects in which the per unit cost exceeds the \$15,000 per unit limitation established in section 610 of Public Law 90-110, as amended. The Committee approved the nine projects requested.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN LEASING

The Department requested in section 507(a): extension of the leasing authority indefinitely and increasing the average and maximum monthly unit cost in the United States (other than Alaska and Hawaii), Puerto Rico, and Guam, from \$235 and \$310, respectively, to \$245 and \$325, respectively, and the average and maximum costs in Alaska and Hawaii from \$295 and \$365, respectively, to \$310 and \$385, respectively. The Defense proposal to make the domestic leasing authority permanent will eliminate the need to amend the time-limit on authority each year. No increase in the limit of 10,000 on the number of domestic leases was proposed. With regard to the proposed increases in average costs Defense indicates that these increases are calculated to keep pace with the increases in the "Rent" column of the Consumer Price Index. The requested increases in the maximum cost limits are intended to allow equitable grade coverage with respect to leasing for senior enlisted personnel and junior officers.

In section 507(b), pertaining to foreign leases, the Department requested authority to: (1) increase the average and maximum monthly unit costs from \$355 and \$625 respectively to \$380 and \$670 respectively, and (2) increase the number of leases from 12,000 to 15,000. The Defense witness explained that the 7 percent increase in the cost limitations is based on the estimated average inflation rate in countries where the lease authority is mostly used. With respect to the increase in the number of foreign leases from 12,000 to 15,000 the Defense witness stated that this is to be used primarily in Germany where a severe housing shortage confronts many Army

activities. The Defense witness expressed the belief that continuation and expansion of the foreign leasing program is the most viable alternative for providing family housing in areas where the extent of our military presence is subject to considerable change. The Committee approved the cost increases in the leasing program as submitted.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

According to testimony the significant increase in utilities and fuel costs is seriously affecting family housing resources. In FY 1975 Defense is diverting an estimated \$85 to \$95 million from maintenance funds to pay increased utility bills and fuel costs. This diversion of maintenance funds will result in a further increase in the backlog of deferred maintenance which was about \$196 million as of June 30, 1974.

The Fiscal Year 1976 request of the Department of Defense includes \$260 million for utilities and fuel. With the rapidly changing costs it now appears to Defense that utilities and fuel for family housing will cost about \$321 million in FY 1976 and that maintenance funds will again have to be used to make up the difference. The witness indicated that the deferred maintenance backlog is expected to increase to \$278 million or more by the end of Fiscal Year 1976. The Committee believes that the Department of Defense should make a concerted effort to economize in the area of operations in order to make more resources available for the maintenance of quarters. The Committee approved the operation and maintenance program as submitted.

The Committee also noted that the Defense request included almost \$1 million to provide limited custodial type services in about 472 family housing units occupied by general and flag officers without assigned enlisted aides. It was indicated that the proposed general housekeeping work will be done by contract and only in quarters with a net floor area in excess of 2,310 square feet.

FAMILY HOUSING MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT

The Family Housing Management Account was established in 1963, strongly supported by the Committee. In the Account, part or all of sixteen different appropriations available to the Military Departments were combined. The sixteen had been used to finance various defense family housing functions, rendering overall program management, review and control virtually impossible. The single Account provided a vehicle for improved and more effective administration and coordination of the Department of Defense family housing program. The Committee fully supports a strong family housing program and firmly believes the program is required to help retain our career military members.

Amounts made available for family housing total \$10.2 billion over the 13-year (1963-1975) life of the Account. Construction functions received \$2.5 billion of the total, operation and maintenance, \$5.6 billion, and debt payment, \$2.1 billion. The construction funds provided for approximately 91,000 new family housing units, improvements to existing units to bring them up to current standards of livability, some mobile home facilities, and planning and design necessary for these construction programs.

The Committee is aware of the sharply increasing costs of utilities, fuels, materials, labor, etc., used in operation and maintenance of family housing world-wide, and considers the Defense request for operation and maintenance, including leasing, for 1976 to be modest in view of these economic conditions. The Committee, in approving this request, wishes to express its concern about the deferral of required scheduled maintenance. This maintenance work can only cost more to do in later years, and every possible step should be taken to minimize deferral of maintenance in the interests of lower cost to the Government and improved housing conditions.

Under the debt payment category, Defense pays principal, interest and mortgage insurance premiums on some 180,000 Capehart and acquired Wherry family housing units, repays the Commodity Credit Corporation \$6 million annually for foreign currencies earned through sales of surplus commodities and used earlier to build housing units in foreign countries, and pays to the Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance premiums for service members buying their own homes. These costs are based mostly on mortgage amortization schedules and do not vary much from the level of about \$150 to \$160 million per year.

The Committee believes the Family Housing Management Account continues to be an effective means of applying resources to this important, complex program in an orderly and reasoned manner. Judgments of the Committee and the Department of Defense as to the desirability of various program proposals are, and should continue to be, facilitated through use of this business-type vehicle.

AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS

The Committee in subsection 508(1) of the bill has approved authorization for appropriation of \$213,633,000 for Fiscal Year 1976, including \$1,900,000 for the transition period from July 1, 1976, to September 30, 1976, for construction or acquisition of 3,190 units of military family housing. The Committee has approved in subsection 508(2), \$1,100,937,000 for Fiscal Year 1976 and \$308,739,000 for the transition period for family housing operation, maintenance, and debt payment.

AIR CONDITIONING IN HAWAII

Defense requested that section 509 of Public Law 93-552, enacted last year, be amended to remove the absolute prohibition on installation of air conditioning facilities in housing in Hawaii. Defense has proposed language in section 509 of this year's bill which would permit the Secretary of Defense or his designee to authorize such installation if unusual circumstances exist. Defense witnesses assured the Committee that this proposed exception for unusual circumstances would be used only where required because of excessive noise, adverse environmental conditions, or health of occupants. The Committee expects Defense to strictly control this authorization to prevent any abuse or unwarranted proliferation of air conditioning in Hawaii.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 601 is identical to language contained in each annual bill and has the effect of authorizing the Secretaries of the Military De-

partments to proceed with construction authorized free of certain limitations in existing law pertaining to advance of public monies and acquisition of land.

Section 602 is language which also customarily appears in each bill and cites the total authorizations for each Military Department, the Defense Agencies, and Military Family Housing.

Section 603 is identical to language contained in last year's Act (Public Law 93-552) and essentially permits the Secretary of a Military Department or Director of a Defense Agency to increase the amount of authorization for a project by 5 percent in the United States or 10 percent overseas or in Alaska and Hawaii, whenever there is an unusual variation of cost and as long as he does not exceed the total amount of such authorizations granted in the title for his Department or Agency. There are three relatively minor changes in this year's version of this provision:

(1) The term "Director of the Defense Agency" is added in order to clarify that in Title IV the Agency Director may authorize the increase since the agencies are not headed by a Secretary and to also reduce administrative workloads and streamline procedures.

(2) An increase in the specified cost of a project which when its bid price exceeds the programmed cost by more than 25 percent must be reported to the Congress 30 days prior to award. The floor amount in these cases which was previously \$250,000 or more has been increased to \$400,000 to bring this limitation into consonance with a 54 percent increase in construction costs since 1969 when the original legislation was passed and an additional 11-12 percent escalation anticipated in 1975.

(3) Deletion of last year's subsection (e) which was added as a temporary measure to allow an additional 10 percent variation to meet unusual variations in costs arising out of the unanticipated energy crisis.

Section 604 again is similar to the same section in last year's Act; and essentially it directs that construction carried out under this Act will be accomplished by the Army Corps of Engineers, the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, or such other Department or Government agency as the Secretaries of the Military Departments recommend and the Secretary of Defense approves to assure expeditious and cost effective accomplishment. A provision has been added to make public information on the top ten architect-engineering firms to insure that the Department is "spreading the wealth."

Section 605 is similar to the repeal authorization provided in each annual Act and provides for repealing unused authorization with certain exceptions by a given date, usually two years from the date of the last year's Act.

Section 606 is similar to annual limitations on the cost of bachelor enlisted and officer housing contained in prior year Acts and in recent years has been updated yearly to reflect increases in construction cost. This year's program would raise these cost limits to \$39.50 per square foot for enlisted housing and \$42.50 for officer housing.

Under this section, the cost limitations as stated in dollar amounts in the Act are applicable where the area construction cost index is 1.0. The cost limitations in areas where the area construction cost index is more or less than 1.0 will be computed and would be pro-

portionately higher or lower. For example, if the area construction cost index was 1.05, the cost limitation for permanent barracks would be \$41.45 per square foot.

This section would also, as in the past, make the new cost limitations of \$39.50 per square foot for permanent barracks and \$42.50 per square foot for bachelor officer quarters retroactive to projects which have been previously authorized, but not contracted for as of the time of enactment. The previous cost limitations were \$31.00 and \$33.00, respectively.

Section 607 would amend the minor construction authority contained in 10 USC 2674 so as to raise the current cost limitation per project from \$300,000 to \$400,000 but not increase O&M financed projects from \$50,000. Additionally, it would permit delegation of approval authority up to \$200,000 to the Secretaries of the Military Departments. These increases are necessary to provide for and reflect the sharp increases in construction costs which have occurred since these authorities were last revised in 1970. General construction cost indices have increased some 45 percent since that year and an additional 11 or 12 percent is anticipated in 1975. These increases have progressively and sharply reduced the degree of flexibility available to the military departments through this authority to meet emergent minor construction needs which cannot be anticipated, and to effect savings in operation and maintenance costs through construction of minor projects which increase efficiency and are cost effective.

Additionally, subsection 607(4) would change the quarterly reporting requirements for real property acquisitions in section 2662(b) to an annual basis in order to reduce the administrative burden on the military departments. Subsection (5) would amend section 2662(c) to include in the reporting requirement Guam; American Samoa, the Virgin Islands and the Trust Territory of the Pacific. This would bring this section into consonance with recently enacted changes to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act. Another clause of the same subsection would eliminate the necessity for reporting acquisitions which had been previously specifically authorized by the Congress in a MILCON Act.

Subsection 607(6) would add a new subsection 2667(f), which is designed to overcome the prohibition contained in section 2667(a)(3) against the leasing of property which is "excess" to one of the Military Departments within the definition of 40 USC 472(3). This section defines "excess property" as "any property under the control of any Federal agency which is not required for its needs and the discharge of its responsibilities, as determined by the head thereof."

With the large number of installation realignments and closures over the past few years, positive programs have been initiated by the Department of Defense, in conjunction with other Federal agencies, to assist communities and state governments affected by the realignment in their economic adjustment and recovery programs. Essential to the success of such an adjustment program, in many instances, is the ability to place the excess military real property in interim productive civilian use through leasing, pending ultimate disposition by the General Services Administration.

Subsection 607(7) would add a new section (2672a). The proposed new section would provide the Secretary of Defense a flexibility to respond to unforeseen encroachment threats to military installations

resulting from such things as capricious changes in the zoning of land areas around these installations or expanded development to more intensive use of already improved areas. With urban expansion, there is an increasing pressure on zoning authorities to change compatible use zoning, such as agricultural or low density residential, to high rise, high density residential. This could result, for example, in interference with the use of runways or have other deleterious effects upon the missions of military installations. Under present practices, authority to acquire minimum land interests must be included in the military construction program; delays of 9 to 15 months may be expected before legislative authority is available. In the interim, construction or other activities that are incompatible with the operational requirements of an installation may be commenced by the developers. The new section would give the Secretary of Defense the necessary authority to acquire without intolerable delay, those minimum land interests for which there is an unanticipated urgent need. An addition has been made to the proposed Section 2672a to the effect that the Congress be notified 30 days in advance of any action taken under the proposed section.

Subsections 607 (8) and (9) would clarify authority for foreign leasing by providing specific authority for such leases rather than the current practice of relying on the implied leasing authority of the annual DoD Appropriation Act and eliminate the ambiguity now inherent in the language as to the limitation of such leases to property "not located on a military base". It would also bring such leasing transactions under the reporting requirements of section 2675(b).

Section 608 would authorize the Secretary of Defense to increase any of the cost limitations in this or prior Military Construction Authorization Acts and increase the square footage limitation applicable to family housing in order to utilize solar heating and/or cooling equipment in a military construction project.

Section 609, the last section of the General Provisions is identical to the usual wording contained in each annual MILCON Act as is designed to describe the short form title for reference to the proposed military construction legislation after it has been enacted into law.

TITLE VII—GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

Army National Guard.....	\$54,745,000
Army Reserve.....	44,459,000
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve.....	34,800,000
Air National Guard.....	55,100,000
Air Force Reserve.....	16,500,000
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	205,604,000

Title VII provides authorization required in Fiscal Year 1976 in the above amounts to support the facilities programs of the Guard and Reserve components of the Military Departments.

The total amount provides this fiscal year represents an increase of nearly 36 percent over the fiscal year 1975 authorization request of \$157,267,000. This is the fifth consecutive year in which the Committee has approved a substantial increase in this facilities program, and it is indicative of the Committee's continuing interest and support of the vital role of the Guard and Reserve Forces under the Total Force Policy. The Committee also recognizes that the growing em-

phasis on improved training and equipment acquisition has had a significant impact on the nature, scope, and numbers of adequate facilities required to achieve the desired levels of combat readiness. Accordingly, the Committee has approved the amounts indicated in the above table.

Under the lump sum authorization procedures used in previous years, the Congress will again be furnished advance notification concerning the location, nature, and estimated cost of all projects over \$100,000 which are proposed for accomplishment within the total lump sum authorization available. Also in consideration of the rate of construction cost escalation since 1962, the Committee acknowledges the Department of Defense proposal to amend 10 USC 2233a(2) by increasing the current maximum project cost limitation for projects accomplished with maintenance and operations appropriations from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

The following summary indicates the status of the lump sum authorization provided since the Guard and Reserve Forces facilities program reverted to that method of authorization in 1963:

RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES—ESTIMATED STATUS OF LUMP SUM AUTHORIZATIONS— (AS OF MAR. 15, 1975)

[In thousands of dollars]

	Army		Navy and Marine/ Corps Reserve	Air Force		Total
	National Guard	Reserve		National Guard	Reserve	
1. Lump sum authorization (cumulative fiscal year 1963-75).....	195,333	183,300	127,020	165,873	70,750	742,276
2. Estimate of authorization to be committed through fiscal year 1975.....	192,033	181,514	125,507	165,253	70,150	734,457
3. Uncommitted balance.....	3,300	1,786	1,513	620	600	7,819
4. Added by present bill.....	54,745	44,459	34,800	55,100	16,500	205,604
5. Total available for fiscal year 1976.....	58,045	46,245	36,313	55,720	17,100	213,423
6. Estimated commitments in fiscal year 1976.....	54,745	46,000	34,800	55,220	17,000	207,765
7. Estimated residual authorization, end fiscal year 1976.....	3,300	245	1,513	500	100	5,658

SUMMARY OF THE CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY APPROVED BY THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1976 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION BILL

State and department or component	Name of installation	Cost
INSIDE THE UNITED STATES		
Alabama: Army.....	Fort McClellan.....	\$42,464,000
	Fort Rucker.....	13,239,000
	Redstone Arsenal.....	1,571,000
Total		57,274,000
Alaska:		
Army.....	Fort Richardson.....	3,087,000
Air Force.....	Eielson AFB, Fairbanks.....	471,000
	Elmendorf AFB, Anchorage.....	568,000
	Various locations.....	13,762,000
Defense Supply Agency.....	Defense Property Disposal Office, Elmendorf.....	403,000
Total		18,291,000
Arizona:		
Army.....	Fort Huachuca.....	6,005,000
	Yuma Proving Ground.....	778,000
Navy.....	Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma.....	1,164,000
Air Force.....	Luke AFB, Phoenix.....	439,000
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		8,386,000

SUMMARY OF THE CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY APPROVED BY THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE IN THE
FISCAL YEAR 1976 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION BILL—Continued

State and department or component	Name of installation	Cost
INSIDE THE UNITED STATES—Continued		
California:		
Army	Camp Roberts	\$415,000
	Fort Ord	32,890,000
	Sierra Army Depot	1,033,000
Navy	National Parachute Test Range, El Centro	1,345,000
	Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Long Beach	3,322,000
	Naval Air Station, Miramar	5,529,000
	Naval Air Station, North Island	13,817,000
	Naval Electronics Laboratory Center, San Diego	3,795,000
	Naval Weapons Station, Concord	264,000
	Naval Air Station, Moffett Field	2,400,000
	Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow	700,000
	Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton	9,958,000
	Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro	2,000,000
	Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms	3,159,000
Air Force	Beale AFB, Marysville	3,590,000
	Edwards AFB, Muroc	5,330,000
	George AFB, Victorville	3,646,000
	McClellan AFB, Sacramento	3,461,000
	Vandenberg AFB, Lompoc	2,696,000
Defense Supply Agency	Defense Fuel Supply Point, Norwalk	197,000
	Defense Property Disposal Office, Monterey	635,000
Total		1,000,182,000
Colorado:		
Army	Fort Carson	10,732,000
Air Force	Lowry AFB, Denver	9,884,000
Defense Supply Agency	Defense Property Disposal Office, Colorado Springs	440,000
Total		21,056,000
Connecticut: Navy	Naval Submarine Base, New London	17,880,000
District of Columbia:		
Army	Walter Reed Army Medical Center	3,580,000
Air Force	Bolling AFB, Washington	3,089,000
Total		6,669,000
Florida:		
Navy	Naval Air Station, Cecil Field	557,000
	Naval Air Station, Jacksonville	2,784,000
	Naval Station, Mayport	3,084,000
	Naval Hospital, Orlando	2,978,000
	Naval Training Center, Orlando	5,588,000
Air Force	Naval Air Station, Pensacola	4,282,000
	Eglin AFB, Valparaiso	8,390,000
	Tyndall AFB, Panama City	11,107,000
Total		38,770,000
Georgia:		
Army	Fort Benning	44,940,000
	Fort Gordon	6,945,000
	Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield	40,761,000
Air Force	Robins AFB, Warner Robins	6,517,000
Total		99,163,000
Hawaii: Navy	Naval Station, Pearl Harbor	7,078,000
	Naval Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor	2,605,000
	Naval Communication Station, Honolulu, Wahiawa	2,500,000
	Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay	5,286,000
Total		17,469,000
Idaho: Air Force	Mountain Home AFB, Mountain Home	8,750,000
Illinois:		
Navy	Naval Training Center, Great Lakes	10,448,000
	Navy Public Works, Center, Great Lakes	1,151,000
Air Force	Scott AFB, Belleville	1,488,000
Total		13,087,000
Kansas: Army	Fort Riley	13,387,000

SUMMARY OF THE CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY APPROVED BY THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE IN THE
FISCAL YEAR 1976 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION BILL—Continued

State and department or component	Name of installation	Cost
INSIDE THE UNITED STATES—Continued		
Kentucky: Army	Fort Campbell	\$14,911,600
	Fort Knox	42,898,000
Total		57,809,000
Louisiana:		
Army	Fort Polk	57,199,000
Navy	Naval Personnel Center, New Orleans	21,300,000
	Naval Support Activity, New Orleans	2,039,000
Total		80,538,000
Maine: Navy	Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery	6,000,000
Maryland:		
Army	Aberdeen Proving Ground	9,193,000
	Fort Detrick	972,000
	Fort George G. Meade	2,892,000
Navy	National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda	100,000,000
	Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda	64,900,000
	Naval Ship Research Development Center, Carderock	550,000
Air Force	Andrews AFB, Camp Springs	3,452,000
Defense Mapping Agency	DMA Topographic Center, Bethesda	195,000
National Security Agency	Fort George G. Meade	3,012,000
Total		185,166,000
Massachusetts: Army	Army Materials and Mechanics Research Center	976,000
	Natick Laboratories	222,000
Total		1,198,000
Michigan: Air Force	Kincheloe AFB, Kinross	670,000
	Wurtsmith AFB, Oscoda	447,000
Total		1,117,000
Mississippi: Air Force	Columbus AFB, Columbus	1,453,000
	Keesler AFB, Biloxi	43,140,000
Total		44,593,000
Missouri: Army	Fort Leonard Wood	2,984,000
Montana: Air Force	Malmstrom AFB, Great Falls	622,000
Nebraska: Air Force	Offutt AFB, Omaha	1,437,000
Nevada:		
Navy	Naval Air Station, Fallon	554,000
Air Force	Nellis AFB, Las Vegas	990,000
Total		1,544,000
New Jersey:		
Navy	Naval Weapons Station, Earle	879,000
Air Force	McGuire AFB, Wrightstown	1,740,000
Total		2,619,000
New Mexico:		
Army	White Sands Missile Range	3,146,000
Air Force	Cannon AFB, Clovis	1,876,000
	Kirtland AFB, Albuquerque	5,373,000
Total		10,395,000
New York:		
Army	U.S. Military Academy	5,937,000
Air Force	Griffiss AFB, Rome	372,000
	Plattsburgh AFB, Plattsburgh	400,000
Total		6,709,000

SUMMARY OF THE CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY APPROVED BY THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE IN THE
FISCAL YEAR 1976 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION BILL—Continued

State and department or component	Name of installation	Cost
INSIDE THE UNITED STATES—Continued		
North Carolina:		
Army	Fort Bragg	\$13,534,000
Navy	Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune	14,334,000
	Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point	3,547,000
	Marine Corps Air Station, New River	1,983,000
Air Force	Seymour-Johnson AFB, Goldsboro	612,000
Total		34,010,000
Ohio:		
Air Force	Newark AFS, Newark	2,117,000
	Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton	5,838,000
Defense Supply Agency	Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton	96,000
Total		8,051,000
Oklahoma:		
Army	Fort Sill	16,513,000
Air Force	Altus AFB, Altus	996,000
	Tinker AFB, Oklahoma City	16,169,000
	Vance AFB, Enid	1,270,000
Total		34,948,000
Pennsylvania: Defense Supply Agency	Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia	1,400,000
Rhode Island: Defense Supply Agency	Defense Fuel Support Point, Melville, Newport	352,000
South Carolina:		
Army	Fort Jackson	16,001,000
Navy	Charleston Naval Shipyard, Charleston	2,748,000
	Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarine Training Center, Charleston	250,000
	Polaris Missile Facility Atlantic, Charleston	195,000
	Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort	2,782,000
Total		21,976,000
Tennessee: Defense Supply Agency	Defense Depot, Memphis	377,000
Texas:		
Army	Fort Hood	46,458,000
	Fort Sam Houston	870,000
Air Force	Carswell AFB, Fort Worth	1,992,000
	Kelly AFB, San Antonio	4,366,000
	Lackland AFB, San Antonio	104,596,000
	Laughlin AFB, Del Rio	11,475,000
	Randolph AFB, San Antonio	5,128,000
	Webb AFB, Big Spring	4,881,000
Total		179,766,000
Virginia:		
Army	Fort Eustis	633,000
	Fort Lee	719,000
Navy	Naval Surface Weapons Center, Dahlgren	2,375,000
	Fleet Combat Direction Systems Training Center, Dam Neck	4,776,000
	Commander in Chief Atlantic Fleet, Norfolk	4,246,000
	Naval Air Station, Oceana	1,693,000
	Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown	14,743,000
Air Force	Langley AFB, Hampton	1,336,000
Total		30,521,000
Washington:		
Army	Fort Lewis	33,723,000
Navy	Naval Regional Medical Center, Bremerton	29,959,000
	Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island	1,082,000
Air Force	Fairchild AFB, Spokane	1,000,000
	McChord AFB, Tacoma	1,189,000
Total		66,953,000

SUMMARY OF THE CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY APPROVED BY THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE IN THE
FISCAL YEAR 1976 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION BILL—Continued

State and department or component	Name of installation	Cost
INSIDE THE UNITED STATES—Continued		
Various locations (Zone of Interior):		
Army	Various	\$19,199,000
Navy	Various	193,547,000
Air Force	Various	24,442,000
Total		237,188,000
OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES		
Bermuda: Navy	Naval Air Station, Bermuda	78,000
Canal Zone: Army	Fort Sherman	1,400,000
Enewetak: Defense Nuclear Agency	Enewetak Auxiliary Airfield	20,000,000
Germany:		
Army	Various locations	20,599,000
Air Force	do	5,346,000
Defense Supply Agency	Defense Property Disposal Office, Nuremberg	500,000
	Defense Property Disposal Office, Seckenheim	237,000
Total		26,682,000
Guam: Navy	Naval Communication Station, Finegayan	1,200,000
Italy: Army	Camp Darby	5,589,000
Johnston Atoll: Defense Nuclear Agency	Various locations	4,033,000
Korea: Army	do	9,281,000
Puerto Rico:		
Army	Fort Buchanan	2,480,000
Navy	Atlantic Fleet Weapons Range, Roosevelt Roads	2,128,000
Total		4,608,000
Spain: Navy	Naval Station, Rota	2,205,000
United Kingdom: Air Force	Various Locations	13,524,000
Various locations (overseas):		
Army	Various	30,971,000
Air Force	do	33,033,000
Total		164,004,000
Locations not specified: Office, Secretary of Defense	do	10,000,000
Guard Reserve Forces:		
Army National Guard	do	54,745,000
Army Reserve	do	44,459,000
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve	do	33,000,000
Air National Guard	do	54,100,000
Air Force Reserve	do	15,500,000
Total		1 201,804,000

¹ Excludes energy conservation (\$3,800,000).

SUMMARY OF THE AIR AND WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY APPROVED BY THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1976 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION BILL

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

State	Department or component	Name of installation	Cost	
			Air	Water
Alabama	Army	Fort McClellan		\$200,000
Alaska	Navy	Naval Communication Station, Adak		172,000
		Naval Station, Adak		136,000
		Total		308,000
California	Navy	Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado		289,000
		Naval Support Activity, Long Beach		328,000
		Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo	5,389,000	
		Naval Air Station, Miramar		451,000
		Pacific Missile Range, Point Mugu	1,857,000	
		Naval Supply Center, San Diego		1,010,000
		Naval Undersea Center, San Diego		173,000
		Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach		196,000
		Marine Corps Auxiliary Landing Field, Camp Pendleton		276,000
	Air Force	Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton	\$600,000	1,607,000
		Edwards AFB, Muroc		2,780,000
		March AFB, Riverside		954,000
		Travis AFB, Fairfield		
		Total	600,000	15,310,000
Colorado	Army	Pueblo Army Depot		429,000
Florida	Navy	Naval Air Station, Jacksonville		2,678,000
	Defense Supply Agency	Defense Fuel Support Point, Lynn Haven		78,000
		Defense Fuel Support Point, Tampa		66,000
		Total		2,822,000
Georgia	Navy	Marine Corps Supply Center, Albany		256,000
	Air Force	Robins AFB, Warner Robins		617,000
		Total		873,000
Hawaii	Army	Schofield Barracks		920,000
	Navy	Naval Station, Pearl Harbor		5,128,000
		Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay		402,000
		Total		6,450,000
Illinois	Army	Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	288,000	3,825,000
		Savanna Army Depot	3,132,000	
		Total	3,420,000	3,825,000
Indiana	Navy	Naval Ammunition Depot, Crane		3,800,000
	Air Force	Grissom AFB, Peru		996,000
		Total		4,796,000
Iowa	Army	Iowa Army Ammunition Plant		572,000
Kentucky	Army	Fort Knox	10,291,000	
		Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot		500,000
		Total	10,291,000	
Louisiana	Army	Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant	797,000	
		Fort Polk		286,000
	Navy	Naval Personnel Center, New Orleans		1,001,000
	Air Force	Barksdale AFB, Shreveport		1,411,000
		England AFB, Alexandria		1,060,000
		Total	797,000	3,758,000
Maine	Navy	Naval Air Station, Brunswick	100,000	191,000
Maryland	Army	Fort Detrick		2,520,000
	Navy	Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head	2,473,000	
		Naval Station, Annapolis		854,000
		Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River		1,751,000
		Total	2,473,000	5,125,000

SUMMARY OF THE AIR AND WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY APPROVED BY THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1976 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION BILL—Continued

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES—Continued

State	Department or component	Name of installation	Cost	
			Air	Water
Michigan	Army	Detroit Arsenal		\$121,000
Missouri	Army	Lake City Army Ammunition Plant		385,000
		Fort Leonard Wood		10,270,000
		Total		10,655,000
Nevada	Navy	Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne		6,816,000
	Air Force	Nellis AFB, Las Vegas		199,000
		Total		7,015,000
New Jersey	Army	Fort Dix		114,000
	Navy	Naval Weapons Station, Earle		2,520,000
		Naval Air Station, Lakehurst		115,000
	Air Force	McGuire AFB, Wrightstown		278,000
		Total		3,027,000
New York	Army	Watervliet Arsenal		1,722,000
Ohio	Defense Supply Agency	Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus	\$2,426,000	
		Defense Fuel Support Point, Cincinnati		178,000
		Total	2,426,000	178,000
Pennsylvania	Army	New Cumberland Army Depot		253,000
South Carolina	Navy	Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island		386,000
South Dakota	Air Force	Ellsworth AFB, Rapid City		903,000
Tennessee	Army	Holston Army Ammunition Plant	1,162,000	
		Milan Army Ammunition Plant		2,611,000
		Volunteer Army Ammunition Plant	400,000	2,180,000
		Total	1,562,000	4,721,000
Texas	Army	Aeronautical Depot Maintenance Center		188,000
		Lone Star Ammunition Plant		593,000
		Total		781,000
Virginia	Army	Fort Lee		150,000
		Fort Monroe		288,000
		Radford Army Ammunition Plant		13,543,000
	Navy	Naval Public Works Center, Norfolk		1,500,000
		Naval Supply Center, Norfolk	419,000	
	Air Force	Langley AFB, Hampton		900,000
		Total	419,000	16,381,000
Washington	Navy	Naval Torpedo Station, Keyport	270,000	179,000
		Naval Supply Center, Puget Sound		4,012,000
		Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island		1,354,000
		Total	270,000	5,545,000
		Total, Army	5,779,000	51,961,000
		Total, Navy	3,262,000	44,827,000
		Total, Air Force	600,000	10,098,000
		Total, Defense agencies	2,426,000	322,000
		Grand total	12,067,000	107,208,000

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Puerto Rico	Navy	Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads		\$250,000
		Worldwide total:		
		Army	\$5,779,000	51,961,000
		Navy	3,262,000	44,827,000
		Air Force	600,000	10,098,000
		Defense agencies	2,426,000	322,000
		Grand total	12,067,000	107,458,000

SUMMARY OF THE ENERGY CONSERVATION CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY APPROVED BY THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1976 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION BILL

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

State and Department or component	Name of installation	Cost
Alabama:		
Army	Fort McClellan	\$1,142,000
	Fort Rucker	119,000
Air Force	Craig AFB, Selma	112,000
Total		1,373,000
Alaska:		
Army	Fort Richardson	1,313,000
Air Force	Campion AFS, Galena	239,000
	Cape Lisburne AFS, Point Hope	141,000
	Eielson AFB, Fairbanks	203,000
	Galena Airport, Galena	490,000
	Indian Mountain AFS, Hughes	797,000
	Kotzebue AFS, Kotzebue	282,000
	Murphy Dome AFS, College	206,000
	Shemya AFB, Atka	3,635,000
	Sparrevohn AFS, Iliamna	333,000
	Various	314,000
Total		7,953,000
Arizona:		
Army	Fort Huachuca	514,000
Air Force	Davis Monthan AFB, Tucson	169,000
	Luke AFB, Glendale	290,000
	Williams AFB, Chandler	119,000
Total		1,092,000
Arkansas:		
Army	Pine Bluff Arsenal	263,000
Air Force	Little Rock AFB, Little Rock	1,964,000
	Blytheville AFB, Blytheville	57,000
Total		2,284,000
California:		
Army	Sierra Army Depot	207,000
Navy	Naval Air Station, Alameda	256,000
	Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo	6,461,000
	Naval Air Station, North Island	430,000
	Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme	69,000
Air Force	Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton	372,000
	Beale AFB, Marysville	1,326,000
	Castle AFB, Atwater	168,000
	Edwards AFB, Muroc	557,000
	George AFB, Victorville	135,000
	Los Angeles AFS, Los Angeles	318,000
	March AFB, Riverside	1,267,000
	Mather AFB, Sacramento	301,000
	Norton AFB, San Bernardino	1,334,000
	Travis AFB, Fairfield	1,238,000
	Vandenberg AFB, Lompoc	357,000
Total		14,796,000
Colorado:		
Army	Fort Carson	467,000
	Pueblo Army Depot	2,400,000
Air Force	Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs	1,177,000
	Lowry AFB, Denver	162,000
	Peterson Field, Colorado Springs	51,000
Total		4,257,000
Connecticut: Navy	Naval Submarines Base, New London	88,000
Delaware: Air Force	Dover AFB, Dover	428,000
District of Columbia:		
Navy	Naval District, Washington	1,628,000
Air Force	Bolling AFB, Washington	688,000
Total		2,316,000

SUMMARY OF THE ENERGY CONSERVATION CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY APPROVED BY THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1976 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION BILL—Continued

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES—Continued

State and Department or component	Name of installation	Cost
Florida:		
Navy	Navy Public Works Center, Pensacola	\$2,573,000
	Naval Air Station, Whiting Field	660,000
	Naval Air Station, Cecil Field	79,000
Air Force	Egin AFB, Valparaiso	881,000
	Homestead AFB, Homestead	2,202,000
	McDill AFB, Tampa	1,125,000
	Tyndall AFB, Panama City	185,000
Total		7,705,000
Georgia:		
Army	Fort Benning	732,000
Air Force	Moody AFB, Valdosta	306,000
	Robins AFB, Warner Robins	51,000
Total		1,089,000
Hawaii: Navy	Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay	257,000
Idaho: Air Force	Mountain Home AFB, Mountain Home	212,000
Illinois:		
Navy	Navy Public Works Center, Great Lakes	2,352,000
	Naval Training Center, Great Lakes	178,000
Air Force	Chanute AFB, Rantoul	855,000
	Scott AFB, Belleville	928,000
Total		4,313,000
Indiana:		
Navy	Naval Ammunition Depot, Crane	900,000
Air Force	Grissom AFB, Peru	259,000
Total		1,159,000
Kansas:		
Army	Fort Riley	1,466,000
Air Force	McConnell AFB, Wichita	64,000
Total		1,530,000
Kentucky:		
Army	Fort Campbell	160,000
	Fort Knox	3,305,000
	Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot	1,514,000
Navy	Naval Ordnance Station, Louisville	482,000
Total		5,461,000
Louisiana: Air Force	Barksdale AFB, Shreveport	306,000
	England AFB, Alexandria	84,000
Total		390,000
Maine: Air Force	Loring AFB, Limestone	1,007,000
Maryland:		
Army	Fort Detrick	150,000
	Fort Meade	713,000
	Fort Ritchie	183,000
Navy	Naval Station, Annapolis	140,000
	Naval Academy, Annapolis	328,000
	Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River	847,000
Air Force	Andrews AFB, Camp Springs	937,000
Total		3,298,000
Massachusetts: Army	Fort Devens	178,000
	Natick Laboratories	350,000
Total		528,000
Michigan: Air Force	K. I. Sawyer AFB, Marquette	101,000
	Wurtsmith AFB, Oscoda	1,024,000
Total		1,125,000

SUMMARY OF THE ENERGY CONSERVATION CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY APPROVED BY THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1976 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION BILL—Continued

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES—Continued

State and Department or component	Name of installation	Cost
Mississippi: Air Force	Columbus AFB, Columbus	\$142,000
	Keesler AFB, Biloxi	573,000
Total		715,000
Montana: Air Force	Malmstrom AFB, Great Falls	55,000
Nebraska: Air Force	Offutt AFB, Omaha	669,000
Nevada:		
Navy	Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne	433,000
Air Force	Nellis AFB, Las Vegas	473,000
Total		906,000
New Hampshire:		
Army	Cold Region Laboratory	95,000
Air Force	Pease AFB, Portsmouth	216,000
Total		311,000
New Jersey:		
Army	Bayonne Military Ocean Terminal	128,000
	Fort Dix	1,114,000
	Fort Monmouth	1,798,000
	Picatinny Arsenal	1,867,000
Navy	Naval Weapons Station, Earle	299,000
	Naval Air Test Facility, Lakehurst	252,000
Air Force	McGuire AFB, Wrightstown	658,000
Total		6,126,000
New Mexico:		
Army	Fort Wingate Depot Activity	361,000
Air Force	Cannon AFB, Clovis	51,000
	Holloman AFB, Alamogordo	645,000
	Kirtland AFB, Albuquerque	186,000
Total		1,243,000
New York: Air Force	Griffiss AFB, Rome	280,000
	Plattsburgh AFB, Plattsburgh	848,000
Total		1,128,000
North Carolina:		
Army	Fort Bragg	1,986,000
Navy	Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point	152,000
	Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune	650,000
Air Force	Pope AFB, Fayetteville	435,000
	Seymour-Johnson AFB, Goldsboro	716,000
Total		3,939,000
North Dakota: Air Force	Grand Forks AFB, Grand Forks	776,000
	Minot AFB, Minot	147,000
Total		923,000
Ohio: Air Force	Rickenbacker AFB, Lockbourne	918,000
	Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton	1,180,000
Total		2,098,000
Oklahoma:		
Army	Fort Sill	3,479,000
Air Force	Altus AFB, Altus	50,000
	Tinker AFB, Oklahoma City	158,000
	Vance AFB, Enid	60,000
Total		3,747,000
Pennsylvania:		
Navy	Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia	613,000
Defense Supply Agency	Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia	175,000
Total		788,000

SUMMARY OF THE ENERGY CONSERVATION CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY APPROVED BY THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1976 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION BILL—Continued

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES—Continued

State and Department or component	Name of installation	Cost
South Carolina:		
Army	Fort Jackson	\$1,113,000
Navy	Charleston Naval Shipyard, Charleston	322,000
	Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort	68,000
	Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island	375,000
Air Force	Charleston AFB, Charleston	2,097,000
	Myrtle Beach AFB, Myrtle Beach	151,000
	Shaw AFB, Sumter	400,000
Total		4,526,000
South Dakota: Air Force	Ellsworth AFB, Rapid City	57,000
Tennessee:		
Navy	Naval Air Station, Memphis	2,986,000
Air Force	Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tullahoma	623,000
Total		3,609,000
Texas:		
Army	Fort Sam Houston	1,714,000
	Red River Army Depot	250,000
Air Force	Bergstrom AFB, Austin	427,000
	Brooks AFB, San Antonio	693,000
	Carswell AFB, Fort Worth	86,000
	Dyess AFB, Abilene	277,000
	Kelly AFB, San Antonio	83,000
	Lackland AFB, San Antonio	1,466,000
	Laughlin AFB, Del Rio	50,000
	Randolph AFB, San Antonio	186,000
	Reese AFB, Lubbock	78,000
	Sheppard AFB, Wichita Falls	574,000
Total		5,884,000
Utah: Air Force	Hill AFB, Ogden	150,000
Virginia:		
Army	Fort Belvoir	662,000
	Fort Eustis	400,000
	Fort Lee	917,000
	Fort Monroe	483,000
Navy	Fleet Combat Direction Systems Training Center, Atlantic, Dam Neck	619,000
	Naval Station, Norfolk	627,000
	Naval Regional Medical Center, Portsmouth	259,000
	Navy Public Works Center, Norfolk	809,000
	Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico	64,000
Air Force	Langley AFB, Hampton	200,000
Total		5,040,000
Washington:		
Army	Fort Lewis	1,534,000
Navy	Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton	2,200,000
Air Force	Fairchild AFB, Spokane	263,000
	McChord AFB, Tacoma	402,000
Total		4,399,000
Wyoming: Air Force	Francis E. Warren AFB, Cheyenne	58,000
Inside the United States total Army ¹		30,077,000
Inside the United States total Navy ²		26,328,000
Inside the United States total Air Force ³		41,952,000
Inside the United States total Defense Agencies		175,000
Inside the United States total		98,532,000
Family housing:		
Navy	Various	7,300,000
Air Force	Various	16,000,000
Total		23,300,000

SUMMARY OF THE ENERGY CONSERVATION CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY APPROVED BY THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1976 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION BILL—Continued

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES—Continued

State and department or component	Name of installation	Cost
Guard/Reserve Forces:		
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve	Various	\$1,800,000
Air National Guard	Various	1,000,000
Air Force Reserve	Various	1,000,000
Total		3,800,000
Grand total		125,532,000

Note: Unidentified lump sum reductions:

- * Army—\$3,000,000.
- * Navy—\$2,500,000.
- * Air Force—\$5,000,000.

SUMMARY OF THE MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING NEW CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY APPROVED BY THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1976 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION BILL

State, Service and Installation	Number of units
California: Army—Fort Ord, Monterey	350
Georgia: Army—Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield	750
Louisiana: Army—Fort Polk, Leesville	1,000
Maine: Navy—Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery	150
Massachusetts: Navy—Naval Facility, Nantucket	18
North Carolina: Navy—Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune	250
Washington: Navy—Naval Complex, Bangor	400
West Virginia: Navy—Naval Radio Station, Sugar Grove	10
Iceland: Navy—Naval Base; Keflavik	250
Various locations: Defense Intelligence Agency	15

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL
YEAR 1976

SEPTEMBER 17 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 11), 1975.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. SYMINGTON, from the committee of conference,
submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany S. 1247]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1247) to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

TITLE I—ARMY

Sec. 101. The Secretary of the Army may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment for the following acquisition and construction:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES COMMAND

Defense Support Activity (Fargo Building), Boston, Massachusetts, \$8,000,000.

Fort Bragg, North Carolina, \$13,214,000.

Fort Campbell, Kentucky, \$13,680,000.

Fort Carson, Colorado, \$10,732,000.

Fort Hood, Texas, \$46,281,000.
 Fort Sam Houston, Texas, \$870,000.
 Fort Lewis, Washington, \$31,861,000.
 Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, \$2,892,000.
 Fort Ord, California, \$32,209,000.
 Fort Polk, Louisiana, \$54,361,000.
 Fort Richardson, Alaska, \$1,685,000.
 Fort Riley, Kansas, \$14,879,000.
 Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia, \$39,480,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND

Fort Benning, Georgia, \$44,212,000.
 Fort Eustis, Virginia, \$633,000.
 Fort Gordon, Georgia, \$6,945,000.
 Fort Jackson, South Carolina, \$14,546,000.
 Fort Knox, Kentucky, \$42,898,000.
 Fort Lee, Virginia, \$719,000.
 Fort McClellan, Alabama, \$41,090,000.
 Fort Rucker, Alabama, \$13,239,000.
 Fort Sill, Oklahoma, \$15,772,000.
 Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, \$4,984,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, \$7,000,000.
 Aeronautical Depot Maintenance Center, Texas, \$642,000.
 Army Materials and Mechanics Research Center, Massachusetts,
 \$976,000.
 Natick Laboratories, Massachusetts, \$222,000.
 Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, \$1,571,000.
 Sierra Army Depot, California, \$1,160,000.
 White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, \$3,715,000.
 Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona, \$778,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

Fort Huachuca, Arizona, \$7,517,000.
 Camp Roberts, California, \$415,000.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, \$3,883,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY HEALTH SERVICES COMMAND

Fort Detrick, Maryland, \$972,000.
 Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, District of Colum-
 bia, \$3,580,000.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Various locations: Air Pollution Abatement, \$5,779,000.
 Various locations: Water Pollution Abatement, \$51,961,000.

DINING FACILITIES MODERNIZATION

Various locations, \$16,547,000.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Various locations, \$31,963,000.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

Various locations, \$2,652,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES FORCES COMMAND

Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico, \$2,480,000.
 Fort Sherman, Canal Zone, \$1,400,000.

EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY, KOREA

Various locations, \$9,281,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY SECURITY AGENCY

Various locations, \$1,176,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE

Germany, various locations, \$20,599,000.
 Camp Darby, Italy, \$3,589,000.

Various locations: For the United States share of the cost of multi-
 lateral programs for the acquisition or construction of military facili-
 ties and installations, including international military headquarters,
 for the collective defense of the North Atlantic Treaty Area, \$80,000,-
 000 and an additional \$20,000,000 for the period July 1, 1976, through
 September 30, 1976. Within thirty days after the end of each quarter,
 the Secretary of the Army shall furnish to the Committees on Armed
 Services and on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Repre-
 sentatives a description of obligations incurred as the United States'
 share of such multilateral programs.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

Various locations, \$34,000,000.

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 102. The Secretary of the Army may establish or develop
 Army installations and facilities by proceeding with construction made
 necessary by changes in Army missions and responsibilities which
 have been occasioned by (1) unforeseen security considerations, (2)
 new weapons developments, (3) new and unforeseen research and
 development requirements, or (4) improved production schedules, if
 the Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such construc-
 tion for inclusion in the next Military Construction Authorization
 Act would be inconsistent with interests of national security, and in
 connection therewith to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or

install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, in the total amount of \$10,000,000. The Secretary of the Army, or his designee, shall notify the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public work undertaken under this section, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto. This authorization shall expire upon enactment of the fiscal year 1977 Military Construction Authorization Act except for those public works projects concerning which the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives have been notified pursuant to this section prior to that date.

DEFICIENCY AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 103. (a) Section 108(a), Public Law 88-390 as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 101 as follows:

(1) With respect to Letterman General Hospital, California, strike out "\$15,424,000" and insert in place thereof "\$15,704,000".

(b) Public Law 88-390 as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 602 "\$257,098,000" and "\$308,159,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$257,378,000" and "\$308,439,000", respectively.

SEC. 104. (a) Public Law 90-110, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 101 as follows:

With respect to Fort Lee, Virginia, strike out "\$2,575,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,615,000".

(b) Public Law 90-110, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 802 "\$288,355,000" and "\$391,748,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$289,395,000" and "\$392,788,000", respectively.

SEC. 105. (a) Public Law 92-145, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 101 as follows:

With respect to Walter Reed Army Medical Center, District of Columbia, strike out "\$112,500,000" and insert in place thereof "\$134,652,000."

(b) Public Law 92-145, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 702 "\$363,626,000" and "\$405,607,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$385,778,000" and "\$427,759,000", respectively.

SEC. 106. (a) Public Law 93-166, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 101 as follows:

(1) With respect to Fort Polk, Louisiana, strike out "\$29,276,000" and insert in place thereof "\$44,536,000".

(2) With respect to Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, strike out "\$2,950,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,461,000".

(3) With respect to Fort Rucker, Alabama, strike out "\$3,987,000" and insert in place thereof "\$4,810,000".

(4) With respect to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, strike out "\$44,482,000" and insert in place thereof "\$54,283,000".

(5) With respect to Aeronautical Depot Maintenance Center, Texas, strike out "\$6,284,000" and insert in place thereof "\$7,353,000".

(6) With respect to Natick Laboratories, Massachusetts, strike out "\$466,000," and insert in place thereof "\$617,000".

(7) With respect to White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, strike out "\$3,843,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,339,000".

(8) With respect to Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona, strike out "\$6,472,000" and insert in place thereof "\$7,991,000".

(b) Public Law 93-166, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 602 "\$485,827,000" and "\$599,927,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$517,457,000" and "\$631,557,000", respectively.

SEC. 107. (a) Public Law 93-552 is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 101 as follows:

(1) With respect to Fort Benning, Georgia, strike out "\$36,827,000" and insert in place thereof "\$37,156,000".

(2) With respect to Fort Jackson, South Carolina, strike out "\$19,078,000," and insert in place thereof "\$21,269,000".

(b) Public Law 93-552 is amended under the heading "OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 101 as follows:

With respect to Fort Buckner, Okinawa, strike out "\$532,000," and insert in place thereof "\$944,000".

(c) Public Law 93-552 is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 602 "\$491,695,000", "\$120,184,000", and "\$611,879,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$494,215,000", "\$120,596,000", and "\$614,811,000", respectively.

TITLE II—NAVY

SEC. 201. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment for the following acquisition and construction:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

THIRD NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut, \$17,513,000.

Naval Weapons Station, Earle, New Jersey, \$879,000.

Naval Underwater Systems Center, New London, Dresden, New York, \$150,000.

NAVAL DISTRICT, WASHINGTON

Naval District, Washington, District of Columbia, \$400,000.

Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, District of Columbia, \$4,824,000.

National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland, \$100,000,000.
Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda, Maryland, \$64,900,000.

Naval Ship Research Development Center, Carderock, Maryland, \$550,000.

Naval Surface Weapons Center, Dahlgren, Virginia, \$2,375,000.

FIFTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Fleet Combat Direction Systems Training Center, Atlantic, Dam Neck, Virginia, \$4,383,000.

Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, Norfolk, Virginia, \$4,246,000.
Naval Air Station Oceana, Virginia, \$3,293,000.
Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown, Virginia, \$14,743,000.

SIXTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Florida, \$2,557,000.
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida, \$3,382,000
Naval Station, Mayport, Florida, \$3,169,000.
Naval Hospital, Orlando, Florida, \$2,978,000.
Naval Training Center, Orlando, Florida, \$5,588,000.
Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida, \$4,282,000.
Naval Air Station, Whiting Field, Florida, \$500,000.
Charleston Naval Shipyard, Charleston, South Carolina, \$2,748,000.
Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarine Training Center, Charleston, South Carolina, \$250,000.
Naval Station, Charleston, South Carolina, \$2,100,000.
Polaris Missile Facility Atlantic, Charleston, South Carolina, \$195,000.

EIGHTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Personnel Center, New Orleans, Louisiana, \$21,300,000.
Naval Support Activity, New Orleans, Louisiana, \$1,856,000.

NINTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois, \$10,448,000.
Navy Public Works Center, Great Lakes, Illinois, \$1,151,000.

ELEVENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

National Parachute Test Range, El Centro, California, \$1,345,000.
Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, California, \$3,322,000.
Naval Air Station, Miramar, California, \$20,746,000.
Naval Air Station, North Island, California, \$13,817,000.
Naval Electronics Laboratory Center, San Diego, California, \$3,795,000.

TWELFTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Weapons Station, Concord, California, \$264,000.
Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, California, \$2,400,000.
Naval Air Station, Fallon, Nevada, \$554,000.

THIRTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Regional Medical Center, Bremerton, Washington, \$29,959,000.
Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Washington, \$1,082,000.

FOURTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, \$7,078,000.
Naval Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, \$2,605,000.
Naval Communication Station, Honolulu, Wahiawa, Hawaii, \$2,500,000.

MARINE CORPS

Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, \$13,423,000.
Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina, \$3,547,000.
Marine Corps Air Station, New River, North Carolina, \$1,983,000.
Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina, \$2,782,000.
Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Arizona, \$1,164,000.
Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, California, \$700,000.
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California, \$9,480,000.
Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California, \$2,000,000.
Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms, California, \$3,159,000.
Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, \$5,410,000.

TRIDENT FACILITIES

Various locations: Trident facilities, \$186,967,000, of which not more than \$7,000,000 shall be available for community impact assistance as authorized by section 608 of Public Law 93-552.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Various locations: Air pollution abatement, \$3,262,000.
Various locations: Water pollution abatement, \$44,827,000.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Various locations, \$28,828,000.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

Various locations, \$6,580,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

TENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Atlantic Fleet Weapons Range, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, \$2,128,000.

ATLANTIC OCEAN AREA

Naval Air Station, Bermuda, \$78,000.
Naval Air Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, \$3,264,000.
Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, \$450,000.

INDIAN OCEAN AREA

Naval Support Activity, Diego Garcia, Chagos Archipelago, \$13,800,000.

PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

Naval Communication Station, Finegayan, Guam, Mariana Islands, \$1,200,000.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Various locations: Water Pollution Abatement, \$250,000.

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 202. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop Navy installations and facilities by proceeding with construction made

necessary by changes in Navy missions and responsibilities which have been occasioned by (1) unforeseen security considerations, (2) new weapons developments, (3) new and unforeseen research and development requirements, or (4) improved production schedules, if the Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next Military Construction Authorization Act would be inconsistent with interests of national security, and in connection therewith to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, in the total amount of \$10,000,000. The Secretary of the Navy, or his designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public works undertaken under this section, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto. This authorization shall expire upon enactment of the fiscal year 1977 Military Construction Authorization Act, except for those public works projects concerning which the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives have been notified pursuant to this section prior to that date.

DEFICIENCY AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 203. (a) Public Law 90-408, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 201 as follows:

(1) With respect to Naval Coastal Systems Laboratory, Panama City, Florida, strike out "\$9,397,000" and insert in place thereof "\$11,321,000".

(2) With respect to Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California, strike out "\$1,847,000" and insert in place thereof "\$2,064,000".

(b) Public Law 90-408, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (2) of section 802 "\$244,059,000" and "\$250,924,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$246,200,000" and "\$253,065,000", respectively.

SEC. 204. (a) Public Law 91-511, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 201 as follows:

(1) With respect to OMEGA Navigation Station, Haiku, Oahu, Hawaii, strike out "\$3,162,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,762,000".

(b) Public Law 91-511, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (2) of section 602 "\$247,869,000" and "\$275,007,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$248,469,000" and "\$275,607,000", respectively.

SEC. 205. (a) Public Law 92-545, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 201 as follows:

(1) With respect to Naval Shipyard, Charleston, South Carolina, strike out "\$5,316,000" and insert in place thereof "\$7,916,000".

(2) With respect to Naval Shipyard, Puget Sound, Bremerton, Washington, strike out "\$5,992,000" and insert in place thereof "\$7,792,000".

(b) Public Law 92-545, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (2) of section 702 "\$488,493,000" and "\$533,410,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$492,893,000" and "\$537,810,000", respectively.

SEC. 206. (a) Public Law 93-166, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 201 as follows:

(1) With respect to Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, Kittery, Maine, strike out "\$2,817,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,617,000".

(2) With respect to Naval Station, Norfolk, Virginia, strike out "\$18,183,000" and insert in place thereof "\$20,472,000".

(3) With respect to Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, California, strike out "\$6,808,000" and insert in place thereof "\$11,508,000".

(4) With respect to Navy Public Works Center, San Diego, California, strike out "\$2,471,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,982,000".

(5) With respect to Puget Sound Navy Shipyard, Bremerton, Washington, strike out "\$2,300,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,531,000".

(6) With respect to Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, strike out "\$4,060,000" and insert in place thereof "\$4,824,000".

(7) With respect to Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina, strike out "\$1,821,000" and insert in place thereof "\$9,700,000".

(8) With respect to Marine Corps Air Station, New River, North Carolina, strike out "\$3,245,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,755,000".

(9) With respect to Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, California, strike out "\$6,210,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,862,000".

(10) With respect to Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, strike out "\$5,988,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,495,000".

(b) Public Law 93-166, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (2) of section 602 "\$522,006,000" and "\$580,839,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$549,849,000" and "\$608,682,000", respectively.

SEC. 207. (a) Public Law 93-552 is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 201 as follows:

(1) With respect to Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Florida, strike out "\$6,893,000" and insert in place thereof "\$9,214,000".

(2) With respect to Naval Station, Mayport, Florida, strike out "\$3,239,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,654,000".

(3) With respect to Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas, strike out "\$1,830,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,430,000".

(4) With respect to Naval Air Station, Miramar, California, strike out "\$11,772,000" and insert in place thereof "\$13,732,000".

(5) With respect to Naval Air Station, North Island, California, strike out "\$12,943,000" and insert in place thereof "\$14,903,000".

(6) With respect to Naval Station, Adak, Alaska, strike out "\$7,697,000" and insert in place thereof "\$10,642,000".

(7) With respect to Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Washington, strike out "\$393,000" and insert in place thereof "\$623,000".

(8) With respect to Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, strike out "\$5,497,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,606,000".

(b) Public Law 93-552 is amended by striking out in clause (2) of section 502 "\$509,498,000" and "\$550,956,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$523,038,000" and "\$564,496,000", respectively.

TITLE III—AIR FORCE

SEC. 301. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public

works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment for the following acquisition and construction:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND

Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City, Florida, \$10,697,000.

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND

Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, \$4,366,000.
McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento, California, \$3,461,000.
Newark Air Force Station, Newark, Ohio, \$2,117,000.
Robins Air Force Base, Warner Robins, Georgia, \$6,517,000.
Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, \$12,179,000.
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, \$8,038,000.

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc, California, \$5,330,000.
Eglin Air Force Base, Valpariso, Florida, \$8,390,000.
Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico, \$5,373,000

AIR TRAINING COMMAND

Columbus Air Force Base, Columbus, Mississippi, \$1,453,000.
Craig Air Force Base, Selma, Alabama, \$419,000.
Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Mississippi, \$43,140,000.
Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, \$104,596,000.
Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio, Texas, \$11,017,000.
Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado, \$9,162,000.
Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, \$5,128,000.
Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Oklahoma, \$1,270,000.
Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring Texas, \$4,382,000.

ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

Eielson Air Force Base, Fairbanks, Alaska, \$471,000.
Elmendorf Air Force Base, Anchorage, Alaska, \$568,000.
Various locations, \$12,468,000.

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Maryland, \$6,906,000.
Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, District of Columbia, \$3,089,000.

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND

Altus Air Force Base, Altus, Oklahoma, \$996,000.
McChord Air Force Base, Tacoma, Washington, \$1,189,000.
McGuire Air Force Base, Wrightstown, New Jersey, \$1,740,000.
Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Illinois, \$1,488,000.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Beale Air Force Base, Marysville, California, \$3,590,000.
Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, Texas, \$1,992,000.
Fairchild Air Force Base, Spokane, Washington, \$1,000,000.
Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, New York, \$372,000.
Kincheloe Air Force Base, Kinross, Michigan, \$670,000.
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Great Falls, Montana, \$622,000.
Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, Nebraska, \$1,437,000.
Plattsburgh Air Force Base, Plattsburgh, New York, \$400,000.
Vandenberg Air Force Base, Lompoc, California, \$2,696,000.
Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Oscoda, Michigan, \$447,000.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

Cannon Air Force Base, Clovis, New Mexico, \$1,876,000.
George Air Force Base, Victorville, California, \$3,646,000.
Langley Air Force Base, Hampton, Virginia, \$1,336,000.
Luke Air Force Base, Glendale, Arizona, \$439,000.
Mountain Home Air Force Base, Mountain Home, Idaho, \$8,541,000.
Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nevada, \$990,000.
Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, North Carolina, \$612,000.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Various locations: Air Pollution Abatement, \$600,000.
Various locations: Water Pollution Abatement, \$10,098,000.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Various locations, \$43,952,000.

SPECIAL FACILITIES

Various locations, \$9,866,000.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

Various locations, \$7,909,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

Germany, \$5,346,000.
United Kingdom, \$13,524,000.
Various locations, \$74,738,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE SECURITY SERVICE

Various locations, \$981,000.

SPECIAL FACILITIES

Various locations, \$2,666,000.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

Various locations, \$5,591,000.

CLASSIFIED INSTALLATIONS

SEC. 302. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop classified military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, and installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, in the total amount of \$3,982,000.

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 303. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop Air Force installations and facilities by proceeding with construction made necessary by changes in Air Force missions and responsibilities which have been occasioned by (1) unforeseen security considerations, (2) new weapons developments, (3) new and unforeseen research and development requirements, or (4) improved production schedules, if the Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next Military Construction Authorization Act would be inconsistent with interests of national security, and in connection therewith to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment in the total amount of \$10,000,000. The Secretary of the Air Force, or his designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public work undertaken under this section, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto. This authorization shall expire upon enactment of the fiscal year 1977 Military Construction Authorization Act, except for those public works projects concerning which the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives have been notified pursuant to this section prior to that date.

DEFICIENCY AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 304. (a) Section 301 of Public Law 91-511, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" as follows:

(1) Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio, Texas, strike out "\$310,000" and insert in place thereof "\$375,000".

(2) Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, Texas, strike out "\$1,047,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,110,000".

(3) Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring, Texas, strike out "\$349,000" and insert in place thereof "\$416,000".

(b) Public Law 91-511, as amended, is further amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 602 "\$192,133,000" and "\$256,385,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$192,328,000" and "\$256,580,000", respectively.

SEC. 305. (a) Section 301 of Public Law 92-145, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" as follows:

(1) Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado, strike out "\$8,435,000" and insert in place thereof "\$8,902,000".

(b) Public Law 92-145, as amended, is further amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 702 "\$226,697,000" and "\$247,560,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$227,164,000" and "\$248,027,000", respectively.

SEC. 306. (a) Section 301 of Public Law 92-545, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" as follows:

(1) Under the subheading "AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND" with respect to Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc, California, strike out "\$534,000" and insert in place thereof "\$828,000".

(b) Public Law 92-545, as amended, is further amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 702 "\$234,125,000" and "\$292,683,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$234,419,000" and "\$292,977,000", respectively.

SEC. 307. (a) Section 301 of Public Law 93-166, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" as follows:

(1) Under the subheading "STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND" with respect to Kincheloe Air Force Base, Kinross, Michigan, strike out "\$2,430,000" and insert in place thereof "\$2,893,000".

(b) Section 301 of Public Law 93-166, as amended, is amended under the heading "OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES" as follows:

(1) Under the subheading "UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE" with respect to Germany, strike out "\$5,181,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,663,000".

(2) Under the subheading "UNITED STATES AIR FORCE SOUTHERN COMMAND" with respect to Howard Air Force Base, Canal Zone, strike out "\$927,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,327,000".

(c) Public Law 93-166, as amended, is further amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 602 "\$260,727,000", "\$21,302,000" and "\$283,029,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$261,190,000", "\$23,684,000" and "\$258,874,000", respectively.

SEC. 308. (a) Section 301 of Public Law 93-552, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" as follows:

(1) Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, Texas, strike out "\$836,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,194,000".

(2) Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring, Texas, strike out "\$776,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,673,000".

(b) Public Law 93-552 is further amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 602 "\$307,786,000" and "\$390,773,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$309,041,000" and "\$392,028,000", respectively.

TITLE IV—DEFENSE AGENCIES

SEC. 401. The Secretary of Defense may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, for defense agencies for the following acquisition and construction:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY

Defense Mapping Agency Topographic Center, Bethesda, Maryland, \$195,000.

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

Defense Depot, Memphis, Tennessee, \$377,000.
 Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton, Ohio, \$96,000.
 Defense Fuel Support Point, Melville, Newport, Rhode Island, \$352,000.
 Defense Fuel Support Point, Norwalk, California, \$197,000.
 Defense Property Disposal Office, Colorado Springs, Colorado, \$440,000.
 Defense Property Disposal Office, Elmendorf, Alaska, \$403,000.
 Defense Property Disposal Office, Monterey, California, \$635,000.
 Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, \$1,400,000.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, \$3,012,000.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Various locations: Air Pollution Abatement, \$2,426,000.
 Various locations: Water Pollution Abatement, \$322,000.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Various locations, \$175,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY

Johnston Atoll, \$4,033,000.
 Enewetak Auxiliary Airfield, \$20,000,000.

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

Defense Property Disposal Office, Nuremberg, Germany, \$500,000.
 Defense Property Disposal Office, Seckenheim, Germany, \$237,000.

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION

Sec. 402. The Secretary of Defense may establish or develop installations and facilities which he determines to be vital to the security of the United States, and in connection therewith to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment in the total amount of \$10,000,000. The Secretary of Defense, or his designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public works undertaken under this section, including real estate actions pertaining thereto.

DEFICIENCY AUTHORIZATIONS

Sec. 403. (a) Public Law 92-545, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" under the subheading "DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY" in section 401 as follows:

With respect to Defense General Supply Center, Richmond, Virginia, strike out "\$1,171,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,365,000".

(b) Public Law 92-545, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (4) of section 702 "\$33,004,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$33,198,000".

Sec. 404. (a) Public Law 93-166, as amended, is amended under the heading "DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY" in section 401 as follows:

With respect to "Defense Depot, Tracy, California", strike out "\$747,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,384,000".

(b) Public Law 93-166, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (4) of section 602 "\$10,000,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$10,637,000".

TITLE V—MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING

AUTHORIZATION TO CONSTRUCT OR ACQUIRE HOUSING

Sec. 501. (a) The Secretary of Defense, or his designee, is authorized to construct or acquire sole interest in existing family housing units in the numbers and at the locations hereinafter named, but no family housing construction shall be commenced at any such locations in the United States until the Secretary shall have consulted with the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development as to the availability of suitable private housing at such locations. If agreement cannot be reached with respect to the availability of suitable private housing at any location, the Secretary of Defense shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, in writing, of such difference of opinion, and no contract for construction at such location shall be entered into for a period of thirty days after such notification has been given. This authority shall include the authority to acquire land, and interests in land, by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise.

(b) With respect to the family housing units authorized to be constructed by this section, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to acquire sole interest in privately owned or Department of Housing and Urban Development held family housing units in lieu of constructing all or a portion of the family housing authorized by this section if he, or his designee, determines such action to be in the best interests of the United States; but any family housing units acquired under authority of this subsection shall not exceed the cost limitations specified in section 502 of this Act or the limitations on size specified in section 2684 of title 10, United States Code. In no case may family housing units be acquired under this subsection through the exercise of eminent domain authority; and in no case may family housing units other than those authorized by this section be acquired in lieu of construction unless the acquisition of such units is hereafter specifically authorized by law.

(c) The Department of the Army, two thousand one hundred units, \$73,500,000:

Fort Ord, California, three hundred and fifty units.

Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia, seven hundred and fifty units.

Fort Polk, Louisiana, one thousand units.

(d) The Department of the Navy, six hundred and seventy-eight units, \$23,730,000:

Naval Facility, Nantucket, Massachusetts, eighteen units.

Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, two hundred and fifty units.

Naval Complex, Bangor, Washington, four hundred units.
Naval Radio Station, Sugar Grove, West Virginia, ten units.

COST LIMITATIONS

SEC. 502. (a) Authorizations for the construction of family housing provided in section 501 of this Act shall be subject, under such regulations as the Secretary of Defense may prescribe, to the limitations on cost prescribed in subsections (b) and (c), which shall include shades, screens, ranges, refrigerators, and all other installed equipment and fixtures, the cost of the family unit, design, supervision, inspection, overhead, the proportionate costs of land acquisition, site preparation, and installation of utilities.

(b) The average unit cost for all units of family housing constructed in the United States (other than Alaska and Hawaii) shall not exceed \$35,000 and in no event shall the cost of any unit exceed \$51,000.

(c) When family housing units are constructed in areas other than those areas specified in subsection (b), the average cost of all such units shall not exceed \$45,000, and in no event shall the cost of any unit exceed \$51,000.

(d) Notwithstanding the limitations contained in prior Military Construction Authorization Acts on cost of construction of family housing, the limitations on such cost contained in this section shall apply to all prior authorizations for construction of family housing not heretofore repealed and for which construction contracts have not been executed prior to the date of enactment of this Act.

ALTERATIONS TO EXISTING QUARTERS

SEC. 503. The Secretary of Defense, or his designee, is authorized to accomplish alterations, additions, expansions, or extensions not otherwise authorized by law, to existing public quarters at a cost not to exceed—

- (1) for the Department of the Army, \$35,000,000;
- (2) for the Department of the Navy, \$34,230,000, including \$7,200,000 for energy conservation projects;
- (3) for the Department of the Air Force, \$51,000,000, including \$16,000,000 for energy conservation projects; and
- (4) for the Defense Supply Agency, \$127,000.

HOUSING OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

SEC. 504. (a) The Secretary of Defense, or his designee, is authorized to construct or otherwise acquire at the locations hereinafter named family housing units not subject to the limitations on such cost contained in section 502 of this Act. This authority shall include the authority to acquire land, and interests in land, by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise. Total costs shall include shades, screens, ranges, refrigerators, and other installed equipment and fixtures, the cost of the family unit, and the costs of land acquisition, site preparation, design, supervision, inspection, overhead, and installation of utilities.

(b) (1) Three family housing units are authorized in Cairo, Egypt, at a total cost not to exceed \$180,000. Such units shall be funded by use of excess foreign currency when so provided in Department of Defense Appropriation Acts.

(2) Two hundred and fifty units are authorized at Naval Base, Keflavik, Iceland, at a total cost not to exceed \$17,500,000.

REPAIRS TO EXISTING QUARTERS

SEC. 505. The Secretary of Defense, or his designee, is authorized to accomplish repairs and improvements to existing public quarters in amounts in excess of the \$15,000 limitation prescribed in section 610 (a) of Public Law 90-110, as amended (81 Stat. 279, 305), as follows:

Fort McClellan, Alabama, twenty-six units, \$465,900.

Fort Richardson, Alaska, two hundred and eight units, \$4,000,000.

Fort McNair, Washington, District of Columbia, five units, \$195,000.

Fort Sill, Oklahoma, thirty-two units, \$654,400.

Fort Eustis, Virginia, one hundred and eighty-five units, \$3,140,000.

Fort Lewis, Washington, one hundred and thirty-six units, \$2,503,000.

Naval Station, Adak, Alaska, thirty-six units, \$665,000.

Public Works Center, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, one hundred and forty-five units, \$2,500,000.

Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina, one hundred and seventy-eight units, \$2,685,800.

RENTAL QUARTERS

SEC. 506. (a) Section 515 of Public Law 84-161 (69 Stat. 324, 352), as amended, is further amended by (1) striking out "During fiscal years 1975 and 1976", and (2) revising the third sentence to read as follows: "Expenditures for the rental of such housing facilities, including the cost of utilities and maintenance and operation, may not exceed: For the United States (other than Alaska, Hawaii, and Guam) and Puerto Rico, an average of \$245 per month for each military department, or the amount of \$325 per month for any one unit; and for Alaska, Hawaii, and Guam, an average of \$310 per month for each military department, or the amount of \$385 per month for any one unit."

(b) Section 507(b) of Public Law 93-166 (87 Stat. 661, 676), is amended by striking out "\$355", "\$625", and "twelve thousand" in the first sentence, and inserting in lieu thereof "\$380", "\$670", and "fifteen thousand", respectively.

HOUSING APPROPRIATIONS LIMITATIONS

SEC. 507. There is authorized to be appropriated for use by the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, for military family housing as authorized by law for the following purposes:

- (1) for construction or acquisition of sole interest in family housing, including demolition, authorized improvements to public quarters, minor construction, relocation of family housing, rental guarantee payments, and planning an amount not to exceed \$208,207,000, including \$1,900,000 for the period July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976.

(2) for support of military family housing, including operating expenses, leasing, maintenance of real property, payments of principal and interest on mortgage debts incurred, payment to the Commodity Credit Corporation, and mortgage insurance premiums authorized under section 222 of the National Housing Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1715m), an amount not to exceed \$1,434,676,000, including \$308,739,000 for the period July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976.

AIR CONDITIONING, HAWAII FAMILY HOUSING

SEC. 508. Section 509 of Public Law 93-552 (88 Stat. 1745, 1759), is hereby amended by changing the period to a comma and by adding "except as authorized by the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, for unusual circumstances resulting from excessive noise, adverse environmental conditions, or health of the occupants."

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

WAIVER OF RESTRICTIONS

SEC. 601. The Secretary of each military department may proceed to establish or develop installations and facilities under this Act without regard to section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 529), and sections 4774 and 9774 of title 10, United States Code. The authority to place permanent or temporary improvements on land includes authority for surveys, administration, overhead, planning, and supervision incident to construction. That authority may be exercised before title to the land is approved under section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (40 U.S.C. 255), and even though the land is held temporarily. The authority to acquire real estate or land includes authority to make surveys and to acquire land, and interests in land (including temporary use), by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise.

APPROPRIATIONS LIMITATIONS

SEC. 602. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act, but appropriations for public works projects authorized by titles I, II, III, IV, and V, shall not exceed—

(1) for title I: Inside the United States, \$596,515,000; outside the United States, \$172,525,000; or a total of \$769,040,000.

(2) for title II: Inside the United States, \$684,339,000; outside the United States, \$21,170,000; or a total of \$705,509,000.

(3) for title III: Inside the United States, \$379,041,000; outside the United States, \$102,846,000; section 302, \$3,982,000; or a total of \$485,869,000.

(4) for title IV: A total of \$44,800,000.

(5) for title V: Military Family Housing, \$1,642,883,000.

COST VARIATIONS

SEC. 603. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), any of the amounts specified in title I, II, III and IV of this Act may, at the discretion of the Secretary of the military department concerned or Director of the defense agency concerned, be increased by 5 per

centum when inside the United States (other than Hawaii and Alaska), and by 10 per centum when outside the United States or in Hawaii and Alaska, if he determines that such increase (1) is required for the sole purpose of meeting unusual variations in cost, and (2) could not have been reasonably anticipated at the time such estimate was submitted to the Congress.

(b) When the amount named for any construction or acquisition in title I, II, III, or IV of this Act involves only one project at any military installation and the Secretary of the Military Department or Director of the defense agency concerned determines that the amount authorized must be increased by more than the applicable percentage prescribed in subsection (a), he may proceed with such construction or acquisition if the amount of the increase does not exceed by more than 25 per centum the amount named for such project by the Congress.

(c) When the Secretary of Defense determines that any amount named in title I, II, III, or IV of this Act must be exceeded by more than the percentages permitted in subsections (a) and (b) to accomplish authorized construction or acquisition, the Secretary of the military department concerned or Director of the defense agency concerned may proceed with such construction or acquisition after a written report of the facts relating to the increase of such amount, including a statement of the reasons for such increase, has been submitted to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, and either (1) thirty days have elapsed from date of submission of such report, or (2) both committees have indicated approval of such construction or acquisition. Notwithstanding the provisions in prior military construction authorizations Acts, the provisions of this subsection shall apply to such prior Acts.

(d) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, the total cost of all construction and acquisition in each such title may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appropriated in that title.

(e) No individual project authorized under title I, II, III, or IV of this Act for any specifically listed military installation for which the current working estimate is \$400,000 or more may be placed under contract if—

(1) the approved scope of the project is reduced in excess of 25 per centum; or

(2) the current working estimate, based upon bids received, for the construction of such project exceeds by more than 25 per centum the amount authorized for such project by the Congress, until a written report of the facts relating to the reduced scope or increased cost of such project, including a statement of the reasons for such reduction in scope or increase in cost has been submitted to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, and either (A) thirty days have elapsed from date of submission of such report, or (B) both committees have indicated approval of such reduction in scope or increase in cost as the case may be.

(f) The Secretary of Defense shall submit an annual report to the Congress identifying each individual project which has been placed under contract in the preceding twelve-month period and with respect to which the then current working estimate of the Department of Defense based upon bids received for such project exceeded the amount authorized by the Congress for that project by more than 25

per centum. The Secretary shall also include in such report each individual project with respect to which the scope was reduced by more than 25 per centum in order to permit contract award within the available authorization for such project. Such report shall include all pertinent cost information for each individual project, including the amount in dollars and percentage by which the current working estimate based on the contract price for the project exceeded the amount authorized for such project by the Congress.

CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISION

SEC. 604. Contracts for construction made by the United States for performance within the United States and its possessions under this Act shall be executed under the jurisdiction and supervision of the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, or the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Department of the Navy, or such other department or Government agency as the Secretaries of the military departments recommend and the Secretary of Defense approves to assure the most efficient, expeditious, and cost-effective accomplishment of the construction herein authorized. The Secretaries of the military departments shall report annually to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a breakdown of the dollar value of construction contracts completed by each of the several construction agencies selected together with the design, construction supervision, and overhead fees charged by each of the several agents in the execution of the assigned construction. Further, such contracts (except architect and engineering contracts which, unless specifically authorized by the Congress shall continue to be awarded in accordance with presently established procedures, customs, and practice) shall be awarded, insofar as practicable, on a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder, if the national security will not be impaired and the award is consistent with chapter 137 of title 10, United States Code. The Secretaries of the military departments shall report annually to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives with respect to all contracts awarded on other than a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder. Such reports shall also show, in the case of the ten architect-engineering firms which, in terms of total dollars, were awarded the most business; the names of such firms; the total number of separate contracts awarded each such firm; and the total amount paid or to be paid in the case of each such firm under all such contracts awarded such firm.

REPEAL OF PRIOR AUTHORIZATIONS; EXCEPTIONS

SEC. 605. (a) As of January 1, 1977, all authorizations for military public works, including family housing, to be accomplished by the Secretary of a military department in connection with the establishment or development of installations and facilities, and all authorizations for appropriations, therefor, that are contained in titles I, II, III, IV, and V of the Act of December 27, 1974, Public Law 93-552 (88 Stat. 1745), and all such authorizations contained in Acts approved before December 28, 1974, and not superseded or otherwise modified by a later authorization are repealed except—

(1) authorizations for public works and for appropriations therefor that are set forth in those Acts in the titles that contain the general provisions;

(2) authorizations for public works projects as to which appropriated funds have been obligated for construction contracts, land acquisition, or payments to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, in whole or in part before January 1, 1977, and authorizations for appropriations therefor.

(b) Notwithstanding the repeal provisions of section 605 of the Act of December 27, 1974, Public Law 93-552 (88 Stat. 1745, 1761), authorizations for the following items shall remain in effect until January 1, 1978:

(A) Barracks with mess construction in the amount of \$535,000 at Camp A. P. Hill, Virginia, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of November 29, 1973 (87 Stat. 661), as amended.

(B) Barracks with mess construction in the amount of \$476,000 at Camp Pickett, Virginia, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of November 29, 1973 (87 Stat. 661), as amended.

(C) Military Police barracks with support facilities construction in the amount of \$1,831,000 and confinement facility construction in the amount of \$6,287,000 at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of November 29, 1973 (87 Stat. 661), as amended.

(D) Barracks complex construction in the amount of \$8,622,000 at Fort Ord, California, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of November 29, 1973 (87 Stat. 662), as amended.

(E) Barracks construction in the amount of \$2,965,000 at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of November 29, 1973 (87 Stat. 662), as amended.

(F) Barracks with mess construction in the amount of \$466,000 at Natick Laboratories, Massachusetts, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of November 29, 1973 (87 Stat. 662), as amended.

(G) Barracks without mess construction in the amount of \$3,060,000 at Fort Greely, Alaska, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of November 29, 1973 (87 Stat. 662), as amended.

(H) Relocate weapons ranges from Culebra Complex in the amount of \$12,000,000 for the Atlantic Fleet Weapons Range, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, that is contained in title II, section 204 of the Act of November 29, 1973 (87 Stat. 668), as amended.

(I) Authorization for acquisition of lands in support of the Air Installation Compatible Use Zones at Various Locations not limited to those in the original project in the amount of \$12,000,000 that is contained in title III, section 301 of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1145), as amended by section 605(3)(K) of the Act of December 27, 1974 (88 Stat. 1762), as amended.

(J) Authorization for acquisition of lands in support of the Air Installation Compatible Use Zones at Various Locations not limited to those identified in the original project in the amount of \$18,000,000 that is contained in title III, section 301 of the Act of November 29, 1973 (87 Stat. 671), as amended.

UNIT COST LIMITATIONS

Sec. 606. None of the authority contained in titles I, II, III, and IV of this Act shall be deemed to authorize any building construction projects inside the United States in excess of a unit cost to be determined in proportion to the appropriate area construction cost index, based on the following unit cost limitations where the area construction index is 1.0:

- (1) \$35 per square foot for permanent barracks;
- (2) \$37 per square foot for bachelor officer quarters;

unless the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, determines that because of special circumstances, application to such project of the limitations on unit costs contained in this section is impracticable. Notwithstanding the limitations contained in prior Military Construction Authorization Acts on unit costs, the limitations on such costs contained in this section shall apply to all prior authorizations for such construction not heretofore repealed and for which construction contracts have not been awarded by the date of enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, RELATING TO REAL PROPERTY

Sec. 607. Chapter 159 of title 10, United States Code, is amended:

- (1) By striking out "\$300,000" in the item relating to section 2674 in the chapter analysis and inserting "\$400,000" in place thereof.
- (2) By striking out "\$300,000" in the catchline of section 2674 and inserting "\$400,000" in place thereof.
- (3) By striking out the figures "\$300,000", "\$100,000, and "\$50,000", in section 2674(b) and inserting "\$400,000", "\$200,000", and "\$75,000", respectively, in place thereof.
- (4) By striking out the figure "\$50,000" in sections 2674(a) and (e) and inserting "\$75,000" in place thereof.
- (5) By striking out "quarterly" in section 2662(b) and inserting in place thereof "annually".
- (6) By striking out section 2662(c) and inserting in place thereof the following:

"(c) This section applies only to real property in the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, the American Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. It does not apply to real property for river and harbor projects or flood control projects, or to leases of Government-owned real property for agricultural or grazing purposes or to any real property acquisition specifically authorized in a Military Construction Authorization Act."
- (7) By adding the following new subsection to section 2667:

"(f) Notwithstanding clause (3) of subsection (a), real property and associated personal property, which have been determined excess as the result of a defense installation realignment or closure, may be leased to State or local governments pending final disposition of such property if—

"(1) The Secretary concerned determines that such action would facilitate State or local economic adjustment efforts, and

"(2) the Administrator of the General Services Administration concurs in the action."

(8) By adding after section 2672 a new section as follows:

"§ 2672a. Acquisition; interests in land when need is urgent

"The Secretary of a military department may acquire any interest in land that—

"(1) he or his designee determines is needed in the interest of national defense;

"(2) is required to maintain the operation integrity of a military installation; and

"(3) considerations of urgency do not permit the delay necessary to include the required acquisition in an annual Military Construction Authorization Act.

Appropriations available for military construction may be used for the purposes of this section. The authority to acquire an interest in land under this section includes authority to make surveys and acquire interests in land (including temporary use), by gift, purchase, exchange of land owned by the United States, or otherwise. The Secretary of a military department contemplating action under this provision will provide notice, in writing, to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives at least 30 days in advance of any action being taken."

(9) By inserting in the chapter analysis

"2672a. Acquisition: interests in land when need is urgent."

IMMEDIATELY BELOW

"2672. Acquisition: interests in land when cost is not more than \$50,000."

(10) By striking from the chapter analysis and the catchline relating to section 2675 the second colon and all that follows.

(11) By striking the following words from the first sentence of section 2675: "that are not located on a military base and".

INCREASES FOR SOLAR HEATING AND SOLAR COOLING EQUIPMENT

Sec. 608. In addition to all other authorized variations of cost limitations or floor area limitations contained in this Act or prior Military Construction Authorization Acts, the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, may permit increases in the cost limitations or floor area limitations by such amounts as may be necessary to equip any projects with solar heating and/or solar cooling equipment.

LAND CONVEYANCE, GUAM

Sec. 609. The Secretary of the Navy or his designee is authorized and directed to convey to the Guam Power Authority, an agency of the Government of Guam, without monetary consideration, but subject to such reservations and terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Navy or his designee should determine to be necessary to protect the interests of the United States, all rights, titles, and interests of the United States, in and to those certain parcels of real property situated at Cabras Island, territory of Guam, known and identified as lot 257 and lot 261, containing 63.58 acres, more or less.

LAND CONVEYANCE, GEORGIA

Sec. 610. (a) *The Secretary of the Army is authorized and directed to convey to the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia, subject to the provisions of this Act, all of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of land, with improvements thereon, lying and being situated in Richmond County, city of Augusta, State of Georgia, more particularly described as follows:*

Beginning at a chiseled X in concrete at the intersection of the south line of Walton Way with the west line of Katherine Street; thence along the west line of Katherine Street, south 02 degrees 27 minutes 55 seconds west 288.29 feet to a point 1 foot south of cyclone fence; thence along a line 1 foot south of and parallel to a cyclone fence, north 85 degrees 31 minutes 15 seconds west 227.32 feet to a point 1 foot east of a cyclone fence; thence along a line parallel to and 1 foot east of a cyclone fence south 04 degrees 19 minutes 50 seconds west 233.05 feet to a point; thence along a line 1 foot south of and parallel to a cyclone fence, north 85 degrees 19 minutes 27 seconds west 305.74 feet to a point 0.60 foot west of a cyclone fence; thence along a line parallel to and 0.60 foot west of a cyclone fence, north 04 degrees 59 minutes 48 seconds east 530.23 feet to a concrete monument on the south side of Walton Way; thence along the south side of Walton Way, south 85 degrees 30 minutes 15 seconds east 517.62 feet to the point of beginning, and containing 5.09 acres, more or less.

(b) *The conveyance authorized by this section shall be made upon payment to the United States of not less than the appraised fair market value of the land and the improvements thereon, as determined by the Secretary of the Army, or the sum of \$662,000, whichever is the greater, and upon such terms, conditions, reservations, and restrictions as the Secretary of the Army shall deem necessary to protect the interests of the United States.*

(c) *The money received by the United States for the lands conveyed under this section shall be credited to a special account in the Treasury and shall be available, without fiscal year limitation, for the construction of a United States Army Reserve Training Center on lands owned by the United States at the intersection of Jackson and Wrightsboro Roads, Augusta, Georgia.*

(d) *The cost of any surveys necessary as an incident to the conveyance authorized by this section shall be borne by the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia.*

SHORT TITLE

Sec. 611. *Titles I, II, III, IV, V, and VI of this Act may be cited as the "Military Construction Authorization Act, 1976".*

TITLE VII—GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

AUTHORIZATION FOR FACILITIES

Sec. 701. *Subject to chapter 133 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense may establish or develop additional facilities for the Guard and Reserve Forces, including the acquisition of land therefor, but the cost of such facilities shall not exceed—*

(1) *For the Department of the Army:*

(A) *Army National Guard of the United States, \$54,745,000.*

(B) *Army Reserve, \$44,459,000.*

(2) *For the Department of the Navy: Naval and Marine Corps Reserves, \$34,800,000.*

(3) *For the Department of the Air Force:*

(A) *Air National Guard of the United States, \$55,100,000.*

(B) *Air Force Reserve, \$16,500,000.*

WAIVER OF CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS

Sec. 702. *The Secretary of Defense may establish or develop installations and facilities under this title without regard to section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 529), and sections 4774 and 9774 of title 10, United States Code. The authority to place permanent or temporary improvements on lands includes authority for surveys, administration, overhead, planning, and supervision incident to construction. That authority may be exercised before title to the land is approved under section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (40 U.S.C. 255), and even though the land is held temporarily. The authority to acquire real estate or land includes authority to make surveys and to acquire land, and interests in land (including temporary use), by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise.*

AMENDMENT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE

Sec. 703. *Chapter 133 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking out the figure "\$25,000" in paragraph (2) of section 2233a, and inserting the figure "\$50,000" in place thereof.*

SHORT TITLE

Sec. 704. *This title may be cited as the "Guard and Reserve Forces Facilities Authorization Act, 1976".*

And the House agree to the same.

JOHN C. STENNIS,
STUART SYMINGTON,
HENRY M. JACKSON,
HOWARD W. CANNON,
HARRY F. BYRD, JR.,
PATRICK J. LEAHY,
JOHN TOWER,
STROM THURMOND,
BARRY GOLDWATER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

MELVIN PRICE,
RICHARD H. ICHORD,
WM. J. RANDALL,
CHARLES H. WILSON,
RICHARD C. WHITE,
JACK BRINKLEY,
MENDEL J. DAVIS,
BOB WILSON,
G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST,
ROBIN L. BEARD,

Managers on the Part of the House.

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The managers on the part of the House and Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1247) to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes, submit the following joint statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the Conferees and recommended in the accompanying report:

LEGISLATION IN CONFERENCE

On June 6, 1975, the Senate passed S. 1247 which provides military construction authorization and related authority in support of the Military Departments, Reserve Components and the Defense Department during fiscal year 1976 and the transition period.

On July 31, 1975, the House considered the legislation, amended it by striking out all language after the enacting clause and wrote a new bill.

COMPARISON OF SENATE AND HOUSE BILLS

As passed by the Senate, S. 1247 provided \$3,762,011,000 in new authorization.

The bill as passed by the House provided \$3,957,878,000 in new authorization.

SUMMARY OF RESOLUTION OF DIFFERENCES

As a result of the Conference between the House and Senate on the differences in S. 1247, the Conferees agreed to a new adjusted authorization for military construction for fiscal year 1976 and the transition period in the amount of \$3,853,705,000.

The Department of Defense and the respective military departments had requested a total of \$4,201,605,000 for new construction authorization for fiscal year 1976 and the transition period. The action of the Conferees therefore reduces the Department's request by \$347,900,000 in new authorization.

CHART.—Total authorization for appropriation granted fiscal year 1976 and the transition period

	[In thousands of dollars]
Title I—Army:	
Inside the United States.....	\$596, 515
Outside the United States.....	172, 525
Subtotal.....	<u>769, 040</u>
Title II—Navy:	
Inside the United States.....	684, 339
Outside the United States.....	21, 170
Subtotal.....	<u>705, 509</u>
Title III—Air Force:	
Inside the United States.....	379, 041
Outside the United States.....	102, 846
Section 302.....	3, 982
Subtotal.....	<u>485, 869</u>
Title IV—Defense agencies.....	44, 800
Title V—Military family housing.....	1, 642, 883
Total, titles I, II, III, IV, and V.....	<u>3, 648, 101</u>
Title VII—Reserve components:	
Army National Guard.....	54, 745
Army Reserve.....	44, 459
Navy and Marine Corps Reserve.....	34, 800
Air National Guard.....	55, 100
Air Force Reserve.....	16, 500
Total.....	<u>205, 604</u>
Grand total granted by titles I, II, III, IV, V, and VII.....	3, 853, 705

TITLE I—ARMY

The House approved new construction authorization in the amount of \$805,284,000 for the Department of the Army. The Senate approved new construction authorization for the Army in the amount of \$768,944,000. The Conferees agreed to a new total for Title I in the amount of \$769,040,000, which is \$96,000 above the Senate figure and \$36,244,000 below the House figure. Among the major items considered in Conference and acted on by the Conferees were the following:

FORT CAMPBELL, KY.—HOSPITALS, \$47,000,000

The House Committee added \$47,000,000 to the bill for a new hospital for Fort Campbell, Kentucky. The Army testified before the House that the hospital was urgently needed and would ultimately cost approximately \$57,000,000.

The Senate bill contained no comparable provision.

While the conferees agreed that Fort Campbell was badly in need of a new hospital, information provided by the Army indicated that design status was such that construction could not start for approximately 18 months; and therefore, authorization could be deferred for a year to permit design to proceed and the cost estimate to be more accurately determined without delaying construction. The Conferees

expect the Army to request the full scope of the Fort Campbell hospital in the fiscal year 1977 military construction request.

Further, the Conferees agreed that they would place special emphasis on the review of the scope, design and cost data of all military hospitals requested in future programs.

With this understanding, the House receded.

FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA—AIRFIELD PAVING AND LIGHTING, \$1,140,000

The Senate included in its bill the Army's request for \$2,542,000 for airfield paving and lighting at Fort Richardson. The House denied the project in its bill stating that the aircraft at Fort Richardson could use the airfield at Elmendorf Air Force Base which abuts the boundaries of Fort Richardson.

In Conference, the Senate maintained its position that Army use of Elmendorf AFB would reduce operational efficiency resulting in cost increases because of operational difficulties. Because of House insistence on its position, the Senate agreed to reduce the project scope by eliminating \$1,402,000 originally proposed for parking aprons which are available at Elmendorf AFB for use by the Army air units at Fort Richardson.

With this understanding, the House receded and accepted the lower amount for the reduced project agreed upon by the Conferees.

FORT BENNING, GA.—CONCRETE BUNKERS, \$1,080,000

The Army requested \$1,080,000 to construct five concrete bunkers to replace five existing bunkers constructed of timber and earth for artillery training at this installation.

The Senate deleted the authorization request on the basis that (1) the requirement was questionable and (2) the costs are unreasonably high.

The House included the requested amount and insisted in Conference on its retention.

After lengthy discussion, the Conferees agreed to approve the request, calling the project to the attention of the Appropriations Committee of both Houses for further close scrutiny of scope and cost.

U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY—ROADS AND ATHLETIC FIELDS, \$2,054,000

The Senate had included this Army request in its bill but the House denied it in its version of the bill because of the high cost of the proposed tennis courts, projected at \$25,000 per court. Further, the House stated that the tennis courts and road improvements were unrelated and should have been submitted as separate project requests.

During Conference discussion on this request, House Conferees pointed out that the need for the road improvements was highly questionable. They insisted the project be deferred and reconsidered next fiscal year as a road project separate from the proposed athletic field and tennis court construction.

With this understanding, the Senate receded.

TITLE II—NAVY

The House approved \$708,274,000 in new construction authorization for the Department of the Navy. The Senate approved \$682,234,000.

The Conferees agreed to a new total in the amount of \$705,509,000. This amount is \$2,765,000 below the House figure and \$23,275,000 above the Senate figure.

Among the major items considered in the Conference were the following:

PORTSMOUTH NAVAL SHIPYARD—TOOL SHOP, \$6,000,000

The Senate added \$6,000,000 to the bill for a new tool shop for the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery, Maine. Although the project was not in the original budget request, the Navy did furnish valid justification for the project and supported its inclusion in the bill.

The House had no comparable provision.

While sympathetic to the requirement for this facility, the Conferees felt that it could be deferred for a year due to the extreme pressures on the Defense budget. The Conferees urge the Navy to revalidate this requirement and include it in its Fiscal Year 1977 request if appropriate.

The Senate reluctantly receded.

HEADQUARTERS NAVAL DISTRICT, WASHINGTON, D.C.—TINGEY HOUSE RESTORATION, \$400,000 AND NAVAL HISTORICAL CENTER, \$1,304,000

The Conferees looked at these two projects together since the House had granted both requests while the Senate had denied them in their bill. The Senate Conferees maintained that neither project represented a defense requirement and that they should possibly be funded with non-appropriated funds. The House Conferees insisted that both projects would provide a meaningful display of the Navy's proud heritage and would stimulate greater public interest in Naval service. After much discussion the Conferees agreed on a compromise to approve the \$400,000 request for restoration of the Tingey House for use as a ceremonial center since the Navy has released Admiral's House to become the Vice President's residence. They further agreed to defer the Historical Center project in an effort to hold down federal spending.

Therefore, the Senate receded to the House position on the Tingey House request and the House receded to the Senate position on the Naval Historical Center.

AICUZ—THREE LOCATIONS, \$15,700,000

The Navy had requested authority to acquire real estate or easements at three locations (Miramar Naval Air Station, \$12,100,000; Oceana Naval Station, \$1,600,000; and Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, \$2,000,000) for the purpose of protecting the operational integrity of these vital airfields.

The Senate Committee, after much deliberation, elected to delete this authority because of their concern that the Federal Government in "buying off" encroachers would encourage real estate speculation around military bases.

The House approved the Navy's request as submitted.

The Conferees discussed this issue at length. Of serious concern was the marked difference in the approach being taken to this problem

by the Air Force and the Navy. The Air Force proposes to acquire only that real estate off the ends of their runways that has a high accident probability. The Air Force program is well-defined and is estimated to cost about \$50 million with \$30 million in authority already contained in prior year bills. The Navy on the other hand, has a much more ambitious program that envisions acquiring real estate and easements for accident hazard and noise control.

The authority that the Navy is requesting in this bill is primarily for easements to offset the noise problem. The Navy estimates that its total program as presently envisioned would cost \$500 million in current dollars. The Conferees, noting that they will carefully review each Title 10 request that is required before any of the real estate acquisitions are approved for implementation, agreed to retain the requested authority with the understanding that the Department of Defense will (1) resolve the divergent approaches to the problem being taken by the Navy and the Air Force, (2) insure that every possible means to protect the integrity of military air bases by cooperation with local governmental authorities is exhausted before resorting to acquisition of real estate or easements.

Further, even though 10 U.S.C. 2662 does not specifically require the Secretary of a military department to report the acquisition of easements when the estimated price is more than \$50,000, the conferees were adamant in their position that the military departments should notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives before such easements are acquired.

NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—RECRUIT PROCESSING FACILITY, \$5,455,000

The House approved this project which had been deferred by the Senate in its consideration of the bill. During the conference discussion, the House Conferees pointed out the need for the Recruit Processing Center which would replace processing functions now located in 12 widely separated and aging structures at the base. They further pointed out that consolidation of these activities in one location would provide substantial cost savings.

After considerable discussion, the Senate Conferees acknowledged the need for this project but insisted that it could be deferred since the Navy assigned it a low priority in this year's program.

The House reluctantly receded.

NAVAL STATION, PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII—FLEET COMMAND CENTER, \$7,078,000

The House deleted this Navy request for reasons of economy, thinking it could be deferred for at least a year. The Senate approved the project.

In conference, the Senate pointed out that the present Command Center is located in the Pacific Fleet Headquarters building, which is a former World War II bomb shelter. They insisted that this facility is currently deficient because of structure, power, security and available space for expansion. Further, because of lack of space, many staff functions had to be dispersed into three widely separated World War II buildings. Also, it was pointed out that studies have

revealed that it is not economically feasible to enlarge the existing Command Center to accommodate the expanded facilities.

The House receded.

NAVAL STATION, ROTA, SPAIN—BUILDING ADDITION, \$1,783,000 AND AIR PASSENGER TERMINAL EXPANSION, \$422,000

These two projects were included in the Senate bill but were deferred by the House in its consideration of the legislation. In Conference, the Conferees agreed on the need for these projects but felt that they should be deferred until negotiations currently underway on U.S. base rights in Spain are successfully concluded.

On this basis, the Senate receded.

TITLE III—AIR FORCE

The House approved \$485,963,000 in new construction authorization for the Department of the Air Force. The Senate approved \$437,120,000.

The Conferees agreed to a new total in the amount of \$485,869,000 which is \$94,000 below the House figure and \$48,749,000 above the Senate figure.

Among the major items in Conference which were resolved with much deliberation are:

TINKER AFB, OKLA.—HYDRANT REFUELING SYSTEM, \$4,075,000

The House deleted this project in its original consideration of the bill because the justification emphasized that this Hydrant Refueling System was primarily associated with the AWACS aircraft which would not be stationed at Tinker until 1977.

The Senate conferees insisted that this project would serve all large cargo aircraft in the inventory today, and that it was necessary for the efficient refueling/defueling capability to meet mission requirements.

The House reluctantly receded.

WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB, OHIO—ALTER SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT ENGINEERING FACILITY, \$2,200,000

The House approved, but the Senate denied this project. The Senate Committee felt that this project was not of sufficient priority to warrant current authorization.

House Conferees pointed out that the engineering functions are currently housed in four buildings which are structurally sound but poorly configured and without adequate light levels, acoustical qualities or proper environmental controls. Further, during 40 years of usage, these facilities have undergone many provisional, interior adjustments in an attempt to keep pace with improved managerial techniques. These adjustments have resulted in non-functional floor layouts and ineffective utility systems.

The Senate receded.

NATO—AIRCRAFT SHELTERS, \$52,738,000

This item was one of the most controversial items in the Conference and was thoroughly discussed by all Conferees. The original request was in the amount of \$175,000,000. The Senate deleted the entire amount. The House deleted \$122,262,200 after receiving testimony to the effect that the amount deleted was for shelters that would not be occupied until hostilities began and the costs were not recoupable from the NATO Infrastructure Program. The House allowed \$52,738,000 for "in-place" aircraft in the United Kingdom.

During the course of the Conference, the Department of Defense provided written agreement that the \$52,738,000 would be considered part of the NATO eligible program and that proper steps would be taken to insure eventual recoupment of any funds expended.

After a very thorough and lengthy discussion, the Conferees agreed that \$52,738,000 would be authorized for "in-place" aircraft in the United Kingdom with the assurance by the Department of Defense that NATO recoupment will be requested prior to expending any of the funds.

TITLE IV—DEFENSE AGENCIES

The House approved \$109,800,000 in new construction authorization for various defense agencies. The Senate approved \$44,800,000.

The Conferees agreed to a new total in the amount of \$44,800,000 which is the original Senate figure and is \$65,000,000 below the House figure.

Among the major items in Conference which were resolved are the following:

BOLLING/ANACOSTIA COMPLEX, WASHINGTON, D.C.—DIA BUILDING,
\$70,900,000

The original budget request for the DIA Building was in the amount of \$86,100,000. During consideration by the House Committee, Defense witnesses testified they could reduce the original estimate by \$15,200,000. Therefore, the House authorized \$70,900,000 for the construction of this badly-needed facility. The Senate committee deleted the entire request.

During the discussion of this project in the Conference Committee, the Conferees unanimously agreed that the present facilities of DIA at Arlington Hall Station are in deplorable condition. Further, they are scattered over the City of Washington in approximately six different locations. The House Conferees were adamant in their position, but Senate Conferees pointed out that Select Committees in the Senate and in the House were presently looking into the entire intelligence community and it was premature to authorize a building for the DIA prior to the report of these two Select Committees.

After a very lengthy and thorough discussion, the House Conferees reluctantly receded.

ENEWETAK—CLEANUP, \$20,000,000

The Defense Nuclear Agency requested \$14,100,000 as the first increment of a \$40,000,000 effort to clean up the physical and radioactive debris left by the nuclear testing program on Enewetak Atoll.

The Senate agreed to a one time authorization of \$20 million under the assumption that the work would be done by U.S. military engineers.

The House agreed to the request as submitted.

The Conferees, after much discussion, authorized \$20,000,000. Since the Conferees fully expect the Department of Defense to minimize the total cost through the use of Army engineers and/or Navy Seabees and by limiting the scope of the cleanup as much as possible within the constraints of radiation exposure as set out by the appropriate Federal agency, it was agreed that the target of \$20 million for the complete project should be established by the Department of Defense.

The House receded.

TITLE V—FAMILY HOUSING

The Department of Defense presented an authorization request for appropriations for military family housing totaling \$1,639,876,000. This was for 3,444 units of new construction, improvements to existing housing, operations and maintenance, debt payment, etc. Included in this request was \$310,639,000 for the transition period of July 1 through September 30, 1976. The request included a Defense proposal to move to a cost limit on new construction of \$24 per square foot to the five foot line, vice traditional limitations on construction in terms of average unit price.

The House authorized 3,044 units of new construction and the Senate 3,043 of that requested plus an additional 150 units for Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The House did not approve unit pricing limitations based on square footage and in lieu thereof approved an average unit price of \$35,000 in CONUS and \$45,000 in overseas areas, Alaska and Hawaii. The Senate approved the Department's request for the \$24 per square foot cost but to include design, supervision, inspection, and overhead costs.

In Conference, the Conferees agreed to authorize 3,031 family housing units at an average cost of \$35,000 for the United States (except Alaska and Hawaii) and at \$45,000 in other areas. The Conferees agreed to a new total for the family housing program of \$1,642,883,000 to include the original amount requested for the transition period.

In light of the substantial backlog of deferred maintenance, the House included an additional \$25,000,000 to assist the Department in preserving the existing capital plant. In Conference the Senate receded and the amount was authorized with the understanding that the \$25,000,000 be used only for reducing the maintenance backlog and not be diverted in any way to other operational uses authorized under this section.

On this condition, the Senate receded.

The House included in its approval, inclusion of Guam with the higher leasing cost limitations on the domestic leasing program. While

the Senate approved the leasing request as proposed by the Department, the Senate receded in Conference to permit the inclusion of Guam with the higher limitations.

The Department proposed legislation to permit it to waive the prohibition on air conditioning housing in Hawaii under certain conditions. Although both the House and Senate agreed waivers should be allowed, the House approved such action subject to the approval of the Armed Services Committees; the Senate approved the Defense request. In Conference, the House receded to the Senate's position with the understanding that if air conditioning is allowed, the Department of Defense will notify the Committees of such action.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Senate retained language in Section 603 regarding cost variations that had appeared in previous construction bills.

The House in an effort to reduce the number of deficiency authorizations revised the language. The revised House language had two major impacts: (1) the requirement for a deficiency authorization at installation level was replaced by a requirement to notify the Armed Services Committees and obtain approval or wait 30 days, and (2) the flexibility that the Services had to vary individual projects was reduced from 25 percent to 10 percent.

The Conferees agreed that the requirement to wait a year for a deficiency authorization was counter-productive and costly. However, the restraints imposed on projects by the revised House language were considered too restrictive, so the Conferees agreed on the modified language as contained in this report.

Section 606 provides unit cost limitations on the construction of bachelor enlisted quarters and bachelor officer quarters. The Senate bill authorized \$39.50 and \$42.50 per square foot, respectively. The House bill authorized \$35 and \$37 per square foot, respectively, which represented a 12 percent increase over the current limitations to compensate for inflationary cost increases during the past twelve months.

Insisting on their position in Conference, the House Conferees pointed out that the unit cost limitations have been increased each year since 1971 for a cumulative increase over that four-year period of more than 54 percent.

The Senate recessed.

The Conferees noted and endorsed the comments in the Senate report regarding the organization of the Administration's bill and directed that for future requests the Department of Defense (1) refrain from the use of omnibus lines except where necessary and with prior approval of the Armed Services Committees, (2) minimize the use of "phased" and "incremented" projects, and (3) include all construction for Defense agencies under the Defense title of the bill.

JOHN C. STENNIS,
STUART SYMINGTON,
HENRY M. JACKSON,
HOWARD W. CANNON,
HARRY F. BYRD, JR.,
PATRICK J. LEAHY,
JOHN TOWER,
STROM THURMOND,
BARRY GOLDWATER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

MELVIN PRICE,
RICHARD H. ICHORD,
WM. J. RANDALL,
CHARLES H. WILSON,
RICHARD C. WHITE,
JACK BRINKLEY,
MENDEL J. DAVIS,
BOB WILSON,
G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST,
ROBIN L. BEARD,

Managers on the Part of the House.



SEPTEMBER 17, 1975.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. PRICE, from the committee of conference,
submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany S. 1247]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1247) to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

TITLE I—ARMY

Sec. 101. The Secretary of the Army may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment for the following acquisition and construction:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES. COMMAND

Defense Support Activity (Fargo Building), Boston, Massachusetts, \$8,000,000.

Fort Bragg, North Carolina, \$13,214,000.

Fort Campbell, Kentucky, \$13,680,000.

Fort Carson, Colorado, \$10,732,000.

Fort Hood, Texas, \$46,281,000.
 Fort Sam Houston, Texas, \$870,000.
 Fort Lewis, Washington, \$31,861,000.
 Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, \$2,892,000.
 Fort Ord, California, \$32,209,000.
 Fort Polk, Louisiana, \$54,361,000.
 Fort Richardson, Alaska, \$1,685,000.
 Fort Riley, Kansas, \$14,879,000.
 Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia, \$39,480,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND

Fort Benning, Georgia, \$44,212,000.
 Fort Eustis, Virginia, \$633,000.
 Fort Gordon, Georgia, \$6,945,000.
 Fort Jackson, South Carolina, \$14,546,000.
 Fort Knox, Kentucky, \$42,898,000.
 Fort Lee, Virginia, \$719,000.
 Fort McClellan, Alabama, \$41,090,000.
 Fort Rucker, Alabama, \$13,239,000.
 Fort Sill, Oklahoma, \$15,772,000.
 Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, \$4,984,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, \$7,000,000.
 Aeronautical Depot Maintenance Center, Texas, \$642,000.
 Army Materials and Mechanics Research Center, Massachusetts,
 \$976,000.
 Natick Laboratories, Massachusetts, \$222,000.
 Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, \$1,571,000.
 Sierra Army Depot, California, \$1,160,000.
 White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, \$3,715,000.
 Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona, \$778,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

Fort Huachuca, Arizona, \$7,517,000.
 Camp Roberts, California, \$415,000.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, \$3,883,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY HEALTH SERVICES COMMAND

Fort Detrick, Maryland, \$972,000.
 Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, District of Colum-
 bia, \$3,580,000.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Various locations: Air Pollution Abatement, \$5,779,000.
 Various locations: Water Pollution Abatement, \$51,961,000.

DINING FACILITIES MODERNIZATION

Various locations, \$16,547,000.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Various locations, \$31,963,000.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

Various locations, \$2,652,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES FORCES COMMAND

Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico, \$2,480,000.
 Fort Sherman, Canal Zone, \$1,400,000.

EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY, KOREA

Various locations, \$9,281,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY SECURITY AGENCY

Various locations, \$1,176,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE

Germany, various locations, \$20,599,000.
 Camp Darby, Italy, \$3,589,000.

Various locations: For the United States share of the cost of multi-
 lateral programs for the acquisition or construction of military facili-
 ties and installations, including international military headquarters,
 for the collective defense of the North Atlantic Treaty Area, \$80,000,-
 000 and an additional \$20,000,000 for the period July 1, 1976, through
 September 30, 1976. Within thirty days after the end of each quarter,
 the Secretary of the Army shall furnish to the Committees on Armed
 Services and on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Repre-
 sentatives a description of obligations incurred as the United States'
 share of such multilateral programs.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

Various locations, \$34,000,000.

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION

Sec. 102. The Secretary of the Army may establish or develop
 Army installations and facilities by proceeding with construction made
 necessary by changes in Army missions and responsibilities which
 have been occasioned by (1) unforeseen security considerations, (2)
 new weapons developments, (3) new and unforeseen research and
 development requirements, or (4) improved production schedules, if
 the Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such construc-
 tion for inclusion in the next Military Construction Authorization
 Act would be inconsistent with interests of national security, and in
 connection therewith to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or

install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, in the total amount of \$10,000,000. The Secretary of the Army, or his designee, shall notify the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public work undertaken under this section, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto. This authorization shall expire upon enactment of the fiscal year 1977 Military Construction Authorization Act except for those public works projects concerning which the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives have been notified pursuant to this section prior to that date.

DEFICIENCY AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 103. (a) Section 108(a), Public Law 88-390 as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 101 as follows:

(1) With respect to Letterman General Hospital, California, strike out "\$15,424,000" and insert in place thereof "\$15,704,000".

(b) Public Law 88-390 as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 602 "\$257,098,000" and "\$308,159,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$257,378,000" and "\$308,439,000", respectively.

SEC. 104. (a) Public Law 90-110, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 101 as follows:

With respect to Fort Lee, Virginia, strike out "\$2,575,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,615,000".

(b) Public Law 90-110, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 802 "\$288,355,000" and "\$391,748,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$289,395,000" and "\$392,788,000", respectively.

SEC. 105. (a) Public Law 92-145, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 101 as follows:

With respect to Walter Reed Army Medical Center, District of Columbia, strike out "\$112,500,000" and insert in place thereof "\$134,652,000."

(b) Public Law 92-145, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 702 "\$363,626,000" and "\$405,607,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$385,778,000" and "\$427,759,000", respectively.

SEC. 106. (a) Public Law 93-166, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 101 as follows:

(1) With respect to Fort Polk, Louisiana, strike out "\$29,276,000" and insert in place thereof "\$44,536,000".

(2) With respect to Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, strike out "\$2,950,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,461,000".

(3) With respect to Fort Rucker, Alabama, strike out "\$3,987,000" and insert in place thereof "\$4,810,000".

(4) With respect to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, strike out "\$44,482,000" and insert in place thereof "\$54,283,000".

(5) With respect to Aeronautical Depot Maintenance Center, Texas, strike out "\$6,284,000" and insert in place thereof "\$7,353,000".

(6) With respect to Natick Laboratories, Massachusetts, strike out "\$466,000," and insert in place thereof "\$617,000".

(7) With respect to White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, strike out "\$3,843,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,339,000".

(8) With respect to Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona, strike out "\$6,472,000" and insert in place thereof "\$7,991,000".

(b) Public Law 93-166, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 602 "\$485,827,000" and "\$599,927,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$517,457,000" and "\$631,557,000", respectively.

SEC. 107. (a) Public Law 93-552 is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 101 as follows:

(1) With respect to Fort Benning, Georgia, strike out "\$36,827,000" and insert in place thereof "\$37,156,000".

(2) With respect to Fort Jackson, South Carolina, strike out "\$19,078,000," and insert in place thereof "\$21,269,000".

(b) Public Law 93-552 is amended under the heading "OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 101 as follows:

With respect to Fort Buckner, Okinawa, strike out "\$532,000," and insert in place thereof "\$944,000".

(c) Public Law 93-552 is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 602 "\$491,695,000", "\$120,184,000", and "\$611,879,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$494,215,000", "\$120,596,000", and "\$614,811,000", respectively.

TITLE II—NAVY

SEC. 201. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment for the following acquisition and construction:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

THIRD NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut, \$17,513,000.

Naval Weapons Station, Earle, New Jersey, \$879,000.

Naval Underwater Systems Center, New London, Dresden, New York, \$150,000.

NAVAL DISTRICT, WASHINGTON

Naval District, Washington, District of Columbia, \$400,000.

Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, District of Columbia, \$4,824,000.

National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland, \$100,000,000.

Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda, Maryland, \$64,900,000.

Naval Ship Research Development Center, Carderock, Maryland, \$550,000.

Naval Surface Weapons Center, Dahlgren, Virginia, \$2,375,000.

FIFTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Fleet Combat Direction Systems Training Center, Atlantic, Dam Neck, Virginia, \$4,383,000.

Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, Norfolk, Virginia, \$4,246,000.
Naval Air Station Oceana, Virginia, \$3,293,000.
Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown, Virginia, \$14,743,000.

SIXTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Florida, \$2,557,000.
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida, \$3,382,000
Naval Station, Mayport, Florida, \$3,169,000.
Naval Hospital, Orlando, Florida, \$2,978,000.
Naval Training Center, Orlando, Florida, \$5,588,000.
Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida, \$4,282,000.
Naval Air Station, Whiting Field, Florida, \$500,000.
Charleston Naval Shipyard, Charleston, South Carolina, \$2,748,000.
Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarine Training Center, Charleston, South Carolina, \$250,000.
Naval Station, Charleston, South Carolina, \$2,100,000.
Polaris Missile Facility Atlantic, Charleston, South Carolina, \$195,000.

EIGHTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Personnel Center, New Orleans, Louisiana, \$21,300,000.
Naval Support Activity, New Orleans, Louisiana, \$1,856,000.

NINTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois, \$10,448,000.
Navy Public Works Center, Great Lakes, Illinois, \$1,151,000.

ELEVENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

National Parachute Test Range, El Centro, California, \$1,345,000.
Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, California, \$3,322,000.
Naval Air Station, Miramar, California, \$20,746,000.
Naval Air Station, North Island, California, \$13,817,000.
Naval Electronics Laboratory Center, San Diego, California, \$3,795,000.

TWELFTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Weapons Station, Concord, California, \$264,000.
Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, California, \$2,400,000.
Naval Air Station, Fallon, Nevada, \$554,000.

THIRTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Regional Medical Center, Bremerton, Washington, \$29,959,000.
Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Washington, \$1,082,000.

FOURTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, \$7,078,000.
Naval Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, \$2,605,000.
Naval Communication Station, Honolulu, Waihanua, Hawaii, \$2,500,000.

MARINE CORPS

Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, \$13,423,000.
Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina, \$3,547,000.
Marine Corps Air Station, New River, North Carolina, \$1,983,000.
Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina, \$2,782,000.
Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Arizona, \$1,164,000.
Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, California, \$700,000.
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California, \$9,480,000.
Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California, \$2,000,000.
Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms, California, \$3,159,000.
Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, \$5,410,000.

TRIDENT FACILITIES

Various locations: Trident facilities, \$186,967,000, of which not more than \$7,000,000 shall be available for community impact assistance as authorized by section 608 of Public Law 93-552.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Various locations: Air pollution abatement, \$3,262,000.
Various locations: Water pollution abatement, \$44,827,000.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Various locations, \$28,828,000.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

Various locations, \$6,580,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

TENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Atlantic Fleet Weapons Range, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, \$2,128,000.

ATLANTIC OCEAN AREA

Naval Air Station, Bermuda, \$78,000.
Naval Air Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, \$3,264,000.
Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, \$450,000.

INDIAN OCEAN AREA

Naval Support Activity, Diego Garcia, Chagos Archipelago, \$13,800,000.

PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

Naval Communication Station, Finegayan, Guam, Mariana Islands, \$1,200,000.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Various locations: Water Pollution Abatement, \$250,000.

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 202. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop Navy installations and facilities by proceeding with construction made

necessary by changes in Navy missions and responsibilities which have been occasioned by (1) unforeseen security considerations, (2) new weapons developments, (3) new and unforeseen research and development requirements, or (4) improved production schedules, if the Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next Military Construction Authorization Act would be inconsistent with interests of national security, and in connection therewith to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, in the total amount of \$10,000,000. The Secretary of the Navy, or his designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public works undertaken under this section, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto. This authorization shall expire upon enactment of the fiscal year 1977 Military Construction Authorization Act, except for those public works projects concerning which the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives have been notified pursuant to this section prior to that date.

DEFICIENCY AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 203. (a) Public Law 90-408, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 201 as follows:

(1) With respect to Naval Coastal Systems Laboratory, Panama City, Florida, strike out "\$9,397,000" and insert in place thereof "\$11,321,000".

(2) With respect to Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California, strike out "\$1,847,000" and insert in place thereof "\$2,064,000".

(b) Public Law 90-408, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (2) of section 802 "\$244,059,000" and "\$250,924,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$246,200,000" and "\$253,065,000", respectively.

SEC. 204. (a) Public Law 91-511, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 201 as follows:

(1) With respect to OMEGA Navigation Station, Haiku, Oahu, Hawaii, strike out "\$3,162,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,762,000".

(b) Public Law 91-511, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (2) of section 602 "\$247,869,000" and "\$275,007,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$248,469,000" and "\$275,607,000", respectively.

SEC. 205. (a) Public Law 92-545, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 201 as follows:

(1) With respect to Naval Shipyard, Charleston, South Carolina, strike out "\$5,316,000" and insert in place thereof "\$7,916,000".

(2) With respect to Naval Shipyard, Puget Sound, Bremerton, Washington, strike out "\$5,992,000" and insert in place thereof "\$7,792,000".

(b) Public Law 92-545, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (2) of section 702 "\$488,493,000" and "\$533,410,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$492,893,000" and "\$537,810,000", respectively.

SEC. 206. (a) Public Law 93-166, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 201 as follows:

(1) With respect to Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, Kittery, Maine, strike out "\$2,817,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,617,000".

(2) With respect to Naval Station, Norfolk, Virginia, strike out "\$18,183,000" and insert in place thereof "\$20,472,000".

(3) With respect to Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, California, strike out "\$6,808,000" and insert in place thereof "\$11,508,000".

(4) With respect to Navy Public Works Center, San Diego, California, strike out "\$2,471,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,982,000".

(5) With respect to Puget Sound Navy Shipyard, Bremerton, Washington, strike out "\$2,300,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,531,000".

(6) With respect to Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, strike out "\$4,060,000" and insert in place thereof "\$4,824,000".

(7) With respect to Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina, strike out "\$1,821,000" and insert in place thereof "\$9,700,000".

(8) With respect to Marine Corps Air Station, New River, North Carolina, strike out "\$3,245,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,755,000".

(9) With respect to Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, California, strike out "\$6,210,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,862,000".

(10) With respect to Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, strike out "\$5,988,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,495,000".

(b) Public Law 93-166, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (2) of section 602 "\$522,006,000" and "\$580,839,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$549,849,000" and "\$608,682,000", respectively.

SEC. 207. (a) Public Law 93-552 is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 201 as follows:

(1) With respect to Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Florida, strike out "\$6,893,000" and insert in place thereof "\$9,214,000".

(2) With respect to Naval Station, Mayport, Florida, strike out "\$3,239,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,654,000".

(3) With respect to Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas, strike out "\$1,830,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,430,000".

(4) With respect to Naval Air Station, Miramar, California, strike out "\$11,772,000" and insert in place thereof "\$13,732,000".

(5) With respect to Naval Air Station, North Island, California, strike out "\$12,943,000" and insert in place thereof "\$14,903,000".

(6) With respect to Naval Station, Adak, Alaska, strike out "\$7,697,000" and insert in place thereof "\$10,642,000".

(7) With respect to Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Washington, strike out "\$393,000" and insert in place thereof "\$623,000".

(8) With respect to Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, strike out "\$5,497,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,606,000".

(b) Public Law 93-552 is amended by striking out in clause (2) of section 502 "\$509,498,000" and "\$550,956,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$523,038,000" and "\$564,496,000", respectively.

TITLE III—AIR FORCE

SEC. 301. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public

works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment for the following acquisition and construction:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND

Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City, Florida, \$10,697,000.

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND

Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, \$4,366,000.
McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento, California, \$3,461,000.
Newark Air Force Station, Newark, Ohio, \$2,117,000.
Robins Air Force Base, Warner Robins, Georgia, \$6,517,000.
Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, \$12,179,000.
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, \$8,038,000.

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc, California, \$5,330,000.
Eglin Air Force Base, Valpariso, Florida, \$8,390,000.
Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico, \$5,373,000

AIR TRAINING COMMAND

Columbus Air Force Base, Columbus, Mississippi, \$1,453,000.
Craig Air Force Base, Selma, Alabama, \$419,000.
Keester Air Force Base, Biloxi, Mississippi, \$43,140,000.
Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, \$104,596,000.
Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio, Texas, \$11,017,000.
Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado, \$9,162,000.
Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, \$5,128,000.
Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Oklahoma, \$1,270,000.
Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring Texas, \$4,382,000.

ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

Eielson Air Force Base, Fairbanks, Alaska, \$471,000.
Elmendorf Air Force Base, Anchorage, Alaska, \$568,000.
Various locations, \$12,468,000.

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Maryland, \$6,906,000.
Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, District of Columbia, \$3,089,000.

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND

Altus Air Force Base, Altus, Oklahoma, \$996,000.
McChord Air Force Base, Tacoma, Washington, \$1,189,000.
McGuire Air Force Base, Wrightstown, New Jersey, \$1,740,000.
Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Illinois, \$1,488,000.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Beale Air Force Base, Marysville, California, \$3,590,000.
Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, Texas, \$1,992,000.
Fairchild Air Force Base, Spokane, Washington, \$1,000,000.
Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, New York, \$372,000.
Kincheloe Air Force Base, Kinross, Michigan, \$670,000.
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Great Falls, Montana, \$622,000.
Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, Nebraska, \$1,437,000.
Plattsburgh Air Force Base, Plattsburgh, New York, \$400,000.
Vandenberg Air Force Base, Lompoc, California, \$2,696,000.
Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Oscoda, Michigan, \$447,000.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

Cannon Air Force Base, Clovis, New Mexico, \$1,876,000.
George Air Force Base, Victorville, California, \$3,646,000.
Langley Air Force Base, Hampton, Virginia, \$1,336,000.
Luke Air Force Base, Glendale, Arizona, \$439,000.
Mountain Home Air Force Base, Mountain Home, Idaho, \$8,541,000.
Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nevada, \$990,000.
Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, North Carolina, \$612,000.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Various locations: Air Pollution Abatement, \$600,000.
Various locations: Water Pollution Abatement, \$10,098,000.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Various locations, \$43,952,000.

SPECIAL FACILITIES

Various locations, \$9,866,000.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

Various locations, \$7,909,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

Germany, \$5,346,000.
United Kingdom, \$13,524,000.
Various locations, \$74,738,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE SECURITY SERVICE

Various locations, \$981,000.

SPECIAL FACILITIES

Various locations, \$2,666,000.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

Various locations, \$5,591,000.

CLASSIFIED INSTALLATIONS

SEC. 302. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop classified military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, and installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, in the total amount of \$3,982,000.

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 303. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop Air Force installations and facilities by proceeding with construction made necessary by changes in Air Force missions and responsibilities which have been occasioned by (1) unforeseen security considerations, (2) new weapons developments, (3) new and unforeseen research and development requirements, or (4) improved production schedules, if the Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next Military Construction Authorization Act would be inconsistent with interests of national security, and in connection therewith to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment in the total amount of \$10,000,000. The Secretary of the Air Force, or his designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public work undertaken under this section, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto. This authorization shall expire upon enactment of the fiscal year 1977 Military Construction Authorization Act, except for those public works projects concerning which the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives have been notified pursuant to this section prior to that date.

DEFICIENCY AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 304. (a) Section 301 of Public Law 91-511, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" as follows:

(1) Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio, Texas, strike out "\$310,000" and insert in place thereof "\$375,000".

(2) Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, Texas, strike out "\$1,047,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,110,000".

(3) Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring, Texas, strike out "\$349,000" and insert in place thereof "\$416,000".

(b) Public Law 91-511, as amended, is further amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 602 "\$192,133,000" and "\$256,385,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$192,328,000" and "\$256,580,000", respectively.

SEC. 305. (a) Section 301 of Public Law 92-145, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" as follows:

(1) Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado, strike out "\$8,435,000" and insert in place thereof "\$8,902,000".

(b) Public Law 92-145, as amended, is further amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 702 "\$226,697,000" and "\$247,560,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$227,164,000" and "\$248,027,000", respectively.

SEC. 306. (a) Section 301 of Public Law 92-545, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" as follows:

(1) Under the subheading "AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND" with respect to Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc, California, strike out "\$534,000" and insert in place thereof "\$828,000".

(b) Public Law 92-545, as amended, is further amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 702 "\$234,125,000" and "\$292,683,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$234,419,000" and "\$292,977,000", respectively.

SEC. 307. (a) Section 301 of Public Law 93-166, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" as follows:

(1) Under the subheading "STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND" with respect to Kincheloe Air Force Base, Kinross, Michigan, strike out "\$2,430,000" and insert in place thereof "\$2,893,000".

(b) Section 301 of Public Law 93-166, as amended, is amended under the heading "OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES" as follows:

(1) Under the subheading "UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE" with respect to Germany, strike out "\$5,181,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,663,000".

(2) Under the subheading "UNITED STATES AIR FORCE SOUTHERN COMMAND" with respect to Howard Air Force Base, Canal Zone, strike out "\$927,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,827,000".

(c) Public Law 93-166, as amended, is further amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 602 "\$260,727,000", "\$21,302,000" and "\$283,029,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$261,190,000", "\$23,684,000" and "\$258,874,000", respectively.

SEC. 308. (a) Section 301 of Public Law 93-552, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" as follows:

(1) Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, Texas, strike out "\$836,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,194,000".

(2) Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring, Texas, strike out "\$776,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,673,000".

(b) Public Law 93-552 is further amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 602 "\$307,786,000" and "\$390,773,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$309,041,000" and "\$392,028,000", respectively.

TITLE IV—DEFENSE AGENCIES

SEC. 401. The Secretary of Defense may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, for defense agencies for the following acquisition and construction:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY

Defense Mapping Agency Topographic Center, Bethesda, Maryland, \$195,000.

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

Defense Depot, Memphis, Tennessee, \$377,000.
 Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton, Ohio, \$96,000.
 Defense Fuel Support Point, Melville, Newport, Rhode Island,
 \$352,000.
 Defense Fuel Support Point, Norwalk, California, \$197,000.
 Defense Property Disposal Office, Colorado Springs, Colorado,
 \$440,000.
 Defense Property Disposal Office, Elmendorf, Alaska, \$403,000.
 Defense Property Disposal Office, Monterey, California, \$635,000.
 Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,
 \$1,400,000.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, \$3,012,000.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Various locations: Air Pollution Abatement, \$2,426,000.
 Various locations: Water Pollution Abatement, \$322,000.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Various locations, \$175,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY

Johnston Atoll, \$4,033,000.
 Enewetak Auxiliary Airfield, \$20,000,000.

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

Defense Property Disposal Office, Nuremberg, Germany, \$500,000.
 Defense Property Disposal Office, Seckenheim, Germany, \$237,000.

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 402. The Secretary of Defense may establish or develop installations and facilities which he determines to be vital to the security of the United States, and in connection therewith to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment in the total amount of \$10,000,000. The Secretary of Defense, or his designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public works undertaken under this section, including real estate actions pertaining thereto.

DEFICIENCY AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 403. (a) Public Law 92-545, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" under the subheading "DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY" in section 401 as follows:

With respect to Defense General Supply Center, Richmond, Virginia, strike out "\$1,171,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,365,000".

(b) Public Law 92-545, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (4) of section 702 "\$33,004,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$33,198,000".

SEC. 404. (a) Public Law 93-166, as amended, is amended under the heading "DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY" in section 401 as follows:

With respect to "Defense Depot, Tracy, California", strike out "\$147,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,384,000".

(b) Public Law 93-166, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (4) of section 602 "\$10,000,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$10,637,000".

TITLE V—MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING

AUTHORIZATION TO CONSTRUCT OR ACQUIRE HOUSING

SEC. 501. (a) The Secretary of Defense, or his designee, is authorized to construct or acquire sole interest in existing family housing units in the numbers and at the locations hereinafter named, but no family housing construction shall be commenced at any such locations in the United States until the Secretary shall have consulted with the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development as to the availability of suitable private housing at such locations. If agreement cannot be reached with respect to the availability of suitable private housing at any location, the Secretary of Defense shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, in writing, of such difference of opinion, and no contract for construction at such location shall be entered into for a period of thirty days after such notification has been given. This authority shall include the authority to acquire land, and interests in land, by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise.

(b) With respect to the family housing units authorized to be constructed by this section, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to acquire sole interest in privately owned or Department of Housing and Urban Development held family housing units in lieu of constructing all or a portion of the family housing authorized by this section if he, or his designee, determines such action to be in the best interests of the United States; but any family housing units acquired under authority of this subsection shall not exceed the cost limitations specified in section 502 of this Act or the limitations on size specified in section 2684 of title 10, United States Code. In no case may family housing units be acquired under this subsection through the exercise of eminent domain authority; and in no case may family housing units other than those authorized by this section be acquired in lieu of construction unless the acquisition of such units is hereafter specifically authorized by law.

(c) The Department of the Army, two thousand one hundred units, \$73,500,000:

Fort Ord, California, three hundred and fifty units.

Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia, seven hundred and fifty units.

Fort Polk, Louisiana, one thousand units.

(d) The Department of the Navy, six hundred and seventy-eight units, \$23,730,000:

Naval Facility, Nantucket, Massachusetts, eighteen units.

Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, two hundred and fifty units.

Naval Complex, Bangor, Washington, four hundred units.
Naval Radio Station, Sugar Grove, West Virginia, ten units.

COST LIMITATIONS

SEC. 502. (a) Authorizations for the construction of family housing provided in section 501 of this Act shall be subject, under such regulations as the Secretary of Defense may prescribe, to the limitations on cost prescribed in subsections (b) and (c), which shall include shades, screens, ranges, refrigerators, and all other installed equipment and fixtures, the cost of the family unit, design, supervision, inspection, overhead, the proportionate costs of land acquisition, site preparation, and installation of utilities.

(b) The average unit cost for all units of family housing constructed in the United States (other than Alaska and Hawaii) shall not exceed \$35,000 and in no event shall the cost of any unit exceed \$51,000.

(c) When family housing units are constructed in areas other than those areas specified in subsection (b), the average cost of all such units shall not exceed \$45,000, and in no event shall the cost of any unit exceed \$51,000.

(d) Notwithstanding the limitations contained in prior Military Construction Authorization Acts on cost of construction of family housing, the limitations on such cost contained in this section shall apply to all prior authorizations for construction of family housing not heretofore repealed and for which construction contracts have not been executed prior to the date of enactment of this Act.

ALTERATIONS TO EXISTING QUARTERS

SEC. 503. The Secretary of Defense, or his designee, is authorized to accomplish alterations, additions, expansions, or extensions not otherwise authorized by law, to existing public quarters at a cost not to exceed—

- (1) for the Department of the Army, \$35,000,000;
- (2) for the Department of the Navy, \$34,230,000, including \$7,200,000 for energy conservation projects;
- (3) for the Department of the Air Force, \$51,000,000, including \$16,000,000 for energy conservation projects; and
- (4) for the Defense Supply Agency, \$127,000.

HOUSING OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

SEC. 504. (a) The Secretary of Defense, or his designee, is authorized to construct or otherwise acquire at the locations hereinafter named family housing units not subject to the limitations on such cost contained in section 502 of this Act. This authority shall include the authority to acquire land, and interests in land, by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise. Total costs shall include shades, screens, ranges, refrigerators, and other installed equipment and fixtures, the cost of the family unit, and the costs of land acquisition, site preparation, design, supervision, inspection, overhead, and installation of utilities.

(b) (1) Three family housing units are authorized in Cairo, Egypt, at a total cost not to exceed \$180,000. Such units shall be funded by use of excess foreign currency when so provided in Department of Defense Appropriation Acts.

(2) Two hundred and fifty units are authorized at Naval Base, Keflavik, Iceland, at a total cost not to exceed \$17,500,000.

REPAIRS TO EXISTING QUARTERS

SEC. 505. The Secretary of Defense, or his designee, is authorized to accomplish repairs and improvements to existing public quarters in amounts in excess of the \$15,000 limitation prescribed in section 610 (a) of Public Law 90-110, as amended (81 Stat. 279, 305), as follows:

- Fort McClellan, Alabama, twenty-six units, \$465,900.
- Fort Richardson, Alaska, two hundred and eight units, \$4,000,000.
- Fort McNair, Washington, District of Columbia, five units, \$195,000.
- Fort Sill, Oklahoma, thirty-two units, \$654,400.
- Fort Eustis, Virginia, one hundred and eighty-five units, \$3,140,000.
- Fort Lewis, Washington, one hundred and thirty-six units, \$2,503,000.
- Naval Station, Adak, Alaska, thirty-six units, \$665,000.
- Public Works Center, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, one hundred and forty-five units, \$2,500,000.
- Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina, one hundred and seventy-eight units, \$2,685,800.

RENTAL QUARTERS

SEC. 506. (a) Section 515 of Public Law 84-161 (69 Stat. 324, 352), as amended, is further amended by (1) striking out "During fiscal years 1975 and 1976", and (2) revising the third sentence to read as follows: "Expenditures for the rental of such housing facilities, including the cost of utilities and maintenance and operation, may not exceed: For the United States (other than Alaska, Hawaii, and Guam) and Puerto Rico, an average of \$245 per month for each military department, or the amount of \$325 per month for any one unit; and for Alaska, Hawaii, and Guam, an average of \$310 per month for each military department, or the amount of \$335 per month for any one unit."

(b) Section 507(b) of Public Law 93-166 (87 Stat. 661, 676), is amended by striking out "\$355", "\$625", and "twelve thousand" in the first sentence, and inserting in lieu thereof "\$330", "\$670", and "fifteen thousand", respectively.

HOUSING APPROPRIATIONS LIMITATIONS

SEC. 507. There is authorized to be appropriated for use by the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, for military family housing as authorized by law for the following purposes:

- (1) for construction or acquisition of sole interest in family housing, including demolition, authorized improvements to public quarters, minor construction, relocation of family housing, rental guarantee payments, and planning an amount not to exceed \$208,207,000, including \$1,900,000 for the period July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976.

(2) for support of military family housing, including operating expenses, leasing, maintenance of real property, payments of principal and interest on mortgage debts incurred, payment to the Commodity Credit Corporation, and mortgage insurance premiums authorized under section 222 of the National Housing Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1715m), an amount not to exceed \$1,434,676,000, including \$308,739,000 for the period July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976.

AIR CONDITIONING, HAWAII FAMILY HOUSING

SEC. 508. Section 509 of Public Law 93-552 (88 Stat. 1745, 1759), is hereby amended by changing the period to a comma and by adding "except as authorized by the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, for unusual circumstances resulting from excessive noise, adverse environmental conditions, or health of the occupants."

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

WAIVER OF RESTRICTIONS

SEC. 601. The Secretary of each military department may proceed to establish or develop installations and facilities under this Act without regard to section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 529), and sections 4774 and 9774 of title 10, United States Code. The authority to place permanent or temporary improvements on land includes authority for surveys, administration, overhead, planning, and supervision incident to construction. That authority may be exercised before title to the land is approved under section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (40 U.S.C. 255); and even though the land is held temporarily. The authority to acquire real estate or land includes authority to make surveys and to acquire land, and interests in land (including temporary use), by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise.

APPROPRIATIONS LIMITATIONS

SEC. 602. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act, but appropriations for public works projects authorized by titles I, II, III, IV, and V, shall not exceed—

(1) for title I: Inside the United States, \$596,515,000; outside the United States, \$172,525,000; or a total of \$769,040,000.

(2) for title II: Inside the United States, \$684,339,000; outside the United States, \$21,170,000; or a total of \$705,509,000.

(3) for title III: Inside the United States, \$379,041,000; outside the United States, \$102,846,000; section 302, \$3,982,000; or a total of \$485,869,000.

(4) for title IV: A total of \$44,800,000.

(5) for title V: Military Family Housing, \$1,642,883,000.

COST VARIATIONS

SEC. 603. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), any of the amounts specified in title I, II, III and IV of this Act may, at the discretion of the Secretary of the military department concerned or Director of the defense agency concerned, be increased by 5 per

centum when inside the United States (other than Hawaii and Alaska), and by 10 per centum when outside the United States or in Hawaii and Alaska, if he determines that such increase (1) is required for the sole purpose of meeting unusual variations in cost, and (2) could not have been reasonably anticipated at the time such estimate was submitted to the Congress.

(b) When the amount named for any construction or acquisition in title I, II, III, or IV of this Act involves only one project at any military installation and the Secretary of the Military Department or Director of the defense agency concerned determines that the amount authorized must be increased by more than the applicable percentage prescribed in subsection (a), he may proceed with such construction or acquisition if the amount of the increase does not exceed by more than 25 per centum the amount named for such project by the Congress.

(c) When the Secretary of Defense determines that any amount named in title I, II, III, or IV of this Act must be exceeded by more than the percentages permitted in subsections (a) and (b) to accomplish authorized construction or acquisition, the Secretary of the military department concerned or Director of the defense agency concerned may proceed with such construction or acquisition after a written report of the facts relating to the increase of such amount, including a statement of the reasons for such increase, has been submitted to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, and either (1) thirty days have elapsed from date of submission of such report, or (2) both committees have indicated approval of such construction or acquisition. Notwithstanding the provisions in prior military construction authorizations Acts, the provisions of this subsection shall apply to such prior Acts.

(d) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, the total cost of all construction and acquisition in each such title may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appropriated in that title.

(e) No individual project authorized under title I, II, III, or IV of this Act for any specifically listed military installation for which the current working estimate is \$400,000 or more may be placed under contract if—

(1) the approved scope of the project is reduced in excess of 25 per centum; or

(2) the current working estimate, based upon bids received, for the construction of such project exceeds by more than 25 per centum the amount authorized for such project by the Congress, until a written report of the facts relating to the reduced scope or increased cost of such project, including a statement of the reasons for such reduction in scope or increase in cost has been submitted to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, and either (A) thirty days have elapsed from date of submission of such report, or (B) both committees have indicated approval of such reduction in scope or increase in cost as the case may be.

(f) The Secretary of Defense shall submit an annual report to the Congress identifying each individual project which has been placed under contract in the preceding twelve-month period and with respect to which the then current working estimate of the Department of Defense based upon bids received for such project exceeded the amount authorized by the Congress for that project by more than 25

per centum. The Secretary shall also include in such report each individual project with respect to which the scope was reduced by more than 25 per centum in order to permit contract award within the available authorization for such project. Such report shall include all pertinent cost information for each individual project, including the amount in dollars and percentage by which the current working estimate based on the contract price for the project exceeded the amount authorized for such project by the Congress.

CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISION

SEC. 604. Contracts for construction made by the United States for performance within the United States and its possessions under this Act shall be executed under the jurisdiction and supervision of the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, or the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Department of the Navy, or such other department or Government agency as the Secretaries of the military departments recommend and the Secretary of Defense approves to assure the most efficient, expeditious, and cost-effective accomplishment of the construction herein authorized. The Secretaries of the military departments shall report annually to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a breakdown of the dollar value of construction contracts completed by each of the several construction agencies selected together with the design, construction supervision, and overhead fees charged by each of the several agents in the execution of the assigned construction. Further, such contracts (except architect and engineering contracts which, unless specifically authorized by the Congress shall continue to be awarded in accordance with presently established procedures, customs, and practice) shall be awarded, insofar as practicable, on a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder, if the national security will not be impaired and the award is consistent with chapter 137 of title 10, United States Code. The Secretaries of the military departments shall report annually to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives with respect to all contracts awarded on other than a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder. Such reports shall also show, in the case of the ten architect-engineering firms which, in terms of total dollars, were awarded the most business; the names of such firms; the total number of separate contracts awarded each such firm; and the total amount paid or to be paid in the case of each such firm under all such contracts awarded such firm.

REPEAL OF PRIOR AUTHORIZATIONS; EXCEPTIONS

SEC. 605. (a) As of January 1, 1977, all authorizations for military public works, including family housing, to be accomplished by the Secretary of a military department in connection with the establishment or development of installations and facilities, and all authorizations for appropriations, therefor, that are contained in titles I, II, III, IV, and V of the Act of December 27, 1974, Public Law 93-552 (88 Stat. 1745), and all such authorizations contained in Acts approved before December 28, 1974, and not superseded or otherwise modified by a later authorization are repealed except—

(1) authorizations for public works and for appropriations therefor that are set forth in those Acts in the titles that contain the general provisions;

(2) authorizations for public works projects as to which appropriated funds have been obligated for construction contracts, land acquisition, or payments to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, in whole or in part before January 1, 1977, and authorizations for appropriations therefor.

(b) Notwithstanding the repeal provisions of section 605 of the Act of December 27, 1974, Public Law 93-552 (88 Stat. 1745, 1761), authorizations for the following items shall remain in effect until January 1, 1978:

(A) Barracks with mess construction in the amount of \$535,000 at Camp A. P. Hill, Virginia, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of November 29, 1973 (87 Stat. 661), as amended.

(B) Barracks with mess construction in the amount of \$476,000 at Camp Pickett, Virginia, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of November 29, 1973 (87 Stat. 661), as amended.

(C) Military Police barracks with support facilities construction in the amount of \$1,831,000 and confinement facility construction in the amount of \$6,287,000 at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of November 29, 1973 (87 Stat. 661), as amended.

(D) Barracks complex construction in the amount of \$8,622,000 at Fort Ord, California, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of November 29, 1973 (87 Stat. 662), as amended.

(E) Barracks construction in the amount of \$2,965,000 at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of November 29, 1973 (87 Stat. 662), as amended.

(F) Barracks with mess construction in the amount of \$466,000 at Natick Laboratories, Massachusetts, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of November 29, 1973 (87 Stat. 662), as amended.

(G) Barracks without mess construction in the amount of \$3,060,000 at Fort Greely, Alaska, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of November 29, 1973 (87 Stat. 662), as amended.

(H) Relocate weapons ranges from Culebra Complex in the amount of \$12,000,000 for the Atlantic Fleet Weapons Range, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, that is contained in title II, section 204 of the Act of November 29, 1973 (87 Stat. 668), as amended.

(I) Authorization for acquisition of lands in support of the Air Installation Compatible Use Zones at Various Locations not limited to those in the original project in the amount of \$12,000,000 that is contained in title III, section 301 of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1145), as amended by section 605(3)(K) of the Act of December 27, 1974 (88 Stat. 1762), as amended.

(J) Authorization for acquisition of lands in support of the Air Installation Compatible Use Zones at Various Locations not limited to those identified in the original project in the amount of \$18,000,000 that is contained in title III, section 301 of the Act of November 29, 1973 (87 Stat. 671), as amended.

UNIT COST LIMITATIONS

SEC. 606. None of the authority contained in titles I, II, III, and IV of this Act shall be deemed to authorize any building construction projects inside the United States in excess of a unit cost to be determined in proportion to the appropriate area construction cost index, based on the following unit cost limitations where the area construction index is 1.0:

- (1) \$35 per square foot for permanent barracks;
- (2) \$37 per square foot for bachelor officer quarters;

unless the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, determines that because of special circumstances, application to such project of the limitations on unit costs contained in this section is impracticable. Notwithstanding the limitations contained in prior Military Construction Authorization Acts on unit costs, the limitations on such costs contained in this section shall apply to all prior authorizations for such construction not heretofore repealed and for which construction contracts have not been awarded by the date of enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, RELATING TO REAL PROPERTY

SEC. 607. Chapter 159 of title 10, United States Code, is amended:

- (1) By striking out "\$300,000" in the item relating to section 2674 in the chapter analysis and inserting "\$400,000" in place thereof.
- (2) By striking out "\$300,000" in the catchline of section 2674 and inserting "\$400,000" in place thereof.
- (3) By striking out the figures "\$300,000", "\$100,000, and "\$50,000", in section 2674(b) and inserting "\$400,000", "\$200,000", and "\$75,000", respectively, in place thereof.
- (4) By striking out the figure "\$50,000" in sections 2674(a) and (e) and inserting "\$75,000" in place thereof.
- (5) By striking out "quarterly" in section 2662(b) and inserting in place thereof "annually".
- (6) By striking out section 2662(c) and inserting in place thereof the following:

"(c) This section applies only to real property in the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, the American Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. It does not apply to real property for river and harbor projects or flood control projects, or to leases of Government-owned real property for agricultural or grazing purposes or to any real property acquisition specifically authorized in a Military Construction Authorization Act."

- (7) By adding the following new subsection to section 2667:

"(f) Notwithstanding clause (3) of subsection (a), real property and associated personal property, which have been determined excess as the result of a defense installation realignment or closure, may be leased to State or local governments pending final disposition of such property if—

"(1) The Secretary concerned determines that such action would facilitate State or local economic adjustment efforts, and

"(2) the Administrator of the General Services Administration concurs in the action."

- (8) By adding after section 2672 a new section as follows:

"§ 2672a. Acquisition; interests in land when need is urgent

"The Secretary of a military department may acquire any interest in land that—

"(1) he or his designee determines is needed in the interest of national defense;

"(2) is required to maintain the operation integrity of a military installation; and

"(3) considerations of urgency do not permit the delay necessary to include the required acquisition in an annual Military Construction Authorization Act.

Appropriations available for military construction may be used for the purposes of this section. The authority to acquire an interest in land under this section includes authority to make surveys and acquire interests in land (including temporary use), by gift, purchase, exchange of land owned by the United States, or otherwise. The Secretary of a military department contemplating action under this provision will provide notice, in writing, to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives at least 30 days in advance of any action being taken."

- (9) By inserting in the chapter analysis

"2672a. Acquisition: interests in land when need is urgent."

IMMEDIATELY BELOW

"2672. Acquisition: interests in land when cost is not more than \$50,000."

(10) By striking from the chapter analysis and the catchline relating to section 2675 the second colon and all that follows.

(11) By striking the following words from the first sentence of section 2675: "that are not located on a military base and".

INCREASES FOR SOLAR HEATING AND SOLAR COOLING EQUIPMENT

SEC. 608. In addition to all other authorized variations of cost limitations or floor area limitations contained in this Act or prior Military Construction Authorization Acts, the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, may permit increases in the cost limitations or floor area limitations by such amounts as may be necessary to equip any projects with solar heating and/or solar cooling equipment.

LAND CONVEYANCE, GUAM

SEC. 609. The Secretary of the Navy or his designee is authorized and directed to convey to the Guam Power Authority, an agency of the Government of Guam, without monetary consideration, but subject to such reservations and terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Navy or his designee should determine to be necessary to protect the interests of the United States, all rights, titles, and interests of the United States, in and to those certain parcels of real property situated at Cabras Island, territory of Guam, known and identified as lot 257 and lot 261, containing 63.58 acres, more or less.

LAND CONVEYANCE, GEORGIA

Sec. 610. (a) *The Secretary of the Army is authorized and directed to convey to the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia, subject to the provisions of this Act, all of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of land, with improvements thereon, lying and being situated in Richmond County, city of Augusta, State of Georgia, more particularly described as follows:*

Beginning at a chiseled X in concrete at the intersection of the south line of Walton Way with the west line of Katherine Street; thence along the west line of Katherine Street, south 02 degrees 27 minutes 55 seconds west 288.29 feet to a point 1 foot south of cyclone fence; thence along a line 1 foot south of and parallel to a cyclone fence, north 85 degrees 31 minutes 15 seconds west 227.32 feet to a point 1 foot east of a cyclone fence; thence along a line parallel to and 1 foot east of a cyclone fence south 04 degrees 19 minutes 50 seconds west 233.05 feet to a point; thence along a line 1 foot south of and parallel to a cyclone fence, north 85 degrees 19 minutes 27 seconds west 305.74 feet to a point 0.60 foot west of a cyclone fence; thence along a line parallel to and 0.60 foot west of a cyclone fence, north 04 degrees 59 minutes 48 seconds east 530.23 feet to a concrete monument on the south side of Walton Way; thence along the south side of Walton Way, south 85 degrees 30 minutes 15 seconds east 517.62 feet to the point of beginning, and containing 5.09 acres, more or less.

(b) *The conveyance authorized by this section shall be made upon payment to the United States of not less than the appraised fair market value of the land and the improvements thereon, as determined by the Secretary of the Army, or the sum of \$662,000, whichever is the greater, and upon such terms, conditions, reservations, and restrictions as the Secretary of the Army shall deem necessary to protect the interests of the United States.*

(c) *The money received by the United States for the lands conveyed under this section shall be credited to a special account in the Treasury and shall be available, without fiscal year limitation, for the construction of a United States Army Reserve Training Center on lands owned by the United States at the intersection of Jackson and Wrightsboro Roads, Augusta, Georgia.*

(d) *The cost of any surveys necessary as an incident to the conveyance authorized by this section shall be borne by the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia.*

SHORT TITLE

Sec. 611. *Titles I, II, III, IV, V, and VI of this Act may be cited as the "Military Construction Authorization Act, 1976".*

TITLE VII—GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES
FACILITIES

AUTHORIZATION FOR FACILITIES

Sec. 701. *Subject to chapter 133 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense may establish or develop additional facilities for the Guard and Reserve Forces, including the acquisition of land therefor, but the cost of such facilities shall not exceed—*

(1) *For the Department of the Army:*

(A) *Army National Guard of the United States, \$54,745,000.*

(B) *Army Reserve, \$44,459,000.*

(2) *For the Department of the Navy: Naval and Marine Corps Reserves, \$34,800,000.*

(3) *For the Department of the Air Force:*

(A) *Air National Guard of the United States, \$55,100,000.*

(B) *Air Force Reserve, \$16,500,000.*

WAIVER OF CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS

Sec. 702. *The Secretary of Defense may establish or develop installations and facilities under this title without regard to section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 529), and sections 4774 and 9774 of title 10, United States Code. The authority to place permanent or temporary improvements on lands includes authority for surveys, administration, overhead, planning, and supervision incident to construction. That authority may be exercised before title to the land is approved under section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (40 U.S.C. 255), and even though the land is held temporarily. The authority to acquire real estate or land includes authority to make surveys and to acquire land, and interests in land (including temporary use), by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise.*

AMENDMENT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE

Sec. 703. *Chapter 133 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking out the figure "\$25,000" in paragraph (2) of section 2233a, and inserting the figure "\$50,000" in place thereof.*

SHORT TITLE

Sec. 704. *This title may be cited as the "Guard and Reserve Forces Facilities Authorization Act, 1976".*

And the House agree to the same.

MELVIN PRICE,
RICHARD H. ICHORD,
WM. J. RANDALL,
CHARLES H. WILSON,
RICHARD C. WHITE,
JACK BRINKLEY,
MENDEL J. DAVIS,
BOB WILSON,
G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST,
ROBIN L. BEARD,

Managers on the Part of the House.

JOHN C. STENNIS,
STUART SYMINGTON,
HENRY M. JACKSON,
HOWARD W. CANNON,
HARRY F. BYRD, JR.,
PATRICK J. LEAHY,
JOHN TOWER,
STROM THURMOND,
BARRY GOLDWATER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The managers on the part of the House and Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1247) to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes, submit the following joint statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the Conferees and recommended in the accompanying report:

LEGISLATION IN CONFERENCE

On June 6, 1975, the Senate passed S. 1247 which provides military construction authorization and related authority in support of the Military Departments, Reserve Components and the Defense Department during fiscal year 1976 and the transition period.

On July 31, 1975, the House considered the legislation, amended it by striking out all language after the enacting clause and wrote a new bill.

COMPARISON OF SENATE AND HOUSE BILLS

As passed by the Senate, S. 1247 provided \$3,762,011,000 in new authorization.

The bill as passed by the House provided \$3,957,878,000 in new authorization.

SUMMARY OF RESOLUTION OF DIFFERENCES

As a result of the Conference between the House and Senate on the differences in S. 1247, the Conferees agreed to a new adjusted authorization for military construction for fiscal year 1976 and the transition period in the amount of \$3,853,705,000.

The Department of Defense and the respective military departments had requested a total of \$4,201,605,000 for new construction authorization for fiscal year 1976 and the transition period. The action of the Conferees therefore reduces the Department's request by \$347,900,000 in new authorization.

CHART.—Total authorization for appropriation granted fiscal year 1976 and the transition period

	[In thousands of dollars]
Title I—Army:	
Inside the United States.....	\$596,515
Outside the United States.....	172,525
Subtotal.....	<u>769,040</u>
Title II—Navy:	
Inside the United States.....	684,339
Outside the United States.....	21,170
Subtotal.....	<u>705,509</u>
Title III—Air Force:	
Inside the United States.....	379,041
Outside the United States.....	102,846
Section 302.....	3,982
Subtotal.....	<u>485,869</u>
Title IV—Defense agencies.....	44,800
Title V—Military family housing.....	1,642,883
Total, titles I, II, III, IV, and V.....	<u>3,648,101</u>
Title VII—Reserve components:	
Army National Guard.....	54,745
Army Reserve.....	44,459
Navy and Marine Corps Reserve.....	34,800
Air National Guard.....	55,100
Air Force Reserve.....	16,500
Total.....	<u>205,604</u>
Grand total granted by titles I, II, III, IV, V, and VII.....	3,853,705

TITLE I—ARMY

The House approved new construction authorization in the amount of \$805,284,000 for the Department of the Army. The Senate approved new construction authorization for the Army in the amount of \$768,944,000. The Conferees agreed to a new total for Title I in the amount of \$769,040,000, which is \$96,000 above the Senate figure and \$36,244,000 below the House figure. Among the major items considered in Conference and acted on by the Conferees were the following:

FORT CAMPBELL, KY.—HOSPITALS, \$47,000,000

The House Committee added \$47,000,000 to the bill for a new hospital for Fort Campbell, Kentucky. The Army testified before the House that the hospital was urgently needed and would ultimately cost approximately \$57,000,000.

The Senate bill contained no comparable provision.

While the conferees agreed that Fort Campbell was badly in need of a new hospital, information provided by the Army indicated that design status was such that construction could not start for approximately 18 months; and therefore, authorization could be deferred for a year to permit design to proceed and the cost estimate to be more accurately determined without delaying construction. The Conferees

expect the Army to request the full scope of the Fort Campbell hospital in the fiscal year 1977 military construction request.

Further, the Conferees agreed that they would place special emphasis on the review of the scope, design and cost data of all military hospitals requested in future programs.

With this understanding, the House receded.

FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA—AIRFIELD PAVING AND LIGHTING, \$1,140,000

The Senate included in its bill the Army's request for \$2,542,000 for airfield paving and lighting at Fort Richardson. The House denied the project in its bill stating that the aircraft at Fort Richardson could use the airfield at Elmendorf Air Force Base which abuts the boundaries of Fort Richardson.

In Conference, the Senate maintained its position that Army use of Elmendorf AFB would reduce operational efficiency resulting in cost increases because of operational difficulties. Because of House insistence on its position, the Senate agreed to reduce the project scope by eliminating \$1,402,000 originally proposed for parking aprons which are available at Elmendorf AFB for use by the Army air units at Fort Richardson.

With this understanding, the House receded and accepted the lower amount for the reduced project agreed upon by the Conferees.

FORT BENNING, GA.—CONCRETE BUNKERS, \$1,080,000

The Army requested \$1,080,000 to construct five concrete bunkers to replace five existing bunkers constructed of timber and earth for artillery training at this installation.

The Senate deleted the authorization request on the basis that (1) the requirement was questionable and (2) the costs are unreasonably high.

The House included the requested amount and insisted in Conference on its retention.

After lengthy discussion, the Conferees agreed to approve the request, calling the project to the attention of the Appropriations Committee of both Houses for further close scrutiny of scope and cost.

U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY—ROADS AND ATHLETIC FIELDS, \$2,054,000

The Senate had included this Army request in its bill but the House denied it in its version of the bill because of the high cost of the proposed tennis courts, projected at \$25,000 per court. Further, the House stated that the tennis courts and road improvements were unrelated and should have been submitted as separate project requests.

During Conference discussion on this request, House Conferees pointed out that the need for the road improvements was highly questionable. They insisted the project be deferred and reconsidered next fiscal year as a road project separate from the proposed athletic field and tennis court construction.

With this understanding, the Senate receded.

TITLE II—NAVY

The House approved \$708,274,000 in new construction authorization for the Department of the Navy. The Senate approved \$682,234,000.

The Conferees agreed to a new total in the amount of \$705,509,000. This amount is \$2,765,000 below the House figure and \$23,275,000 above the Senate figure.

Among the major items considered in the Conference were the following:

PORTSMOUTH NAVAL SHIPYARD—TOOL SHOP, \$6,000,000

The Senate added \$6,000,000 to the bill for a new tool shop for the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery, Maine. Although the project was not in the original budget request, the Navy did furnish valid justification for the project and supported its inclusion in the bill.

The House had no comparable provision.

While sympathetic to the requirement for this facility, the Conferees felt that it could be deferred for a year due to the extreme pressures on the Defense budget. The Conferees urge the Navy to revalidate this requirement and include it in its Fiscal Year 1977 request if appropriate.

The Senate reluctantly receded.

HEADQUARTERS NAVAL DISTRICT, WASHINGTON, D.C.—TINGEY HOUSE RESTORATION, \$400,000 AND NAVAL HISTORICAL CENTER, \$1,304,000

The Conferees looked at these two projects together since the House had granted both requests while the Senate had denied them in their bill. The Senate Conferees maintained that neither project represented a defense requirement and that they should possibly be funded with non-appropriated funds. The House Conferees insisted that both projects would provide a meaningful display of the Navy's proud heritage and would stimulate greater public interest in Naval service. After much discussion the Conferees agreed on a compromise to approve the \$400,000 request for restoration of the Tingey House for use as a ceremonial center since the Navy has released Admiral's House to become the Vice President's residence. They further agreed to defer the Historical Center project in an effort to hold down federal spending.

Therefore, the Senate receded to the House position on the Tingey House request and the House receded to the Senate position on the Naval Historical Center.

AICUZ—THREE LOCATIONS, \$15,700,000

The Navy had requested authority to acquire real estate or easements at three locations (Miramar Naval Air Station, \$12,100,000; Oceana Naval Station, \$1,600,000; and Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, \$2,000,000) for the purpose of protecting the operational integrity of these vital airfields.

The Senate Committee, after much deliberation, elected to delete this authority because of their concern that the Federal Government in "buying off" encroachers would encourage real estate speculation around military bases.

The House approved the Navy's request as submitted.

The Conferees discussed this issue at length. Of serious concern was the marked difference in the approach being taken to this problem

by the Air Force and the Navy. The Air Force proposes to acquire only that real estate off the ends of their runways that has a high accident probability. The Air Force program is well-defined and is estimated to cost about \$50 million with \$30 million in authority already contained in prior year bills. The Navy on the other hand, has a much more ambitious program that envisions acquiring real estate and easements for accident hazard and noise control.

The authority that the Navy is requesting in this bill is primarily for easements to offset the noise problem. The Navy estimates that its total program as presently envisioned would cost \$500 million in current dollars. The Conferees, noting that they will carefully review each Title 10 request that is required before any of the real estate acquisitions are approved for implementation, agreed to retain the requested authority with the understanding that the Department of Defense will (1) resolve the divergent approaches to the problem being taken by the Navy and the Air Force, (2) insure that every possible means to protect the integrity of military air bases by cooperation with local governmental authorities is exhausted before resorting to acquisition of real estate or easements.

Further, even though 10 U.S.C. 2662 does not specifically require the Secretary of a military department to report the acquisition of easements when the estimated price is more than \$50,000, the conferees were adamant in their position that the military departments should notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives before such easements are acquired.

NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—RECRUIT PROCESSING FACILITY, \$5,455,000

The House approved this project which had been deferred by the Senate in its consideration of the bill. During the conference discussion, the House Conferees pointed out the need for the Recruit Processing Center which would replace processing functions now located in 12 widely separated and aging structures at the base. They further pointed out that consolidation of these activities in one location would provide substantial cost savings.

After considerable discussion, the Senate Conferees acknowledged the need for this project but insisted that it could be deferred since the Navy assigned it a low priority in this year's program.

The House reluctantly receded.

NAVAL STATION, PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII—FLEET COMMAND CENTER, \$7,078,000

The House deleted this Navy request for reasons of economy, thinking it could be deferred for at least a year. The Senate approved the project.

In conference, the Senate pointed out that the present Command Center is located in the Pacific Fleet Headquarters building, which is a former World War II bomb shelter. They insisted that this facility is currently deficient because of structure, power, security and available space for expansion. Further, because of lack of space, many staff functions had to be dispersed into three widely separated World War II buildings. Also, it was pointed out that studies have

revealed that it is not economically feasible to enlarge the existing Command Center to accommodate the expanded facilities.

The House receded.

NAVAL STATION, ROTA, SPAIN—BUILDING ADDITION, \$1,783,000 AND AIR PASSENGER TERMINAL EXPANSION, \$422,000

These two projects were included in the Senate bill but were deferred by the House in its consideration of the legislation. In Conference, the Conferees agreed on the need for these projects but felt that they should be deferred until negotiations currently underway on U.S. base rights in Spain are successfully concluded.

On this basis, the Senate receded.

TITLE III—AIR FORCE

The House approved \$485,963,000 in new construction authorization for the Department of the Air Force. The Senate approved \$437,120,000.

The Conferees agreed to a new total in the amount of \$485,869,000 which is \$94,000 below the House figure and \$48,749,000 above the Senate figure.

Among the major items in Conference which were resolved with much deliberation are:

TINKER AFB, OKLA.—HYDRANT REFUELING SYSTEM, \$4,075,000

The House deleted this project in its original consideration of the bill because the justification emphasized that this Hydrant Refueling System was primarily associated with the AWACS aircraft which would not be stationed at Tinker until 1977.

The Senate conferees insisted that this project would serve all large cargo aircraft in the inventory today, and that it was necessary for the efficient refueling/defueling capability to meet mission requirements.

The House reluctantly receded.

WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB, OHIO—ALTER SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT ENGINEERING FACILITY, \$2,200,000

The House approved, but the Senate denied this project. The Senate Committee felt that this project was not of sufficient priority to warrant current authorization.

House Conferees pointed out that the engineering functions are currently housed in four buildings which are structurally sound but poorly configured and without adequate light levels, acoustical qualities or proper environmental controls. Further, during 40 years of usage, these facilities have undergone many provisional, interior adjustments in an attempt to keep pace with improved managerial techniques. These adjustments have resulted in non-functional floor layouts and ineffective utility systems.

The Senate receded.

NATO—AIRCRAFT SHELTERS, \$52,738,000

This item was one of the most controversial items in the Conference and was thoroughly discussed by all Conferees. The original request was in the amount of \$175,000,000. The Senate deleted the entire amount. The House deleted \$122,262,200 after receiving testimony to the effect that the amount deleted was for shelters that would not be occupied until hostilities began and the costs were not recoupable from the NATO Infrastructure Program. The House allowed \$52,738,000 for "in-place" aircraft in the United Kingdom.

During the course of the Conference, the Department of Defense provided written agreement that the \$52,738,000 would be considered part of the NATO eligible program and that proper steps would be taken to insure eventual recoupment of any funds expended.

After a very thorough and lengthy discussion, the Conferees agreed that \$52,738,000 would be authorized for "in-place" aircraft in the United Kingdom with the assurance by the Department of Defense that NATO recoupment will be requested prior to expending any of the funds.

TITLE IV—DEFENSE AGENCIES

The House approved \$109,800,000 in new construction authorization for various defense agencies. The Senate approved \$44,800,000.

The Conferees agreed to a new total in the amount of \$44,800,000 which is the original Senate figure and is \$65,000,000 below the House figure.

Among the major items in Conference which were resolved are the following:

BOLLING/ANACOSTIA COMPLEX, WASHINGTON, D.C.—DIA BUILDING,
\$70,900,000

The original budget request for the DIA Building was in the amount of \$86,100,000. During consideration by the House Committee, Defense witnesses testified they could reduce the original estimate by \$15,200,000. Therefore, the House authorized \$70,900,000 for the construction of this badly-needed facility. The Senate committee deleted the entire request.

During the discussion of this project in the Conference Committee, the Conferees unanimously agreed that the present facilities of DIA at Arlington Hall Station are in deplorable condition. Further, they are scattered over the City of Washington in approximately six different locations. The House Conferees were adamant in their position, but Senate Conferees pointed out that Select Committees in the Senate and in the House were presently looking into the entire intelligence community and it was premature to authorize a building for the DIA prior to the report of these two Select Committees.

After a very lengthy and thorough discussion, the House Conferees reluctantly receded.

ENEWETAK—CLEANUP, \$20,000,000

The Defense Nuclear Agency requested \$14,100,000 as the first increment of a \$40,000,000 effort to clean up the physical and radioactive debris left by the nuclear testing program on Enewetak Atoll.

The Senate agreed to a one time authorization of \$20 million under the assumption that the work would be done by U.S. military engineers.

The House agreed to the request as submitted.

The Conferees, after much discussion, authorized \$20,000,000. Since the Conferees fully expect the Department of Defense to minimize the total cost through the use of Army engineers and/or Navy Seabees and by limiting the scope of the cleanup as much as possible within the constraints of radiation exposure as set out by the appropriate Federal agency, it was agreed that the target of \$20 million for the complete project should be established by the Department of Defense.

The House receded.

TITLE V—FAMILY HOUSING

The Department of Defense presented an authorization request for appropriations for military family housing totaling \$1,639,876,000. This was for 3,444 units of new construction, improvements to existing housing, operations and maintenance, debt payment, etc. Included in this request was \$310,639,000 for the transition period of July 1 through September 30, 1976. The request included a Defense proposal to move to a cost limit on new construction of \$24 per square foot to the five foot line, vice traditional limitations on construction in terms of average unit price.

The House authorized 3,044 units of new construction and the Senate 3,043 of that requested plus an additional 150 units for Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The House did not approve unit pricing limitations based on square footage and in lieu thereof approved an average unit price of \$35,000 in CONUS and \$45,000 in overseas areas, Alaska and Hawaii. The Senate approved the Department's request for the \$24 per square foot cost but to include design, supervision, inspection, and overhead costs.

In Conference, the Conferees agreed to authorize 3,031 family housing units at an average cost of \$35,000 for the United States (except Alaska and Hawaii) and at \$45,000 in other areas. The Conferees agreed to a new total for the family housing program of \$1,642,883,000 to include the original amount requested for the transition period.

In light of the substantial backlog of deferred maintenance, the House included an additional \$25,000,000 to assist the Department in preserving the existing capital plant. In Conference the Senate receded and the amount was authorized with the understanding that the \$25,000,000 be used only for reducing the maintenance backlog and not be diverted in any way to other operational uses authorized under this section.

On this condition, the Senate receded.

The House included in its approval, inclusion of Guam with the higher leasing cost limitations on the domestic leasing program. While

the Senate approved the leasing request as proposed by the Department, the Senate receded in Conference to permit the inclusion of Guam with the higher limitations.

The Department proposed legislation to permit it to waive the prohibition on air conditioning housing in Hawaii under certain conditions. Although both the House and Senate agreed waivers should be allowed, the House approved such action subject to the approval of the Armed Services Committees; the Senate approved the Defense request. In Conference, the House receded to the Senate's position with the understanding that if air conditioning is allowed, the Department of Defense will notify the Committees of such action.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Senate retained language in Section 603 regarding cost variations that had appeared in previous construction bills.

The House in an effort to reduce the number of deficiency authorizations revised the language. The revised House language had two major impacts: (1) the requirement for a deficiency authorization at installation level was replaced by a requirement to notify the Armed Services Committees and obtain approval or wait 30 days, and (2) the flexibility that the Services had to vary individual projects was reduced from 25 percent to 10 percent.

The Conferees agreed that the requirement to wait a year for a deficiency authorization was counter-productive and costly. However, the restraints imposed on projects by the revised House language were considered too restrictive, so the Conferees agreed on the modified language as contained in this report.

Section 606 provides unit cost limitations on the construction of bachelor enlisted quarters and bachelor officer quarters. The Senate bill authorized \$39.50 and \$42.50 per square foot, respectively. The House bill authorized \$35 and \$37 per square foot, respectively, which represented a 12 percent increase over the current limitations to compensate for inflationary cost increases during the past twelve months.

Insisting on their position in Conference, the House Conferees pointed out that the unit cost limitations have been increased each year since 1971 for a cumulative increase over that four-year period of more than 54 percent.

The Senate receded.

The Conferees noted and endorsed the comments in the Senate report regarding the organization of the Administration's bill and directed that for future requests the Department of Defense (1) refrain from the use of omnibus lines except where necessary and with prior approval of the Armed Services Committees, (2) minimize the use of "phased" and "incremented" projects, and (3) include all construction for Defense agencies under the Defense title of the bill.

MELVIN PRICE,
 RICHARD H. ICHORD,
 WM. J. RANDALL,
 CHARLES H. WILSON,
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 JOHN TOWER,
 STROM THURMOND,
 BARRY GOLDWATER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

○

Ninety-fourth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE FIRST SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of January,
one thousand nine hundred and seventy-five*

An Act

To authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the
United States of America in Congress assembled,*

TITLE I—ARMY

SEC. 101. The Secretary of the Army may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment for the following acquisition and construction:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES COMMAND

Defense Support Activity (Fargo Building), Boston, Massachusetts, \$8,000,000.
Fort Bragg, North Carolina, \$13,214,000.
Fort Campbell, Kentucky, \$13,680,000.
Fort Carson, Colorado, \$10,732,000.
Fort Hood, Texas, \$46,281,000.
Fort Sam Houston, Texas, \$870,000.
Fort Lewis, Washington, \$31,861,000.
Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, \$2,892,000.
Fort Ord, California, \$32,209,000.
Fort Polk, Louisiana, \$54,361,000.
Fort Richardson, Alaska, \$1,685,000.
Fort Riley, Kansas, \$14,879,000.
Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia, \$39,480,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND

Fort Benning, Georgia, \$44,212,000.
Fort Eustis, Virginia, \$633,000.
Fort Gordon, Georgia, \$6,945,000.
Fort Jackson, South Carolina, \$14,546,000.
Fort Knox, Kentucky, \$42,898,000.
Fort Lee, Virginia, \$719,000.
Fort McClellan, Alabama, \$41,090,000.
Fort Rucker, Alabama, \$13,239,000.
Fort Sill, Oklahoma, \$15,772,000.
Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, \$4,984,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, \$7,000,000.
Aeronautical Depot Maintenance Center, Texas, \$642,000.
Army Materials and Mechanics Research Center, Massachusetts,
\$976,000.
Natick Laboratories, Massachusetts, \$222,000.

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Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, \$1,571,000.
Sierra Army Depot, California, \$1,160,000.
White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, \$3,715,000.
Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona, \$778,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

Fort Huachuca, Arizona, \$7,517,000.
Camp Roberts, California, \$415,000.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, \$3,883,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY HEALTH SERVICES COMMAND

Fort Detrick, Maryland, \$972,000.
Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, District of Columbia, \$3,580,000.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Various locations: Air Pollution Abatement, \$5,779,000.
Various locations: Water Pollution Abatement, \$51,961,000.

DINING FACILITIES MODERNIZATION

Various locations, \$16,547,000.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Various locations, \$31,963,000.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

Various locations, \$2,652,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES FORCES COMMAND

Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico, \$2,480,000.
Fort Sherman, Canal Zone, \$1,400,000.

EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY, KOREA

Various locations, \$9,281,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY SECURITY AGENCY

Various locations, \$1,176,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE

Germany, various locations, \$20,599,000.
Camp Darby, Italy, \$3,589,000.
Various locations: For the United States share of the cost of multi-lateral programs for the acquisition or construction of military facilities and installations, including international military headquarters, for the collective defense of the North Atlantic Treaty Area, \$80,000,000 and an additional \$20,000,000 for the period July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976. Within thirty days after the end of each

quarter, the Secretary of the Army shall furnish to the Committees on Armed Services and on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives a description of obligations incurred as the United States share of such multilateral programs.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

Various locations, \$34,000,000.

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 102. The Secretary of the Army may establish or develop Army installations and facilities by proceeding with construction made necessary by changes in Army missions and responsibilities which have been occasioned by (1) unforeseen security considerations, (2) new weapons developments, or (3) new and unforeseen research and development requirements, or (4) improved production schedules, if the Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next Military Construction Authorization Act would be inconsistent with interests of national security, and in connection therewith to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, in the total amount of \$10,000,000. The Secretary of the Army, or his designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public works undertaken under this section, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto. This authorization shall expire upon enactment of the fiscal year 1977 Military Construction Authorization Act except for those public works projects concerning which the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives have been notified pursuant to this section prior to that date.

DEFICIENCY AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 103. (a) Public Law 88-390, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 101 as follows:

(1) With respect to Letterman General Hospital, California, strike out "\$15,424,000" and insert in place thereof "\$15,704,000".

(b) Public Law 88-390 as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 602 "\$257,098,000" and "\$308,159,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$257,378,000" and "\$308,439,000", respectively.

SEC. 104. (a) Public Law 90-110, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 101 as follows:

With respect to Fort Lee, Virginia, strike out "\$2,575,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,615,000".

(b) Public Law 90-110, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 802 "\$288,355,000" and "\$391,748,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$289,395,000" and "\$392,788,000", respectively.

SEC. 105. (a) Public Law 92-145, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 101 as follows:

With respect to Walter Reed Army Medical Center, District of Columbia, strike out "\$112,500,000" and insert in place thereof "\$134,652,000".

(b) Public Law 92-145, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 702 "\$363,626,000" and "\$405,607,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$385,778,000" and "\$427,759,000", respectively.

SEC. 106. (a) Public Law 93-166, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 101 as follows:

(1) With respect to Fort Polk, Louisiana, strike out "\$29,276,000" and insert in place thereof "\$44,536,000".

(2) With respect to Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, strike out "\$2,950,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,461,000".

(3) With respect to Fort Rucker, Alabama, strike out "\$3,987,000" and insert in place thereof "\$4,810,000".

(4) With respect to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, strike out "\$44,482,000" and insert in place thereof "\$54,283,000".

(5) With respect to Aeronautical Depot Maintenance Center, Texas, strike out "\$6,284,000" and insert in place thereof "\$7,353,000".

(6) With respect to Natick Laboratories, Massachusetts, strike out "\$466,000" and insert in place thereof "\$617,000".

(7) With respect to White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, strike out "\$3,843,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,339,000".

(8) With respect to Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona, strike out "\$6,472,000" and insert in place thereof "\$7,991,000".

(b) Public Law 93-166, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 602 "\$485,827,000" and "\$599,927,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$517,457,000" and "\$631,557,000", respectively.

SEC. 107. (a) Public Law 93-552 is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 101 as follows:

(1) With respect to Fort Benning, Georgia, strike out "\$36,827,000" and insert in place thereof "\$37,156,000".

(2) With respect to Fort Jackson, South Carolina, strike out "\$19,078,000" and insert in place thereof "\$21,269,000".

(b) Public Law 93-552 is amended under the heading "OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 101 as follows:

With respect to Fort Buckner, Okinawa, strike out "\$532,000" and insert in place thereof "\$944,000".

(c) Public Law 93-552 is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 602 "\$491,695,000", "\$120,184,000", and "\$611,879,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$494,215,000", "\$120,596,000", and "\$614,811,000", respectively.

TITLE II—NAVY

SEC. 201. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment for the following acquisition and construction:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

THIRD NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut, \$17,513,000.

Naval Weapons Station, Earle, New Jersey, \$879,000.

Naval Underwater Systems Center, New London, Dresden, New York, \$150,000.

NAVAL DISTRICT, WASHINGTON

Naval District, Washington, District of Columbia, \$400,000.

Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, District of Columbia, \$4,824,000.

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National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland, \$100,000,000.
Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda,
Maryland, \$64,900,000.
Naval Ship Research Development Center, Carderock, Maryland,
\$550,000.
Naval Surface Weapons Center, Dahlgren, Virginia, \$2,375,000.

FIFTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Fleet Combat Direction Systems Training Center, Atlantic, Dam
Neck, Virginia, \$4,383,000.
Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, Norfolk, Virginia, \$4,246,000.
Naval Air Station, Oceana, Virginia, \$3,293,000.
Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown, Virginia, \$14,743,000.

SIXTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Florida, \$2,557,000.
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida, \$3,382,000.
Naval Station, Mayport, Florida, \$3,169,000.
Naval Hospital, Orlando, Florida, \$2,978,000.
Naval Training Center, Orlando, Florida, \$5,588,000.
Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida, \$4,282,000.
Naval Air Station, Whiting Field, Florida, \$500,000.
Charleston Naval Shipyard, Charleston, South Carolina, \$2,748,000.
Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarine Training Center, Charleston,
South Carolina, \$250,000.
Naval Station, Charleston, South Carolina, \$2,100,000.
Polaris Missile Facility, Atlantic, Charleston, South Carolina,
\$195,000.

EIGHTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Personnel Center, New Orleans, Louisiana, \$21,300,000.
Naval Support Activity, New Orleans, Louisiana, \$1,856,000.

NINTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois, \$10,448,000.
Navy Public Works Center, Great Lakes, Illinois, \$1,151,000.

ELEVENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

National Parachute Test Range, El Centro, California, \$1,345,000.
Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, California, \$3,322,000.
Naval Air Station, Miramar, California, \$20,746,000.
Naval Air Station, North Island, California, \$13,817,000.
Naval Electronics Laboratory Center, San Diego, California,
\$3,795,000.

TWELFTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Weapons Station, Concord, California, \$264,000.
Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, California, \$2,400,000.
Naval Air Station, Fallon, Nevada, \$554,000.

THIRTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Regional Medical Center, Bremerton, Washington,
\$29,959,000.
Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Washington, \$1,082,000.

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FOURTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, \$7,078,000.
Naval Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, \$2,605,000.
Naval Communication Station, Honolulu, Wahiawa, Hawaii,
\$2,500,000.

MARINE CORPS

Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, \$13,423,000.
Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina,
\$3,547,000.
Marine Corps Air Station, New River, North Carolina, \$1,983,000.
Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina, \$2,782,000.
Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Arizona, \$1,164,000.
Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, California, \$700,000.
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California, \$9,480,000.
Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California, \$2,000,000.
Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms, California, \$3,159,000.
Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, \$5,410,000.

TRIDENT FACILITIES

Various locations: Trident facilities, \$186,967,000, of which not more than \$7,000,000 shall be available for community impact assistance as authorized by section 608 of Public Law 93-552.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Various locations: Air pollution abatement, \$3,262,000.
Various locations: Water pollution abatement, \$44,827,000.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Various locations, \$28,828,000.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

Various locations, \$6,580,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

TENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Atlantic Fleet Weapons Range, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico,
\$2,128,000.

ATLANTIC OCEAN AREA

Naval Air Station, Bermuda, \$78,000.
Naval Air Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, \$3,264,000.
Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, \$450,000.

INDIAN OCEAN AREA

Naval Support Activity, Diego Garcia, Chagos Archipelago,
\$13,800,000.

PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

Naval Communication Station, Finegayan, Guam, Mariana Islands,
\$1,200,000.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Various locations: Water Pollution Abatement, \$250,000.

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 202. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop Navy installations and facilities by proceeding with construction made necessary by changes in Navy missions and responsibilities which have been occasioned by (1) unforeseen security considerations, (2) new weapons developments, (3) new and unforeseen research and development requirements, or (4) improved production schedules, if the Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next Military Construction Authorization Act would be inconsistent with interests of national security, and in connection therewith to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, in the total amount of \$10,000,000. The Secretary of the Navy, or his designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public works undertaken under this section, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto. This authorization shall expire upon enactment of the fiscal year 1977 Military Construction Authorization Act, except for those public works projects concerning which the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives have been notified pursuant to this section prior to that date.

DEFICIENCY AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 203. (a) Public Law 90-408, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 201 as follows:

(1) With respect to Naval Coastal Systems Laboratory, Panama City, Florida, strike out "\$9,397,000" and insert in place thereof "\$11,321,000".

(2) With respect to Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California, strike out "\$1,847,000" and insert in place thereof "\$2,064,000".

(b) Public Law 90-408, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (2) of section 802 "\$244,059,000" and "\$250,924,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$246,200,000" and "\$253,065,000", respectively.

SEC. 204. (a) Public Law 91-511, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 201 as follows:

(1) With respect to OMEGA Navigation Station, Haiku, Oahu, Hawaii, strike out "\$3,162,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,762,000".

(b) Public Law 91-511, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (2) of section 602 "\$247,869,000" and "\$275,007,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$248,469,000" and "\$275,607,000", respectively.

SEC. 205. (a) Public Law 92-545, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 201 as follows:

(1) With respect to Naval Shipyard, Charleston, South Carolina, strike out "\$5,316,000" and insert in place thereof "\$7,916,000".

(2) With respect to Naval Shipyard, Puget Sound, Bremerton, Washington, strike out "\$5,992,000" and insert in place thereof "\$7,792,000".

(b) Public Law 92-545, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (2) of section 702 "\$488,493,000" and "\$533,410,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$492,893,000" and "\$537,810,000", respectively.

SEC. 206. (a) Public Law 93-166, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 201 as follows:

(1) With respect to Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, Kittery, Maine, strike out "\$2,817,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,617,000".

(2) With respect to Naval Station, Norfolk, Virginia, strike out "\$18,183,000" and insert in place thereof "\$20,472,000".

(3) With respect to Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, California, strike out "\$6,808,000" and insert in place thereof "\$11,508,000".

(4) With respect to Navy Public Works Center, San Diego, California, strike out "\$2,471,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,982,000".

(5) With respect to Puget Sound Navy Shipyard, Bremerton, Washington, strike out "\$2,300,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,531,000".

(6) With respect to Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, strike out "\$4,060,000" and insert in place thereof "\$4,824,000".

(7) With respect to Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina, strike out "\$1,821,000" and insert in place thereof "\$9,700,000".

(8) With respect to Marine Corps Air Station, New River, North Carolina, strike out "\$3,245,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,755,000".

(9) With respect to Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, California, strike out "\$6,210,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,862,000".

(10) With respect to Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, strike out "\$5,988,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,495,000".

(b) Public Law 93-166, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (2) of section 602 "\$522,006,000" and "580,839,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$549,849,000" and "\$608,682,000", respectively.

SEC. 207. (a) Public Law 93-552 is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 201 as follows:

(1) With respect to Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Florida, strike out "\$6,893,000" and insert in place thereof "\$9,214,000".

(2) With respect to Naval Station, Mayport, Florida, strike out "\$3,239,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,654,000".

(3) With respect to Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas, strike out "\$1,830,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,430,000".

(4) With respect to Naval Air Station, Miramar, California, strike out "\$11,772,000" and insert in place thereof "\$13,732,000".

(5) With respect to Naval Air Station, North Island, California, strike out "\$12,943,000" and insert in place thereof "\$14,903,000".

(6) With respect to Naval Station, Adak, Alaska, strike out "\$7,697,000" and insert in place thereof "\$10,642,000".

(7) With respect to Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Washington, strike out "\$393,000" and insert in place thereof "\$623,000".

(8) With respect to Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, strike out "\$5,497,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,606,000".

(b) Public Law 93-552 is amended by striking out in clause (2) of section 602 "\$509,498,000" and "\$550,956,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$523,038,000" and "\$564,496,000", respectively.

TITLE III—AIR FORCE

SEC. 301. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment for the following acquisition and construction:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND

Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City, Florida, \$10,697,000.

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND

Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, \$4,366,000.
McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento, California, \$3,461,000.
Newark Air Force Station, Newark, Ohio, \$2,117,000.
Robins Air Force Base, Warner Robins, Georgia, \$6,517,000.
Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, \$12,179,000.
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, \$8,038,000.

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc, California, \$5,330,000.
Eglin Air Force Base, Valpariso, Florida, \$8,390,000.
Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico, \$5,373,000.

AIR TRAINING COMMAND

Columbus Air Force Base, Columbus, Mississippi, \$1,453,000.
Craig Air Force Base, Selma, Alabama, \$419,000.
Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Mississippi, \$43,140,000.
Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, \$104,596,000.
Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio, Texas, \$11,017,000.
Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado, \$9,162,000.
Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, \$5,128,000.
Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Oklahoma, \$1,270,000.
Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring, Texas, \$4,382,000.

ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

Eielson Air Force Base, Fairbanks, Alaska, \$471,000.
Elmendorf Air Force Base, Anchorage, Alaska, \$568,000.
Various locations, \$12,468,000.

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Maryland, \$6,906,000.
Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, District of Columbia, \$3,089,000.

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND

Altus Air Force Base, Altus, Oklahoma, \$996,000.
McChord Air Force Base, Tacoma, Washington, \$1,189,000.
McGuire Air Force Base, Wrightstown, New Jersey, \$1,740,000.
Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Illinois, \$1,488,000.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Beale Air Force Base, Marysville, California, \$3,590,000.
Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, Texas, \$1,992,000.
Fairchild Air Force Base, Spokane, Washington, \$1,000,000.
Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, New York, \$372,000.
Kincheloe Air Force Base, Kinross, Michigan, \$670,000.
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Great Falls, Montana, \$622,000.
Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, Nebraska, \$1,437,000.
Plattsburgh Air Force Base, Plattsburgh, New York, \$400,000.
Vandenberg Air Force Base, Lompoc, California, \$2,696,000.
Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Oscoda, Michigan, \$447,000.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

Cannon Air Force Base, Clovis, New Mexico, \$1,876,000.
George Air Force Base, Victorville, California, \$3,646,000.
Langley Air Force Base, Hampton, Virginia, \$1,336,000.
Luke Air Force Base, Glendale, Arizona, \$439,000.
Mountain Home Air Force Base, Mountain Home, Idaho, \$8,541,000.
Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nevada, \$990,000.
Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, North Carolina,
\$612,000.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Various locations: Air Pollution Abatement, \$600,000.
Various locations: Water Pollution Abatement, \$10,098,000.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Various locations, \$43,952,000.

SPECIAL FACILITIES

Various locations, \$9,866,000.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

Various locations, \$7,909,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

Germany, \$5,346,000.
United Kingdom, \$13,524,000.
Various locations, \$74,738,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE SECURITY SERVICE

Various locations, \$981,000.

SPECIAL FACILITIES

Various locations, \$2,666,000.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

Various locations, \$5,591,000.

CLASSIFIED INSTALLATIONS

SEC. 302. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop classified military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, and installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, in the total amount of \$3,982,000.

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 303. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop Air Force installations and facilities by proceeding with construction made necessary by changes in Air Force missions and responsibilities which have been occasioned by (1) unforeseen security considerations, (2) new weapons developments, (3) new and unforeseen research and development requirements, or (4) improved production schedules, if the Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next Military Construction Authorization Act would be inconsistent with interests of national security, and in connection therewith to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment in the total amount of \$10,000,000. The Secretary of the Air Force, or his designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public works undertaken under this section, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto. This authorization shall expire upon enactment of the fiscal year 1977 Military Construction Authorization Act, except for those public works projects concerning which the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives have been notified pursuant to this section prior to that date.

DEFICIENCY AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 304. (a) Section 301 of Public Law 91-511, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" as follows:

(1) Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio, Texas, strike out "\$310,000" and insert in place thereof "\$375,000".

(2) Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, Texas, strike out "\$1,047,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,110,000".

(3) Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring, Texas, strike out "\$349,000" and insert in place thereof "\$416,000".

(b) Public Law 91-511, as amended, is further amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 602 "\$192,133,000" and "\$256,385,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$192,328,000" and "\$256,580,000", respectively.

SEC. 305. (a) Section 301 of Public Law 92-145, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" as follows:

(1) Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado, strike out "\$8,435,000" and insert in place thereof "\$8,902,000".

(b) Public Law 92-145, as amended, is further amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 702 "\$226,697,000" and "\$247,560,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$227,164,000" and "\$248,027,000", respectively.

CLASSIFIED INSTALLATIONS

SEC. 302. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop classified military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, and installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, in the total amount of \$3,982,000.

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 303. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop Air Force installations and facilities by proceeding with construction made necessary by changes in Air Force missions and responsibilities which have been occasioned by (1) unforeseen security considerations, (2) new weapons developments, (3) new and unforeseen research and development requirements, or (4) improved production schedules, if the Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next Military Construction Authorization Act would be inconsistent with interests of national security, and in connection therewith to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment in the total amount of \$10,000,000. The Secretary of the Air Force, or his designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public works undertaken under this section, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto. This authorization shall expire upon enactment of the fiscal year 1977 Military Construction Authorization Act, except for those public works projects concerning which the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives have been notified pursuant to this section prior to that date.

DEFICIENCY AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 304. (a) Section 301 of Public Law 91-511, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" as follows:

(1) Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio, Texas, strike out "\$310,000" and insert in place thereof "\$375,000".

(2) Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, Texas, strike out "\$1,047,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,110,000".

(3) Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring, Texas, strike out "\$349,000" and insert in place thereof "\$416,000".

(b) Public Law 91-511, as amended, is further amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 602 "\$192,133,000" and "\$256,385,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$192,328,000" and "\$256,580,000", respectively.

SEC. 305. (a) Section 301 of Public Law 92-145, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" as follows:

(1) Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado, strike out "\$8,435,000" and insert in place thereof "\$8,902,000".

(b) Public Law 92-145, as amended, is further amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 702 "\$226,697,000" and "\$247,560,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$227,164,000" and "\$248,027,000", respectively.

SEC. 306. (a) Section 301 of Public Law 92-545, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" as follows:

(1) Under the subheading "AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND" with respect to Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc, California, strike out "\$534,000" and insert in place thereof "\$828,000".

(b) Public Law 92-545, as amended, is further amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 702 "\$234,125,000" and "\$292,683,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$234,419,000" and "\$292,977,000", respectively.

SEC. 307. (a) Section 301 of Public Law 93-166, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" as follows:

(1) Under the subheading "STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND" with respect to Kincheloe Air Force Base, Kinross, Michigan, strike out "\$2,430,000" and insert in place thereof "\$2,893,000".

(b) Section 301 of Public Law 93-166, as amended, is amended under the heading "OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES" as follows:

(1) Under the subheading "UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE" with respect to Germany, strike out "\$5,181,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,663,000".

(2) Under the subheading "UNITED STATES AIR FORCE SOUTHERN COMMAND" with respect to Howard Air Force Base, Canal Zone, strike out "\$927,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,827,000".

(c) Public Law 93-166, as amended, is further amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 602 "\$260,727,000", "\$21,302,000" and "\$283,029,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$261,190,000", "\$23,684,000" and "\$285,874,000", respectively.

SEC. 308. (a) Section 301 of Public Law 93-552, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" as follows:

(1) Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, Texas, strike out "\$836,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,194,000".

(2) Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring, Texas, strike out "\$776,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,673,000".

(b) Public Law 93-552 is further amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 602 "\$307,786,000" and "\$390,773,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$309,041,000" and "\$392,028,000", respectively.

TITLE IV—DEFENSE AGENCIES

SEC. 401. The Secretary of Defense may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, for defense agencies for the following acquisition and construction:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY

Defense Mapping Agency Topographic Center, Bethesda, Maryland, \$195,000.

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

Defense Depot, Memphis, Tennessee, \$377,000.

Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton, Ohio, \$96,000.

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Defense Fuel Support Point, Melville, Newport, Rhode Island,
\$352,000.

Defense Fuel Support Point, Norwalk, California, \$197,000.
Defense Property Disposal Office, Colorado Springs, Colorado,
\$440,000.

Defense Property Disposal Office, Elmendorf, Alaska, \$403,000.
Defense Property Disposal Office, Monterey, California, \$635,000.
Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,
\$1,400,000.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, \$3,012,000.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Various locations: Air Pollution Abatement, \$2,426,000.
Various locations: Water Pollution Abatement, \$322,000.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Various locations, \$175,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY

Johnston Atoll, \$4,033,000.
Enewetak Auxiliary Airfield, \$20,000,000.

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

Defense Property Disposal Office, Nuremberg, Germany, \$500,000.
Defense Property Disposal Office, Seckenheim, Germany, \$237,000.

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 402. The Secretary of Defense may establish or develop installations and facilities which he determines to be vital to the security of the United States, and in connection therewith to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment in the total amount of \$10,000,000. The Secretary of Defense, or his designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public works undertaken under this section, including real estate actions pertaining thereto.

DEFICIENCY AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 403. (a) Public Law 92-545, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" under the subheading "DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY" in section 401 as follows:

With respect to Defense General Supply Center, Richmond, Virginia, strike out "\$1,171,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,365,000".

(b) Public Law 92-545, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (4) of section 702 "\$33,004,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$33,198,000".

SEC. 404. (a) Public Law 93-166, as amended, is amended under the heading "DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY" in section 401 as follows:

With respect to "Defense Depot, Tracy, California", strike out "\$747,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,384,000".

(b) Public Law 93-166, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (4) of section 602 "\$10,000,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$10,637,000".

TITLE V—MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING

AUTHORIZATION TO CONSTRUCT OR ACQUIRE HOUSING

SEC. 501. (a) The Secretary of Defense, or his designee, is authorized to construct or acquire sole interest in existing family housing units in the numbers and at the locations hereinafter named, but no family housing construction shall be commenced at any such locations in the United States until the Secretary shall have consulted with the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development as to the availability of suitable private housing at such locations. If agreement cannot be reached with respect to the availability of suitable private housing at any location, the Secretary of Defense shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, in writing, of such difference of opinion, and no contract for construction at such location shall be entered into for a period of thirty days after such notification has been given. This authority shall include the authority to acquire land, and interests in land, by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise.

(b) With respect to the family housing units authorized to be constructed by this section, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to acquire sole interest in privately owned or Department of Housing and Urban Development held family housing units in lieu of constructing all or a portion of the family housing authorized by this section if he, or his designee, determines such action to be in the best interests of the United States; but any family housing units acquired under authority of this subsection shall not exceed the cost limitations specified in section 502 of this Act or the limitations on size specified in section 2684 of title 10, United States Code. In no case may family housing units be acquired under this subsection through the exercise of eminent domain authority; and in no case may family housing units other than those authorized by this section be acquired in lieu of construction unless the acquisition of such units is hereafter specifically authorized by law.

(c) The Department of the Army, two thousand one hundred units, \$73,500,000:

Fort Ord, California, three hundred and fifty units.

Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia, seven hundred and fifty units.

Fort Polk, Louisiana, one thousand units.

(d) The Department of the Navy, six hundred and seventy-eight units, \$23,730,000:

Naval Facility, Nantucket, Massachusetts, eighteen units.

Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, two hundred and fifty units.

Naval Complex, Bangor, Washington, four hundred units.

Naval Radio Station, Sugar Grove, West Virginia, ten units.

COST LIMITATIONS

SEC. 502. (a) Authorizations for the construction of family housing provided in section 501 of this Act shall be subject, under such regulations as the Secretary of Defense may prescribe, to the limitations on cost prescribed in subsections (b) and (c), which shall include shades, screens, ranges, refrigerators, and all other installed equipment and fixtures, the cost of the family unit, design, supervision, inspection, overhead, the proportionate costs of land acquisition, site preparation, and installation of utilities.

(b) The average unit cost for all units of family housing constructed in the United States (other than Alaska and Hawaii) shall not exceed \$35,000 and in no event shall the cost of any unit exceed \$51,000.

(c) When family housing units are constructed in areas other than those areas specified in subsection (b), the average cost of all such units shall not exceed \$45,000, and in no event shall the cost of any unit exceed \$51,000.

(d) Notwithstanding the limitations contained in prior Military Construction Authorization Acts on cost of construction of family housing, the limitations on such cost contained in this section shall apply to all prior authorizations for construction of family housing not heretofore repealed and for which construction contracts have not been executed prior to the date of enactment of this Act.

ALTERATIONS TO EXISTING QUARTERS

SEC. 503. The Secretary of Defense, or his designee, is authorized to accomplish alterations, additions, expansions, or extensions not otherwise authorized by law, to existing public quarters at a cost not to exceed—

- (1) for the Department of the Army, \$35,000,000;
- (2) for the Department of the Navy, \$34,230,000, including \$7,200,000 for energy conservation projects;
- (3) for the Department of the Air Force, \$51,000,000, including \$16,000,000 for energy conservation projects; and
- (4) for the Defense Supply Agency, \$127,000.

HOUSING OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

SEC. 504. (a) The Secretary of Defense, or his designee, is authorized to construct or otherwise acquire at the locations hereinafter named family housing units not subject to the limitations on such cost contained in section 502 of this Act. This authority shall include the authority to acquire land, and interests in land, by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise. Total costs shall include shades, screens, ranges, refrigerators, and other installed equipment and fixtures, the cost of the family unit, and the costs of land acquisition, site preparation, design, supervision, inspection, overhead, and installation of utilities.

(b) (1) Three family housing units are authorized in Cairo, Egypt, at a total cost not to exceed \$180,000. Such units shall be funded by use of excess foreign currency when so provided in Department of Defense Appropriation Acts.

(2) Two hundred and fifty units are authorized at Naval Base, Keflavik, Iceland, at a total cost not to exceed \$17,500,000.

REPAIRS TO EXISTING QUARTERS

SEC. 505. The Secretary of Defense, or his designee, is authorized to accomplish repairs and improvements to existing public quarters in amounts in excess of the \$15,000 limitation prescribed in section 610 (a) of Public Law 90-110, as amended (81 Stat. 279, 305), as follows:

- Fort McClellan, Alabama, twenty-six units, \$465,900.
- Fort Richardson, Alaska, two hundred and eight units, \$4,000,000.
- Fort McNair, Washington, District of Columbia, five units, \$195,000.
- Fort Sill, Oklahoma, thirty-two units, \$654,400.
- Fort Eustis, Virginia, one hundred and eighty-five units, \$3,140,000.
- Fort Lewis, Washington, one hundred and thirty-six units, \$2,503,000.
- Naval Station, Adak, Alaska, thirty-six units, \$665,000.
- Public Works Center, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, one hundred and forty-five units, \$2,500,000.
- Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina, one hundred and seventy-eight units, \$2,685,800.

RENTAL QUARTERS

SEC. 506. (a) Section 515 of Public Law 84-161 (69 Stat. 324, 352), as amended, is further amended by (1) striking out "During fiscal years 1975 and 1976", and (2) revising the third sentence to read as follows: "Expenditures for the rental of such housing facilities, including the cost of utilities and maintenance and operation, may not exceed: For the United States (other than Alaska, Hawaii, and Guam) and Puerto Rico, an average of \$245 per month for each military department, or the amount of \$325 per month for any one unit; and for Alaska, Hawaii, and Guam, an average of \$310 per month for each military department, or the amount of \$385 per month for any one unit."

(b) Section 507(b) of Public Law 93-166 (87 Stat. 661, 676), is amended by striking out "\$355", "\$625", and "twelve thousand" in the first sentence, and inserting in lieu thereof "\$380", "\$670", and "fifteen thousand", respectively.

HOUSING APPROPRIATIONS LIMITATIONS

SEC. 507. There is authorized to be appropriated for use by the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, for military family housing as authorized by law for the following purposes:

(1) for construction or acquisition of sole interest in family housing, including demolition, authorized improvements to public quarters, minor construction, relocation of family housing, rental guarantee payments, and planning an amount not to exceed \$208,207,000, including \$1,900,000 for the period July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976.

(2) for support of military family housing, including operating expenses, leasing, maintenance of real property, payments of principal and interest on mortgage debts incurred, payment to the Commodity Credit Corporation, and mortgage insurance premiums authorized under section 222 of the National Housing Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1715m), an amount not to exceed

\$1,434,676,000, including \$308,739,000 for the period July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976.

AIR CONDITIONING, HAWAII FAMILY HOUSING

SEC. 508. Section 509 of Public Law 93-552 (88 Stat. 1745, 1759), is hereby amended by changing the period to a comma and by adding "except as authorized by the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, for unusual circumstances resulting from excessive noise, adverse environmental conditions, or health of the occupants."

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

WAIVER OF RESTRICTIONS

SEC. 601. The Secretary of each military department may proceed to establish or develop installations and facilities under this Act without regard to section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 529), and sections 4774 and 9774 of title 10, United States Code. The authority to place permanent or temporary improvements on land includes authority for surveys, administration, overhead, planning, and supervision incident to construction. That authority may be exercised before title to the land is approved under section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (40 U.S.C. 255), and even though the land is held temporarily. The authority to acquire real estate or land includes authority to make surveys and to acquire land, and interests in land (including temporary use), by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise.

APPROPRIATIONS LIMITATIONS

SEC. 602. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act, but appropriations for public works projects authorized by titles I, II, III, IV, and V, shall not exceed—

- (1) for title I: Inside the United States, \$596,515,000; outside the United States, \$172,525,000; or a total of \$769,040,000.
- (2) for title II: Inside the United States, \$684,339,000; outside the United States, \$21,170,000; or a total of \$705,509,000.
- (3) for title III: Inside the United States, \$379,041,000; outside the United States, \$102,846,000; section 302, \$3,982,000; or a total of \$485,869,000.
- (4) for title IV: A total of \$44,800,000.
- (5) for title V: Military Family Housing, \$1,642,883,000.

COST VARIATIONS

SEC. 603. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), any of the amounts specified in titles I, II, III, and IV of this Act may, at the discretion of the Secretary of the military department concerned or Director of the defense agency concerned, be increased by 5 per centum when inside the United States (other than Hawaii and Alaska), and by 10 per centum when outside the United States or in Hawaii and Alaska, if he determines that such increase (1) is required for the sole purpose of meeting unusual variations in cost, and (2) could not have been reasonably anticipated at the time such estimate was submitted to the Congress.

(b) When the amount named for any construction or acquisition in title I, II, III, or IV of this Act involves only one project at any military installation and the Secretary of the military department or Director of the defense agency concerned determines that the amount authorized must be increased by more than the applicable percentage prescribed in subsection (a), he may proceed with such construction or acquisition if the amount of the increase does not exceed by more than 25 per centum the amount named for such project by the Congress.

(c) When the Secretary of Defense determines that any amount named in title I, II, III, or IV of this Act must be exceeded by more than the percentages permitted in subsections (a) and (b) to accomplish authorized construction or acquisition, the Secretary of the military department concerned or Director of the defense agency concerned may proceed with such construction or acquisition after a written report of the facts relating to the increase of such amount, including a statement of the reasons for such increase, has been submitted to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, and either (1) thirty days have elapsed from date of submission of such report, or (2) both committees have indicated approval of such construction or acquisition. Notwithstanding the provisions in prior military construction authorizations Acts, the provisions of this subsection shall apply to such prior Acts.

(d) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, the total cost of all construction and acquisition in each such title may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appropriated in that title.

(e) No individual project authorized under title I, II, III, or IV of this Act for any specifically listed military installation for which the current working estimate is \$400,000 or more may be placed under contract if—

(1) the approved scope of the project is reduced in excess of 25 per centum; or

(2) the current working estimate, based upon bids received, for the construction of such project exceeds by more than 25 per centum the amount authorized for such project by the Congress, until a written report of the facts relating to the reduced scope or increased cost of such project, including a statement of the reasons for such reduction in scope or increase in cost has been submitted to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, and either (A) thirty days have elapsed from date of submission of such report, or (B) both committees have indicated approval of such reduction in scope or increase in cost as the case may be.

(f) The Secretary of Defense shall submit an annual report to the Congress identifying each individual project which has been placed under contract in the preceding twelve-month period and with respect to which the then current working estimate of the Department of Defense based upon bids received for such project exceeded the amount authorized by the Congress for that project by more than 25 per centum. The Secretary shall also include in such report each individual project with respect to which the scope was reduced by more than 25 per centum in order to permit contract award within the available authorization for such project. Such report shall include all pertinent cost information for each individual project, including the amount in dollars and percentage by which the current working estimate based on the contract price for the project exceeded the amount authorized for such project by the Congress.

CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISION

SEC. 604. Contracts for construction made by the United States for performance within the United States and its possessions under this Act shall be executed under the jurisdiction and supervision of the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, or the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Department of the Navy, or such other department or Government agency as the Secretaries of the military departments recommend and the Secretary of Defense approves to assure the most efficient, expeditious, and cost-effective accomplishment of the construction herein authorized. The Secretaries of the military departments shall report annually to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a breakdown of the dollar value of construction contracts completed by each of the several construction agencies selected together with the design, construction supervision, and overhead fees charged by each of the several agents in the execution of the assigned construction. Further, such contracts (except architect and engineering contracts which, unless specifically authorized by the Congress shall continue to be awarded in accordance with presently established procedures, customs, and practice) shall be awarded, insofar as practicable, on a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder, if the national security will not be impaired and the award is consistent with chapter 137 of title 10, United States Code. The Secretaries of the military departments shall report annually to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives with respect to all contracts awarded on other than a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder. Such reports shall also show, in the case of the ten architect-engineering firms which, in terms of total dollars, were awarded the most business; the names of such firms; the total number of separate contracts awarded each such firm; and the total amount paid or to be paid in the case of each such firm under all such contracts awarded such firm.

REPEAL OF PRIOR AUTHORIZATIONS; EXCEPTIONS

SEC. 605. (a) As of January 1, 1977, all authorizations for military public works, including family housing, to be accomplished by the Secretary of a military department in connection with the establishment or development of installations and facilities, and all authorizations for appropriations, therefor, that are contained in titles I, II, III, IV, and V of the Act of December 27, 1974, Public Law 93-552 (88 Stat. 1745), and all such authorizations contained in Acts approved before December 28, 1974, and not superseded or otherwise modified by a later authorization are repealed except—

(1) authorizations for public works and for appropriations therefor that are set forth in those Acts in the titles that contain the general provisions;

(2) authorizations for public works projects as to which appropriated funds have been obligated for construction contracts, land acquisition, or payments to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, in whole or in part before January 1, 1977, and authorizations for appropriations therefor.

(b) Notwithstanding the repeal provisions of section 605 of the Act of December 27, 1974, Public Law 93-552 (88 Stat. 1745, 1761), authorizations for the following items shall remain in effect until January 1, 1978:

(A) Barracks with mess construction in the amount of \$535,000 at Camp A. P. Hill, Virginia, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of November 29, 1973 (87 Stat. 661), as amended.

(B) Barracks with mess construction in the amount of \$476,000 at Camp Pickett, Virginia, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of November 29, 1973 (87 Stat. 661), as amended.

(C) Military Police barracks with support facilities construction in the amount of \$1,831,000 and confinement facility construction in the amount of \$6,287,000 at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of November 29, 1973 (87 Stat. 661), as amended.

(D) Barracks complex construction in the amount of \$8,622,000 at Fort Ord, California, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of November 29, 1973 (87 Stat. 662), as amended.

(E) Barracks construction in the amount of \$2,965,000 at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of November 29, 1973 (87 Stat. 662), as amended.

(F) Barracks with mess construction in the amount of \$466,000 at Natick Laboratories, Massachusetts, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of November 29, 1973 (87 Stat. 662), as amended.

(G) Barracks without mess construction in the amount of \$3,060,000 at Fort Greely, Alaska, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of November 29, 1973 (87 Stat. 662), as amended.

(H) Relocate weapons ranges from Culebra Complex in the amount of \$12,000,000 for the Atlantic Fleet Weapons Range, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, that is contained in title II, section 204 of the Act of November 29, 1973 (87 Stat. 668), as amended.

(I) Authorization for acquisition of lands in support of the Air Installation Compatible Use Zones at Various Locations not limited to those in the original project in the amount of \$12,000,000 that is contained in title III, section 301 of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1145), as amended by section 605(3)(K) of the Act of December 27, 1974 (88 Stat. 1762), as amended.

(J) Authorization for acquisition of lands in support of the Air Installation Compatible Use Zones at Various Locations not limited to those identified in the original project in the amount of \$18,000,000 that is contained in title III, section 301 of the Act of November 29, 1973 (87 Stat. 671), as amended.

UNIT COST LIMITATIONS

SEC. 606. None of the authority contained in titles I, II, III, and IV of this Act shall be deemed to authorize any building construction projects inside the United States in excess of a unit cost to be determined in proportion to the appropriate area construction cost index, based on the following unit cost limitations where the area construction index is 1.0:

(1) \$35 per square foot for permanent barracks;

(2) \$37 per square foot for bachelor officer quarters;

unless the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, determines that because of special circumstances, application to such project of the limitations on unit costs contained in this section is impracticable. Notwithstanding the limitations contained in prior Military Construc-

tion Authorization Acts on unit costs, the limitations on such costs contained in this section shall apply to all prior authorizations for such construction not heretofore repealed and for which construction contracts have not been awarded by the date of enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, RELATING TO REAL PROPERTY

SEC. 607. Chapter 159 of title 10, United States Code, is amended:

(1) By striking out "\$300,000" in the item relating to section 2674 in the chapter analysis and inserting "\$400,000" in place thereof.

(2) By striking out "\$300,000" in the catchline of section 2674 and inserting "\$400,000" in place thereof.

(3) By striking out the figures "\$300,000", "\$100,000", and "\$50,000", in section 2674 (b) and inserting "\$400,000", "\$200,000", and "\$75,000", respectively, in place thereof.

(4) By striking out the figure "\$50,000" in sections 2674 (a) and (e) and inserting "\$75,000" in place thereof.

(5) By striking out "quarterly" in section 2662 (b) and inserting in place thereof "annually".

(6) By striking out section 2662 (c) and inserting in place thereof the following:

"(c) This section applies only to real property in the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, the American Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. It does not apply to real property for river and harbor projects or flood control projects, or to leases of Government-owned real property for agricultural or grazing purposes or to any real property acquisition specifically authorized in a Military Construction Authorization Act."

(7) By adding the following new subsection to section 2667:

"(f) Notwithstanding clause (3) of subsection (a), real property and associated personal property, which have been determined excess as the result of a defense installation realignment or closure, may be leased to State or local governments pending final disposition of such property if—

"(1) The Secretary concerned determines that such action would facilitate State or local economic adjustment efforts, and

"(2) the Administrator of the General Services Administration concurs in the action."

(8) By adding after section 2672 a new section as follows:

"§ 2672a. Acquisition: interests in land when need is urgent

"The Secretary of a military department may acquire any interest in land that—

"(1) he or his designee determines is needed in the interest of national defense;

"(2) is required to maintain the operation integrity of a military installation; and

"(3) considerations of urgency do not permit the delay necessary to include the required acquisition in an annual Military Construction Authorization Act.

Appropriations available for military construction may be used for the purposes of this section. The authority to acquire an interest in land under this section includes authority to make surveys and acquire interests in land (including temporary use), by gift, purchase, exchange of land owned by the United States, or otherwise. The Secretary of a military department contemplating action under this

provision will provide notice, in writing, to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives at least 30 days in advance of any action being taken.”

(9) By inserting in the chapter analysis

“2672a. Acquisition: interests in land when need is urgent.”

immediately below

“2672. Acquisition: interests in land when cost is not more than \$50,000.”

(10) By striking from the chapter analysis and the catchline relating to section 2675 the second colon and all that follows.

(11) By striking the following words from the first sentence of section 2675: “that are not located on a military base and”.

INCREASES FOR SOLAR HEATING AND SOLAR COOLING EQUIPMENT

SEC. 608. In addition to all other authorized variations of cost limitations or floor area limitations contained in this Act or prior Military Construction Authorization Acts, the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, may permit increases in the cost limitations or floor area limitations by such amounts as may be necessary to equip any projects with solar heating and/or solar cooling equipment.

LAND CONVEYANCE, GUAM

SEC. 609. The Secretary of the Navy or his designee is authorized and directed to convey to the Guam Power Authority, an agency of the Government of Guam, without monetary consideration, but subject to such reservations and terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Navy or his designee should determine to be necessary to protect the interests of the United States, all rights, titles, and interests of the United States, in and to those certain parcels of real property situated at Cabras Island, territory of Guam, known and identified as lot 257 and lot 261, containing 63.58 acres, more or less.

LAND CONVEYANCE, GEORGIA

SEC. 610. (a) The Secretary of the Army is authorized and directed to convey to the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia, subject to the provisions of this Act, all of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of land, with improvements thereon, lying and being situated in Richmond County, city of Augusta, State of Georgia, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a chiseled X in concrete at the intersection of the south line of Walton Way with the west line of Katherine Street; thence along the west line of Katherine Street, south 02 degrees 27 minutes 55 seconds west 288.29 feet to a point 1 foot south of cyclone fence; thence along a line 1 foot south of and parallel to a cyclone fence, north 85 degrees 31 minutes 15 seconds west 227.32 feet to a point 1 foot east of a cyclone fence; thence along a line parallel to and 1 foot east of a cyclone fence south 04 degrees 19 minutes 50 seconds west 233.05 feet to a point; thence along a line 1 foot south of and parallel to a cyclone fence, north 85 degrees 19 minutes 27 seconds west 305.74 feet to a point 0.60 foot west of a cyclone fence; thence along a line parallel to and 0.60 foot west of a cyclone fence, north 04 degrees 59 minutes 48 seconds east 530.23 feet to a concrete monument on the south side of Walton Way; thence along the south side of Walton Way, south 85 degrees 30 minutes 15 seconds east 517.62 feet to the point of beginning, and containing 5.09 acres, more or less.

(b) The conveyance authorized by this section shall be made upon payment to the United States of not less than the appraised fair market value of the land and the improvements thereon, as determined by the Secretary of the Army, or the sum of \$662,000 whichever is the greater, and upon such terms, conditions, reservations, and restrictions as the Secretary of the Army shall deem necessary to protect the interests of the United States.

(c) The money received by the United States for the lands conveyed under this section shall be credited to a special account in the Treasury and shall be available, without fiscal year limitation, for the construction of a United States Army Reserve Training Center on lands owned by the United States at the intersection of Jackson and Wrightsboro Roads, Augusta, Georgia.

(d) The cost of any surveys necessary as an incident to the conveyance authorized by this section shall be borne by the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia.

SHORT TITLE

SEC. 611. Titles I, II, III, IV, V, and VI of this Act may be cited as the "Military Construction Authorization Act, 1976".

TITLE VII—GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

AUTHORIZATION FOR FACILITIES

SEC. 701. Subject to chapter 133 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense may establish or develop additional facilities for the Guard and Reserve Forces, including the acquisition of land therefor, but the cost of such facilities shall not exceed—

- (1) For the Department of the Army:
 - (A) Army National Guard of the United States, \$54,745,000.
 - (B) Army Reserve, \$44,459,000.
- (2) For the Department of the Navy: Naval and Marine Corps Reserves, \$34,800,000.
- (3) For the Department of the Air Force:
 - (A) Air National Guard of the United States, \$55,100,000.
 - (B) Air Force Reserve, \$16,500,000.

WAIVER OF CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS

SEC. 702. The Secretary of Defense may establish or develop installations and facilities under this title without regard to section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 529), and sections 4774 and 9774 of title 10, United States Code. The authority to place permanent or temporary improvements on lands includes authority for surveys, administration, overhead, planning, and supervision incident to construction. That authority may be exercised before title to the land is approved under section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (40 U.S.C. 255), and even though the land is held temporarily. The authority to acquire real estate or land includes authority to make surveys and to acquire land, and interests in land (including temporary use), by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise.

S. 1247—24

AMENDMENT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE

SEC. 703. Chapter 133 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking out the figure "\$25,000" in paragraph (2) of section 2233a, and inserting the figure "\$50,000" in place thereof.

SHORT TITLE

SEC. 704. This title may be cited as the "Guard and Reserve Forces Facilities Authorization Act, 1976".

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.*

September 30, 1975

Dear Mr. Director:

The following bill was received at the White House on September 30th:

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Please let the President have reports and recommendations as to the approval of this bill as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Robert D. Linder
Chief Executive Clerk

The Honorable James T. Lynn
Director
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D. C.