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APPROVED
JAN 3-1975

THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION

WASHINGTON

Last Day: January 4

January 3, 1975

*Posted 1/4/75
To ARCHIVES
1/6/75*

MEMORANDUM FOR	THE PRESIDENT
FROM:	KEN COLE
SUBJECT:	Enrolled Bill H.R. 17468 <u>Military Construction Appropriation Act</u>

Attached for your consideration is H.R. 17568, sponsored by Representative Sikes, which appropriates \$3,178,025,000 for military construction activities in fiscal year 1975. The total amount appropriated by the bill is \$310,158,000 below the amended budget request of \$3,488,183,000.

Additional background information is provided in Roy Ash's memorandum to you at Tab A.

Roy Ash, Max Friedersdorf (Loen), Phil Areeda and the NSC all recommend approval.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign H.R. 17468 (Tab B).

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

JAN 2 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Bill H. R. 17468 - Military Construction
Appropriation Act, 1975
Sponsor - Representative Sikes (D), Florida

Last Day for Action

January 4, 1975 - Saturday

Purpose

Appropriates \$3,178,025,000 for military construction activities in fiscal year 1975.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget	Approval
Department of Defense	Approval (informally)

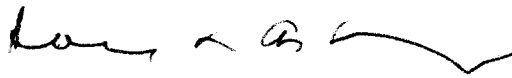
Discussion

The total amount appropriated by the bill is \$310,158,000 below the amended budget request of \$3,488,183,000. The reductions by appropriation account are set forth in the attachment. For the most part these appropriations fund the military construction program authorized by P. L. 93-552, which you approved on December 27, 1974.

Some \$250,200,000 of the total reduction results from earlier Congressional reductions in the authorization request. The remaining approximate \$60,000,000 reduction consists of deletions made possible by cancellation of projects for which there is no longer a military requirement or deferral of projects which, although desirable, can be held for funding in another annual program.

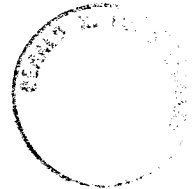
Recommendation

I recommend that you sign the enrolled bill.



Roy L. Ash
Director

Enclosure



MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1975

	<u>Budget Estimate</u>	<u>Enrolled Bill</u>	<u>Congressional Change</u>
Appropriation:			
Budget Authority	\$3,383,000,000	\$3,072,842,000	-\$310,158,000
Debt Reduction	105,183,000	105,183,000	No change
	<u>3,488,183,000</u>	<u>3,178,025,000</u>	<u>-310,158,000</u>

By Appropriation Account

Military Construction:			
Army	740,500,000	656,825,000	-83,675,000
Navy	643,900,000	606,376,000	-37,524,000
Air Force	536,400,000	456,439,000	-79,961,000
Defense Agencies	50,600,000	31,260,000	-19,340,000
By transfer	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)	No change
Army and Air National Guards	89,000,000	94,500,000	+5,500,000
Army, Naval and Air Force Reserves	80,500,000	81,835,000	+1,335,000
Family Housing	1,342,283,000	1,245,790,000	-96,493,000
<u>1/</u> Payment of mortgage principals on Capehart and Wherry housing indebtedness	-105,183,000	-105,183,000	No change
Homeowners Assistance	5,000,000	5,000,000	No change

Change by Major Element
(In thousands of dollars)

	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Defense Agencies</u>	<u>Total</u>
Regular program	-83,675	-37,524	-79,961	-19,340	-220,500
Family housing	-37,411	-31,329	-27,753	----	-96,493
Reserve Forces	----	+1,335	+5,500	----	+6,835
Total Change	<u>-121,086</u>	<u>-67,518</u>	<u>-102,214</u>	<u>-19,340</u>	<u>-310,158</u>

1/ Amount for debt reduction is not considered budget authority and, therefore, is excluded from the total.

THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.:

Date: January 2, 1975

Time: 6:00 p.m.

FOR ACTION:

NSC/S
Max Friedersdorf
Phillip Areeda

cc (for information):

Warren Hendriks
Jerry Jones
Jack Marsh

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: January 3, 1975

Time: 10:00 a.m.

SUBJECT:

Enrolled Bill H.R. 17468 - Military Construction
Appropriation Act, 1975

ACTION REQUESTED:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> For Necessary Action | <input type="checkbox"/> For Your Recommendations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Agenda and Brief | <input type="checkbox"/> Draft Reply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> For Your Comments | <input type="checkbox"/> Draft Remarks |

REMARKS:

Please return to Judy Johnston, Ground Floor West Wing

*No objection
P Areeda*



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.

Warren K. Hendriks
For the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 3, 1975

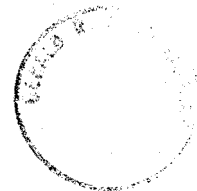
MEMORANDUM FOR: WARREN HENDRIKS

FROM: MAX L. FRIEDERSDORF *VL*

SUBJECT: Action Memorandum - Log No.
Enrolled Bill H. R. 17468 - Military
Construction Appropriation Act, 1975

The Office of Legislative Affairs concurs with the Agencies
that the enrolled bill should be signed.

Attachments



THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.:

Date: January 2, 1975

Time: 6:00 p.m.

FOR ACTION:

NSC/S
Max Friedersdorf
Phillip Areeda

cc (for information):

Warren Hendriks
Jerry Jones
Jack Marsh

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: January 3, 1975

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SUBJECT:

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Appropriation Act, 1975

ACTION REQUESTED:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> For Necessary Action | <input type="checkbox"/> For Your Recommendations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Agenda and Brief | <input type="checkbox"/> Draft Reply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> For Your Comments | <input type="checkbox"/> 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

To
Mr. Handrich
1-2-75
5:30 p.m.

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

JAN 2 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Bill H. R. 17468 - Military Construction
Appropriation Act, 1975
Sponsor - Representative Sikes (D), Florida

Last Day for Action

January 4, 1975 - Saturday

Purpose

Appropriates \$3,178,025,000 for military construction activities in
fiscal year 1975.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget.

Approval

Department of Defense

Approval (informally)

Discussion

The total amount appropriated by the bill is \$310,158,000 below the
amended budget request of \$3,488,183,000. The reductions by appro-
priation account are set forth in the attachment. For the most part
these appropriations fund the military construction program authorized
by P. L. 93-552 , which you approved on December 27, 1974.

Some \$250,200,000 of the total reduction results from earlier Congressional
reductions in the authorization request. The remaining approximate
\$60,000,000 reduction consists of deletions made possible by cancellation
of projects for which there is no longer a military requirement or deferral
of projects which, although desirable, can be held for funding in another
annual program.

Recommendation

I recommend that you sign the enrolled bill.

[Handwritten signature]

Roy L. Ash
Director

Enclosure



MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION BILL, 1975

NOVEMBER 19, 1974.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. SIKES, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

TOGETHER WITH ADDITIONAL VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 17468]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill (H.R. 17468) making appropriations for military construction and family housing for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975.

SUMMARY OF THE BILL AND COMMITTEE ACTION

Budget estimates of new obligational authority considered by the Committee are contained in the President's budget as set forth beginning on pages 320 and 354 in the Appendix thereof.

These estimates total \$3,383,000,000. The Committee recommends new obligational authority of \$3,058,767,000, an increase of \$396,781,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 1974 and \$324,233,000 below the Administration's request for fiscal year 1975.

The following tabulation lists, in summary form, appropriations for fiscal year 1974, estimates for fiscal year 1975, and the Committee action on the fiscal year 1975 request together with appropriate comparisons.

SUMMARY OF THE BILL AND COMMITTEE ACTION

Agency	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1974	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1975	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the bill	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1974	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1975
Department of the Army	\$654,020,000	\$843,200,000	\$752,723,000	+\$98,703,000	-\$90,477,000
Department of the Navy	632,197,000	664,700,000	624,837,000	-7,355,000	-39,863,000
Department of the Air Force	277,277,000	582,400,000	504,950,000	+227,683,000	-77,440,000
Defense Agencies	0	50,600,000	30,640,000	+30,640,000	-19,960,000
Family Housing	1,091,497,000	1,237,100,000	1,140,607,000	+49,110,000	-96,493,000
Homeowners Assistance Fund, Defense ¹	7,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	-2,000,000	0
Total ²	2,661,986,000	3,383,000,000	3,058,767,000	+396,781,000	-324,233,000

¹ Includes \$3,866,000 requested in H. Doc. 93-266.

² Excludes permanent budget authority.

SUMMARY OF BUDGET REQUEST AND COMMITTEE ACTION

The Administration's funding request for military construction and family housing represents an increase of \$721,014,000 above the amounts appropriated for these same functions in fiscal year 1974. The Committee has allowed a net increase in funds of \$396,781,000 over fiscal year 1974. Significantly, largely because of the effects of inflation in the construction industry and on utilities and maintenance costs, there is not a real overall increase in program level from year to year. This shows up in several ways.

The rate of inflation in construction was estimated at about 8% between the fiscal year 1974 and 1975 program periods. This rate, applied to the program level of about \$2 billion in construction approved last year, indicates that an increase of approximately \$160 million would be required to accomplish the same program level for fiscal year 1975 as is to be achieved for fiscal year 1974.

Amounts provided for operation and maintenance of family housing have increased by approximately \$105 million, and an estimated \$85 million of this reflects the increased cost of fuel, utilities, and maintenance due to inflation.

In fiscal year 1974 the program level provided exceeded the level of new funds provided, whereas for fiscal year 1975 the reverse is true. Funding adjustments totaling about \$94 million were made in last year's military construction authorization and appropriations bills to reflect past and anticipated construction savings due to base closure actions and anticipated cost savings. These reduced the amount of new budget authority required last year below the program level actually provided. In the interim, cost increases, which have become particularly apparent in recent months, have meant that nearly \$95 million of additional funds are required in the fiscal year 1975 authorization and appropriations bills to allow for the completion of projects approved in previous years.

The Committee has chosen to provide additional funds for those valid projects which have already been approved in prior years and for which authorization is available rather than approving a higher level of new projects requested in fiscal year 1975. A listing of the funds required to meet the currently anticipated cost increases in fiscal year 1974 and prior years' programs appears on page 683 of volume IV of the Committee's hearings. These additional costs are separated between those for which sufficient authorization is currently available or has been officially requested and those costs for which no additional authorization has yet been requested. This data shows that in the former group substantial additional appropriations in the amount of \$95 million are required for the three military services to complete valid projects. These costs are in addition to the allowances made for cost increases in the fiscal year 1975 budget request. To the extent that the required authorization is available, the Committee has attempted to fully fund these increased costs in prior programs. This has been possible as a result of the reductions which have been made in the fiscal year 1975 program request.

There are several factors which have made possible the sizable reductions which have been made in the authorization action and the Committee's recommendations on the fiscal year 1975 military construction request. The effects of inflation on estimated costs have

meant that several projects should be deferred. The changing nature of Defense programs has meant that various construction projects have not had the advantage of adequate planning or are not in phase with other elements of the programs they support.

Inflation has had an uneven effect on the various types of construction proposed and in the differing geographic areas in which that construction is proposed. For example, the estimated cost of a High Reynolds Number Tunnel proposed for \$44 million at Arnold Engineering Development Center has more than doubled to over \$100 million due to the extremely high cost of the high tensile steel which is required. The project has had to be deferred to be restudied by the Air Force. Construction costs in Alaska are skyrocketing. In part this is the result of the construction of the Alaskan pipeline. Because of this cost problem, several projects proposed for Alaska appeared less worthwhile and have been deferred.

The Committee has noted that several programs which received major emphasis in the fiscal year 1975 military construction budget request were not adequately planned in view of ongoing developments in the programs they support or were out of phase with other elements of these programs. Although, in general, the Committee supports the objectives of these programs, particular projects were deferred as being premature. Examples include parts of the medical facilities modernization program, the aircraft simulator training program, and the Army's new division posts.

Generally, the Committee has supported efforts to modernize medical facilities. Large sums are planned for construction of new and replacement facilities. The services are struggling with serious problems in acquiring and training sufficient medical personnel. Furthermore, scarcity of personnel and the high cost of facilities dictate that both personnel and facilities be utilized in the most efficient manner, and steps to accomplish this are just really getting underway. There is also increasing concern about a developing surplus of beds in hospitals, generally. All of these factors in turn will affect the use and size of existing and planned medical facilities. Accordingly, the Committee considers it advisable to slow the pace of this program and has deferred several projects requested for medical modernization.

The Department of Defense's emphasis on providing equipments and facilities for flight simulation is commendable in view of the potential savings in fuel and operations costs. However, some of the facilities were requested too far in advance of planned delivery dates for the equipment they will house. Accordingly, some of these otherwise desirable projects can be deferred.

The Committee also noted that plans for facilities to support newly designated Forces Command units at Army posts such as Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia, were developed hastily and do not necessarily reflect a well-planned base development program. Accordingly, some of these projects are not required or can be deferred until better justification for them is provided.

For reasons previously shown, significant reductions have been made in the fiscal year 1975 request. Nevertheless, the Committee is con-

vinced that the program as approved represents a prudent level of construction which is required in support of United States forces. Major ongoing and new programs for which funds are requested in the fiscal year 1975 budget and provided in the bill include the second phase of construction at the Trident submarine refit site, Bangor, Washington; a high level of funding, as has been provided in three of the last four fiscal years, for an orderly replacement and modernization of medical facilities; and continuation of the NATO infrastructure program, which is a major conduit of allied planning and facilities support activities, at a higher program level. Increases are provided for the first increment of an expanded aircraft shelter program in Europe, which will begin a major program to provide protective facilities for squadrons to be sent overseas in the event of mobilization; greater emphasis upon facilities for flight simulator training for all three services in order to reduce fuel consumption and operating costs and upgrade the effectiveness of flight training programs; additional family housing leases overseas and increased appropriations to cover higher operation and maintenance costs for family housing, largely brought about by inflation; facilities to support troop units at new Army division posts and to allow a major realignment of Army training installations; and improvement of ammunition and weapons storage facilities, overseas and in the United States. Major programs such as bachelor and family housing construction and barracks modernization continue at substantial but somewhat reduced levels, while family housing modernization has been increased. The Committee has increased the amount requested for minor construction in family housing in order to meet requirements in this area and to promote energy conserving measures.

In addition, funds are provided as authorized for a limited expansion of facilities at the Naval Communications Station, Diego Garcia, Indian Ocean. The Navy's portion of this request was included as a fiscal year 1974 supplemental item in H. Doc. 93-266. The Air Force's request of \$3,300,000 is contained in the fiscal year 1975 budget.

For the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences the Committee has provided a \$15,000,000 "surge facility." This first increment of construction for the University will provide essential training facilities for future military medical personnel.

FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION AND EXPENDITURE IN FISCAL YEAR 1975

The funds approved by the Committee for military construction, exclusive of family housing and the homeowners assistance program, when added to funds remaining unobligated from prior appropriations will make \$3,093,425,000 available for obligation in fiscal year 1975 for the regular forces and \$238,335,000 available for the reserve forces, as shown in the following tabulation. These funds are needed to complete prior programs and to finance required projects in fiscal year 1975 and earlier years.

FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION IN FISCAL YEAR 1975

	Unobligated balance carried forward June 30, 1974 ¹	Recommended in bill, fiscal year 1975	Total available for obligation, fiscal year 1975 ¹
Regular forces:			
Department of the Army.....	\$635,400,000	\$650,023,000	\$1,285,423,000
Department of the Navy.....	493,000,000	602,702,000	1,095,702,000
Department of the Air Force.....	186,400,000	453,460,000	639,860,000
Defense agencies.....	41,800,000	30,640,000	72,440,000
Total.....	1,356,600,000	1,736,825,000	3,093,425,000
Reserve components:			
Department of the Army.....	24,400,000	102,700,000	127,100,000
Department of the Navy.....	25,800,000	22,135,000	47,935,000
Department of the Air Force.....	11,800,000	51,500,000	63,300,000
Total.....	62,000,000	176,335,000	238,335,000

¹ Estimated.

Note: Excludes family housing and homeowners assistance. Figures rounded to nearest thousand.

The appropriations made available in the accompanying bill for military construction, exclusive of family housing and the homeowners assistance program, when added to unexpended balances remaining from prior appropriations will make \$4,535,125,000 available for expenditure in fiscal year 1975 for the regular forces and \$319,835,000 for the reserve forces, as shown in the following tabulation.

FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR EXPENDITURE IN FISCAL YEAR 1975

	Unexpended balance carried forward June 30, 1974 ¹	Recommended in bill, fiscal year 1975	Total available for expenditure, fiscal year 1975 ¹
Regular forces:			
Department of the Army.....	\$1,355,000,000	\$650,023,000	\$2,005,023,000
Department of the Navy.....	933,600,000	602,702,000	1,536,302,000
Department of the Air Force.....	441,000,000	453,460,000	894,460,000
Defense agencies.....	68,700,000	30,640,000	99,340,000
Total.....	2,798,300,000	1,736,825,000	4,535,125,000
Reserve components:			
Department of the Army.....	69,100,000	102,700,000	171,800,000
Department of the Navy.....	39,900,000	22,135,000	62,035,000
Department of the Air Force.....	34,500,000	51,500,000	86,000,000
Total.....	143,500,000	176,335,000	319,835,000

¹ Estimated.

Note: Excludes family housing and homeowners assistance. Figures rounded to nearest thousand.

EXPENDITURE EFFECTS OF COMMITTEE'S ACTION

The net reduction in fiscal year 1975 outlays from the budget request which will result from reductions during the authorizing process and actions recommended by the Committee is estimated to be \$25,000,000.

TRIDENT

The fiscal year 1975 request for the second phase of facilities in support of the Trident program totals \$103,808,000. This is a slight decrease from the \$112,320,000 in new budget authority provided for

this construction program last year. It provides for the continuation of an orderly construction program at the Trident support site at Bangor, Washington, so as to provide essential facilities in time to support the first operational Trident submarine which is due to arrive there late in 1978.

FACILITIES ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF PROGRAM

The Trident system is an integrated system covering the submarine, missile, and the land-based support facilities. This system has been painstakingly designed to provide a strategic deterrent capability in a survivable manner on into the 21st century. It provides an advanced technology, a long-range ballistic missile, and an all-new submarine highly survivable in a complex ASW environment; and for the first time a continental U.S.-based integrated shore support facility.

The Trident program is phased to provide a Trident I missile and Trident submarine and the required operational facilities for both missile and submarine so that the system can be operational by 1978. Later phases planned for the program include the introduction of a larger Trident II missile and the backfitting of Trident I missiles into existing Poseidon submarines. The Navy has stated that the main reason for building the Trident submarine is to provide an up-to-date system that has the capability not only to carry the Trident I missile, which is capable of being backfitted in the small submarines, but also capable of carrying a much larger missile to be developed by the early 1980's. That will then allow our country to supplement our strategic forces, both land-based and sea-based, and to provide an increase in deterrence capability to cope with a build-up in enemy capability. The Trident system is fully modern. The submarine is designed to be much more survivable, much more reliable, and to be able to move around the ocean much more freely than our current platforms. Because of the large sizes of the Trident submarine and the follow-on missiles it will carry, existing Navy installations cannot support these systems in a safe and efficient manner. The new support system is being tailor-made for the Trident system and will allow it to operate with maximum effectiveness, safety, and reliability.

The Committee has carefully examined the Navy's proposals for the required Trident support site. An outstanding team from the General Accounting Office has carefully reviewed this program annually at the Committee's request. Furthermore, subcommittee members and staff have visited both the Bangor, Washington site and the Royal Navy's support site for British Polaris submarines which is, in a sense, a prototype for the facility proposed at Bangor.

As a result of these thorough investigations, the Committee feels it can recommend the Navy's basic concept of collocating at a single site the necessary logistic support for refit of submarines, assembly and checkout of missiles, training of crews, and associated personnel/community support.

REFIT SITE

The Committee carefully explored the Navy's plans for use of the refit site with particular regard to the possible use of existing Navy industrial facilities to accomplish all or portions of this work. Again, in the Committee's opinion, the proposed facilities provide a reasonable

tradeoff between operating and new construction costs and operational requirements. The Committee was assured that the Navy had re-examined and done additional industrial engineering analyses and engineering studies of individual facilities and functions at the site. Explosive safety requirements and the refit workload have also been refined. It has been confirmed that the explosive safety criteria precludes the use of existing naval ship repair facilities for refit unless all missiles are offloaded. Offloading all missiles between patrols would reduce missile at-sea-on-alert time, thus reducing the cost-effectiveness of the Trident system. The additional onloading and offloading of all missiles between patrols would increase safety hazards and have a degrading effect on missile reliability.

Further analysis and planning has substantiated the feasibility of developing the Trident support site in a manner which will permit the refit of submarines while missiles remain on board. This will reduce the off-patrol time and keep the maximum number of missiles at sea. This capability could not be developed at existing naval ship repair activities. Planning and construction of the Trident support site will continue on the basis of providing those refit facilities necessary for insuring cost effective utilization of the Trident system.

These studies also confirmed the feasibility of providing for refit and intermediate level maintenance support of the Trident submarine at the Bangor site with depot level maintenance support from existing naval and contractor activities.

Much of the type of work that must be done during a brief refit period is best done at a highly responsive dedicated refit facility rather than at intricate highly individualized facilities found in major shipyards. The Trident system was designed to allow rapid modular repair, permitting minimal time in port for high system survivability. The Navy plans to assign to activities such as the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and Naval Torpedo Station, Keyport, work that will not adversely affect a scheduled refit completion date and can be worked into shipyard shop production schedules to allow economical use of facilities without interfering with regular shipyard overhaul work in progress.

Eighty percent of the Trident refit workload is planned to be done at the Trident base at Bangor. Three-fourths of this will be performed on the ship in connection with removal, reinstallation, and in-place testing and checkout. The remainder constitutes close-support repairs and services performed at the Trident base shops.

The remaining twenty percent of the Trident workload is the refurbishment of rotatable pool material which does not have to be completed during a given refit. This portion is planned to be done at Bremerton or other industrial activities.

Unnecessary duplication of personnel skills, equipment, and facilities between the refit site and the shipyard will be avoided by careful study of shipyard capabilities. Maintenance capabilities planned for the Trident refit facility are those necessary to support the quick-response repairs associated with the 18-day maintenance periods. Full-scale major equipment refurbishments (via rotatable pool) and other capabilities characterized by inherent complexity, sophisticated facilities/skills or low frequency or utilization are planned to be assigned to the shipyard or other major depot facility.

The Committee will continue to monitor these plans closely to avoid duplicative effort and to ensure that new construction is kept to the minimum required to meet the operational needs of the system.

SCHEDULE AND SCOPE

The first Trident submarine is scheduled for delivery in December, 1977 and is expected to arrive at Bangor in December, 1978. The support site continues on schedule to be fully operational to support the first system in calendar year 1978. As a result of congressional reviews of the Trident program last year and ongoing reviews through the year in the Defense Department, the building rate of the Trident system was decreased from three per year to two per year. However, the reduced rate of delivery of these follow-on submarines will not affect the date at which facilities are required to support the initial submarine.

The Navy has continued with the planning for the site at Bangor, Washington. A preliminary master plan has been developed which, based on analysis of many alternatives, identifies a land-use plan with general siting for all on-base and waterfront facilities. As a result of this master planning effort, the scope of the facilities and the requirements for facilities at the support site have become much clearer. This has involved some revision in the design of facilities for which funds were provided in the fiscal year 1974 program. In particular, a new refit pier design has been proposed which would meet environmental concerns and at the same time avoid the necessity for the acquisition of additional land at Bangor. Further, investigation of the pollution abatement plans for the area indicate that a tie-in with the local municipal sewer systems seems advisable instead of the Navy sewage disposal plant proposed last year. The Committee approves the Navy's plans in this regard.

The fiscal year 1975 program for the Trident support site, Bangor, Washington, includes construction or modification to a number of missile production and missile support buildings; the initial increment of the bachelor enlisted quarters; enlisted mess; Marine Corps berthing and associated administration building; fire station; facilities relocation—the quality engineering and evaluation laboratory—and the second increment of site improvement and utilities.

In view of various changes in the overall Trident schedule, the Committee specifically explored the scope of facilities which were approved in fiscal year 1974 and are requested in fiscal year 1975. The Navy indicated that in both the 1974 and 1975 programs there are several projects which have increments of facilities required for the 10-ship program. Included is the refit pier in the 1974 program which will be combined with the refit pier in future programs. Similarly, in the explosive-handling area, explosive-handling wharf No. 1 is included in the 1974 program and in the outyears an additional explosive-handling pier is planned. A total 10-ship capability is being provided in the training area in the 1974 program and in the 1975 program. In the missile assembly area, the vertical missile packaging building and the missile assembly building modification are first increments of similar modifications to new buildings required later on in the program. The BEQ planned in the 1975 program is the first of five such facilities programmed over the total program. Utilities and site improvements are incremented throughout the construction program.

The Committee ascertained to its satisfaction that the scope of facilities being requested does not exceed that necessary to support the initial operating capability, except in those instances where the construction of smaller increments of facilities would represent uneconomical construction practices.

At the present time, the program anticipates the eventual support of 10 Trident submarines at the Bangor support site. However, the facilities contained in the Navy's long-range program for the support of 10 submarines would allow sufficient basic facilities to support up to 13 or 14 submarines. There are at present no plans for the expansion of facilities, but the base has been laid out to allow for future expansion if necessary. The buildings are being arranged and the master plan developed in such a manner that the base could be expanded to handle 20 submarines. This planning provides protection for the taxpayer in the future, should the Trident force be expanded, but at no additional cost for present day requirements.

The Committee is in general satisfied that the Trident construction program is proceeding in an orderly manner and is not unduly expensive in view of the requirement for facilities in support of this essential strategic program.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND COMMUNITY IMPACT

The final environment impact statement for the Trident support site has been filed, and projects approved in the fiscal year 1974 program should proceed in the near future. This will enable the Navy to avoid a crash construction program at Bangor and yet meet operational deadlines if further delays are avoided. The Navy's environmental impact statement indicates that the indirect social and economic impacts will be the principal impacts resulting from the proposed construction and operation of the Trident support site at Bangor, Washington. The most significant impacts will be on schools, transportation, housing, and utilities infrastructure.

In this connection, the Committee is concerned that the Navy take timely steps to ensure that it proceeds on schedule to provide appropriate Federal support to the communities which will feel this impact. It appears that some progress is already being made at the local level. Further benefits should be derived from an amendment to the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1974 which makes provision for the use of HUD's "Special Risk Insurance Fund" to insure the development of housing in areas in which there is a significant impact on the housing market from a military installation. There will still be substantial requirements for schools and other types of community support over and above what the community can provide, and the Committee would support measures to ensure adequate and timely funding for these programs if subject to review through the normal appropriations process.

COST OF TRIDENT FACILITIES

As the Committee has indicated for several years, a reasonable estimate of the total cost of facilities required as a result of the Trident program is in the range of \$600 million to \$1 billion. As discussed last year, the Navy had attempted to establish an administrative cost ceiling of \$543,000,000. The effects of inflation have caused the Navy

to abandon this figure. Also, as pointed out in the Committee's report last year and discussed in the hearings on the fiscal year 1975 request, the Trident support site master planning includes space for approximately 1,400 units of military family housing. To what extent this much on-base housing will be required will be seen as community growth develops. Nevertheless, this many housing units would represent a substantial cost for construction and maintenance within the military construction appropriation bill. In addition, personnel support facilities have been included in the master plan which are over and above the currently identified Trident construction program. Although many of these will be constructed by the use of nonappropriated funds, they still represent a significant investment. Similarly, current program limits disregard costs for community impact assistance, access roads, and the costs of relocating certain conventional ordnance facilities to the Indian Island annex. Also, plans for Department of Defense regional medical facilities in the area are not yet clear. Some portion of these costs should logically be attributed to the Trident population. Finally, the Navy has been very reluctant to spell out the estimated costs of specific facilities it plans in future years. Without these specifics, the Committee cannot properly judge the adequacy of Navy's estimates of total costs. In particular the Committee is concerned that internally the Navy may not be taking adequate steps to identify its total program costs by specific item. This is especially true in the loosely defined line item for utilities and ground improvements. Better records with regard to development of cost estimates in this area will allow the Navy a better measure of its performance in meeting cost and program objectives.

As noted in the discussion of specific actions on the Navy request, which appears later in this report, the Committee has been able to identify certain reductions in the Navy's fiscal year 1975 request.

NATO INFRASTRUCTURE

The \$73,000,000 in new budget authority requested and approved for the NATO infrastructure program covers the U.S. share of commonly funded facilities necessary to support United States and other forces committed to the defense of NATO. The Committee places a high priority upon this program for several reasons. First, the use of the NATO infrastructure program to construct facilities required for our forces in Europe, for which the United States pays only a small percentage of the cost, represents substantial savings to the U.S. taxpayer over the alternative of funding these programs directly from the services' military construction requests. Secondly, the NATO infrastructure program presents a medium to channel planning and to reach common agreement between the allies on the priorities of various elements of their common defense effort. Thus, it contributes to the common understanding of NATO's needs as well as the steps to be taken to meet these needs. Finally, the NATO infrastructure program provides the most critically needed facilities to support the defense of NATO and, as such, is in the United States' self-interest.

The Committee's report last year discussed this program at considerable length. It appears that some progress has been made in further adapting this program to make it responsive to the needs of the United States as well as to the needs of NATO.

Much of the program provides facilities and systems for common use by some or all NATO forces; for example, the NATO pipeline system, early warning and air defense networks, and the NATO satellite communications system. The remainder, while of sufficient common interest to warrant infrastructure funding, is intended for use by forces of a single nation, or two or more nations. In this category, the United States has been very successful in recent years in securing a large proportion of projects for support of U.S. forces. Recent annual slices have provided, on the average, over \$5 worth of facilities for U.S. forces for every \$3 of U.S. contribution to single and joint user projects. We have every reason to expect this favorable ratio to continue.

The Euro-Group—NATO less France, Portugal, Canada, Iceland, and the United States—is continuing to implement its pledge of an additional \$420 million, closer to \$476 million in devalued dollars, to the infrastructure program as part of the European defense improvement program (EDIP). Among other benefits, this has allowed us a faster recoupment of the U.S. funds spent to prefinance our aircraft shelters in Europe. In addition, the EDIP allows NATO to complete its aircraft protection program without depleting the infrastructure funds, and contributes to the implementation of the NATO integrated communications system which is urgently required.

There is considerable progress in modernization of the rules governing the NATO infrastructure program. Agreement has been reached on limiting to about 2½ years the period between programing of a project and its implementation. While this new agreement covers work in slice XXI (1970) and forward, we have also made significant progress toward closing out old slices. This purging process will reduce our share of future contributions for current programs from as high as 43.7 percent in the oldest slice to a flat 29.7 percent, or to some 20 percent, when Euro-Group EDIP contributions are added to the total infrastructure program.

In November 1972, the Committee was informed of the intent to request additional funds in the current slice group (XXI-XXV) in order to allow a normal-sized slice XXV (1974) on the order of \$180 million, thus approximating the size of program for 1970-74, which the United States had originally supported. The NATO Defense Ministers have agreed to provide an additional \$186 million for 1974.

There are continuing efforts to liberalize NATO's contracting procedures to give U.S. industry a better chance at NATO contracts. It is expected that agreement will be reached this year on this matter within NATO committees.

Our NATO allies have agreed to abolish certain NATO procedures which we deem discriminatory to U.S. industry. Under revised procedures, all infrastructure bids will be compared exclusive of import taxes and duties, so that all qualified contractors have an equal opportunity to win NATO contract awards. There appears to be agreement that, concurrently with the decisions on the size and cost sharing of slices XXVI-XXX (1975-79), the principle of evaluating bids free of customs duties and taxes will apply to all projects as yet unauthorized on the effective date of implementation of the new international competitive bidding procedures but in no case later than the beginning of the next infrastructure cost sharing period. We have already been successful in having this revised procedure made applicable to all

NATO integrated communications system projects (which have a high degree of U.S. industry interest), and the United States now wants these same non-discriminatory procedures applied to all infrastructure project awards. Although much of the infrastructure program consists of bricks and mortar in which there is little U.S. contractor interest, there remains a significant portion of tactical communication, computer, and radar projects wherein the new rules will have a useful effect for U.S. industry.

The United States is also seeking to establish a new category of infrastructure projects in support of "stationed forces" which we would hope to use in satisfying U.S. forces requirements for projects not now eligible for NATO funding.

Infrastructure projects in support of stationed forces would provide military operational and logistic facilities (currently ineligible for infrastructure) for U.S. forces stationed in Europe. Types of facilities that would be funded under this category include military operational, maintenance, storage, medical, troop housing, administrative facilities and utilities. Examples would be workshops and depots over and above the types and areas covered in NATO construction criteria, troop housing and messing facilities and logistic facilities now considered to be the responsibility of the user nation.

This category does not include construction of what might be considered community support facilities, such as dependent schools, religious facilities, recreational facilities, family housing, and other similar items.

There appears to be some real progress in the use of the NATO infrastructure program to meet the needs of the military services for facilities in Europe. Personnel in the working levels of the Department of Defense and military personnel overseas seem to be putting greater emphasis on the use of the infrastructure program to obtain facilities which are required. Military services, generally, are identifying projects that are fully or partially NATO-eligible early in the process rather than as an afterthought and are taking appropriate actions early. Policies and procedures are being or have been revised to allow greater reliance upon NATO funding in the first instance as opposed to the more costly process of prefinancing by the United States. This is to be commended and such attitudes should continue to be fostered and emphasized. The military service and the taxpayer both benefit from this approach. There are, of course, exceptions.

A major exception is the Air Force's plan to construct additional aircraft shelters in Europe. The Committee considers the shelter program to be of great importance for the protection of allied aircraft in time of war. Although the shelter program has been a large continuing requirement, the Air Force has not been consistent in its approach to it. The initial aircraft shelter program suffered from poor planning, indecision, and constant redesign which caused major cost overruns. In addition, the major portion of this program was pre-financed rather than funded directly through the infrastructure program, so that in addition to unnecessarily high costs for the facilities, the U.S. Treasury had to finance the major portion of the program, to be repaid in part at a later date. Now, the Air Force is again proposing an urgent shelter program which cannot wait for NATO funding. In this instance, they may be correct since NATO officials have indicated

that they have numerous higher priority projects which must be financed before substantial NATO funds for additional aircraft shelters are available. Nevertheless, the Air Force, which recently has exercised good management in utilizing the NATO infrastructure program, is subject to criticism for its approach in instance.

The Army's management of the funding of the infrastructure program is likewise subject to criticism. The Army has repeatedly put higher priority on its own projects than on the NATO infrastructure program for which it has funding and management responsibility. The Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff should take measures to ensure that the NATO program is identified as being of top priority.

AIRCRAFT PROTECTIVE FACILITIES

The Committee has approved the Air Force's request for \$62 million for aircraft shelters and other protective facilities for United States tactical aircraft in Europe. Air Force witnesses stated that construction of additional aircraft shelters in Europe is urgently required to increase the survivability of our tactical combat aircraft on the continent.

Historically, the primary objective in an air superiority campaign has been the destruction of enemy aircraft. The quickest and, where possible, the most effective way of doing this is by destroying the aircraft on the ground.

The vulnerability of overseas tactical air bases to attack with conventional weapons continues to be a major concern. This applies not only in the case of an initial surprise attack but also to repeated attacks during an extended nonnuclear campaign. Congested air bases, when largely unprotected by active point air defense and passive defense measures, are highly vulnerable to low flying enemy aircraft and insurgent attacks. This has been demonstrated by the Mideast wars and our experience with Viet Cong raids on our Vietnam bases. Determined insurgents or a few aircraft delivering bombs or conducting rocket attacks or strafing passes can inflict widespread destruction to aircraft which are not dispersed and sheltered.

Studies and experience show that a well-balanced active and passive defense program dramatically increases the capability of our tactical air forces to fight a nonnuclear campaign while protecting the forces needed to exercise a theater-based tactical nuclear strike option. Most passive and active air base defense measures are not new. Dispersal, camouflage, sheltering, and anti-aircraft point defenses have been used by military forces over a long period of time to reduce vulnerability and increase their combat potential. The introduction of simple, technologically unsophisticated, easy-to-erect aircraft shelters as one part of a balanced system drastically reduces the attractiveness of an air base as a prime target toward achieving air superiority.

The aircraft shelter, coupled with a strong anti-aircraft point defense, is probably the most effective measure for improving aircraft survivability. It forces the attacker to consider each shelter as a target whether or not it houses an aircraft. This strategy requires a commitment of one sortie for each shelter and exposes his aircraft to heavy attrition from point defenses while reducing our risk to a minimum. What we achieve through sheltering is to force the enemy to strive for air superiority through air-to-air combat rather than to attack our aircraft on the ground.

The Committee was well briefed on the types of aircraft shelters used in the recent Middle East War and their effect on the rate of destruction of Arab aircraft in that war. In addition, the types of shelters utilized by the Arabs and by the Warsaw Pact and the Soviet Union were compared to those constructed by the United States and our NATO allies in Europe. There is no doubt but that the results of the Arab/Israeli wars and the comparison of aircraft shelter programs in Europe have given strong impetus to United States efforts in this direction.

Under previously approved programs, the survivability measures for United States aircraft, including 483 aircraft shelters, have been completed or are nearing completion at 10 airfields in Europe. These shelters, which have been paid for by the prefinanced Tab Vee program and direct NATO funding, provide protection for all in-place and dual-based United States Air Force tactical fighter aircraft in Europe at present. The Tab Vee program was financed by direct appropriations in fiscal years 1968 through 1971 in the amount of \$84.1 million. Additional funding was provided through the NATO infrastructure program by the Euro-Group (which includes all of the NATO allies with the exception of the United States, Canada, France, Portugal, and Iceland). As part of the European defense improvement program, this group of nations agreed to finance a total of approximately \$476 million for shelters and other airfield protective facilities for the United States and other NATO allies over a five-year period from 1971 through 1975.

This action by our NATO allies has allowed the United States to recoup \$44.2 million of its expenses as of early this year with an additional \$14.3 million of recoupments anticipated.

The disadvantage of use of the prefinancing method has been stressed by the Committee for several years. In this instance, it is only fair to note that the Committee had not strongly stressed the disadvantages of prefinancing as early as 1968 and that there was a two to three year delay between the implementation of the United States shelter program and the NATO program. Nevertheless, it is also fair to state that the additional interest costs to the United States Treasury, as a result of the lapse between the time U.S. funds were spent and recoupment is received, approximate \$15 to \$20 million. In addition, the early U.S. Tab Vee program, as it evolved from the use of revetments and covered aircraft shelters in Vietnam, was still in a developmental stage. As a result, many shelters in Europe were built to be open-ended as were those constructed in Vietnam. Later on, steel clamshell doors, exhaust ports, etc., were added to these shelters at additional cost. Additionally, a good case can be made that the Air Force has continued to construct Tab Vee shelters in Europe to original size and specifications well after its aircraft designs should have indicated that the newer aircraft the Air Force was planning, such as the F-15 and A-10, would not fit in these shelters. While it may be possible to fit F-15 aircraft into existing shelters by some modifications, these modifications may well involve the removal of existing steel doors which were installed at considerable expense. Thus, the United States has clearly paid a premium to acquire these urgently needed facilities in a hurry.

The new generation of shelters which are included in the fiscal year 1975 request are designed to house both existing and future U.S. Air

Force tactical aircraft. The program was developed as the first increment to further improve air base hardening in Europe. This program will provide for hardened aircraft shelters plus hardened ammunition and petroleum storage at several European airfields. These shelters will protect A-7 and F-4 aircraft which will later be replaced by the F-15 and A-10. They will also protect the F-111s and RF-4 aircraft throughout their programed life.

The aircraft which are to be provided protection in the fiscal year 1975 program are physically located at airfields in the United States but would be quickly deployed to Europe in the event of mobilization or strategic warning. At that time they could be vulnerable to attempts to destroy them on the ground. Overall, the Air Force intends to spend an additional \$437 million for increased airfield physical protection and shelters for aircraft which would be deployed to Europe.

Unfortunately, only recently have steps been taken to obtain agreement from NATO that shelters for M-3 aircraft would be eligible for NATO funding. Furthermore, it seems unlikely that with current economic conditions NATO funding in the required amounts will be available to finance a substantial portion of this entire program. This is not to say that the United States should not make every effort to obtain such funding, but that responsible officials should have begun making these efforts earlier.

The Committee is also anxious to avoid the problems of the earlier shelter program. Design of shelters should be completed in all respects before construction begins. The design of a new type of flush-mounted doors, as opposed to the older doors which were located under a portion of the shelter overhang, presents a technical problem that should be approached on an orderly basis. The new shelter and door designs should be carefully weapons tested before construction starts. Furthermore, the new U.S. design must be approved by NATO prior to construction so as to ensure recoupments from NATO if funds become available. As stated in the report of the House Armed Services Committee, the Committee will expect to be informed of the Air Force's completion of each of design, testing, and NATO approval before funds are obligated for construction of shelters. With these provisos the Committee is willing to support this additional increment of a program which it recognizes is of vital importance.

DIEGO GARCIA

The Committee supports requests by the Navy and Air Force for the expansion of facilities at the Naval Communications Station, Diego Garcia, Indian Ocean. The \$29,000,000 request for the Navy was previously contained in the fiscal year 1974 supplemental. However, authorization for this portion of the program was delayed until the fiscal year 1975 military construction act. This request is the same as that previously approved by the House in H.R. 14013 and discussed in House Report No. 93-977. Appropriation for this Navy request is approved in the amount of \$14,802,000 which is authorized. Essentially, the project will provide a limited refueling capability to Navy forces in addition to the communications facilities at this location.

In addition, the Committee has approved an Air Force request of \$3,300,000 for facilities at Diego Garcia to support Air Force missions in the Indian Ocean and at that installation. The Air Force request

includes a small addition to the Navy aircraft apron, an additional aircraft operational apron, storage facilities for jet fuel with a 160,000 barrel capacity, and about 6,000 square yards of open ammunition storage. The need for these additional facilities for the Air Force relate to contingency missions of the Air Force in that area of the world.

There has been much discussion of the deployment of nuclear weapons in the Indian Ocean. The Committee carefully explored the scope of the facilities proposed by the Navy and Air Force in this regard. The Committee has been assured by the military services and is confident that the facilities to be provided are not designed for the basing of nuclear weapons delivery systems or for the storage of nuclear weapons at Diego Garcia.

In recent months several disturbing developments have occurred which underline the need for a demonstrable United States ability to deploy forces in the Indian Ocean. Soviet Russia has continued its efforts to obtain influence over governments and nations in the area. They have deployed the Leningrad, a Moskva class helicopter carrier, to the Indian Ocean to supplement the already substantial Russian naval forces which steam these waters on a periodic basis. Furthermore, reports of a recent visit by Soviet President Nicolai Podgorny to Somalia indicate that the Russians are making substantial progress in developing military installations such as airfield and storage facilities in Somalia which represent a marked advantage over what they already use in that and other countries. In contrast, U.S. naval forces have very meager facilities available in the area.

In the absence of progress on any agreement limiting deployments of military forces to the Indian Ocean at the recent summit conference, it is obvious that we should not deny operational capability to our forces in the vast and important Indian Ocean area. This is not in any sense to be construed as an armed buildup on our part.

A most serious development is the action of the Government of India in exploding an atomic device on May 18, 1974. India's action threatens a dangerous proliferation of atomic weapons to a host of other third-rank military powers. Other generations of Indian leaders may well have believed in nonaggression and abhorred imperialism. However, India's unseemly rush to acquire atomic weapons combined with her increasingly controversial approach toward other states in the area raises a legitimate question on Indian statements of peaceful intent and possibly sheds new light on her protests with regard to the presence of United States forces in the region.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

The Committee held extensive hearings on the request for modernization of medical facilities for the military services. These hearings can be found in volumes II and IV of the Military Construction Subcommittee hearings. In addition, the Committee's surveys and investigations staff did extensive work on requests for medical facilities and on military medical programs.

It appears, as a result of the information developed, that there are serious problems facing the military services and the Department of Defense in providing adequate medical care for the population they are attempting to support.

First, there is a considerable and growing problem due to a shortage of medical personnel. The Department of Defense is attempting to offset a marked reduction in new personnel resulting from the end of the draft by medical scholarship programs, added pay, the development of a Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, and other measures. It remains to be seen whether these measures will be adequate to recruit and retain the numbers and quality of medical personnel required to support the services' medical programs at current levels. The phasing out of the Berry plan between 1975 and 1978 will end the supply of doctors from the draft. There may have to be a massive restructuring of the military medical programs in the next few years.

With regard to facilities, the military is facing several problems. Some of its major medical facilities still consist of temporary construction thrown up during World War II. Many of its hospital facilities date from the early 1900's. Even hospitals which have been constructed in fairly recent times are having to be modified and expanded as a result of modern hospital care techniques and to meet the tremendous shift toward outpatient care which has occurred in the last decade and which was not anticipated at the time that these facilities were constructed. In addition, updating of fire and safety codes has meant that modifications are requested even to hospitals which have just been completed.

There has been a high level of investment in medical facilities in recent military construction programs. Starting in fiscal year 1972 with the Army's request to replace Walter Reed Army Medical Center, amounts approved for medical facility construction have exceeded \$100 million in three of the past four years. In addition, the Department of Defense has initiated a five-year program, which began last year, to update military medical facilities as a high priority item.

The high cost of medical facilities, the increasingly sophisticated equipment and techniques employed in providing modern medical care, the scarcity of medical personnel, and the shift in military population due to force changes and base realignments require that the services coordinate their health care delivery to the maximum extent possible to provide the best possible medical care and to conserve scarce resources. Unfortunately, the procedures for doing this are just beginning to be developed in the Department of Defense. The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health and Environment has received real responsibility only in the last few months. Medical regionalization on a triservice basis is just moving from the testing stage to implementation. The implications on facilities planning of these moves are only just beginning to be examined. Yet major regional and national medical facilities costing hundreds of millions of dollars are on the drawing boards and are being actively pursued by the three services.

The Committee supports the objective of medical modernization but feels that much work has yet to be done on coordinating the three services' programs, on staffing, and on the interrelationships between military medical facilities and other Federal and civilian health care facilities and programs. Therefore, the Committee has adopted an approach of carefully reviewing each project and major projected program. It has been and will continue to be carefully selective in

the medical projects which it approves until the many questions facing this program are resolved.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION STORAGE

The Committee fully supports efforts to upgrade ammunition storage facilities, particularly to improve the security of nuclear weapons storage sites. The constructive investigations of the Honorable Clarence D. Long, a member of the Military Construction Subcommittee, dealing with the security of nuclear weapons should prove to be very helpful in this regard. These are spelled out in additional views included in this report. The Committee's surveys and investigations staff has been directed to thoroughly explore this area as suggested in these additional views.

The idea of theft of a nuclear weapon by a terrorist or bandit group is not new. Provision of proper security for nuclear weapons has been a matter of continuing emphasis within the military services and the Department of Defense since the development of these weapons. But, incidents at the 1972 Munich Olympic games revealed a greater degree of organized international terrorist activity than had been experienced previously. During the past several years, the Department of Defense has made major improvements to enhance the procedures affecting storage, control, custody and accountability of nuclear weapons along with physical security improvements such as hardened facilities, better lighting, guard towers, and sophisticated electronic devices. No less important is that the personnel responsible for the security of these devices be continuously aware of the importance of their tasks and the real nature of the threat. By publicly placing emphasis upon this and by evidencing that the Congress has provided and will continue to provide the resources requested to safeguard the security of our nuclear weapons, the Congress can make a real contribution to assuring that we are not caught by surprise in this very critical area.

COMMISSARIES

During hearings, the Committee again expressed concern over the policy of the services to request commissary facilities at other-than-isolated locations. The conference report on last year's military construction appropriation bill contained the following language with regard to these facilities:

The conferees are in agreement that the Department of Defense should take measures to increase the use of commissary surcharge monies or other nonappropriated funds for the construction of commissary facilities or recommend to Congress such changes in legislation as are necessary to effect this. Furthermore, the conferees agree that the Chairman of the two Committees will write to the Secretary of Defense recommending that he study the use of surcharge funds or other nonappropriated funds to cover the cost of construction of all commissary facilities except those overseas or in isolated locations.

Nevertheless, the fiscal year 1975 military construction request included commissary facilities at Fort Bliss, Texas, for the Army, and Mather Air Force Base, California, for the Air Force, which are located nearby the cities of El Paso and Sacramento, respectively.

These facilities have been deleted from the bill. The Committee takes note of legislative language contained in section 610 of the Senate version of the fiscal year 1975 military construction authorization bill, which will allow an increase in the surcharge for the construction of commissary facilities.

In discussions with the various witnesses, the Committee members made it clear they have no intention of denying commissaries to military personnel, but they do believe alternative means of financing construction can and should be found. This Committee would not look favorably on plans by any service to eliminate all commissary facilities or on any plan to drive prices to high levels through the adoption of radical new management and operational concepts.

The Committee will, however, look favorably on legislation such as is proposed by the Senate which would keep increases to a minimum while relieving the taxpayers of the burden of commissary construction.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

Appropriation, 1974.....	\$578, 120, 000
Estimate, 1975.....	740, 500, 000
Recommended in bill.....	650, 023, 000
Reduction.....	90, 477, 000

The Committee has approved \$650,023,000 for Military construction, Army, a reduction of \$90,477,000 below the budget estimate and \$71,903,000 above the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1974.

The Committee action on this program is reflected in the State list and tables and the summary of action on the bill table at the end of this report. Additional specific actions relating to individual line items and installations are set forth in subsequent paragraphs.

SPECIFIC ACTIONS OR COMMENTS ON INDIVIDUAL INSTALLATIONS

The Army's request for land acquisition costing \$7,292,000 at Fort Carson, Colorado has been denied authorization. Although the need for additional training and maneuver areas at this installation was well supported by Army witnesses, the plans for land acquisition and the impact on the community need to be reassessed. In particular, the Army's hopes for obtaining a water crossing training area at Fort Carson, which was not included in the fiscal year 1975 proposal, do not appear to be feasible. This type of training is of particular importance in view of the numerous rivers which must be encountered by troops movements in Europe and other possible theatres of war.

The Committee is aware of the Army's problems in providing adequate training for its units, both in the United States and overseas. However, the Committee feels that as Army weapons systems develop increased range and capabilities, the Army reaches a limit in the extent to which it can provide adequate training with these armaments by acquiring more land at many of its installations. This is particularly true of posts which are located in areas of growth. Therefore, the Army is urged to consider alternatives to providing training facilities for each of its weapons systems at each of the installations at which its major units are stationed. Also, it is felt that exposure to tactical exercises at differing locations may increase the effectiveness of Army training. In particular, the Army should study further the occasional

use of installations of the other military services and Federal agencies which offer adequate land areas for conducting its training.

The Army requested an aircraft parking apron for \$4,031,000 and aircraft maintenance hangars for \$5,678,000 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. The Committee recommends a reduction of \$4,855,000 in this request. Information available to the Committee indicates that apron space at Pope Air Force Base, which is adjacent to Fort Bragg, is underutilized. Based upon availability of Air Force facilities, the Committee feels that the request for helicopter facilities at Fort Bragg can be substantially reduced.

At Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia, the Army requested \$43,804,000 for facilities in support of forces to be assigned to this installation. The Committee's hearings clearly point out that, despite the paucity of permanent facilities at Fort Stewart, the Army's long-range stationing plans for this installation are ambitious. Forces to be stationed here include a division minus one brigade and numerous other nondivisional units including a Ranger battalion. The total projected strength of 24,403 military and civilian personnel projected for end-fiscal year 1979 exceeds or nearly equals that at some installations which support entire divisions. Military construction and family housing required at Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield to support forces of this size could in time reach hundreds of millions of dollars. The Committee feels that the Army should review its long-range stationing plans for this installation with a view to assigning nondivisional units to other locations in order to minimize the new construction required. Therefore, the Committee has recommended only those projects which it feels are essential to the stationing of one brigade of a division at Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield. Two projects have been denied in the authorization action, a parachute drying and packing facility and tactical equipment shops and facilities at Hunter. The Committee has further recommended that funds requested for barracks modernization, in the amount of \$7,750,000, and company administration and supply facilities, for \$1,944,000, both at Hunter Army Airfield, be deferred. The Army should make use of existing facilities until more realistic plans for this base are established.

At Fort Benning, Georgia, the Army requested a dental clinic in the amount of \$1,080,000. The Army has designated this area as isolated and is, therefore, allowed to provide dental care for dependents as well as active duty personnel. The Committee feels the project should be deferred to allow further review and as an economy measure.

The budget request for Fort Bliss, Texas, includes a commissary for \$3,922,000. In view of the language contained in the conference report of the Military Construction Appropriations Act, 1974, referred to earlier, the Army should not have requested this commissary facility. Fort Bliss is located near the city of El Paso. There are 22 major civilian food stores within 10 miles of the base. Accordingly, the project has been denied in the authorization action on the bill.

The Army requested an enlisted women's barracks with dining facilities at Fort Eustis, Virginia, at a cost of \$1,164,000. The Committee's hearings indicate that there is significant off-base housing available in the area and yet the Army is proposing to build barracks for nearly 100% of its bachelor enlisted personnel. This seems particu-

larly unwise in view of the fact that Fort Eustis is a small training post which will likely experience downward fluctuations in its training workload. This project has been deferred by the authorization action.

At Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, \$9,911,000 is requested for an addition to Munson Army Hospital. In view of the shortage of military medical personnel and the large number of civilian hospitals and a major Veterans Administration hospital in the proximity of this post, the Committee seriously questions the advisability and the need for the Army to maintain a hospital at this location. The Army should fully investigate other possibilities for obtaining medical support in this area before again requesting this project.

A dental clinic was requested in the amount of \$1,022,000 at Fort Rucker, Alabama. The Committee believes that this is a low-priority item which can be deferred for restudy and for reasons of economy.

The budget request at Sacramento Army Depot, California, is \$2,599,000 for an industrial plating shop. The Committee has deferred this low-priority item as an economy measure. This will allow the Army to fully investigate the possibility of utilizing a new plating shop being constructed at McClellan Air Force Base to provide all or most of this plating support.

At Fort Huachuca, Arizona, the Army is requesting phase I of an academic building complex, at a cost of \$6,951,000. The Committee finds that the Army's plans for academic facilities at Fort Huachuca are grandiose. They should be carefully reviewed so as to be reduced in scope to meet the currently projected workload for the intelligence school, to allow maximum use of existing facilities for training and administrative use, and to eliminate space that is not essential for training purposes. Accordingly, academic facilities are limited to just that and are to be limited in cost. This item was denied authorization.

The Army's request for barracks modernization, in the amount of \$9,961,000, at Fort Wainwright, Alaska, does not appear to be justifiable in view of the rapidly escalating costs of construction in this area. It would cost as much as 50% more to modify these existing barracks than it would to build new barracks at other locations in the United States. In view of the large amount of barracks space available for the population of this post, the living conditions can be made somewhat better by a lower density of personnel in the open bay portions of existing barracks. The project was denied authorization.

At Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, the Committee has reduced the Army's request for aviation facilities by \$1,500,000. The Committee believes that the Army can continue to use existing facilities at Naval Air Station, Barbers Point, for some of its aircraft.

The Committee is concerned that some Army installations are not being used to full potential. During hearings it was noted that Fort Drum, New York, offers possibilities for a variety of training, including mechanized river crossings and winter training, and has unique terrain. Yet this huge Army facility is used almost exclusively by Guard and Reserve forces during summer training periods. Fort Drum should be carefully examined by the Army as a possible site for assignment of one of the new Ranger battalions, to cite just one possibility. The Committee is reluctant to provide training facilities at other locations when similar facilities are available and underutilized at existing sites. The Army should keep this fact in mind in future planning.

In general, the Committee believes that the Army's long range plans for the stationing of its major forces are prudent. However, it seems to the Committee that there is a marked tendency in this year's Army request to build facilities at new locations without taking adequate account of existing assets at major ongoing installations.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

Appropriation, 1974.....	\$609,292,000
Estimate, 1975.....	643,900,000
Recommended in bill.....	602,702,000
Reduction.....	41,198,000

The Committee has approved \$602,702,000 for Military construction, Navy, a reduction of \$41,198,000 below the budget estimate and a reduction of \$6,590,000 below the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1974.

The Committee action on this program is reflected in the State list and tables and the summary of action on the bill table at the end of this report. Additional specific actions relating to individual line items and installations are set forth in subsequent paragraphs.

SPECIFIC ACTIONS OR COMMENTS ON INDIVIDUAL INSTALLATIONS

The Committee has approved \$15,000,000 requested for a "surge" facility, the first phase of construction for the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences. This university is to be located at Bethesda, Maryland, on the property of the National Naval Medical Center. At the present time, the plan is to initiate training of the first small group of medical students in the fall of 1975, using existing military medical educational facilities such as the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology and Radiobiologic Institute and the National Library of Medicine for teaching, laboratory and audiovisual, and computer space. Administrative space will be leased. In order to meet the objective set forth in Public Law 92-426 to graduate 100 medical students by 1982, it will very soon be necessary to have much more teaching and laboratory space for the school than can be provided in these existing facilities, and it is also highly desirable to collocate the major activities of the University. The surge facility, which is funded in fiscal year 1975, is to provide the additional teaching space to meet developing needs and is designed to be sufficiently flexible to meet a variety of medical training requirements as the University grows in the size and scope of its activities. The president of the University reported to the Committee that he intends to keep total construction costs to the minimum necessary, and the Committee fully supports this approach. In addition, existing facilities at Bethesda should be used to the maximum extent feasible to meet space requirements for the University. The Committee feels strongly that space made available by the construction of additions to the Medical Center at Bethesda should be utilized for the University's expansion in preference to other non-hospital functions. The Navy should first report to the Committee before taking steps to allow other uses for this space. The Committee feels that the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences represents a viable option for meeting the urgent needs to recruit, train, and retain professional

military medical personnel. Its location in Washington should allow it to build upon the highly developed medical infrastructure in this area and to gain from the high repute of military medical centers located here.

The Committee is limiting funding for Naval District, Washington, D.C., including the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, to the amount of \$31,300,000 originally requested in the budget for this naval district. These funds are to be spent for those projects which are strictly necessary for the orderly phased construction of the new Medical Center and University at the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, for other projects which are essential for safety or to prevent damage to existing facilities, and for other urgent requirements. Among those projects considered to be highest priority by the Committee are the surge facility and tower fire protection at Bethesda, and that portion of the landfill and site improvement at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, which is considered essential to protect the new library, which has been completed, and the engineering complex, which is in various phases of construction.

At Bethesda other projects are requested, including public works shops, a medical warehouse, roads, and parking and utilities for the Medical Center modernization. Two major programs are going on at Bethesda, the construction of necessary facilities for the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences and the medical center modernization. The Committee feels that additional master planning now underway to coordinate these two programs may well change the scope, location, or requirement for many of these projects which are requested at the National Naval Medical Center in fiscal year 1975. Furthermore, some advanced construction effort at Bethesda clearly is necessary in order to provide for a logically and economically phased construction program. Therefore in order to provide for the early completion of both the University and the Medical Center and to save money and avoid disruption of ongoing activities, the Committee approves, this year, such funds as are necessary and as are allowed by authorization limitation to initiate the program. The Committee will expect a full report on plans in this regard at the earliest date feasible. The full funding of these projects takes priority over projects requested at other locations in Naval District, Washington, D.C., with the exception of the necessary landfill and site improvements at the Naval Academy mentioned above.

This severe limitation of funding for Navy projects in the Washington area is not taken lightly by the Committee. Rather, it is a deliberate move by the Committee to call the Navy's attention to earlier Committee comments regarding the moving of naval activities from the Washington, D.C. area. While the Air Force over the years has placed many command headquarters functions outside Washington, and the Army seemingly is making an effort to reorganize along these same lines, the Navy has ignored, for the most part, directives by the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Congress that it look elsewhere for mission space. The Committee acknowledges the Navy's plan to move elements of the Bureau of Naval Personnel from Washington to New Orleans and earlier moves which relocated 467 civilian and military personnel from Washington, but the fact remains there currently are an estimated 46,700 naval personnel or civilians

in this area—and that is too many. This Committee intends to exercise its power of the purse to see to it those missions which can be moved are moved. It expects the Navy to present a relocation plan during next year's hearings on the military construction appropriation request, and it expects such a plan to be significant in scope. Further, the Navy is instructed to keep this Committee informed of which projects in this year's appropriation are to be constructed from the limited funds being made available.

At the Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Virginia, an operational flight trainer facility is requested in the amount of \$571,000. The Committee feels that this project can be deferred in view of the delivery schedule of the trainer equipment.

The Committee has approved the Navy's request for funds in the amount of \$3,439,000 for pier utilities at Naval Station, Norfolk, Virginia. However, a portion of this project is to provide for utilities improvements on pier 12 and supporting facilities totalling approximately \$1,439,000. This is requested to provide utilities at a second aircraft carrier berth at pier 12. It is not clear to the Committee that there is a requirement for the berth at pier 12 unless plans for homeporting Atlantic Fleet carriers in Greece have been deferred. Accordingly, the Committee directs that this portion of the project not be constructed until such time as the Navy informs the Committee of its firm intention to homeport Atlantic Fleet carriers at Norfolk, Virginia, rather than in Greece or provides other justification satisfactory to the Committee for proceeding.

The budget request includes \$15,801,000 for three projects at the Norfolk Naval Regional Medical Center, including hospital modernization at the Naval Hospital, Portsmouth in the amount of \$5,343,000. This hospital modernization consists largely of constructing two new buildings for fiscal and supply activities and for public works and office space. The Committee has reduced this request by \$743,000 to encourage maximum use of existing facilities.

Funds were appropriated in the amount of \$2,400,000 in fiscal year 1974 to provide for land acquisition at the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida. As a result of an agreement to exchange land at this location, this funding will not be required for this purpose. The Navy has proposed that these funds be used in lieu of new appropriations to acquire land and tenant lease rights at two other locations.

The Committee has approved the use of \$1,500,000 to provide for the acquisition of approximately 240 acres of land at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida. This project was not included in the Navy program for fiscal year 1975 but became necessary when it was discovered that a proposed development of high density residential housing was about to be initiated. Recognizing the problems that would result from this inadvertently planned incompatible use of land in the flight pattern of this installation, the House Armed Services Committee amended the Navy's program to include authorization to acquire the land. Through the efforts of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command real estate office and the cooperation of the landowners, the proposed construction has been halted, provided that authority to acquire the land is obtained without undue delay.

Last year the Committee reviewed the question of the acquisition of certain leasehold interests at Sewells Point, Norfolk, Virginia. At that time the Committee was not persuaded that the acquisition of these

interests was in the Government's interest. However, upon further review of the provisions of Public Law 91-646, it appears that it may be necessary to acquire some or all of these interests. Accordingly, the Committee directs that the balance of \$900,000 of the \$2,400,000 appropriated for land acquisition at the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida, be utilized for the acquisition of outstanding leaseholds at Sewells Point on a priority basis.

At the Naval Coastal Systems Laboratory, Panama City, Florida, the Committee notes the requirement for a helicopter and test craft support facility for \$795,000. The project would support the vital helicopter mine warfare development work recently assigned to this laboratory. Funding is approved in accordance with the amount authorized.

The Navy requested \$10,081,000 for seven projects at the Naval Regional Medical Center, Camp Pendleton, California. Dispensary and dental clinic facilities requested in the Las Pulgas area for \$1,674,000 and in the San Mateo area for \$1,643,000 would replace permanent facilities at both locations. In the Committee's view these requests can be deferred.

At the Naval Air Station, Miramar, California, \$2,135,000 is requested for operational training buildings. The Committee feels that this project can be deferred in view of the delivery schedule for the training equipments.

The budget request included \$1,039,000 for an aircraft parking apron and \$6,195,000 for an aircraft maintenance hangar at Naval Air Station, North Island, California. The Committee has deferred these items without prejudice since it believes existing facilities can be utilized to meet the needs for west coast S-2 and S-3 aircraft. With regard to the Navy's plans for stationing its aircraft carriers in the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, its homeporting and deployment of aircraft carriers, and its force levels of carrier aircraft and aircraft carriers, all that is clear is that there are numerous options being considered.

Furthermore, the Navy apparently has deferred its announced closure of Naval Air Station, Imperial Beach, California, and has significantly altered its planned use of facilities at Naval Air Station, Alameda, California. The Committee feels that the substantial additional construction proposed at North Island should be deferred until important questions as to force level requirements and utilization of existing facilities on the west coast are resolved. This action is not taken to forestall the closure of Naval Air Station, Imperial Beach; however, should the Navy decide to retain this installation as other than a practice field, hangar facilities requested to accommodate this closure action should be deferred.

At the Naval Regional Medical Center, San Diego, California, \$26,375,000 is requested for four projects. The Committee feels that the dental clinic and school at the Naval Dental Center which is proposed at a cost of \$9,650,000 can be safely deferred. Existing facilities are of semipermanent or permanent construction, and equipment in dental treatment rooms has been installed within the last three years.

The Committee has approved a Navy request for \$3,843,000 to acquire 107 acres of land at Murphy Canyon, San Diego, California. The Navy's stated purpose in acquiring the land is to use it as the site for a new navy medical center; however, the Committee feels the land

could be used for family housing in the event medical center plans change, and it is with this in mind that the Committee has recommended approval of the purchase. The Committee is concerned that the Navy has not properly studied the need, size, or location for the proposed medical facility. As plans have evolved, according to testimony, the scope of the project has diminished. Even so, present plans do not seem to properly take into account the existence of surplus beds in other military medical facilities and a VA hospital in the area. Nor do they adequately consider continued use of recently constructed permanent surgical hospital and clinic facilities at the present site.

The proposed site at Murphy Canyon would require the construction of an entirely new hospital, school, and supporting facilities at a cost of several hundred million dollars. Furthermore, the present site is more easily accessible to the military population in San Diego. In addition, while one disadvantage of the present hospital site is its proximity to the San Diego airport approaches, the proposed site also lies beneath the downwind leg of that same approach and thus has similar drawbacks. This entire proposal should be reevaluated and further planning for the proposed site should be held in abeyance until a full study of requirements and alternate sites has been completed. The land can be acquired now and used for family housing in the event medical center plans do not materialize.

At the Naval Training Center, San Diego, California, bachelor enlisted quarters are requested in the amount of \$8,657,000 for the service school. Testimony before the Committee revealed that, for most of the year, the Navy has permanent bachelor enlisted quarters at its recruit training center in San Diego which are in excess of its needs. The Committee feels that these facilities can be used to meet the needs of some of the service school students. Furthermore, the Navy should change its policies with regard to the scheduling of training and the provision of bachelor housing for trainees so as to make maximum use of existing facilities assets at all locations.

The Committee notes that the Navy's request of \$103,808,000 for the Trident support site, Bangor, Washington, can be reduced by \$3,808,000. The Navy's early estimates of the required scope of a strategic weapons system maintenance shop were overstated. The reduction in scope made possible by further architect-engineer study of this facility makes possible a reduction of approximately \$1.7 million. Of the line item for a security control system, which was to cost \$2.3 million, \$1.3 million will be funded from fiscal year 1974 appropriations, reducing the new appropriation required for fiscal year 1975 by \$1.3 million.

The need for nearly \$1.2 million for a railroad spur, which was requested in fiscal year 1975 as a portion of the request for utilities and site improvements, can be met by using existing railroad track at the site. Furthermore, reductions totaling approximately \$800,000 should be possible in two projects, a quality explosive test facility and a missile parts warehouse, as a result of revised cost estimates. In addition, there are certain cost reductions and increases between the fiscal year 1974 and 1975 programs. The Committee feels that, in view of these cost reductions and adjustments and the large amount which will be available for Trident construction upon approval of the fiscal year 1975 program, a reduction of \$3,808,000 in authorization and appropriations for Trident for fiscal year 1975 can safely be made.

The budget requested machine shop modernization at the Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. This project, which is to cost \$3,356,000, is of relatively low priority and can be deferred.

At Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, \$727,000 is requested for aircraft hangar improvements. The Marines rated this as a relatively low priority project, and the Committee feels it can be deferred.

A pollution abatement item at the Naval Weapons Center, Concord, California, is requested for \$626,000. This would provide facilities for ship waste water collection ashore for the five ammunition ships based there. Since for several years only one of the five ships will be equipped to utilize such a system, the Committee feels this request can be deferred.

At the Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, the Committee has denied \$794,000 requested for a cold storage facility addition. The Committee feels that the existing facility will suffice.

The Navy requested \$800,000 for a bachelor enlisted quarters at the Naval Support Activity, Rodman, Canal Zone. The request is denied. The Navy should study the possible reduction of its activities in the Canal Zone before requesting further projects there.

The Committee has deferred the Navy's request for additional funds for items at the Naval Station, Keflavik, Iceland. The total funding requested at this installation in fiscal year 1975 is \$4,193,000. The Committee has supported and continues to support adequate facilities for this station. However, there is a substantial backlog of approved construction projects for installations in Iceland. In view of this backlog, the Committee feels that the deferral of additional funding will not impact on our ability to proceed with the construction of needed facilities once long-term base usage questions have been resolved.

The projects requested for fiscal year 1975 include runway navigational aids, enlisted men's dining facility modernization, an entrance to the airport terminal, and modernization and addition to the bachelor enlisted quarters at the Grindavik transmitter site. If the navigational aids or airport entrance projects can be undertaken during fiscal year 1975 within funds already made available to the Navy, the Committee would be willing to consider the Navy's plans for the execution of its construction program in this regard and to consider supplemental requests.

In addition to Committee actions on those projects which were proposed in the budget discussed above, the Committee felt it necessary to take specific further action on certain projects which have been authorized by the Congress. In the Committee's opinion, there was not sufficient justification provided for funding this year of three items for which authorization was added by the Senate at the Naval Underwater Systems Center, Newport, Rhode Island. These are a weapons development center for \$4,742,000, a project support facility for \$2,000,000, and a technical services shop for \$2,507,000. Accordingly, no funds are provided for these projects. However, the Committee will consider additional justification if provided.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

Appropriation, 1974.....	\$247, 277, 000
Estimate, 1975.....	536, 400, 000
Recommended in bill.....	453, 460, 000
Reduction.....	82, 940, 000

The Committee has approved \$453,460,000 for Military construction, Air Force, a reduction of \$82,940,000 below the budget estimate and an increase of \$206,183,000 above the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1974. The Committee action on this program is reflected in the State list and tables and the summary of action on the bill table at the end of this report. Additional specific actions relating to individual line items and installations are set forth in subsequent paragraphs.

SPECIFIC ACTIONS OR COMMENTS ON INDIVIDUAL INSTALLATIONS

At Robins Air Force Base, Georgia, \$792,000 is requested to add to and alter a depot aircraft avionics shop. The Committee felt that the economic justification for this project was not sufficient to merit inclusion in the fiscal year 1975 program.

The budget request for Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, contained \$17,986,000 for seven projects, including a logistics management facility in the amount of \$5,135,000. The Committee notes that a tornado at nearby Xenia, Ohio, will require extensive reconstruction in that community. Furthermore, the requirement for additional administrative space at Wright-Patterson has been reduced and hopefully will be further reduced as a result of ongoing attempts to decrease the size of military headquarters activities. Therefore, for reasons of economy, to avoid excessive construction impact in this location, and to eliminate projects which are not essential and may not be required, the Committee has denied this project.

The major item requested at the Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tennessee, in fiscal year 1975 was a High Reynolds Number Tunnel at an estimated cost of \$44,000,000. The Committee was impressed with the Air Force's testimony in support of this facility, which is part of a national aeronautics facilities program. However, subsequent to the Committee's hearing and as a result of further progress in design, the Air Force informed the Committee that its cost estimate for this facility had risen above \$100 million. In view of this, the project has had to be deferred for further study. This is in keeping with the Air Force position on the project.

At Brooks Air Force Base, Texas, a human resources research facility is requested for \$3,100,000. The Committee is not satisfied with the Air Force's arguments for locating this activity at Brooks Air Force Base rather than consolidating it with its largest field activity at nearby Lackland Air Force Base or locating it elsewhere where existing facilities are available. The request for funding is denied.

At Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, an assault landing strip in the amount of \$1,200,000 is required as a result of the relocation of C-130 units from Langley Air Force Base, Virginia. Late changes in a reserve

mission at Eglin shifted the requirement for this strip from being primarily for reserves to a regular Air Force need. The Air Force testified that the construction of this strip is required in the fiscal year 1975 program in order to practice realistic assault takeoffs and landings in the most economical manner. Funding for this project is approved as authorized.

The budget request includes \$232,000 for a refueling vehicle maintenance facility at Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico. This is a low priority item and the Committee believes it can be deferred safely.

The Committee has approved an airmen dormitory authorized in the amount of \$6,267,000, at Chanute Air Force Base, Illinois.

At Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland, funding for special aircraft support facilities is requested in the amount of \$22,270,000. Of this amount, \$13,500,000 was authorized in fiscal year 1974 and additional authorization is requested in the amount of \$8,770,000 in fiscal year 1975. The Committee's surveys and investigations staff studied the Air Force's plans for support of the Advanced Airborne Command Post. The Committee held extensive hearings with regard to operational concepts and facilities requirements for the new E-4 (Boeing 747) aircraft which the military intends to base at Andrews to perform this mission. Present facilities which support the existing EC-135 (Boeing 707) command and control aircraft are insufficient to support even the current mission and certainly would be more inefficient with the introduction of the new aircraft. Air Force witnesses did not make a convincing case that on balance the new aircraft, under the configuration planned at the outset, would offer significant advantages over the current ones. Furthermore, the Committee is not convinced that operational plans for these airborne command posts are realistic or that supporting facilities planned are not unnecessarily duplicative of existing or planned maintenance facilities for these aircraft. Accordingly, the Committee feels that further study is required before facilities of the scope proposed are constructed and is providing funding limited to only \$13,500,000. These funds shall be used to construct those operational facilities which are urgently needed to support this mission, whether EC-135 or E-4 aircraft are located here on alert. Facilities to support the maintenance of E-4 aircraft here should be held in abeyance. The Air Force is required to submit its plans for the Committee's approval before proceeding with any of the construction herein provided.

The budget request for Scott Air Force Base, Illinois, included \$3,000,000 for a runway extension and \$341,000 for land acquisition to accommodate this extension. The Committee feels that current missions of this installation do not support the need for a runway extension. These two projects are denied.

At Travis Air Force Base, California, \$1,809,000 is requested to alter airmen dormitories to provide semiprivate baths and other modifications. The Committee feels that this alteration is not of sufficient urgency or priority to justify its inclusion in the fiscal year 1975 program.

An aircraft operational apron in the amount of \$5,533,000 is requested at Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii. The Committee supports the long-range base development plan for Hickam but believes that this project can be deferred for reasons of economy and in view of the high level of construction programmed for Hawaii.

At McConnell Air Force Base, Kansas, \$2,554,000 is requested to alter airmen dormitories. This would replace central latrines with semiprivate baths as well as making other modifications. In the Committee's opinion, this project is of low priority and the scope requested is of questionable need. It has been reduced by \$1,554,000.

Facilities requested at Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska, included a library, for \$702,000; an intelligence operations facility for \$1,850,000; and an addition to a weather central facility, at a cost of \$1,443,000. The Committee has deferred the library and has reduced the cost of the two other facilities by a total of \$500,000 as an economy measure.

The Committee has approved the majority of the items requested by the Air Force for the Tactical Air Command (TAC). However, the Committee is not satisfied that the Air Force or the Tactical Air Command has made an adequate effort to accommodate requirements for Army aircraft at Pope Air Force Base/Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Accordingly, the Air Force is directed to provide facilities for the support of 75 Army helicopters at Pope Air Force Base. The Air Force will develop its plans in this regard or provide satisfactory justification to the Secretary of Defense and the Committee for Air Force requirements for the exclusive use of the facilities before proceeding with the construction of items for which funding has been approved in the fiscal year 1975 request at Pope Air Force Base and other TAC installations.

At Langley Air Force Base, Virginia, the Air Force requested an aircraft corrosion control facility at a cost of \$734,000. The Committee believes that this facility is overly large in comparison with other similar facilities at TAC bases. Accordingly, it is deferred for restudy by the Air Force.

The Committee has denied an Air Force request for \$5,194,000 at various locations to provide facilities in support of the proposed tactical operations range. During hearings it became clear the concept of a tri-service range was not based on need. Both the Navy and Army have stated no requirement exists for such a range for those services. Obviously the Air Force would be the prime, if not sole, user of such a facility and to provide a range of this magnitude and complexity for one service would not be a prudent use of taxpayer money. The effect of this range on the continued use of other installations is not sufficiently clear. The Air Force should restudy this proposal to determine the scope required by that service alone or coordinate planning and secure commitments from the other services if it is to be tri-service in nature. Funding at this time is premature and, on this basis, the project is denied.

For water pollution abatement facilities, the Air Force request is \$13,700,000 for fiscal year 1975. After careful review of the individual projects, the Committee feels that this can safely be reduced and has deleted \$1,000,000 from this request.

An amount of \$138,000 required for runway lighting at the Easterly Ice Cap Station, Greenland, is no longer required. This has been accomplished by other means.

At various locations the Committee has made specific reductions in projects due to equipment delivery and construction schedules being out of phase. These are: technical control facilities expansion, \$190,000; satellite control facilities, \$344,000; and communications facilities improvements, \$169,000.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, DEFENSE AGENCIES

Appropriations, 1974.....	0
Estimate, 1975.....	\$50,600,000
Recommended in bill.....	30,640,000
Reduction.....	19,960,000

The Committee has approved \$30,640,000 for Military construction, Defense Agencies, a reduction of \$19,960,000 below the budget estimate and \$30,640,000 above the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1974.

The reductions made include a \$15,000,000 reduction in appropriation allowed for the Defense contingency fund. A similar action was taken in the authorization bill as a result of the large unobligated balance in this account.

The Committee feels that \$4,000,000 requested for the Defense Nuclear Agency to commence the cleanup of Eniwetok Atoll deserves further study before the Congress embarks on this multimillion dollar program. This request has been denied authorization.

The Committee has deferred two Defense Supply Agency requests, road drainage at the Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus, Ohio, for \$620,000; and facilities improvements at the Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton, Ohio, for \$340,000. Both deferrals are made for reasons of economy.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, RESERVE COMPONENTS

Appropriation, 1974.....	\$128,800,000
Estimates, 1975.....	169,500,000
Recommended in the bill.....	176,335,000
Increase.....	6,835,000

The Committee has approved \$176,335,000 for the reserve components of the military services, an increase of \$47,535,000 over the appropriation for fiscal year 1974 and an increase of \$6,835,000 over the budget estimate for fiscal year 1975.

During hearings Guard and Reserve witnesses stressed the improvement in combat readiness of these forces when compared to prior-year readiness. This was welcome testimony, and Committee members were heartened to see concrete proof that greater attention is being paid this important segment of our national defense.

With this renewed emphasis on combat readiness, the Guard and Reserve must take another look at facilities requests in the years immediately ahead. As tax dollars become more scarce, it is imperative they be used for facilities which will directly enhance the ability of the Guard and Reserve to assume a combat role should the need arise. Maintenance and support shops must be improved if the newer and more sophisticated equipment entering the inventory is to remain in a proper state of readiness. In this connection, training facilities must be upgraded in order to maintain a force proficient in the use of the new equipment.

Greater attention must be paid to cross-utilization of existing or proposed facilities. It is clearly uneconomical to build, for example, two separate aircraft engine facilities for the maintenance of two different types of engines when one facility, enlarged in scope, would accomplish the same mission for the Guard or Reserve just as it does for the regular forces.

The Committee encourages Guard and Reserve forces to request essential facilities, but it likewise will be critical in the future of requests which appear to be not essential or marginal to mission success.

Reserve witnesses testified that the collocation of Army and Navy reserve activities at Westover Air Force Base, Massachusetts, would result in a savings of \$450,000. Accordingly, the Committee has funded this item for \$1,335,000 which is authorized for the Naval Reserve but which was not included in the budget request. An increase of \$5,500,000 authorized for the Air Guard over the budget for facilities needed for modern aircraft is approved.

Committee action together with balances remaining from prior years are shown for the reserve components in the following tabulation.

FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR RESERVE FORCES IN FISCAL YEAR 1975

	Balance carried forward June 30, 1974 ¹		Recommended in bill, fiscal year 1975	Total available for fiscal year 1975 ¹	
	Unobligated	Unexpended		Obligation	Expenditure
Army National Guard.....	\$3,200,000	\$42,600,000	\$59,000,000	\$62,200,000	\$101,600,000
Air National Guard.....	8,600,000	23,000,000	35,500,000	44,100,000	58,500,000
Army Reserve.....	21,200,000	26,500,000	43,700,000	64,900,000	70,200,000
Naval Reserve.....	25,800,000	39,900,000	22,135,000	47,935,000	62,035,000
Air Force Reserve.....	3,200,000	11,500,000	16,000,000	19,200,000	27,500,000
Total.....	62,000,000	143,500,000	176,335,000	238,335,000	319,835,000

¹ Estimated.

Note: Figures rounded to nearest thousand.

FAMILY HOUSING, DEFENSE

New budget authority, 1974.....	\$1,091,497,000
1975 budget request.....	1,237,100,000
Recommended in bill.....	1,140,607,000
Increase over 1974.....	49,110,000
Decrease from budget request.....	96,493,000

The Committee recommends new budget authority of \$1,140,607,000 for Family Housing, Defense. This is \$96,493,000 under the budget and \$49,110,000 above the amount provided for fiscal year 1974.

The family housing program represents a substantial portion of the military construction appropriation bill. In addition to construction of new units, modernizing, relocating, operating, maintaining, and leasing military family housing, as well as debt principal and interest payments on military family housing indebtedness, constitute the major costs. Also covered are construction of trailer spaces, minor construction, acquisition of Wherry housing, planning, furniture procurement, payments under the rental guarantee and section 809 housing programs, payments to the Commodity Credit Corporation for housing built with funds obtained from the surplus commodity program, and servicemen's mortgage insurance premiums. Other costs associated with housing military families are carried in the military personnel appropriations. Housing allowances and cost of transportation of personnel and of household goods are examples.

The Committee has vigorously supported all aspects of the military family housing program in recent years and has sought innovative programs and legislation to forward the goal of providing adequate housing to military families. In the Committee's opinion, for the

first time in many years, this goal appears attainable, but only if present efforts are continued and new initiatives are exploited. The progress which has been made is due to continued efforts by the Committee and by the Department of Defense. The Committee does not intend to respond to recent indications of improvement in this area by slackening its efforts, and it does not intend for the Department to do so.

It is the policy of the Department of Defense to place primary reliance upon the civilian community to house military families. The Committee concurs in this policy and has taken several steps to enable the civilian sector to provide better support for military families. Two notable examples are the approval of amendments to laws governing programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development to remove restrictions on the use of HUD interest subsidy and mortgage insurance programs in communities near military installations. The Chairman and members of the Military Construction Subcommittee were instrumental in obtaining an amendment to the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970, section 120 of that Act, which established a special set-aside for military families within the Section 236 housing program. As a result, a total of 6,937 Section 236 units were built for military families off base. The program was working well with respect to military set-aside projects when further Section 236 projects were cancelled by the Administration. Nevertheless, in those communities where these projects were constructed, they continue to provide extremely valuable housing support to military personnel, particularly those in the lower pay grades.

This year the Chairman of the subcommittee, with the support of the subcommittee, was successful in obtaining an amendment to the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1974. This will allow HUD to use its special risk insurance fund to insure the development of housing for military personnel or civilian employees at military installations. Since this provision should be utilized only at military installations which have an extremely high probability of permanent occupancy by the military, the likelihood of additional cost to the Department of Housing and Urban Development is minimal. In fact, the Committee views this amendment chiefly as a channel for obtaining normal HUD support for required housing development near important military installations. This support had been dammed up because of HUD's concern that, were military missions at such an installation to be substantially reduced, an insufficient residual housing market would remain to justify the units being insured. The Committee insists that the Department of Defense act in the most responsible manner with regard to this new legislation. The Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the military department concerned should certify for each installation where this program is implemented that the personnel loading which generates the need for additional housing is a long-term requirement under any feasible military plans.

Properly used by the Department of Defense and the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the new legislation can represent an enormous benefit to military families and to the taxpayer. There are thousands of needed housing units which can be gained near firm installations by implementing this provision. It should have several beneficial effects. It can provide new housing for military families at a faster rate than they can be built under the family hous-

ing construction program. It will stimulate greater involvement by private enterprise to construct housing for military families. It will allow military families to live in the civilian community rather than being segregated in on-base housing. It will reduce Federal investment costs and represent a general savings to the United States taxpayer as compared to the construction of on-base family housing.

The Committee expects that the provisions of the new legislation will be implemented carefully but speedily so as to allow the maximum benefits to be achieved.

Department of Defense witnesses had welcome news with regard to recent trends in military family housing deficits in the United States, but the housing picture overseas is less good. At the time of the Committee's hearings, the total projected housing deficit at the end of 1979 for all military personnel was estimated to be approximately 145,000. The amount of this deficit against which the Department of Defense considered it was feasible to program additional family housing construction was estimated to be about 26,000. Defense witnesses indicated that at the present time the major portion of the housing deficit is overseas. Although expanded leasing programs are being implemented, particularly by the Army in Germany, it appears that, at current levels of overseas force commitments, a large overseas deficit will continue.

In the United States, a combination of factors have combined to reduce the sizable housing deficits which have plagued the military in the immediate post-Vietnam years. First of all, military pay raises have enabled military families to afford to rent and to buy more of the housing available in the civilian community. Secondly, reductions in the overall size of military forces have lessened the total population requiring housing. Third, the rate of new housing starts has exceeded two million for the three recent years prior to 1974 thus increasing the supply of housing. There are, however, some causes for concern about the continuation of some of these trends and about new factors which are affecting the housing market for military families. New housing starts have declined substantially below their record highs, and it is possible that in the next few years the progress made in the previous three years may be lost. Secondly, any movement of substantial forces back to the United States from overseas would very likely have a marked impact on the family housing deficit in the United States. Next, trends towards condominiums as opposed to rental units will adversely affect the ability of military families to find housing on the economy. Furthermore, higher costs for house ownership or higher rental costs would have a greater adverse effect on military families, who must frequently move, than on the less mobile civilian population. In addition, the buildup of facilities to support new weapons systems such as the Trident submarine and of new force units such as the Army's planned increase in its division strength will require concentrated family housing construction programs in the particular localities affected. Finally, many units of military family housing can be upgraded, but many others will require replacement in the years ahead.

Consequently, the Committee feels that there will continue to be a sizable long-range requirement for family housing construction on base. Obviously, particular requests must be carefully reviewed at all levels to insure that we are not overbuilding at specific installations.

However, it would be extremely foolish to let short-term trends cause us to neglect this program, only to find that in the future we are again faced with deficits which will be intolerable in an era of all-volunteer forces.

The Committee is firmly convinced that it is in the long-range interest of the military to attempt to provide housing for all married military personnel. In the draft era, an easy distinction could be made between draftees and career personnel. It was considered that the former could get by without adequate pay or other benefits for the few years they served and that to provide them adequate pay and full entitlements would be very expensive in comparison to the benefits derived by the military services. With the shift to a volunteer force, such distinctions become increasingly blurred and the basic decision has been made to give lower rank military fair compensation.

The Committee is pleased that the Department of Defense in its fiscal year 1975 request has taken the initiative to provide housing and moving allowances for the lower grade military personnel who were formerly ineligible for them, although, this year, the Congress has not proven receptive to these requests. In previous years the policy had been not to provide housing or moving allowances for personnel who were not at least E-4's. Recently the family housing programming has been changed to allow lower grade enlisted personnel to be taken into account in calculating housing deficits at installations. Also all E-4's with two years service have been made eligible for moving allowances. The Committee has supported the objective of the services and the Department of Defense to provide housing for lower rank personnel. At first, the only available housing was older, less adequate housing for these personnel. This Committee has long recommended programming of new housing to provide adequate units for them. Obviously, the methods used at a particular installation to house lower rank personnel should vary depending on the housing assets at that facility, the availability of housing in the community, and the nature of the military population at the base. However, the Committee feels that it would be extremely shortsighted not to include housing for these personnel in the construction program and not to make substantial efforts to provide them housing through whatever means are available.

The Committee has encouraged requests for housing for these lower grade personnel in the past and will support them in the future.

The Committee was pleased to hear Department of Defense witnesses state there will be increased emphasis in future years on improvements to and maintenance of existing family housing units.

This year's request for \$60 million for improvements is in marked contrast to the \$19.1 million approved in fiscal year 1971. If the Department's forecast that the need for new housing may be somewhat reduced in future years is an accurate one, the committee expects even more attention to be paid to the improvements program.

Improvements to family housing are essential in today's climate of ever increasing costs for replacement housing and when techniques are available to reduce energy consumption through improvements to insulation, lighting, heating, and cooling plants.

In addition to the planned program of improvements, the Committee has recommended that substantial additional amounts be approved for minor construction as one means of promoting energy conserving measures and reducing the more than \$700 million backlog in improvements and renovation.

Many of the housing units built in prior years have a useful life remaining if they are altered to meet today's standards for family life. These homes require bathrooms added or kitchens enlarged or other improvements to bring them into line with the needs of today's service family. Hopefully, there is to be further progress toward the day all married men in the service, regardless of rank, are eligible for family housing. Proper housing should be made available as rapidly as possible. In the meantime, some of the better smaller homes can be brought up to minimum standards and made available to the lower grade enlisted personnel with families.

While the committee has serious doubts the Department of Defense has, as one witness stated, "turned the corner on housing" or that the deficit is as yet "manageable", it is expected renewed attention will be given the upgrading of existing units in the years ahead. This will make sense, not only from the standpoint of improved morale in the services, but because it is sound business to improve what is in the inventory rather than demolishing it and building anew.

In the past several years, there has been a number of cases in which jurisdiction or responsibility for operation and maintenance of an Active force facility, such as an Air base or an Army post, has been transferred to one of the Reserve Components. This has occurred principally in those cases where there were Active and Reserve forces activities assigned to the same facility and, because of reductions or consolidations, the facility has been closed down or substantially reduced as an Active force installation, leaving the Reserve Component unit as the installation host and the major occupant.

In a small number of cases, the Reserve Component unit has moved to an installation being vacated by the Active force to secure facilities more suitable for modern weapons systems.

Where jurisdiction is transferred to a Reserve unit as the principal user or host of an installation, the Civilian Reserve Technician Commander acquires responsibilities for the continued military management and viability of that installation on a 24-hour, seven-day per week basis in the same manner that the full-time active duty military commander had these responsibilities.

The Civilian Reserve Technician Commander presently resides in the civilian community, often at some distance from the location of his newly required military responsibilities. Where these military responsibilities have to be exercised after his normal working hours, he discharges these duties at his own time and expense.

Under these circumstances, it appears reasonable and proper to require these Technician Commanders and other key selected civilian technicians to reside on the installation and be available at all times to execute these essential military duties at a reasonable and proper charge for otherwise unused military housing. This would also return a part of the Defense investment to the Federal Government. The Committee feels that in these instances a reasonable rental for these units would approximate the forfeiture of basic allowance for quarters by comparable military base commanders adjusted to reflect considerations of total compensation.

Testimony before the Committee this year indicated that a good case can be made for adjusting military compensation so as to arrive at a better balanced, and perhaps less costly, family housing program.

Military families residing in off-base housing in the United States receive a basic allowance for quarters as a part of their compensation. Those living in adequate military and/or leased quarters forfeit this allowance. Military pay legislation in recent years has had a tendency to stress increases in basic pay while letting the allowance for quarters fall behind realistic amounts. There are numerous reasons why this has occurred, but this report is not an appropriate place to review them. Nevertheless, the basic allowances for quarters no longer reflect realistically the cost of obtaining off-base housing. The Department of Defense, in fact, no longer utilizes the basic allowance for quarters to determine whether off-base housing costs are excessive but, instead, computes a higher maximum allowable housing cost which is used as a guideline for this purpose. To the extent that the basic allowance does not represent a realistic differential between off-base and on-base housing outlays, the Government is penalizing military families who live off base, subsidizing those who live on base, or both. Clearly this is not in keeping with Defense's objective of placing primary reliance for housing on the community. Furthermore, as costs of housing, utilities, and maintenance increase—and they are increasing very rapidly, the subsidy or penalty increases as does the cost to the taxpayers.

The most logical resolution of this problem would seem to involve some adjustment of basic pay and allowances by decreasing the rate of increase of the former and increasing the rate of increase of the latter over a period of years. This is a ticklish area, but the problem should be addressed fairly. Another approach could be to assess charges for on-base housing based upon the fair market rates of this housing, but this probably would be difficult to administer and would likely lead to situations where abuses or excessive costs to occupants could occur. If no measures are taken to correct the current imbalance of pay and allowances, it may become necessary to limit the amount of federal expenditures to operate such units and to set limits on costs for any one unit and on an average cost basis.

Another closely allied subject in which the Committee has previously expressed an interest is a variable housing allowance. This is one among many housing proposals which have been pursued with varying interest by different offices within the Department of Defense. The Committee feels that there are several reasons why careful consideration should be given to a variable housing allowance approach at this stage of progress in the military family housing program. First, it is desirable to put maximum reliance on community support and a variable housing allowance would presumably provide a sufficient amount to put such housing as is available within the reach of military families in high cost areas. Secondly, because military families usually cannot control where they are assigned, a variable housing allowance would lessen the burden of unequal distribution of excessive housing costs to those personnel who are assigned to high cost areas. Thirdly, as compared to alternative methods of providing family housing such as on-base housing construction, a variable housing allowance provides maximum flexibility and efficacy through the use of market forces. Construction of on-base family housing on the other hand is only feasible where there is a large deficit, where tenure is sure, and where appropriate land is available. Finally, a variable housing allowance would provide suitable housing for more military families than is currently possible.

Thus, a variable housing allowance would be a very useful supplement or, even to a degree, replacement for on-base construction. It is recognized that to be feasible a variable housing allowance must make downward adjustments in those areas where housing costs are lower as well as adjusting upward in high cost locales. Furthermore, some reliable basis for determining statistical housing costs for civilian communities, such as FHA surveys of standard metropolitan statistical areas, must be chosen and, where necessary, other means of fairly estimating these costs must be developed.

At the present time, proper planning for a variable housing allowance is hindered by a lack of adequate data. Accordingly, the Committee expects each of the services to conduct statistically significant surveys of personnel stationing patterns with regard to the distribution of housing cost by individual families and to have the results available no later than 1 July 1975. Secondly, the Committee expects a report from the Office of the Secretary of Defense weighing the various feasible options for administering a variable housing allowance and estimating the probable administrative problems and costs involved in the most likely alternatives. This should be completed by 1 September 1975. Finally, as part of the quadrennial pay review, the Committee expects the Department of Defense to carefully study the personnel and pay implications of implementing a variable housing allowance without excessive cost to the Government. Again, alternative methods of eliminating the current disparity between total compensation for personnel living on base and off base should be discussed and solutions to correct this situation developed. The Committee will expect a full report on this subject by 1 January 1976.

CONSTRUCTION

The amount of new budget authority recommended for construction is \$310,275,000, a decrease of \$51,471,000 below fiscal year 1974. The program approved by the Committee includes decreases in funds for new construction, improvements to existing quarters, trailer spaces, and Wherry acquisition. The Committee has provided an increase in the amount provided for minor construction, which is permanently authorized.

The Committee is extremely concerned with the possible effects of action taken in the authorizing bill in deleting 3,000 units requested for junior enlisted personnel in the United States and overseas. First of all, the Committee feels that the denial of the Department of Defense's request to construct adequate family housing for these lower rank personnel at installations where such construction is required will be counterproductive. As stated earlier, the Committee feels that in the long run adequate housing must be provided for all such personnel. Secondly, the authorization action in deleting some 2,800 low cost two-bedroom units within the United States (excluding Alaska and Hawaii) while retaining the average units cost limitation requested in the budget is deficient. Although a \$30,000 average unit cost limit was requested by the Administration for fiscal year 1975, the average cost of the 2,800 low cost two-bedroom units which were deleted was \$25,567. This means that within the continental United States the residual program approved in the authorization bill averages some \$31,291 per unit based upon prices set forth in the

program submitted to the Congress. These prices were estimated in October, 1973. Since that time, bid estimates have shown that the rate of escalation actually occurring has been approximately double that for which allowance was made in the fiscal year 1975 program. Construction costs are now increasing at approximately 1% per month. The problem with implementing the fiscal year 1975 family housing program which has been authorized is evident when it is pointed out that only 700 of the 3,650 units provided within the continental United States were originally programmed to have an average cost limitation of under \$30,000, the limitation provided in the authorizing legislation. With current rates of inflation, if a limit of \$30,000 is adhered to and using current guidelines, none of the units for which funds have been provided in the fiscal year 1975 program likely would be built. Even optimistically, all but a very few would be delayed until fiscal year 1976 legislation raising the statutory unit cost limit could be obtained. For this reason the Committee feels that it is necessary to further clarify the guidelines in determining average unit cost limitations so as to exclude the costs of design and supervision, inspection, and overhead which are administrative costs rather than true charges against the cost of the house itself. Were this clarification not made, additional costs would accrue to the Government as a result of the delay of a major portion of the fiscal year 1975 family housing program approximately one year and the effects of inflation on the costs of this housing. The only other alternative, which the Committee rejects, would be to provide cheap unsatisfactory housing which would be plagued throughout its lifetime by high maintenance costs and by an excessive use of energy for heating and air-conditioning.

A summary of the program approved for fiscal year 1975 follows:

CONSTRUCTION

Item	Army	Navy	Air Force	Defense agencies	Total
Construction of new housing.....	\$98,477,900	\$103,925,980	\$36,236,120		\$238,640,000
Trailer spaces.....	960,000		888,000		1,848,000
Improvements.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000		60,000,000
Minor construction ¹	2,862,100	2,949,020	3,075,880	\$20,000	8,907,000
Planning ¹	200,000	400,000	300,000		900,000
Subtotal.....	122,500,000	127,275,000	60,500,000	20,000	310,295,000
Financing adjustments ²				-20,000	-20,000
Total.....	122,500,000	127,275,000	60,500,000		310,275,000

¹ Not dependent upon annual authorization.

² Adjustment for savings and funding of prior-year authorizations.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Funds made available for operation and maintenance provide for the maintenance and repairs of units and supporting facilities, including exterior and interior utilities systems and minor alterations, as well as the cost of furniture for housing at overseas locations, utilities services, and other items connected with the normal operation of any housing project. Funds requested in the budget and approved by the Committee will provide for the operation and maintenance of 379,824 housing units budgeted for fiscal year 1975. The following tabulation shows a comparison of the average number of units maintained by each military service for fiscal year 1974 and the average number budgeted for fiscal year 1975.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS MAINTAINED¹

	Fiscal year--	
	1974	1975
Army.....	134,255	137,225
Navy/Marine Corps.....	89,387	92,665
Air Force.....	147,936	149,763
Defense agencies.....	173	171
Total.....	371,751	379,824

¹ Excludes leased units.

For operation and maintenance and leasing in fiscal year 1975, the Committee has approved \$773,167,000, which is \$2,898,000 below the amount included in the budget request and \$101,685,000 above the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1974.

Despite significant increases from year to year in the amounts approved for maintenance, the services have had little success in reducing the backlog of essential maintenance for family housing. This amounts to approximately a quarter of a billion dollars. The Committee is extremely concerned about this situation. Letting needed maintenance go unaccomplished is generally a very poor approach to real property management as it leads to excessive deterioration and eventually greater expense. Yet the marked increase in cost of utilities as well as general inflation in operation and maintenance costs will very likely fully absorb the \$27 million programmed in fiscal year 1975 to begin to reduce this backlog. Defense witnesses testified that, as might be expected, the energy crisis has substantial adverse impact on family housing operation and maintenance costs. The timing of the budget request is such that increased costs could not be forecast with accuracy. Cost of all fuels have risen dramatically since the fiscal year 1975 budget was formulated. It is expected the energy crisis will cause substantial increases in the cost of utilities over and above the modest increases already provided for in the budget. These additional costs for essential utilities must be paid for to the degree not offset by conservation efforts, the results of which are hard to measure. The backlog of deferred maintenance is the most likely area where these added costs can be absorbed. Therefore, it is anticipated that the fiscal year 1975 plan to achieve a modest reduction in the backlog of deferred maintenance will probably not be achieved.

The Committee was assured that service installation commanders have undertaken vigorous energy conservation programs in the family housing area, for which they are to be commended. Furthermore, all Department of Defense components having military family housing were requested on February 13, 1974, to assure that comprehensive programs are developed for utilities conservation and that appropriate measures are taken to obtain the fullest cooperation of the occupants. In addition, a positive plan was initiated December 6, 1973, for adjustment of design and construction programs with the objective of achieving an overall reduction of 15% in energy consumption for all real property facilities, including family housing.

While it is likely that energy conservation programs in family housing can ease the impact of increased utilities costs, it is extremely unlikely they will reduce them to previous levels. Thus, it is likely that substantially higher amounts will have to be spent for operations

and maintenance costs as well as for accelerated programs for energy conservation improvements. While the larger improvements program will by the nature of the work involved contribute somewhat to reducing the maintenance backlog, additional funds also will have to be programmed for maintenance for this purpose in future years. The prospect, then, is for continued needs for increases in funding in most areas. The Committee feels that for this reason the operation and maintenance area will demand more careful scrutiny so as to reduce costs wherever possible.

LEASED HOUSING PROGRAM

This program provides funds for the leasing of family housing units for assignment as public quarters, including both domestic and foreign leases. Under the domestic program, leases are provided at installations in the United States, Puerto Rico, and Guam.

Funds in the amount of \$68,438,000 were requested in the budget. The Committee's recommendation includes \$65,540,000 for leasing. The reduction in domestic leasing of \$2,898,000 results from the authorization action on the domestic leasing program.

The budget request for leasing contained two significant initiatives. One was a major expansion of overseas leases from 7,500 to 12,000. This request has been approved in the authorization action and is recommended by the Committee. For the Army this will provide 4,000 additional leases, primarily in Germany to help meet its estimated deficit of 15,000 units there. For the Navy 200 units would be provided by lease-construction in Sigonella, Sicily, in support of forward deployed forces and 100 at Edzell, Scotland. In both of these locations adequate housing is unobtainable in the community. Other leases are required for defense attaches overseas.

The Committee pointed out in its report last year that in certain situations leasing of family housing overseas appears to be the most advantageous method of acquiring such housing. Therefore, in view of the serious housing deficits overseas, the Committee supports an increased leasing program. The Committee cautions, however, that each situation should be examined on a case-by-case basis to determine if new construction, leasing, adjustments to allowances, or other measures represent the best and least costly method of obtaining the required housing. There is also the possibility that certain posts overseas should be unaccompanied tours of duty, although it is recognized that this puts a severe strain on military families and is, generally, undesirable.

Within the United States, the Department of Defense proposed to initiate a program of leasing to provide housing for its lower rank enlisted personnel. To this end 3,000 additional leases were requested, divided evenly between the services. The Committee has for several years strongly voiced its concern about the welfare of these young military families and would have supported these additional leases had they been authorized. However, the authorization action on the bill deleted this increase and retained the current limit of 10,000 leases within the United States. Therefore, the amount recommended by the Committee will provide for 10,000 leases within the United States.

A summary of the program approved for fiscal year 1975 is shown in the following tabulation.

LEASED HOUSING PROGRAM

	Number of units, end of fiscal year 1975			Amount
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	
Army.....	3,241	7,687	10,928	\$31,864,000
Navy.....	3,944	781	4,725	12,891,000
Air Force.....	2,815	2,690	5,505	15,840,000
Defense Intelligence Agency.....		329	329	13,995,000
National Security Agency.....		224	224	950,000
Total.....	10,000	11,711	21,711	65,540,000

¹ Includes certain support to other units not counted in the total of Department of Defense's leased units.

DEBT PAYMENT

The funds approved by the Committee for debt payment provide for the payments of principal, interest, mortgage insurance premiums, and other expenses which result from the assumption by the Government of mortgages on Capehart and Wherry housing as well as the payment of premiums due on mortgage insurance provided by the Federal Housing Administration for mortgages assumed by active military personnel for housing purchased by them. The approved program also includes repayment to the Commodity Credit Corporation for remaining indebtedness for housing constructed in foreign countries with foreign currencies derived from the sale of surplus commodities.

The Committee has approved the total budget program of \$170,-852,000 and a new appropriation of \$162,348,000 for these purposes. This includes \$105,183,000 for the payment of mortgage principals on Capehart, Wherry, and Commodity Credit Corporation indebtedness; \$51,401,000 for payment of interest on mortgage indebtedness on Capehart and Wherry housing and for other expenses relating to the construction and acquisition of such housing in prior years; and \$5,764,000 for payment to the Federal Housing Administration for premiums on Capehart and Wherry housing mortgage insurance and for the payment of premiums on insurance provided by the FHA for mortgages assumed by active military personnel for housing purchased by them. In addition, an estimated \$8,504,000 of other resources will be applied to debt payments, including \$5,718,000 for advance principal payments and \$2,786,000 for interest payments.

The following table reflects the status of the Capehart and Wherry housing acquisition programs, including debt reduction and interest payments in fiscal year 1975.

	Number of units	Original mortgage	Amount owed as of July 1, 1974	Funds to be applied in fiscal year 1975
DEBT PAYMENT				
Capehart housing:				
Army.....	35,316	\$559,150,189	\$316,187,720	\$36,259,000
Navy.....	19,843	319,447,635	192,884,655	20,959,000
Air Force.....	58,377	933,144,109	509,676,895	67,294,000
Subtotal.....	113,536	1,811,741,933	1,018,749,270	124,512,000
Wherry housing:				
Army.....	20,623	154,891,685	84,589,562	9,439,000
Navy.....	22,162	150,013,669	88,270,672	9,235,000
Air Force.....	34,986	263,436,260	141,050,520	15,902,000
Subtotal.....	77,771	568,341,614	313,910,754	34,576,000
Total.....	191,307	2,380,083,547	1,332,660,024	159,088,000

HOMEOWNERS ASSISTANCE FUND, DEFENSE

For the homeowners assistance program the Committee has approved the budget request for \$5,000,000 in new obligational authority. Spending of agency debt receipts, authorized in permanent legislation, will provide an additional \$3,000,000. Thus, the Fund is expected to have \$8,000,000 in new budget authority for fiscal year 1975.

The program is authorized by Public Law 89-754. It originally provided assistance to qualified military and civilian employee homeowners by reducing, to a specified extent, their losses incident to disposal of their homes when a military installation was closed. However, as amended by Public Law 91-511, it also provides such assistance when the scope of operations at a military installation is reduced. In such cases, the Secretary is authorized to acquire title to, hold, manage, and dispose of, or—in lieu thereof—to reimburse for certain losses upon private sale of or foreclosure against any property improved with a one- or two-family dwelling which is situated at or near the affected military base or installation.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following legislative provision not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill is recommended:

On page 8, beginning on line 22, in connection with "General Provisions":

Provided, That funds in this Act may be available for family housing in accordance with section 502 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1975, excluding the costs of design and supervision, inspection and overhead.

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF THE HONORABLE CLARENCE D. LONG, THE HONORABLE JOSEPH P. ADDABBO, AND THE HONORABLE SIDNEY R. YATES

An investigation which I have been conducting for six months has left me deeply apprehensive that the Defense Department is moving far too slowly to correct serious security deficiencies at many U.S. nuclear weapons sites in the domestic United States, in Europe, and in Asia.

Many of the facilities which we must rely upon to protect U.S. nuclear weapons worldwide from terrorists or saboteurs are fifteen to twenty years old. Some need major improvements because they are vulnerable to attack. Some were constructed originally for conventional weapons, and cannot meet today's higher security standards for nuclear weapons safety. A group of fanatical terrorists, possessed with the means to deploy significant firepower, would pose a serious threat indeed if that group attacked certain nuclear weapons sites. If the group succeeded in penetrating a nuclear weapons area it would cause much destruction, even if unable to effectively steal a nuclear weapon. The thought is horrifying.

To date, despite various studies of facility deficiencies, no priority listing of necessary improvements has been completed by the Defense Department. Information provided to this Committee by the Defense Department indicates that at least some Pentagon planners are aware that a \$90 million or more military construction program may be necessary to protect nuclear weapons; yet only \$4.9 million has been requested in this year's program to begin the improvements. The Pentagon cannot guarantee that all improvements will be requested in the next fiscal year's military construction program. This is all the more puzzling because the sums are not huge compared to sums spent on officers clubs, commissaries, air conditioning, and other non-combat oriented items.

The Defense Department has had ample time to analyze and correct the many security problems at nuclear weapons sites, but for some reason has moved at a snail's pace. Following the murders of Israeli athletes by Arab terrorists in Munich, 1972, which demonstrated anew the ruthlessness of modern terrorists groups, the Defense Department began re-examining the security at nuclear weapons sites. In October, 1973, before the fiscal 1975 military construction request had been presented to Congress, the Joint Chiefs of Staff recommended that certain improvements be made to upgrade the security of our nuclear weapons storage sites. I feel that some quite lavishly financed terrorist groups have the capability of attacking U.S. nuclear weapons sites anywhere and everywhere in the world.

Now is the time to act, and the responsibility rests with this Committee. I have requested a complete field study on nuclear weapons security issues by this Committee's able Surveys and Investigations staff, such study to serve the related interests of the military construction and defense subcommittees. The Surveys and Investigations staff should provide the Appropriations Committee with a complete

analysis of the security of U.S. tactical nuclear weapons. I have suggested a number of areas of inquiry for this study: (1) vulnerabilities of quick reaction alert aircraft, (2) problems with NATO security criteria, (3) the practice of waiving security violations, (4) and other specific situations, details of which I have furnished to the Committee on a classified basis. One of these specifics has to do with the extraordinary amount of nuclear weapons which we deploy in certain countries—quantities far greater than could possibly be used in any wartime situation.

The military construction subcommittee, of course, does not establish tactical nuclear weapons deployment policy; but a convincing case for the sound deployment of nuclear weapons must be presented to the subcommittee by the Defense Department as a requisite for any large and expensive construction program. In one small country I have looked into, the U.S. deploys nearly 700 nuclear weapons. At one Air Base in this same country, we keep 82 nuclear weapons. How all of these could be used in an emergency is difficult to understand. What is evident, however, is that these weapons must be tempting to some terrorist or bandit group. In case of hostilities, many U.S. military personnel would have to protect these weapons instead of fighting the enemy. The Surveys and Investigations staff should determine whether or not these weapons should be withdrawn, and make appropriate recommendations to the Committee before we are asked to undertake a military construction program.

At another overseas location I have found that over 200 nuclear weapons are in storage. At this location the nuclear weapons cannot be deployed on alert status because the alert aircraft facility has security inadequacies. When practice alerts are held at this base, extra security guards have to be stationed around the aircraft to prevent any possible sabotage. Less than 250 feet from the facility is a host nation slum which has harbored dissidents for years; we can only hope that someone will not launch a grenade at an aircraft armed with nuclear weapons.

Secretary Schlesinger has indicated a willingness to review tactical nuclear weapons policies, and may order the removal of some weapons. For this reason alone the investigative staff should prepare a full briefing for the Committee. If tactical nuclear warfare doctrine is to change, then there is no need to construct certain facilities which soon may be without nuclear weapons.

To say that the United States cannot tolerate the loss or destruction of a single nuclear weapon is an understatement of the highest magnitude. The possession of an American nuclear weapon by a group without the technical proficiency to readily use that weapon would still leave the most awesome blackmail possibilities. Even the attempt to attack a nuclear weapons facility at overseas locations would prove a serious diplomatic embarrassment to the host country and the United States.

I am publishing separate views not to distinguish my thinking from this Committee, as the Chairman, every Member, and Committee staff have supported every effort I have made to focus attention on nuclear weapons security issues. I deeply appreciate the Committee's support. Without such support my task of obtaining classified information from Defense officials would have been nearly impossible.

Because the Defense Department and military services clearly need prodding to overcome a considerable bureaucratic inertia, these separate views, I hope, may serve a useful purpose.

In my judgment this Committee should have been presented with a completed military construction request for nuclear weapons sites with a definite timetable and definite priorities. These have not been forthcoming. As a matter of the highest priority, the military services should submit to Congress, as soon as possible, a request for the necessary military construction to correct all security deficiencies—no later than the next fiscal year's budget presentation. No other category of military construction is more important to national security and international stability than the physical security and sound tactical deployment of nuclear weapons. It is unlikely that terrorists are to be so accommodating as to wait until we have remedied the deficiencies.

CERTAIN AREAS OF INQUIRY

There are several additional areas which I believe deserve special attention by the investigative staff: (1) vulnerability of quick reaction aircraft sites, (2) security at Nato bases, (3) the bureaucratic practice of placing security deficiencies on a waivers and exceptions list, and (4) various security problems mentioned in a Defense Department study I have obtained for the Committee.

Quick reaction alert aircraft

Quick reaction aircraft (QRA aircraft, in Pentagon parlance) are nuclear-loaded-ready-to-fly aircraft which are deployed by the hundreds around the world. According to a Defense Department witness during this Bill's hearings, "All QRA Aircraft sites are in need of some construction effort to upgrade their security. The Air Force is developing a program which will address the specific improvements required."

Despite Defense Department denials, I continue to receive reports that some QRA aircraft are positioned on runways which can be seen—or attacked—from nearby public roads and fields.

Before we approve a military construction request to upgrade security at all QRA sites, the Committee should be presented with a convincing case for a continuation of such deployment. I would hope the investigative staff would include the problems associated with quick reaction aircraft as a separate part of their study.

NATO security problems

Evidence which I have supplied to the Committee indicates some NATO countries have serious internal security problems from Arab terrorists. U.S. bases in these countries have been and will continue to be of special interest to terrorist groups. But the most serious security problems may not be subject to direct U.S. control.

It is a little-known fact that the United States deploys nuclear weapons at some foreign locations hundreds of miles from the nearest American installation. These are NATO bases run by the host nation, and the host nation is responsible for security. At these NATO bases the United States stations a small team of security guards to perform custodial duties for the nuclear weapons.

There have been instances when nuclear weapons have been unloaded from alert aircraft and locked up by the American custodial teams, presumably because of security threats or fears, the details of

which are kept classified by the Defense Department. The investigative staff should visit each such custodial site, and make a full report to the Committee on existing security measures.

Another item of concern to this Committee is testimony that U.S. negotiators have been having problems in persuading some of our Nato allies to make necessary security improvements at nuclear weapons sites under the Nato Infrastructure program. These reports indicate the U.S. must assume a firm negotiating position on nuclear weapons issues. The Nato governments and the U.S. negotiating team must be made to realize they cannot have it both ways—either the nuclear weapons will be secure, or we will have to deploy them elsewhere.

Critical waivers and exceptions

Although the Pentagon has not submitted a much-needed priority listing of which nuclear weapons sites are most in need of improvements, testimony during this Bill's hearings indicated that at least \$5 million in military construction is needed to "eliminate critical waivers and exceptions."

The Committee was not told the meaning of waivers and exceptions to security deficiencies, nor were we notified as to how many such situations exist. An unclassified statement in a Defense Department consultant's report which I have obtained for the Committee (Safety, Security and Efficiency of Nuclear Weapon Storage, Maintenance, Accountability and Logistic Movement Systems," by Willard M. Shankle, February, 1974) virtually accuses the military services of slipshod security practices. That report notes:

Waivers and exceptions to established procedures and facility requirements appear to have been granted, generally, based on the expense involved to correct the deficiency. Adequate consideration has not been given to each waiver and exception or deviation in relation to compensatory measures established to maintain the same level of security, other waivers and exceptions which had been granted, and all other security factors at the affected location.

I hope the investigative staff can give the Committee a list of all waivers, exceptions, and other bureaucratic moves to correct security only on paper as soon as possible. With this list should be a full analysis of the practices, with recommendations for correcting all problem areas.

Various other security problems

The Shankle report also had many comments on conditions which adversely affect nuclear weapons security. Some of these conditions are said to have been remedied; others have not. The investigative staff should pay particular attention to problem areas mentioned by Shankle: (1) poor coordination between intelligence agencies, munitions organizations, and security forces; (2) inspections which have failed to report deficiencies which should have been detected and reported; (3) delays by the military services of Defense Department instructions to initiate certain security practices; (4) weapons stored in the open, and aircraft visible from public roads in the United States; (5) superficial checks of restricted areas; (6) vehicles and fork

lifts in restricted areas which could be used by an attacking force to capture or carry away nuclear weapons; and (7) alert aircraft areas with inadequate lighting, fencing, and permanent barriers.

CONCLUSION

The Shankle report concluded that "particular attention be given to relatively vulnerable sites and structures immediately and that extraordinary compensatory measures be instituted to provide adequate protection for weapons stored in such facilities until the facilities can be modified."

That is a most sensible recommendation. Unless all such security deficiencies are promptly corrected, we may read in our morning newspaper someday that a nuclear weapon has been stolen by some terrorist group—location and whereabouts unknown. Such a headline is not inevitable, and I urge the Defense Department once again to make nuclear weapons security a matter of the highest priority. This Committee will be watching. The clock is ticking.

CLARENCE D. LONG.
J. P. ADDABBO.
SIDNEY R. YATES.

ARMY

SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZATION ACTIONS

A summary of the authorization actions taken on the program originally submitted by the Army are tabulated below by project:

Installation	Project	Action (thousands)
Fort Bragg, NC	EM service club	-1,284
Fort Carson, CO	Land acquisition	-7,292
	Utilities extension	1 -780
Fort Devens, MA	Barracks mod	-3,377
Fort Hood, TX	Confinement fac	-3,622
Fort Riley, KS	Dental Clinic	-1,141
	Senior BEQ	-1,338
Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Afld, GA	Parachute drying and pkgng fac	-332
	Tactical equip shop and fac	-1,275
Fort Bliss, TX	Commissary	-3,922
Fort Eustis, VA	EW barracks and dining fac	-1,164
Fort Lee, VA	EM club	-1,376
	Administrative bldg	1 -1,000
Fort Ord, CA	Dental clinic	-1,211
Fort Sill, OK	Theatre	-678
	Confinement fac deficiency	1 -924
AMMRC, MA	Boiler house mod	-558
Cornhusker AAP, NE	Industrial waste trmt defn	-350
Red River Army Depot, TX	Addn and alt to dep op bldg	-891
White Sands Msl Range, NM	Range power	-1,766
Fort Huachuca, AZ	Commissary	-2,843
	Academic fac	-6,951
U.S. Military Academy, NY	Gymnasium	1 -1,000
Various	Electrical mechanical upgrade	1 -4,787
	Fort Bliss, TX	(-2,627)
	Fort Devens, MA	(-2,160)
Sunny Point Mil Ocean Tml, NC	Disposal dikes	-4,550
Fort Richardson, AK	Airfield paving and lighting	-2,270
Fort Wainwright, AK	Barracks modernization	-9,961
Fort Amador, CZ	EM barracks	-1,948
Fort Clayton, CZ	Air-conditioning admin bldg	-1,633
Fort Buchanan, PR	AFEE station	-1,862
Kwajalein Missile Range	Air-conditioning bks and dining facilities	-465
	Ennylabegan power addn	-504
Germany, Various	General cut	-6,050
Pruem	Upgrade operations fac	(-1,177)
Amberg	Improve ammo storage QRS	1 (-1,545)
Kitzingen	Dependent school	(-2,463)
	Commissary addition	(-865)
Europe, Various	NATO Infrastructure	2 -4,000
Korea	Barracks mod	-3,105
Total reduction		82,210

1 Partial reduction.
2 Authorization only.

NAVY

SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZATION ACTIONS

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

Installation	Project	Amount (thousands)
Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, NH	Steam plant improvement.....	+4,900
Naval Education & Training Center, Newport, RI	Public Works administration bldg.....	-600
Naval Underwater Systems Center, Newport, RI	Weapons development center.....	+4,742
	Technical services shop	+2,507
	Project support facility.....	+2,000
Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn.	Floating drydock mooring facility.....	-4,000
Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C.	Bachelor enlisted quarters.....	-1,383
Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda, Md.	Air-conditioning plant (4th increment)	-3,172
Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Va.	Command control and administration....	-2,030
Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown, Va.	Captor weapons system facility	-1,843
Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.	Land acquisition (authorization only -- not included in grand total of bill)	+1,500 1/
Naval Coastal Systems Laboratory, Panama City, Fla.	Helicopter test facility.....	+795
Naval Hosp., Memphis, Tenn.	Hospital improvements (electrical)....	-1,888
Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill.	Chief petty officers mess (open).....	-1,286
	Engineman's school.....	-6,925
	Bachelor enlisted quarters.....	-2,468 2/
	Hospital support facilities.....	-2,402
Naval Regional Medical Center, Camp Pendleton, Calif.	Dispensary addition and alteration....	-2,295
Naval Regional Medical Center, San Diego, Calif.	(Miramar)	
	Dispensary and dental clinic (Naval... Training Center)	-10,587
Naval Supply Center, Oakland, Calif.	Wharf utilities.....	-1,396
Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo, Calif.	Engineering/management bldg.....	-2,301
TRIDENT Support Site, Bangor, Wash.	(1st increment)	
	TRIDENT support.....	-3,808 3/
Naval Communications Station, Honolulu, Haw.	Satellite communications terminal.....	-971
Marine Corps Base, Twenty Nine Palms, Calif.	Central heating plant.....	-2,679
Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, Calif.	Potable water system.....	-433 4/
Naval Station, Keflavik, Iceland	Enlisted men's dining facility.....	-1,097
	Bachelor enlisted quarters w/mess....	-779
	modernization and addition	
Naval Air Facility, Sigonella, Italy	Swimming pool.....	-311
Naval Communications Facility, Diego Garcia Chagos Archipelago	Expansion of facilities.....	+14,802
Naval Air Station, Agana, Guam	Enlisted men's club.....	-728
Naval Communications Station, Finegayan, Guam	Satellite communications terminal....	-950
	addition	

Naval Hospital fleet activities, Yokosuka, Japan	Patient recreation bldg.	-360
Naval Air Station, Cubi Point, Philippines	Bachelor officers quarters.....	-1,179
Naval Hospital, Subic Bay	Dispensary and dental clinic.....	-3,315
	Bachelor enlisted quarters.....	-278
Net Reductions--New authorization.....		-15,218
General appropriations reduction		<u>-1,500</u>
Total Reductions		<u>-16,718</u>
Amendments:		
Naval Air Station, Meridian, Miss.--Installation Total (1974).....		+934
Naval Hospital, New Orleans, LA--Hospital (FY 1973).....		+2,929
	Nursing unit addition (1974).....	+771
Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne, Nev., Demilitarization Fac(1973)		+4,200
Naval Air Facility, Sigonella, Italy-Various projects (FY 1973)....		+3,700
Naval Public Works Center, Norfolk, VA--Steam Plant Expansion (FY 1973).....	(3,700) 5/	
Naval Home, Gulfport, Miss.-New Naval Home (FY 1974).....	(2,358) 5/	
Naval Air Station, Alameda, Calif.-Pier Utilities (FY 1974).....	(3,929) 5/	
Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, Calif.-Heating Plant and Distribution System (FY 1974).....	(2,408) 5/	
Total.....		<u>+12,534</u>
Impact of authorization on appropriation request.....		-4,184

1. Added for authorization only under title II--excluded from total authorized under title VI by general appropriations reduction.
2. Withdrawn by Navy--The Navy requested a substitute project for an Intelligence Center for CINCPAC in the amount of \$2,700,000 which was denied by the committee.
3. Reduced by \$3,808,000 to a new project total of \$100,000,000.
4. Reduced by \$433,000 to a new project total of \$724,000.
5. Non-add--1.

AIR FORCE
SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZATION ACTIONS

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

Installation	Project	Amount (\$ thousands)
Kelly AFB, TX	Water storage tanks	- 438
Wright-Patterson AFB, OH	Add to and alter human eng lab	- 2,400
	Alter sys mgmt eng fac	- 1,715
Arnold Eng Dev Test Ctr	High Reynolds Number Tunnel	-44,000
Edwards AFB, CA	Elec power plant and dist sys	- 1,238
	Add to and alter fuel oil storage and heat fac	- 449
Eglin AFB, FL	Assault strip	+ 1,200
Chanute AFB, IL	Airmen dormitory	+ 6,267
Mather AFB, CA	Commissary	- 3,000
Maxwell AFB, AL	Academic building	- 1,258
Dover AFB, DE	Fuel supply fac	- 3,200
Hickam AFB, HI	Officers quarters	- 2,716
Ellsworth AFB, SD	Add to and alter composite med fac	- 7,996
George AFB, CA	Aircraft maint shop	- 948
MacDill AFB, FL	Aircrew target study fac	- 265
Clark AB, PI	Airmen dorm	- 1,037
Kunsan, Korea	Airmen dorm	- 2,210
Special Fac, Var	Radar support fac	- 1,200
	Command and control comm fac	- 800
	Operational flight sim	- 3,000
Air Pollution WPAFB, OH	Heating plant	- 7,100
Net reductions.....		<u>-77,503</u>
Amendments (Deficiency authorizations to be financed):		
Peterson Field, CO	Commissary	+ 150
	Post Office	+ 26
	Utilities	+ 647
	Base facs maint complex	+ 349
	Airmen dorm	+ 200
	NCO open mess	+ 518
Tyndall AFB, FL	Weapons release sys shop	+ 39
	Gymnasium	+ 225
Richards-Geb AFB, MO	Add to and alter comp med fac	+ 2,054
	Add to comm & electronics shop	+ 113
Robins AFB, GA	Add to and alter acft protective coating fac	+ 1,245
	Add to and alter acft maint hangars	+ 926
	Alter depot acft overhaul fac	+ 512
	Alter matls analysis fac	- 200
	Advanced log sys utility spt	+ 213
Eglin AFB, FL	Airmen open mess	+ 79
	Addn to NCO open mess - Aux 9	+ 351
	Acft corrosion ctl fac - Aux 9	+ 152
	Data collection theodolite	+ 59
	Arm Development Test Ctr fac	+ 913
	Acft engine shop	+ 209
	Arm ballistics test fac	+ 80

<u>Installation</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u> <u>(\$ thousands)</u>
Keesler AFB, MS	Comp airmen dorm	+ 812
	Alter acft opnl apron	+ 24
	Add to and alter maint hangars	+ 695
	Dental clinic	+ 416
Lackland AFB, TX	Alter and scnd airmen dining halls	- 70
	Comp recruit trng hsg fac	+ 2,661
	Dispensary	+ 86
	Radar flt ctl ctr	- 22
Reese AFB, TX	Flt sim trng fac	+ 2,057
	Base supply fac	+ 215
	Taxiway	+ 524
Vance AFB, OK	Base cold storage fac	+ 43
Webb AFB, TX	Airmen dining hall	+ 111
	Airmen dormitories	+ 999
Altus AFB, OK	Acft maint shop	+ 215
	Acft engine shop	+ 27
	Library	+ 120
	Comp medical fac	+ 2,431
F. E. Warren AFB, WY	Acft maint docks	+ 1,035
Little Rock AFB, AR	Add to acft opnl apron	- 53
Nellis AFB, NV	Base personnel office	+ 1,102
Net increase.....		<u>+22,288</u>
Grand total reduction.....		<u>-55,215</u>

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE ACTIONS

The Committee recommends the following actions which are in addition to those taken in the authorizing legislation.

<u>Army</u>	
Fort Bragg, North Carolina: Aircraft parking apron/aircraft maintenance hangars.....	<u>Trim</u> -\$4,855,000
Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia:	
Barracks modernization (Hunter AAF).....	-7,750,000
Company administration and supply facilities (Hunter AAF).....	-1,944,000
Fort Benning, Georgia: Dental clinic.....	-1,080,000
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: Addition to Munson Army Hospital.....	-9,911,000
Fort Rucker, Alabama: Dental clinic.....	-1,022,000
Sacramento Army Depot, California: Industrial plating shop.....	-2,599,000
Schofield Barracks Military Reservation, Hawaii: Aviation facilities, phase I.....	<u>Trim</u> -1,500,000
Subtotal, Army.....	<u>-30,661,000</u>
Funding adjustment for prior years' deficiencies.....	<u>+22,394,000</u>
Total, Army.....	<u>-8,267,000</u>
<u>Navy</u>	
Naval Underwater Systems Center, Newport, Rhode Island:	
Weapons development center.....	-4,742,000
Project support facility.....	-2,000,000
Technical services shop.....	-2,507,000
Naval District, Washington, D.C. (general reduction in program).....	-11,828,000
Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Virginia: Operational flight trainer facility.....	-571,000
Norfolk Naval Regional Medical Center, Portsmouth, Virginia: Hospital modernization.....	<u>Trim</u> -743,000
Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida: Land acquisition (No additional funding required).....	(+1,500,000)
Naval Regional Medical Center, Camp Pendleton, California:	
Dispensary and dental clinic (San Mateo).....	-1,643,000
Dispensary and dental clinic (Las Pulgas).....	-1,674,000
Naval Air Station, Miramar, California: Operational training buildings.....	-2,135,000
Naval Air Station, North Island, California:	
Aircraft parking apron.....	-1,039,000
Aircraft maintenance hangar.....	-6,195,000
Naval Regional Medical Center, San Diego, California: Dental clinic and school.....	-9,650,000
Naval Training Center, San Diego, California: Bachelor enlisted quarters.....	-8,657,000
Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Machine shop modernization.....	-3,356,000
Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii: Aircraft hangar improvements.....	-727,000
Pollution abatement: Naval Weapons Center, Concord, California--	
Ship waste water collection ashore.....	-626,000
Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico: Cold storage addition...	-794,000
Naval Support Activity, Rodman, Canal Zone: Bachelor enlisted quarters	-800,000
Naval Station, Keflavik, Iceland: Funding reduction.....	-2,317,000
Runway navigational aids.....	(\$473,000)
Entrance to airport terminal.....	(1,844,000)
Subtotal, Reductions.....	<u>-62,004,000</u>
<u>Amendments funded:</u>	
Navy Public Works Center, Norfolk, Virginia: Steam plant expansion (FY 1973).....	+3,700,000
Naval Home, Gulfport, Mississippi: New Naval Home (FY 1974).....	+2,358,000
Naval Air Station, Alameda, California: Pier utilities (FY 1974).....	+3,929,000
Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, California: Heating plant and distribution system (FY 1974).....	+2,408,000
Subtotal, Amendments.....	<u>+12,395,000</u>
Funding adjustment for prior years' deficiencies.....	<u>+12,595,000</u>
Total net reduction, Navy....	<u>-37,014,000</u>

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE ACTIONS (Continued)

Air Force

Robins Air Force Base, Georgia: Add to and alter depot avionics shop.	- \$792,000
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio: Logistics management facility.	-5,135,000
Brooks Air Force Base, Texas: Human resources research facility.....	-3,100,000
Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico: Refueling vehicle maintenance facility.....	-232,000
Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland: Special aircraft support facilities.....	-8,770,000
Scott Air Force Base, Illinois:	
Runway extension.....	-3,000,000
Land.....	-341,000
Travis Air Force Base, California: Alter airmen dormitories.....	-1,809,000
Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii: Aircraft operational apron.....	-5,533,000
McConnell Air Force Base, Kansas: Alter airmen dormitories.....	-1,554,000
Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska:	
Intelligence operations facility/Addition to weather central facility.....	-500,000
Library.....	-702,000
Langley Air Force Base, Virginia: Aircraft corrosion control facility	-734,000
Tactical operations range facilities.....	-5,194,000
Water pollution abatement.....	-1,000,000
Easterly Ice Cap Dew Station, Greenland: Runway lighting.....	-138,000
Various locations (outside the United States):	
Technical control facilities expansion.....	-190,000
Satellite control facilities.....	-344,000
Communications facilities improvements.....	-169,000
Subtotal, Air Force.....	-39,237,000
Funding adjustment for prior years' deficiencies.....	+11,512,000
Total, Air Force.....	-27,725,000

STATE LIST
Summary of the Program Approved in the Bill
(Exclusive of Family Housing and Pollution Abatement)

State/Service/Installation	Total (in thousands of dollars)		
	Install'n	Service	State
<u>Inside the United States</u>			
Alabama.....			\$42,278
Army.....		\$39,778	
Anniston Army Depot.....	\$7,648		
Fort McClellan.....	17,902		
Redstone Arsenal.....	10,322		
Fort Rucker.....	3,906		
Air Force.....		2,500	
Maxwell AFB.....	2,500		
Alaska.....			26,744
Army.....		3,495	
Fort Greely.....	251		
Fort Richardson.....	1,732		
Fort Wainwright.....	1,512		
Navy.....		7,697	
Naval Station, Adak.....	7,697		
Air Force.....		15,552	
Cape Newenham AFS.....	8,099		
Eielson AFB.....	310		
King Salmon AFS.....	3,194		
Shemya AFB.....	3,949		
Arizona.....			14,476
Army.....		2,415	
Fort Huachuca.....	556		
Yuma Proving Ground.....	1,859		
Navy.....		3,203	
Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma.....	3,203		
Air Force.....		8,858	
Davis-Monthan AFB.....	3,009		
Williams AFB.....	5,849		
Arkansas.....			6,851
Air Force.....		6,851	
Blytheville AFB.....	675		
Little Rock AFB.....	6,176		
California.....			105,801
Army.....		8,592	
Fort Ord.....	3,660		
Hunter-Liggett Military Reservation.....	1,108		
Presidio of Monterey.....	3,107		
Sierra Army Depot.....	717		
Navy.....		67,158	
Naval Regional Medical Center, Camp Pendleton	4,302		
Naval Weapons Center, China Lake.....	8,371		
Long Beach Naval Shipyard.....	6,011		
Naval Air Station, Miramar.....	9,637		
Naval Air Station, North Island.....	5,709		
Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port		1,048	
Hueneme.....		1,048	
Naval Electronics Laboratory Center, San		3,238	
Diego.....		3,238	
Naval Regional Medical Center, San Diego....	3,843		
Naval Submarine Support Facility, San Diego.	4,234		
Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach.....	2,147		
Naval Air Rework Facility, Alameda.....	1,638		
Naval Air Station, Alameda.....	3,929		
Naval Hospital, Lemoore.....	333		
Naval Air Station, Moffett Field.....	77		
Naval Communication Station, Stockton.....	1,102		
Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow.....	3,871		
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton.....	7,271		
Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms.....	397		

STATE LIST
Summary of the Program Approved in the Bill
(Exclusive of Family Housing and Pollution Abatement)

State/Service/Installation	Total (in thousands of dollars)		State
	Install'n	Service	
<u>Inside the United States (Continued)</u>			
California (Continued)			
Air Force.....		\$30,051	
Edwards AFB.....	\$1,198		
George AFB.....	3,846		
Mather AFB.....	2,143		
McClellan AFB.....	15,873		
Travis AFB.....	6,991		
Colorado.....			\$44,361
Army.....		27,701	
Fort Carson.....	27,701		
Air Force.....		16,660	
Lowry AFB.....	7,885		
Peterson Field.....	8,775		
Connecticut.....			971
Navy.....			971
Naval Submarine Base, New London.....	971		
Delaware.....			1,373
Air Force.....		1,373	
Dover AFB.....	1,373		
District of Columbia.....			8,117
Navy.....		4,962	
Commandant, Naval District, Washington.....	2,883		
Naval Research Laboratory.....	205		
Marine Barracks, Washington.....	1,874		
Air Force.....		3,155	
Bolling AFB.....	3,155		
Florida.....			78,907
Navy.....		60,147	
Naval Air Station, Cecil Field.....	6,893		
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville.....	1,111		
Naval Regional Medical Center, Jacksonville.....	12,413		
Naval Station, Mayport.....	3,239		
Naval Training Center, Orlando.....	8,709		
Naval Coastal Systems Laboratory, Panama City.....	795		
Naval Air Station, Pensacola.....	20,948		
Naval Technical Training Center, Pensacola.....	4,478		
Naval Air Station, Whiting Field.....	1,561		
Air Force.....		18,760	
Eglin AFB.....	15,079		
Patrick AFB.....	642		
Tyndall AFB.....	3,039		
Georgia.....			80,804
Army.....		78,108	
Fort Benning.....	35,747		
Fort Gordon.....	9,858		
Fort Stewart.....	32,503		
Air Force.....		2,696	
Robins AFB.....	2,696		
Hawaii.....			28,444
Army.....		15,029	
Schofield Barracks.....	13,824		
Tripler Army Medical Center.....	1,205		
Navy.....		7,070	
Naval Ammunition Depot, Oahu.....	795		
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor.....	1,505		
Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay.....	4,770		
Air Force.....		6,345	
Hickam AFB.....	6,345		
Illinois.....			13,961
Army.....		3,631	
Rock Island Arsenal.....	3,631		
Navy.....		1,953	
Naval Training Center, Great Lakes.....	1,953		

STATE LIST
Summary of the Program Approved in the Bill
(Exclusive of Family Housing and Pollution Abatement)

State/Service/Installation	Total (in thousands of dollars)		State
	Install'n	Service	
<u>Inside the United States (Continued)</u>			
Illinois (Continued)			
Air Force.....		\$8,377	
Chanute AFB.....	\$6,267		
Scott AFB.....	2,110		
Indiana.....			\$323
Air Force.....		323	
Grissom AFB.....	323		
Kansas.....			28,063
Army.....		25,933	
Fort Riley.....	25,933		
Air Force.....		1,484	
McConnell AFB.....	1,484		
OSD.....		646	
DSA--Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Facility, Atchison.....	646		
Kentucky.....			12,622
Army.....		12,622	
Fort Campbell.....	9,742		
Fort Knox.....	2,264		
Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot.....	616		
Louisiana.....			14,725
Army.....		7,304	
Fort Polk.....	7,304		
Navy.....		6,780	
Naval Hospital, New Orleans.....	3,700		
Naval Support Activity, New Orleans.....	3,080		
Air Force.....		641	
Barksdale AFB.....	641		
Maine.....			7,748
Navy.....		7,748	
Naval Air Station, Brunswick.....	261		
Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery.....	7,232		
Naval Security Group Activity, Winter Harbor.....	255		
Maryland.....			65,371
Army.....		3,539	
Aberdeen Proving Ground.....	1,030		
Fort Detrick.....	486		
Fort Ritchie.....	2,023		
Navy.....		40,040	
Naval Academy, Annapolis.....	10,097		
National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda.....	14,943		
Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda.....	15,000		
Air Force.....		19,429	
Andrews AFB.....	19,429		
OSD.....		2,363	
NSA--Fort George G. Meade.....	2,363		
Michigan.....			7,885
Air Force.....		7,885	
Kincheloe AFB.....	835		
K. I. Sawyer AFB.....	7,050		
Mississippi.....			14,190
Navy.....		4,777	
Naval Home, Gulfport.....	2,358		
Naval Air Station, Meridian.....	2,419		
Air Force.....		9,413	
Columbus AFB.....	169		
Keesler AFB.....	9,244		
Missouri.....			15,597
Army.....		3,360	
Fort Leonard Wood.....	3,360		

STATE LIST
Summary of the Program Approved in the Bill
(Exclusive of Family Housing and Pollution Abatement)

State/Service/Installation	Total (in thousands of dollars)		
	Install'n	Service	State
<u>Inside the United States (Continued)</u>			
Missouri (Continued)			
Air Force.....		\$9,664	
Richards-Gebaur AFB.....	\$2,972		
Whiteman AFB.....	6,692		
OSD.....		2,573	
DMA--Defense Mapping Agency Aerospace Center, St. Louis.....	2,573		
Montana.....			\$3,740
Air Force.....		3,740	
Malmstrom AFB.....	3,740		
Nebraska.....			4,393
Air Force.....		4,393	
Offutt AFB.....	4,393		
Nevada.....			11,744
Navy.....		4,200	
Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne.....	4,200		
Air Force.....		7,544	
Nellis AFB.....	7,544		
New Hampshire.....			2,630
Army.....		2,515	
Cold Regions Laboratories.....	2,515		
Air Force.....		115	
Pease AFB.....	115		
New Jersey.....			10,578
Army.....		2,820	
Picatinny Arsenal.....	2,820		
Navy.....		7,350	
Naval Air Test Facility, Lakehurst.....	7,350		
Air Force.....		408	
McGuire AFB.....	408		
New Mexico.....			5,088
Army.....		1,808	
White Sands Missile Range.....	1,808		
Air Force.....		3,280	
Cannon AFB.....	1,715		
Holloman AFB.....	1,565		
New York.....			15,447
Army.....		12,791	
Seneca Army Depot.....	815		
Watervliet Arsenal.....	3,256		
U.S. Military Academy.....	8,720		
Air Force.....		2,656	
Griffiss AFB.....	1,774		
Plattsburgh AFB.....	882		
North Carolina.....			42,158
Army.....		21,315	
Fort Bragg.....	21,315		
Navy.....		16,165	
Naval Regional Medical Center, Camp Lejeune.....	290		
Naval Air Rework Facility, Cherry Point.....	252		
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune.....	13,864		
Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point.....	1,260		
Marine Corps Air Station, New River.....	499		
Air Force.....		4,678	
Pope AFB.....	730		
Seymour-Johnson AFB.....	3,948		
North Dakota.....			238
Air Force.....		238	
Minot AFB.....	238		
Ohio.....			12,187
Air Force.....		10,713	
Newark AFS.....	1,977		
Wright-Patterson AFB.....	8,736		

STATE LIST
Summary of the Program Approved in the Bill
(Exclusive of Family Housing and Pollution Abatement)

State/Service/Installation	Total (in thousands of dollars)		
	Install'n	Service	State
<u>Inside the United States (Continued)</u>			
Ohio (Continued)			
OSD.....		\$1,474	
DSA--Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus.....	\$1,242		
DSA--Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton.....	232		
Oklahoma.....			\$34,311
Army.....		16,788	
Fort Sill.....	16,788		
Air Force.....		17,523	
Altus AFB.....	362		
Tinker AFB.....	9,839		
Vance AFB.....	7,322		
Pennsylvania.....			8,688
Army.....		4,726	
Letterkenny Army Depot.....	4,726		
Navy.....		2,632	
Navy Ships Parts Control Center, Mechanics- burg.....	2,336		
Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.....	296		
OSD.....		1,330	
DSA--Defense Depot, Mechanicsburg.....	394		
DSA--Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia.....	936		
Rhode Island.....			3,553
Navy.....		3,553	
Naval Education and Training Center, Newport.....	3,553		
South Carolina.....			48,356
Army.....		19,078	
Fort Jackson.....	19,078		
Navy.....		28,978	
Naval Hospital, Beaufort.....	7,112		
Charleston Naval Shipyard.....	200		
Naval Station, Charleston.....	15,352		
Naval Supply Center, Charleston.....	3,750		
Naval Weapons Station, Charleston.....	2,564		
Air Force.....		300	
Myrtle Beach AFB.....	300		
South Dakota.....			2,109
Air Force.....		2,109	
Ellsworth AFB.....	2,109		
Tennessee.....			9,923
Navy.....		4,284	
Naval Air Station, Memphis.....	4,284		
Air Force.....		4,240	
Arnold Engineering Development Center.....	4,240		
OSD.....		1,399	
DSA--Defense Depot, Memphis.....	1,399		
Texas.....			91,965
Army.....		60,146	
Aeronautical Maintenance Center.....	541		
Fort Bliss.....	12,296		
Fort Hood.....	42,754		
Fort Sam Houston.....	4,286		
Red River Army Depot.....	269		
Navy.....		3,258	
Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi.....	1,830		
Naval Air Station, Kingsville.....	1,428		

STATE LIST
Summary of the Program Approved in the Bill
(Exclusive of Family Housing and Pollution Abatement)

State/Service/Installation	Total (in thousands of dollars)		
	Install'n	Service State	
<u>Inside the United States (Continued)</u>			
Texas (Continued)			
Air Force.....			\$28,561
Kelly AFB.....	\$11,150		
Lackland AFB.....	2,677		
Laughlin AFB.....	298		
Randolph AFB.....	790		
Reese AFB.....	3,086		
Sheppard AFB.....	8,631		
Webb AFB.....	1,929		
Utah.....			\$12,421
Air Force.....		11,894	
Hill AFB.....	11,894		
OSD.....		527	
DSA--Defense Depot, Ogden.....	527		
Virginia.....			86,603
Army.....		33,519	
Fort Eustis.....	8,124		
Fort Belvoir.....	9,625		
Fort Lee.....	11,473		
Fort Myer.....	4,297		
Navy.....		52,092	
Fleet Combat Direction Systems Training Center, Dam Neck.....	2,034		
Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek.....	896		
Atlantic Command Operations Control Center, Norfolk.....	633		
Naval Air Station, Norfolk.....	2,900		
Navy Public Works Center, Norfolk.....	3,700		
Naval Station, Norfolk.....	8,364		
Naval Supply Center, Norfolk.....	4,990		
Nuclear Weapons Training Center, Atlantic, Norfolk.....	2,470		
Naval Air Station, Oceana.....	1,047		
Norfolk Regional Medical Center, Portsmouth.....	15,058		
Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth.....	5,602		
Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown.....	1,595		
Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico.....	2,803		
Air Force.....		2,322	
Langley AFB.....	2,322		
OSD.....		670	
DMA--Fort Belvoir.....	670		
Washington.....			113,266
Army.....		10,270	
Fort Lewis.....	10,270		
Navy.....		102,996	
Trident Support Site, Bangor.....	100,000		
Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton.....	393		
Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island.....	2,603		
Wyoming.....			2,431
Air Force.....		2,431	
Francis E. Warren AFB.....	2,431		
Various Locations.....			129,424
Army.....		48,210	
Dining Facilities Modernization.....	10,723		
Electrical/Mechanical Upgrade, Various Hospitals.....	19,773		
Air Pollution Abatement.....	1,356		
Water Pollution Abatement.....	16,358		
Navy.....		53,474	
Air Pollution Abatement.....	9,849		
Water Pollution Abatement.....	43,625		

STATE LIST
Summary of the Program Approved in the Bill
(Exclusive of Family Housing and Pollution Abatement)

State/Service/Installation	Total (in thousands of dollars)		
	Install'n	Service State	
<u>Inside the United States (Continued)</u>			
Various Locations (Continued)			
Air Force.....			\$27,740
Air Pollution Abatement.....	\$2,056		
Water Pollution Abatement.....	12,700		
Satellite Tracking Facilities.....	832		
Special Facilities.....	12,152		
Funding Adjustments.....			-\$13,328
Navy.....			-13,328
Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida.....	-1,500		
Naval District, Washington, D.C.....	-11,828		
<u>Outside the United States</u>			
Bermuda.....			1,866
Navy.....		1,866	
Naval Air Station, Bermuda.....	1,866		
Canal Zone.....			1,666
Army.....		1,666	
Panama Area.....	1,666		
Germany.....			31,605
Army.....		31,325	
Various Locations.....	31,325		
Air Force.....		280	
Langerkopf Radio Relay Station.....	280		
Greece.....			231
Air Force.....		231	
Athenai Airport.....	231		
Guam, Mariana Islands.....			3,044
Navy.....		3,044	
Naval Communication Station, Finegayan.....	355		
Naval Ship Repair Facility.....	1,782		
Navy Public Works Center.....	907		
Iceland.....			2,317
Navy.....		2,317	
Naval Station, Keflavik.....	2,317		
Indian Ocean.....			18,102
Navy.....		14,802	
Naval Communications Facility, Diego Garcia.....	14,802		
Air Force.....		3,300	
Naval Communications Facility, Diego Garcia.....	3,300		
Italy.....			11,994
Army.....		4,159	
Camp Darby.....	4,159		
Navy.....		3,700	
Naval Air Facility, Sigonella.....	3,700		
Air Force.....		4,135	
San Vito Dei Normanni Air Station.....	4,135		
Japan.....			2,796
Air Force.....		2,796	
Kadena AB.....	2,796		
Johnston Atoll.....			1,458
OSD.....		1,458	
DNA--Johnston Atoll.....	1,458		
Korea.....			2,034
Army.....		2,034	
Various Locations.....	2,034		
Kwajalein Island.....			1,272
Army.....		1,272	
National Missile Range.....	1,272		
Okinawa.....			532
Army.....		532	
Fort Buckner.....	532		

STATE LIST
Summary of the Program Approved in the Bill
(Exclusive of Family Housing and Pollution Abatement)

State/Service/Installation	Total (in thousands of dollars)		
	Install'n	Service	
<u>Outside the United States (Continued)</u>			
Philippines.....			\$7,593
Navy.....		\$6,614	
Naval Air Station, Cubi Point.....	\$2,873		
Naval Station, Subic Bay.....	3,741		
Air Force.....		979	
Clark AB.....	979		
Puerto Rico.....			3,565
Navy.....		3,565	
Naval Telecommunication Center, Roosevelt Roads.....	3,186		
Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads.....	153		
Naval Security Group Activity, Sabana Seca..	226		
Scotland.....			1,759
Navy.....		1,759	
Naval Security Group Activity, Edzell.....	571		
Naval Activities Detachment, Holy Loch.....	1,188		
Spain.....			850
Air Force.....		850	
Torrejon AB.....	850		
United Kingdom.....			884
Air Force.....		884	
RAF Bentwaters.....	884		
Various Locations.....			144,136
Army.....		73,148	
USAREUR, Infrastructure.....	73,000		
Army Security Agency.....	148		
Navy.....		5,097	
Air Pollution Abatement.....	1,059		
Water Pollution Abatement.....	4,038		
Air Force.....		65,891	
Water Pollution Abatement.....	595		
Special Facilities.....	1,296		
Airfield Protective Facilities.....	62,000		
Munitions Storage Security.....	2,000		
<u>Funding Adjustment</u>			-2,317
Navy.....		-2,317	
Naval Station, Keflavik.....	-2,317		
<u>Other Items</u>			
Planning.....			130,900
Army.....		37,000	
Navy.....		51,500	
Trident.....	3,500		
Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.....	6,000		
Other.....	42,000		
Air Force.....		35,900	
OSD.....		6,500	
Minor Construction.....			52,000
Army.....		15,000	
Navy.....		17,000	
Air Force.....		18,000	
OSD.....		2,000	
Access Roads.....			3,000
Navy.....		3,000	
Emergency Construction.....			9,700
OSD.....		9,700	

AIR POLLUTION ABATEMENT

State/Service/Installation	Total (in thousands of dollars)		
	Install'n	Service	State
<u>Inside the United States</u>			
California.....			\$4,459
Navy.....		\$3,900	
Naval Air Rework Facility, Alameda.....	\$1,667		
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton.....	231		
Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro.....	195		
Naval Air Rework Facility, North Island....	818		
Naval Air Station, North Island.....	542		
Naval Supply Center, San Diego.....	360		
Marine Corps Air Station, Santa Ana.....	87		
Air Force.....		559	
Castle AFB.....	184		
March AFB.....	375		
Connecticut.....			442
Navy.....		442	
Naval Submarine Base, New London.....	442		
District of Columbia.....			305
Army.....		305	
Walter Reed Army Medical Center.....	305		
Florida.....			1,078
Navy.....		992	
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville.....	99		
Naval Station, Mayport.....	893		
Air Force.....		86	
Tampa Fuel Distribution Station.....	86		
Illinois.....			1,027
Army.....		500	
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant.....	500		
Navy.....		527	
Naval Training Center, Great Lakes.....	527		
Indiana.....			260
Navy.....		260	
Naval Ammunition Depot, Crane.....	260		
Kentucky.....			164
Army.....		164	
Fort Knox.....	164		
Louisiana.....			515
Air Force.....		515	
Barksdale AFB.....	450		
England AFB.....	65		
Maryland.....			2,945
Navy.....		2,945	
Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head.....	2,945		
New York.....			387
Army.....		387	
United States Military Academy.....	387		
Ohio.....			617
Air Force.....		617	
Wright-Patterson AFB.....	477		
Cincinnati Fuel Distribution Station.....	140		
South Carolina.....			783
Navy.....		783	
Charleston Naval Shipyard.....	783		
Texas.....			279
Air Force.....		279	
Kelly AFB.....	107		
Randolph AFB.....	172		
<u>Outside the United States</u>			
Guam, Mariana Islands.....			1,059
Navy.....		1,059	
Navy Public Works Center, Guam.....	1,059		

WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT

State/Service/Installation	Total (in thousands of dollars)		
	Install'n	Service	
<u>Inside the United States</u>			
Arizona.....			\$970
Air Force.....			\$970
Luke AFB.....	9421		
Williams AFB.....	549		
Arkansas.....		213	500
Army.....		213	
Fort Chaffee.....	213		
Air Force.....		287	
Little Rock AFB.....	287		
California.....			6,509
Army.....			556
Hunter-Liggett Military Reservation.....	113		
Fort Ord.....	362		
Presidio of San Francisco.....	81		
Navy.....		4,388	
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton.....	1,935		
Naval Supply Center, San Diego.....	2,453		
Air Force.....		1,565	
Norwalk Fuel Distribution Station.....	95		
George AFB.....	1,470		
Colorado.....			514
Army.....			514
Fort Carson.....	514		
Delaware.....			101
Air Force.....			101
Dover AFB.....	101		
Florida.....		1,987	2,603
Navy.....			1,987
Naval Air Station, Cecil Field.....	894		
Naval Coastal Systems Laboratory, Panama City.....	267		
Naval Air Station, Pensacola.....	826		
Air Force.....		616	
MacDill AFB.....	616		
Georgia.....			1,333
Army.....			978
Fort Benning.....	710		
Fort Gordon.....	268		
Air Force.....		355	
Moody AFB.....	355		
Hawaii.....			6,549
Navy.....			6,549
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor.....	4,896		
Naval Supply Center, Pearl Harbor.....	1,653		
Illinois.....			2,560
Army.....			52
Fort Sheridan.....	52		
Air Force.....		2,508	
Chanute AFB.....	2,508		
Indiana.....			665
Navy.....			665
Naval Ammunition Depot, Crane.....	665		
Kentucky.....			1,948
Army.....			1,948
Fort Campbell.....	1,948		
Louisiana.....			1,544
Army.....			1,544
Fort Polk.....	1,544		
Maine.....			290
Air Force.....			290
Loring AFB.....	290		
Maryland.....			635
Navy.....			635
Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River.....	635		
Michigan.....			2,046
Air Force.....			2,046
K. I. Sawyer AFB.....	2,046		

WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT (Continued)

State/Service/Installation	Total (in thousands of dollars)		
	Install'n	Service	
<u>Inside the United States (Continued)</u>			
Mississippi.....			\$2,216
Air Force.....			\$2,216
Keesler AFB.....	2,216		
Missouri.....		3,980	3,980
Army.....		3,980	
Fort Leonard Wood.....	3,980		
Nevada.....			7,022
Navy.....			7,022
Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne.....	7,022		
New Hampshire.....			639
Air Force.....			639
Pease AFB.....	639		
New Jersey.....			416
Army.....			416
Picatinny Arsenal.....	416		
New York.....			343
Air Force.....			343
Griffiss AFB.....	343		
North Carolina.....			1,503
Navy.....			1,503
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune.....	1,068		
Marine Corps Air Station, New River.....	435		
Ohio.....			537
Air Force.....			537
Wright-Patterson AFB.....	537		
Oklahoma.....			2,527
Army.....			2,104
Fort Sill.....	2,104		
Air Force.....			423
Tinker AFB.....	423		
Pennsylvania.....			2,726
Army.....			183
Letterkenny Army Depot.....	183		
Navy.....			2,543
Philadelphia Naval Shipyard.....	2,543		
South Carolina.....			6,492
Navy.....			6,352
Charleston Naval Shipyard.....	4,217		
Naval Supply Center, Charleston.....	495		
Naval Weapons Station, Charleston.....	1,360		
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island.....	280		
Air Force.....			140
Charleston Fuel Distribution Station.....	140		
Tennessee.....			181
Army.....			181
Milan Army Ammunition Plant.....	181		
Texas.....			804
Army.....			200
Fort Hood.....	98		
Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant.....	102		
Air Force.....			604
Laughlin AFB.....	604		
Virginia.....			12,778
Army.....			1,320
Fort Belvoir.....	932		
Fort Eustis.....	155		
Fort Lee.....	60		
Fort Pickett.....	173		
Navy.....			11,458
Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek.....	2,740		
Naval Supply Center, Norfolk.....	5,647		
Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico.....	1,771		
Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown.....	1,300		

WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT (Continued)

State/Service/Installation	Total (in thousands of dollars)	
	Install'n	Service State
<u>Inside the United States (Continued)</u>		
Washington.....		\$652
Army.....	\$69	
Fort Lewis.....	\$69	
Navy.....		523
Naval Supply Center, Bremerton.....	259	
Naval Torpedo Station, Keyport.....	264	
Air Force.....		60
Mukilteo Fuel Distribution Station.....	60	
Various Locations.....		2,100
Army.....		2,100
Various.....	2,100	
<u>General Program Cut (Inside the United States)</u>		-1,000
Air Force.....		-1,000
Various.....	-1,000	
<u>Outside the United States</u>		
Japan.....		595
Air Force.....		595
Misawa Air Base.....	595	
Puerto Rico.....		1,388
Navy.....		1,388
Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads.....	1,388	
Scotland.....		2,650
Navy.....		2,650
Naval Activities Detachment, Holy Loch.....	2,650	

MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING
(New Construction Approved by the Committee)

State/Service/Installation	Number of Units
<u>Inside the United States</u>	
California:	
Navy:	
Naval complex, San Diego.....	500
Florida:	
Navy:	
Naval complex, Jacksonville.....	200
Georgia:	
Army:	
Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield.....	400
Hawaii:	
Army:	
U.S. Army installations, Oahu.....	1,000
Navy:	
Naval complex, Oahu.....	600
Air Force:	
U.S. Air Force installations, Oahu.....	200
Kansas:	
Army:	
Fort Riley.....	100
Kentucky:	
Army:	
Fort Campbell.....	1,000
Louisiana:	
Navy:	
Naval complex, New Orleans.....	200
New Hampshire:	
Air Force:	
Pease Air Force Base.....	100
North Carolina:	
Navy:	
Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point.....	300
Oklahoma:	
Air Force:	
Altus Air Force Base.....	100
South Carolina:	
Navy:	
Naval complex, Charleston.....	350
Virginia:	
Army:	
Fort Eustis.....	100
Washington:	
Navy:	
Naval complex, Bremerton.....	300
<u>Outside the United States</u>	
Canal Zone:	
Army:	
Atlantic side.....	100
Pacific side.....	200
Cuba:	
Navy:	
Naval complex, Guantanamo Bay.....	200
Iceland:	
Navy:	
Naval Station, Keflavik.....	200
Japan:	
Air Force:	
Misawa Air Base.....	200
Okinawa:	
Air Force:	
Kadena Air Base.....	200
Philippines:	
Air Force:	
Clark Air Base.....	250
Poland:	
DIA:	
Defense Attache Office, Warsaw.....	2

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1974 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1975

PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY—FEDERAL FUNDS

Becomes available automatically under earlier, or "permanent," law without further, or annual, action by the Congress. Thus, these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, 1974 (2)	Budget estimate of new (obligational) authority, 1975 (3)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) (4)
Family housing, Defense, Homeowners assistance fund, authorization to spend debt receipts (permanent, indefinite) -----	\$3, 793, 000	\$3, 000, 000	-\$793, 000

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1974 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE FILL FOR 1975

Item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1974 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1975 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the bill (4)	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1974 (5)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1975 (6)
Military construction, Army.....	\$578, 120, 000	\$740, 500, 000	\$650, 023, 000	+\$71, 903, 000	-\$90, 477, 000
Military construction, Navy.....	609, 292, 000	643, 900, 000	602, 702, 000	-6, 590, 000	-41, 198, 000
Military construction, Air Force.....	247, 277, 000	536, 400, 000	453, 460, 000	+206, 183, 000	-82, 940, 000
Military construction, Defense agencies.....	0	50, 600, 000	30, 640, 000	+30, 640, 000	-19, 960, 000
Transfer, not to exceed.....	(20, 000, 000)	(20, 000, 000)	(20, 000, 000)	-----	-----
Military construction, Army National Guard.....	35, 200, 000	59, 000, 000	59, 000, 000	+23, 800, 000	-----
Military construction, Air National Guard.....	20, 000, 000	30, 000, 000	35, 500, 000	+15, 500, 000	+5, 500, 000
Military construction, Army Reserve.....	40, 700, 000	43, 700, 000	43, 700, 000	+3, 000, 000	-----
Military construction, Naval Reserve.....	22, 900, 000	20, 800, 000	22, 135, 000	-765, 000	+1, 335, 000
Military construction, Air Force Reserve.....	10, 000, 000	16, 000, 000	16, 000, 000	+6, 000, 000	-----
Total, military construction.....	1, 563, 489, 000	2, 140, 900, 000	1, 913, 160, 000	+349, 671, 000	-227, 740, 000
Family housing, Defense.....	¹ 1, 192, 405, 000	1, 342, 283, 000	1, 245, 790, 000	+53, 385, 000	-96, 493, 000
Portion applied to debt reduction.....	-100, 908, 000	-105, 183, 000	-105, 183, 000	-4, 275, 000	-----
Subtotal, family housing.....	1, 091, 497, 000	1, 237, 100, 000	1, 140, 607, 000	+49, 110, 000	-96, 493, 000
Homeowners assistance fund, Defense.....	7, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	-2, 000, 000	-----
Grand total, new budget (obligational) authority.....	2, 661, 986, 000	3, 383, 000, 000	3, 058, 767, 000	+396, 781, 000	-324, 233, 000

71

¹ Includes \$3,866,000 requested in H. Doc. 93-266.



Calendar No. 1236

93D CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE }

REPORT
No. 93-1302

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION BILL, 1975

DECEMBER 3, 1974.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MANSFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 17468]

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 17468) making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments, and presents herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill passed by House.....	\$3, 062, 108, 000
Amount of increase by Senate over the House.....	20, 372, 000
Total of bill as reported to Senate.....	3, 082, 480, 000
Amount of 1975 budget estimate.....	3, 414, 662, 000
Amount of 1974 appropriations.....	2, 661, 986, 000
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Below the budget estimate, 1975.....	332, 182, 000
Above appropriations for fiscal year 1974.....	420, 494, 000

GENERAL STATEMENT

For military construction for the Active Forces of the Department of the Army, the Committee has approved an amount totaling \$655,976,000. This is an increase of \$5,953,000 from the amount of \$650,023,000 approved by the House, and a decrease of \$84,524,000 from the budget estimate of \$740,500,000.

For military construction for the Active Forces of the Department of the Navy, the Committee has approved an amount totaling \$626,760,000. This is an increase of \$24,058,000 from the \$602,702,000 allowed by the House and a decrease of \$17,140,000 from the budget estimate of \$643,900,000.

For military construction for the Active Forces of the Department of the Air Force, the Committee has approved an amount totaling \$446,202,000. This is a decrease of \$10,599,000 from the \$456,801,000 allowed by the House and a decrease of \$120,525,000 from the budget estimate of \$566,727,000.

For the Army National Guard, the Committee approved \$59,000,000 and approval was given for the Army Reserve in the amount of \$43,700,000, the budget estimate.

For the Naval Reserve, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$22,135,000, the same amount as the budget estimate.

For the Air Force Reserve, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$16,000,000.

For the Air National Guard, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$35,500,000.

For the Department of Defense agencies, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$31,600,000. This is \$19,000,000 below the budget estimate of \$50,600,000, and is \$960,000 above the House allowance.

The appropriation breakdown is as follows: Defense Mapping Agency, \$3,243,000; Defense Nuclear Agency, \$1,458,000; National Security Agency, \$2,363,000; and the Defense Supply Agency, \$6,336,000. The Committee also recommends for the Department of Defense general support programs a total of \$8,500,000, including planning and design; and, for the Office of Secretary of Defense emergency fund, \$9,700,000.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

In this year's bill various areas have been stressed by the Services. Because requirements of each Service are unique, one Service may place more stress than the others on a particular facilities requirement. Areas investigated and reported on for FY 1975 are: Family Housing, Bachelor Housing, Medical Modernization Program, the National Naval Medical Center, the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Pollution Abatement, TRIDENT Construction Planning and Design, Supervision, Inspection and Overhead Costs, Impact of Inflation, Minor Construction, Access Roads, and Reserve Program.

In evaluating the FY 1975 Military Construction Program, the Committee was ever mindful that the worst inflation in the history of the United States continues unabated. The dramatic reductions in the number of men under arms and the major realignments in the Army, Navy and Air Force bases still continues to create uncertainties. The Defense All-Volunteer Force concept continues to cause a large outlay of dollars in the construction program. The Military Construction Program approved by the Committee reflects the changing posture of our defense forces.

BACHELOR HOUSING

ARMY

The priority element of the Army's construction programs continues to be bachelor housing facilities. Since the fiscal year 1972 program when the Army launched its housing improvement program on a large scale, it has gained Congressional approval of \$695 million to construct or modernize nearly 151,000 bachelor housing spaces. During the same period, another 94,000 spaces were provided by OMA or Offset Programs for soldiers in Germany. Approximately 86 percent of the 1972-73 projects have been completed or are now under construction contract. The Army began awarding construction contracts for the projects approved in fiscal year 1974 in February 1974. To date, approximately 87,000 new or modernized spaces have been completed for troop occupancy. The next year should see a dramatic rise in project completions making additional modern, attractive living accommodations available for the Army's bachelor soldiers. Progress to date is commendable, however, the Army still has over 52,000 existing spaces in need of modernization plus a requirement to construct over 66,000 new spaces before its stated goal of providing adequate quarters for all bachelor personnel is achieved.

The fiscal year 1975 program includes \$143.3 million for construction of 11,178 new enlisted barracks spaces. All but 500 of these spaces are located within the United States. Emphasis has been placed on stations

which are included in the Army's long range planning. The program also provides for modernization of 33,113 existing enlisted barracks spaces of which 7,711 spaces are located in overseas areas, and the remaining 25,402 spaces in the United States, at a total estimated cost of \$127.7 million. After completion of the projects requested in the fiscal year 1975 program, adequate quarters will be available for just over 75 percent of the Army's bachelor personnel.

In consonance with the new criteria for barracks the Army has developed an entirely new building design with emphasis on privacy for the individual. A review of this design reveals that it provides flexibility to assign, as personnel loads dictate, three E2-E4's, two E5-E6's or one E7-E9 to a 270 square foot room with bath. It also provides for privacy within the room, a small lounge to serve four to eight rooms, other space as required for storage, lobby, laundry, vending machines and mail boxes and separate buildings for unit administration and supply. The Committee endorsed this new design and believes the Army should make every effort to continue to place emphasis on the bachelor housing program until all servicemen are provided adequate housing.

The Committee approved \$244,036,000 for bachelor housing projects.

NAVY

Continued emphasis has been placed in the Navy's program for improvement of bachelor housing and dining facilities. The Navy's FY 1975 program, as amended, requested 4,921 new spaces, and the modernization of 600 spaces for bachelor enlisted personnel. Another 159 new spaces were requested for bachelor officers. The new quarters will compare favorably with those occupied by civilian contemporaries of officer and enlisted personnel. The enlisted spaces are designed in such a way that they can be used interchangeably to fill loading requirements regardless of the occupants rate. For the Marine Corps, the program requested 3,108 new and modernization of 524 spaces for bachelor enlisted personnel. The total Navy/Marine Corps bachelor housing program request, as amended, was \$68.1 million which is 10.6 percent of the Military Construction budget.

The Committee approved \$59,433,000 for bachelor housing projects that will provide the following spaces:

	Navy	Marine Corps	Total
Bachelor enlisted:			
New.....	4,139	3,108	7,247
Modern.....	563	524	1,087
Total.....	4,702	3,632	8,334
Bachelor officer:			
New.....	99	0	99
Modern.....	0	0	0
Total.....	99	0	99

BREAKDOWN OF APPROVED NAVAL BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS PROGRAMS BY RATE STRUCTURE

Ratings	Navy	Marine Corps	Total	Percent
E2 to E4.....	3,534	3,552	7,086	85
E5 to E6.....	1,069	80	1,149	13.8
E7 to E9.....	99	0	99	1.2

AIR FORCE

The Air Force is progressing in its program to upgrade and modernize bachelor housing. There is a current programmable deficit of 6,200 officer and 22,900 enlisted spaces. In addition, 17,700 officer and 167,100 enlisted spaces require upgrading and modernization. In fiscal year 1974, funds were provided to build 60 officer and 4,168 enlisted new spaces and to upgrade an additional 3,707 enlisted spaces. The current bill requests new spaces for 140 officers and 3,498 enlisted and upgrade of existing spaces for 40 officers and 6,515 enlisted. While the Air Force is devoting considerable resources to upgrade their bachelor housing inventory, adequate housing for all airmen continues to be several years away.

The \$46 million requested in this year's program represents an \$8 million increase over last year's program; however, it remains a modest program in relation to their overall upgrade and modernization requirements. The deficiency in new spaces will require approximately \$296 million and upgrade and modernization will require an additional \$573 million. The Air Force Construction Program primarily provides on-base housing for E4's and below; all personnel at isolated locations; and for students and transients at other locations. They plan new construction for E5's and above when the local community does not provide adequate housing and modernization and upgrade of existing buildings is planned for the same personnel on a selected basis.

The Committee approves \$37,767,000 for Air Force bachelor housing.

HOSPITAL PROGRAMS

ARMY

The fiscal year 1975 program represents the first major increment in the Army's accelerated health facilities modernization program. At \$87,196,000, the program reflects a substantial increase of approximately \$48.8 million over last year's appropriation. Included in the program are one new hospital, two hospital additions, one alteration and renovation project, and air conditioning for one hospital. Also included are three health clinics, 11 dental clinics, and an electrical/mechanical upgrade project which will update eight existing hospitals.

The Army's objectives in embarking on the accelerated modernization program are the replacement of inefficient and deteriorated facilities built during and prior to World War II, modernization and expansion of outmoded and overtaxed permanent facilities of more recent origin, and construction of new facilities where unsatisfied requirements so dictate. It is estimated that 40 years would have been required to complete medical facility modernization at the rate in effect prior to the inception of the accelerated program. The program will provide facilities comparable to those in the civilian health care sector and enable the Army to continue providing a high level of medical care while making the most efficient use of professional health care personnel.

The two major hospital additions comprise badly needed clinic additions and are a reflection of the evolution in medical treatment, from inpatient to outpatient care, found in both the military and civilian health care systems.

Rapid technological change, major changes in fire protection requirements, the Occupational Safety and Health Act, and changing requirements for hospital accreditation have necessitated the upgrade of the electrical and mechanical systems of most existing hospitals. Systems requiring improvements were designed under older, less stringent standards for life safety or using concepts now technologically obsolete and no longer considered acceptable practice. The upgrade project in the program is the first increment of a series which will be required over a period of years.

The accelerated modernization program has enabled the Army to program for the first time a significant number of dental clinics. These will both replace existing obsolete and inefficient World War II temporary clinic structures and begin correcting the large deficiency which exists in the number of dental treatment units required Armywide.

NAVY

The medical portion of the Navy's FY 1975 Military Construction Program has been developed as the second year of a multiyear accelerated program to correct medical/dental facility deficiencies by modernization or replacement. This program was initiated by the Secretary of Defense in response to the serious need to upgrade health care facilities to assure effective delivery of high quality health care. The goal of the medical modernization program is to replace or upgrade all health care facilities to comparable civilian standards by the mid-1980's in order to continue to provide military personnel, their dependents, and other eligible beneficiaries a high level of health care and to attract and retain professional medical personnel by providing them with new/modern facilities in which to work.

The medical modernization program approved by the Secretary of Defense provided new funding levels to accelerate the replacement and modernization of obsolete hospitals, dispensaries, and dental clinics, and to upgrade some relatively new facilities to meet recently changed standards of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), the Joint Committee on Accreditation of Hospitals, Department of Defense planning and construction criteria, and other nationally recognized organizations, standards, and codes. The Committee strongly endorses the objectives of this program.

The following table compares the FY 1973, FY 1974, and FY 1975 program:

Fiscal year:	
1975.....	\$87, 550, 000
1974.....	41, 818, 000
1973.....	44, 384, 000

The Navy's post-FY 1975 medical facility deficiencies (construction costs only based on FY 1975 dollars) amounts to \$525 million. Because of program adjustments, the continually aging and obsolescence of the Navy's present plant, and more recent cost estimates, it may be necessary to extend the medical modernization program into FY 1980, or later.

To date bids have been opened for 15 medical modernization projects. Construction contracts were awarded for 12. Three contracts were rejected because bids were excessive. The effect of inflation and

escalating construction costs may be seen from the following table. Current cost estimates are based on low bids received:

	Authorization	Current estimate	Percent increase
12 Projects—Awarded.....	\$35, 430, 000	\$40, 720, 000	+14. 9
3 Projects—Bids rejected.....	2, 424, 000	3, 383, 300	+39. 5

The Navy estimates that after bids for all projects have been opened, the costs based on bids received will exceed authorization by approximately 20 percent, requiring deficiency authorizations and appropriations in several cases.

AIR FORCE

The Air Force has proposed eight projects in support of its accelerated effort to modernize its health facilities. Each project will rectify gross facility deficiencies particularly in the outpatient areas, and completion of them will assist the Air Force in strengthening the hospital concept which emphasizes a comprehensive military health care delivery system within a regionalized framework. Air Force hospitals constructed up through the mid-1960's generally allocated greater space to the inpatient area than to the outpatient activity. However, during the 1960's, the Air Force began to experience the same shift from inpatient to outpatient care being felt in civilian health care systems, nationwide. This caused hospitals of older vintage to become functionally obsolete, as the demands increased for outpatient services.

The requirement to construct modern efficient health facilities, as identified by the Air Force and the Department of Defense, will not diminish. The problem which the Committee envisions is that the extent of modernization will diminish if dollars allocated to this effort remain static. Inflation can easily take its toll in the number and size of these vital projects able to be accommodated within static dollars, and this fact should be recognized and addressed in future programs.

Projects to modernize these inadequate health facilities have been appropriated for in the recent fiscal year programs. Among those medical facilities recently enlarged and modernized were these: Fiscal Year 1968—Columbus Air Force Base, Mississippi; Fiscal Year 1969—Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas; Fiscal Year 1970—Blytheville Air Force Base, Arkansas; Fiscal Year 1971—Langley Air Force Base, Virginia; Fiscal Year 1972—Hill Air Force Base, Utah; Fiscal Year 1973—Eglin Air Force Base, Florida; and Fiscal Year 1974—Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base, Missouri.

The Fiscal Year 1975 Military Construction Program contains eight health facility projects. Half of these projects address the problem of inadequate space for outpatient clinics, radiology, laboratory, and pharmacy within existing facilities, and involve addition to and alteration of the composite medical facilities at Ellsworth Air Force Base, South Dakota; K. I. Sawyer Air Force Base, Michigan; Little Rock Air Force Base, Arkansas; and Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base, North Carolina.

Four projects are vital to the Air Force's attempt to replace older deteriorated health facilities. One of these will allow the Air Force to vacate the 20-year old temporary hospital buildings at Whiteman Air Force Base, Missouri, by construction of a replacement composite medical facility. Likewise, the proposed construction of a new dispensary at Vance Air Force Base, Oklahoma, will permit replacement of a group of World War II temporary buildings. In addition, the project to construct a new dental clinic at Dover Air Force Base, Delaware, will permit replacement of a functionally obsolete and inadequately sized dental clinic. Finally, the Committee notes the project for construction of a new aeromedical staging facility at Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi, to serve patients transiting the regionalized military health care system in the southeastern United States.

Modernization of our health facilities is a key element in achieving optimum utilization and efficiency of health manpower, and improving the satisfaction of patients and staff toward the achievement of an all-volunteer force.

UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES

The Uniformed Services Health Professional Revitalization Act, enacted September 21, 1972, authorized establishment of a Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences to educate individuals, in all of the health professions, who will pursue careers in the services or other Federal agencies. The University will provide the only Department of Defense capability for extensive interdisciplinary professional training leading to the degree of Doctor of Medicine and to degrees or certification in Dentistry, Nursing, Pharmacy and Allied Health professions. Thus, the University will have the responsibility for preparing physicians, dentists, pharmacists, nurses and allied health professionals to provide optimum health care to the military, their dependents and retirees, and provide leadership in health care delivery through teaching and research for both the military and society. Under Public Law 92-426, the University is required to graduate a class of 100 medical students by 1982.

To meet this requirement the Secretary of Defense plans to start the Medical School in existing facilities which require a minimum of modifications. Leased space will be utilized for administrative and faculty offices. Existing spaces in the Air Force Institute of Pathology, the Air Force Radiobiological Institute and the National Library of Medicine will be used for student teaching, laboratory space and for audio visual and computer center respectively. Using these spaces, a class of approximately 36 students can be admitted in September 1975. The facilities modifications required to these existing facilities are currently under design. The design for the necessary modifications is complete. As a first step toward the achievement of permanent University facilities at the Bethesda site, the Department of Defense requested \$15 million for the construction of the first increment of the University under the Navy FY 1975 Military Construction Program. This first increment will provide space to accommodate the 36-man class in its sophomore year (from the interim facilities) and accept a larger freshman class in 1976, thus providing for the

orderly growth of University facilities, faculty and curriculum. This first increment facility will be a basic sciences building. It will be designed to provide maximum flexibility, permitting economical changes to integrate its use with future University facilities. Final design of this first increment is in progress and will be completed in late January 1975, allowing construction to start in March 1975. Planning for the total University is underway. The concept envisions a second increment in FY 1976 that will allow for a Calendar Year 1978 freshman class of approximately 125 medical students in accredited facilities with spaces for faculty, administrative and other support functions.

The Navy Department is the design and construction agent for the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences and Redevelopment of the National Naval Medical Center. It has selected and contracted with a single architect/engineer contractor to provide professional services for both projects. Accordingly, maximum coordination between University facilities and redevelopment of the National Naval Medical Center will be achieved. This single architect/engineer contract will also lend to the project total coordination between the design of the first increment and subsequent additions to the University in FY 1976 and beyond.

The first increment of the University is needed this year to insure the orderly growth of University facilities, faculty and curriculum. It will provide also for consolidation of the dispersed Medical School started in interim facilities mentioned heretofore, with the entering of the Calendar Year 1976 freshman class, with the faculty and the University administrative functions. Academic growth and morale of students and faculty of the University will be enhanced by early provision of this first increment of the University.

For the above reasons, the Committee approved \$15 million for the first increment facility of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.

NATIONAL NAVAL MEDICAL CENTER, BETHESDA, MD.

The Navy requested \$14.9 million this year for projects to correct deficiencies which at the same time are basic to the redevelopment of the National Naval Medical Center. The projects are a medical warehouse, road improvements, public works shops, fire protection in an existing building, a parking structure, and utilities improvements. The Navy briefed the Committee on the multiphase redevelopment of the Center. The total program, which is estimated to cost \$167 million, is needed to modernize and replace obsolete and functionally substandard clinical facilities. These facilities are inadequate for providing quality medical care and for supporting the existing medical education and research program at the Center. The new Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences will be located on the grounds of the National Naval Medical Center. This co-location will permit the redeveloped clinical facility of the National Naval Medical Center to be utilized as one of the University's primary teaching hospitals. Although this year's construction program for the Center does not directly support the University, the Center's new facilities will be designed and constructed to permit economic adaptation to University requirements.

The redevelopment plan has been thoroughly studied. Two factors predominate:

a. Advancing medical technology and an increasing workload that exceed the capability of the Medical Center.

b. A major increase in the number of residency programs, number of trainees in other educational programs, and an expansion of the Medical Center's role in training undergraduate medical students. And in FY 1979, appropriations will provide for completion of the modernization of existing hospital spaces and alterations to the tower.

The committee notes from the House Armed Services Committee report on the FY 1975 Military Construction Authorization Bill that the Navy will be investigating the feasibility of seeking the remaining authorizations of \$152,000,000 for the redevelopment of the Center in FY 1976 with partial appropriations to be requested, as previously described above, in fiscal years 1976, 1978, 1979. The Committee recognizes that this procedure will provide appropriations in phase with a construction schedule that will minimize the disruption to operations. At the same time, the Congress has not been committed to a future course of action, that it has not concurred in, since the Congress will have authorized the total redevelopment with the FY 1976 Military Construction Authorization Act. It is recognized that this procedure would be a departure from the "full funding" concept and the stated desires of the Congress to have matching authorization and appropriations, but it seems that this type of case merits exception from normal practices.

The Committee recognizes the inadequacies of the present facilities at Bethesda, and degradation of health care caused by such an out-moded medical plant. Therefore, the Committee fully endorses the redevelopment plan for the National Naval Medical Center and approves the \$14.9 million requested in the FY 1975 Military Construction Program.

The Navy believes the design of the new and remodeled facilities will improve patient management and offer flexibility to allow the hospital to keep abreast of changes in medical technology and health care delivery.

The hospital will accommodate 700,000 outpatient visits per year. New construction will provide 518 acute care beds of the 750-bed requirement. The remaining 125 light care beds and 107 psychiatric beds will be obtained by remodeling two existing buildings.

The redeveloped National Naval Medical Center will support 25 residency programs and 145 residents in training, or 25 percent of all Navy medical specialty trainees.

Tenant commands at the National Naval Medical Center include the Health Sciences Education and Training Command, Naval Graduate Dental School, Naval Medical Research Institute, Naval School of Health Care Administration, and the Armed Forces Radio-biology Research Institute. The Navy feels that these activities, the new hospital facility, and the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, in concert with the adjacent National Institutes of Health and the National Library of Medicine, will comprise one of the most modern health care/research cores in the world.

Continuity of hospital operations is vital to maintain quality health care while the National Naval Medical Center is undergoing recon-

struction. The Navy, therefore, plans phased redevelopment of the Center. The phased \$152,000,000 appropriations requests planned are \$100 million, \$20 million and \$32 million in Fiscal Years 1976, 1978, and 1979, respectively. In FY 1976, the appropriations will provide for construction of the new hospital. In FY 1978, appropriations will provide for modernization.

The following is the development plan for the National Naval Medical Center:

	<i>Millions</i>
Fiscal year 1975:	
Modernization (parking and utilities)-----	\$9,366
Roads-----	1,701
Medical warehouse-----	2,605
Public works shops-----	875
Tower fire protection-----	396
Total fiscal year 1975-----	14,943
Fiscal year 1976: Hospital replacement-----	100,000
Fiscal year 1978:	
Parking structure-----	7,000
Rehabilitation (hospital phase I)-----	6,000
Personnel support-----	7,000
Total fiscal year 1978-----	20,000
Fiscal year 1979-----	32,000

MAINTENANCE FACILITIES

ARMY

This year's Army military construction bill contains 17 projects, totaling \$40.2 million, for maintenance facilities and represents a balance between depot and organizational level maintenance facility needs. This dollar total more than doubles the \$16.4 million for maintenance facilities approved by this Committee in fiscal year 1974. These projects are at 16 locations and include aircraft maintenance facilities, unit level tactical equipment shops and facilities, and direct support and general support level facilities in the tank-automotive and electronics areas. The Army continues to have a very sizable backlog of maintenance facility requirements, estimated at over \$880 million, needed to replace World War II temporary type structures and reduce outright shortages at many installations. The Army intends to apply increased emphasis on maintenance facilities in future programs.

AIR FORCE

The Committee reviewed, in detail, Air Force Depot Plant Modernization Program cost analysis procedures, realized and anticipated benefits, program progress, and this year's budget request. Appropriations approved to date, the 1975 request, and the remaining program are shown on the following chart:

(In millions of dollars)

Air Force base	MCP fiscal year--					Total	Equip- ment total	Pro- gram total
	1972	1973	1974	1975	To go			
Hill	11.3	2.8	8.3	8.8	11.4	43	21	64
Kelly	11.0	3.8	5.5	10.2	23.9	54	40	94
McClellan	0	9.2	2.5	14.1	5.5	31	24	55
Newark	1.5	0	0	2.0	1.6	5	1	6
Robins	15.9	7.2	4.1	.8	13.0	41	21	62
Tinker	12.8	9.7	10.8	9.8	32.5	76	33	109
Total	52.5	32.7	31.2	45.7	87.9	250	140	390

Information available to the Committee indicates that capital investments made through this program are enhancing worker productivity. These investments both reduce costs and increase force effectiveness. Projects within the program are backed with economic analysis and a tracking system exists to insure maximum benefits are realized from each investment upon beneficial use. The program is limited to depot maintenance, supply, and transportation activities at the Air Force's five Air Logistics Centers and the specialized repair activity at Newark, Ohio. The modern facilities and equipment provided through the program are selected or designed to reduce repair times, enhance worker productivity, and/or increase the quality and reliability of weapon systems through the depot work performed.

(12)

A dramatic example of modernization in action is provided by the fiscal year 1971 Kelly AFB Depot Engine Overhaul Facility which required an investment of \$15.7 million for construction and \$8.9 million for new equipment. With this facility, (1) engine overhaul is now performed with 220 fewer personnel than were required in the old facilities; (2) repair times have been shortened, allowing engine spare procurement to be reduced by over \$14 million; (3) nearly \$6 million in expenditures on the old facilities and equipment have been cost avoided; (4) engine reject rates after overhaul have decreased 25 percent; and (5) worker morale has increased remarkably as demonstrated by a reduction in sick leave which equates to a \$230,000 per year labor saving.

The objective is still to maintain a depot logistics plant that can rapidly, effectively, and efficiently meet the needs of the deterrent force and provide a ready and controlled base to support surges if demanded by national emergency. As worker productivity increases through modernization, maintenance manpower is decreased so that total organic depot output does not increase. Through fiscal year 1974, over 1,200 maintenance manpower reductions were made as a result of this program and by 1980 the total reductions programmed exceeded 3,300 spaces. Inefficient facilities and equipment are being disposed of as their replacements become available. As a result, the total space to be occupied after modernization is completed is less than it was at the beginning of the program and the cost of maintaining these facilities will be avoided. The auditing system also covers the disposal of old facilities and equipment.

In summary, the program provides operational advantages, tangible benefits which rapidly amortize investment costs, and significant intangible benefits.

CONSTRUCTION BACKLOG

ARMY

The Army estimates its construction backlog at approximately \$7.5 billion, of which \$4 billion is for replacement and modernization. General Authorization, NATO Infrastructure and overseas construction requirements are excluded from these totals. The Army is striving to hold this estimated backlog to manageable proportions by including only hard requirements and purging less essential items that realistically would probably never be built. With an estimated backlog of this magnitude it is difficult to register any significant annual reduction in the overall total. Newly identified requirements added to the program and rapidly increasing construction costs combine to nearly offset annual construction efforts. The Army's program is focusing on projects enhancing the soldiers' living conditions and well being. Specific programs have been outlined which will essentially eliminate deficits in bachelor housing and medical facilities by the end of this decade. Unfortunately, the backlogs in other construction categories are not expected to be reduced significantly within current funding levels.

NAVY

The Navy states that its backlog of essential Military Construction projects is almost \$7.6 billion. The breakdown of this backlog by type

among new missions, current missions, and replacement and modernization follows:

BREAKDOWN, BY TYPE

	Amount (billions)	Percent of total
New mission.....	\$2.3	30.3
Current mission.....	2.9	38.1
Replacement and modernization.....	2.4	31.6
Total deficiencies.....	7.6	100.0

The Navy estimated annual funding required to correct deficiencies is \$850,000,000. The following table shows funding received, the trend toward achieving the annual funding goal, and the rate at which the Navy has been working to correct the deficiencies:

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS
[Dollar amount in millions]

	1972		1973		1974		1975	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
New missions.....	\$102.3	28.6	\$168.4	32.5	\$336.5	48.2	\$277.0	43.0
Current mission.....	133.8	37.4	137.3	26.5	146.0	20.9	153.6	23.9
Replacement and modernization.....	122.1	34.0	212.6	41.0	214.9	30.9	213.3	33.1
Total.....	358.2		518.3		697.4		643.9	100.0

The Committee agrees that programs of at least the size of the approved FY 1975 program are required in the future to provide the most urgent projects in the Navy's construction backlog.

AIR FORCE

The Air Force's construction backlog of facility requirements for the active force has been estimated at \$6.9 billion. The Committee is advised that this is approximately 30 percent of the total construction deficit reported by the Department of Defense and is in all categories of facilities. Air Force proposals for Fiscal Year 1975 and for the years 1976-79 and the effect that these proposals may have on the deficit are reflected in the following tabulation:

CHART OF CURRENT AND PROJECTED FUNDING AND DEFICITS, BY CATEGORY

[In millions of dollars]

Category	Deficiency	Fiscal year 1975 program	(January 1974 FYDP) fiscal year MCP's 1976-79	Remaining deficiency
Operational.....	1,150	146	582	422
Training.....	175	28	55	92
Maintenance/production.....	650	38	106	506
Research and development.....	800	62	332	406
Supply.....	400	33	88	279
Medical.....	475	35	331	109
Administrative.....	550	25	61	464
Troop housing.....	875	46	202	627
Community.....	600	29	100	471
Utilities.....	700	40	125	535
Real estate.....	25	1	0	24
Support.....	500	54	146	300
Total.....	6,900	537	2,128	4,235

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

The pollution abatement programs of the Department of Defense are oriented to comply with Public Law 91-604, the Clean Air Act of 1970, and Public Law 92-500, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, as well as applicable local and State laws.

ARMY

The Committee notes that the Army is continuing its aggressive policy of programming projects to control air and water pollution. During the program years 1968 through 1974 this Committee has approved appropriations for air and water pollution control projects in the aggregate amounts of \$80.6 million and \$126.6 million, respectively. The Army program this year includes \$1.4 million for air pollution control and \$17.3 million for water pollution control. This year's program includes projects at 27 installations in 23 States.

History of Army pollution control appropriations is listed in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

Fiscal year	Air	Water	Total	Cumulative
1968.....	1,444	8,797	10,241	10,241
1969.....	1,525	2,587	4,112	14,353
1970.....	6,422	6,630	13,052	27,405
1971.....	5,253	28,758	34,011	61,416
1972.....	35,534	33,191	68,725	130,141
1973.....	23,094	39,488	62,582	192,723
1974.....	7,295	14,394	21,689	207,117
Subtotal.....	80,567	126,550	207,117	
1975.....	1,356	17,258	18,614	225,731
Total.....	81,923	143,808	225,731	

NAVY

During fiscal years 1968 through 1974, this Committee approved appropriations in the amount of \$79 million for air pollution abatement projects and \$202 million for water pollution abatement projects at Navy and Marine Corps activities. The FY 1975 program includes \$10,908,000 for air pollution abatement projects and \$48,289,000 for water pollution abatement projects. This represents approximately 10 percent of the Navy's Military Construction Program. Outyear programmed pollution abatement funds for air and water projects exceed \$350 million and additional requirements can be expected as more stringent standards are established by local, State, and Federal governments.

The Navy's air pollution projects will reduce the particulate, smoke, and gaseous emissions entering the atmosphere. Included are power plant emission control facilities, gasoline vapor collection and control facilities, a refuse transfer facility, and ordnance facilities to eliminate pollution and reclaim materials.

Water pollution projects will improve collection and treatment facilities for industrial and sanitary wastes generated at both the shore installation and on-board naval ships. Facilities to improve oily waste collection and reclamation and a demilitarization facility were also requested.

[In thousands of dollars]

	Air	Water	Total
Fiscal year:			
1968.....	0	23,382	23,382
1969.....	6,178	4,904	11,082
1970.....	4,100	20,815	24,915
1971.....	1,210	25,899	27,109
1972.....	15,962	20,295	36,257
1973.....	24,194	51,216	75,410
1974.....	27,636	55,107	82,743
Subtotal.....	79,280	201,618	280,898
1975.....	10,908	48,289	59,197
Subtotal.....	90,188	249,907	340,095

AIR FORCE

Since 1965, the Air Force has projects, either completed or under way, totaling \$139.0 million, from all appropriations for pollution abatement at its installations. This amount includes \$95.5 million in Military Construction Programs.

[In thousands of dollars]

	Air	Water	Total
Fiscal year:			
1965.....	0	1,117	1,117
1966.....	0	880	880
1967.....	0	2,983	2,983
1968.....	2,561	11,770	14,331
1969.....	0	2,627	2,627
1970.....	1,506	2,694	4,200
1971.....	1,550	12,263	13,813
1972.....	15,220	8,805	24,025
1973.....	7,471	14,228	21,699
1974.....	3,689	6,131	9,820
Subtotal.....	31,997	63,498	95,495
1975.....	9,156	14,295	23,451
Total.....	41,153	77,793	118,946

The 10 air pollution control projects for \$9.2 million are all required to comply with the implementation plans adopted by the several States and approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1970. These provide vapor recovery systems for fuel tanks and a smoke suppression system at the Wright-Patterson AFB fire training area to reduce visible smoke to acceptable limits.

The 20 water pollution control projects for \$14.3 million continue Air Force efforts to comply with the July 1977 "best available technology" goal of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972. These provide for sanitary and industrial waste treatment and/or connection to regional systems where feasible. Also included is a project to improve sewage treatment at Misawa AB, Japan, to meet current Japanese standards. The Committee has been advised that all projects included in the bill have been coordinated with the Environmental Protection Agency.

The Committee anticipates much larger environmental protection construction programs in the future as more stringent environmental

quality standards are promulgated by the several States and the Environmental Protection Agency. The Air Force is expected to maintain its leadership role in environmental restoration and protection.

This year the Committee recommends approval of \$15.4 million for additional projects to assure compliance with current air and water quality standards.

IMPACT OF INFLATION ON THE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

ARMY

The Army has reported that the "double digit" inflation the Nation has encountered is impacting particularly heavy on the Army construction program. Bids received by the Army on construction approved in prior years are exceeding the previously programed amounts by a larger and larger percentage—the greatest increase in cost being experienced after the lift of the wage price controls on April 30. Prior to that time bids were exceeding programed amounts by about 5 percent. Since that time they have been increasing at a very rapid rate and as a result, major portions of approved projects have had to be deleted in order to award a project within funds available. In addition to the inflationary pressure imposed on the economy in general, the construction field is also impacted directly by shortages of materials, energy problems, contractor uncertainty as to the future availability and cost of key materials and the price for labor which will be increasing during the life of the construction project. As the vast majority of Army construction contracts are awarded on a competitive fixed price basis, the actual bids received must be recognized as a true reflection of market conditions.

Cost engineers consider that a major influence on the higher costs has been the concern of construction contractors over the possibility that sky-rocketing labor costs, material costs, and shortages of critical items will cause financial disaster unless bids on fixed price contracts are made on the basis of an extremely pessimistic outlook regarding the rising costs. This trend has been recognized in both private and government construction. The Committee recognizes the seriousness of the situation and the fact that it is not a problem of the military services alone but that it is a direct reflection of the economic condition throughout the Nation. While the Committee deplores the need for deficiency funding it does recognize the unusual factors creating this situation; however, the services should review their programs carefully to insure that all possible economies have been achieved and to give priority on the use of funds to those projects essential for national security and improvement of personnel living conditions.

NAVY

For the period from November 1, 1973 through August 8, 1974, the Navy opened bids on 150 Military Construction projects. Forty-seven of these projects have current working estimates based on bids received which exceed the authorized project cost by at least 10 percent (excesses range from 10.1 percent to 170.4 percent).

The wide variance between authorized amounts and current working estimates appears to be attributable to inordinate construction industry cost inflation, which has averaged about 15 percent during the first 8 months of 1974, and a shortage of construction material, which also increases prices. The Navy estimates that construction inflation will average 14 percent a year over the next 2 years. The Building Research Advisory Board of the National Science Foundation believes that construction costs could increase by as much as 18 percent in the next year.

In order to overcome construction inflation, the Navy is endeavoring with the Office of the Secretary of Defense to obtain congressional authority to exceed present authorization overrun limits by an additional 10 percent to allow for inflation. Other measures being practiced by the Navy are to either cut the contract scope of work to permit awards within authorized funding limitations, or hold the projects and request amended authorizations. Efforts are being made also to obtain more bids for greater competition, and to include more additive or deductive items in construction specifications so that a wider range of award choices is available if bids are high. Cost estimates are also based upon the latest bidding experience in each construction location.

AIR FORCE

The unforeseen escalation on construction costs throughout the United States has had a very deleterious impact on the Air Force Fiscal Year 1974 Military Construction Program. The average current working estimate was 111 percent of the programmed amount for the FY 1974 Military Construction Program based on bids received through June 30, 1974.

Month	Number of projects	Average current working estimate as percent of programmed amount
January/February	20	99.4
March	24	102.4
April	22	106.7
May	15	113.5
June	30	119.0

As a point of reference, the corresponding relationship for the entire FY 73 Military Construction Program was 99 percent, which is indicative of sound pricing and estimating procedures being used by the Air Force.

The inflation during calendar year 1974 is generally attributed to increased material and labor costs, increased petroleum prices resulting from the energy crisis, and increased interest rates. However, intangible factors such as uncertainty of material availability and the unknown magnitude of future material price increases have motivated contractors to introduce added contingencies into contract bid prices.

The Air Force has critically reviewed each project to insure that designs specify the minimum amount of work necessary to satisfy the Air Force mission requirement. These design reviews, coupled with the

flexibility provided by section 603 of Public Law 93-166, have permitted the Air Force to award approximately 55 percent of the FY 1974 Military Construction Program. However, it is noted that at 19 locations the Air Force has found it necessary to request deficiency authorizations amounting to \$30.3 million.

It is noted that the Air Force has not reduced project scope approved by the Congress as a means of reducing construction costs. The Committee fully supports retention of project scope to the maximum degree practicable so long as it is required to satisfy the Air Force mission.

TRIDENT SUBMARINE SUPPORT SITE

The TRIDENT System consists of a new strategic missile system, an advanced nuclear powered submarine, and a dedicated Support Site that will provide the United States with a sea-based strategic deterrent for the 1980's and beyond.

Consideration by the Navy of various alternatives revealed that a dedicated Support Site was the most advantageous means of supporting the TRIDENT System. Three other alternatives considered were to:

- a. use the existing Polaris/Poseidon support system
- b. construct a new support system for TRIDENT similar to Polaris/Poseidon
- c. use existing shipyards for refit and logistics support of the TRIDENT submarine

Alternative (a) was rejected because of the size of the TRIDENT submarine. Alternative (b) consisted of similar facilities (tender, floating drydock, etc.) as the Polaris/Poseidon system. It was considered much less effective than a dedicated support site. Alternative (c) would have lengthened the refit cycle and thus reduced operational effectiveness of the system. After considering these options, Navy decided in favor of a dedicated support site. After review of potential sites, the Bangor Annex to Naval Torpedo Station Keyport, Washington, was selected to be the TRIDENT Support Site. At this support site, there will be facilities for ship refit missile assembly and support personnel and training and general base support. The TRIDENT Support Site will be capable of providing fully integrated and dedicated logistic and refit support to the TRIDENT System.

The total Military Construction Program required to support 10 TRIDENT submarines is expected to extend through FY 1981 with a total estimated cost of about \$600 million. The increase from the previously reported \$543 million is due solely to the inordinately high cost growth being experienced in the construction industry.

In FY 1974, \$112,320,000 was appropriated for the TRIDENT Military Construction Program. Of that total, approximately \$35,000,000 is designated for the Flight Test Facilities at Cape Canaveral, Florida, and \$77,000,000 for the facilities at the TRIDENT Support Site in Bangor, Washington.

The Cape Canaveral facilities include:

- Wharf and Dredging
- Launch Complex 25 Alterations
- Missile Check-out Buildings
- Guidance and Telemetry Buildings

All of the contracts for the Cape Canaveral projects have been awarded with the exception of the Lifting Device Proofing Facility which was canceled because an alternative method of testing ordnance lifting devices has recently been developed.

At the TRIDENT Support Site, the following projects were included in the FY 1974 program:

- Utilities and Site Improvements
- Warehouse
- TRIDENT Training Facility (First Increment)
- Refit Pier
- Covered Explosive Handling Wharf
- Land Acquisition (Siting of facilities now negate requirement for land acquisition).

The FY 1975 portion of the Trident Military Construction Program amounts to \$100,000,000. The facilities required in FY 1975 will provide a second and final increment of the Trident Training Facility, the second increment of utilities and site improvements, and the first increment of the missile assembly and support facilities.

The facilities the Navy requested in FY 1975 are:

MISSILE ASSEMBLY AND SUPPORT FACILITIES

These facilities are required to assemble and check out the new missiles for the Trident submarine:

- Vertical Missile Packaging Building
- Missile Assembly Control Building (Modification)
- Inert Components Processing Building (Modification)
- Missile Parts Warehouse
- Technical Services Building
- Engineering Services Building
- Security Control System
- Strategic Weapons System Supply Warehouse
- Missile Assembly Building No. 1 (Modifications)

Strategic Weapons System Maintenance Shop: This building will maintain the Strategic Weapons Systems of the submarines as they begin operations from the Trident Support Site.

Trident Training Facility (2nd Increment): This facility will allow training of submarine crews so they are ready to operate the submarines as they are delivered.

PERSONNEL SUPPORT FACILITIES

These facilities will house and feed the personnel who arrive initially to man the base and ready it for the submarines:

- Bachelor Enlisted Quarters
- Enlisted Men's Mess

Utilities and Site Improvements: These will provide steam and water distribution systems, sanitary and storm sewer systems, waterfront earthwork, and internal roads and parking.

Relocation of Quality Evaluation Engineering Laboratory: This facility must be relocated because its explosive safety arc encompasses the planned personnel support facilities.

Marine Corps Berthing Facility: This facility will accommodate the larger Marine Security force required by the expansion of the Strategic Weapons Facility.

Fire Station: This facility will provide fire protection for the new facilities being constructed.

A summary of the future military construction appropriation requests for Trident follows:

FISCAL YEAR 1976—\$181.0M

In FY 1976, Navy plans to construct the second increment of the missile assembly and support facilities, a drydock, submarine maintenance facilities, personnel support facilities, the third increment of utilities and site improvements, a missile flight test data processing facility at Cape Canaveral, and an ammunition pier at Indian Island.

FISCAL YEAR 1977—\$148.6M

In FY 1977, Navy plans to build the third and final increment of missile assembly and support facilities, a second refit pier, a second explosive handling wharf, submarine maintenance facilities, general support facilities, personnel support facilities, the fourth increment of utilities and site improvements, and a missile tracking station at Naval Facility, Coos Head, Oregon.

FISCAL YEAR 1978—\$38.5M

In FY 1978, Navy wishes to build Bachelor Enlisted Quarters, utilities and site improvements, and the final submarine refit facility.

FISCAL YEAR 1979—\$1.1M

The Committee continues to support the TRIDENT Submarine Weapons System concept, which received strong Congressional mandate in 1973.

AIRCRAFT SHELTERS

EUROPE

The Air Force has proposed a program for additional hardened aircraft shelters, with associated hardened fuel and ammunition storage facilities on European bases. United States tactical fighter aircraft committed to deploy to NATO during a mobilization would have no shelters at their assigned bases and would be extremely vulnerable to destruction by conventional weapons. The shelters in this request will protect a portion of these aircraft, and are designed to accommodate the full gamut of U.S. tactical fighters including the new F-15, A-10, and F-111.

This project is an extension of the \$92.3 million Theater Air Base Vulnerability (TAB VEE) program which the Congress approved in Fiscal Year 1968 through Fiscal Year 1972 programs to reduce the vulnerability of our overseas tactical air bases and aircraft from conventional weaponry attack. Construction of the TAB VEE aircraft

shelters for every U.S. tactical fighter and reconnaissance aircraft permanently assigned on the European continent is essentially complete.

Historically, the primary objective in an air superiority campaign has been the destruction of enemy aircraft. The quickest and, where possible, the most effective way of doing this is by destroying the aircraft on the ground. The vulnerability of overseas air bases by attack with conventional weapons continues to be a major concern. Unprotected aircraft are highly vulnerable to enemy aircraft and insurgent attacks. This has been demonstrated by the Mid-East wars and our experience with Viet Cong raids on our Vietnam bases. Determined insurgents or a few aircraft delivering munitions or in strafing passes can inflict widespread destruction to aircraft which are not dispersed or sheltered.

The aircraft shelter, when coupled with a strong antiaircraft defense, is probably the most effective measure for improving aircraft survivability. It forces the attacker to consider each shelter as a target whether or not it houses an aircraft. This strategy requires a commitment of one sortie for each shelter and exposes his aircraft to heavy attrition from defensive fire power while reducing our risk to a minimum.

The Committee recommends approval of \$47 million of the \$62 million request as the first increment of a new program to improve air base hardening in Europe for our tactical fighter aircraft.

The Committee notes that the Air Force proposes a new type of flush-mounted door as opposed to the previous doors which were located under a portion of the shelter overhang. This new door is being designed based on knowledge gained from extensive weapons testing and analytical calculations on previous door developments. The Air Force has testified that weapons testing of this new design is not required. This Committee fully supports this position and notes that weapons testing is not a prerequisite for NATO acceptance. The Committee also notes that, in contrast with the door, the proposed shelter design is identical in cross-section with those previously tested and constructed. It is emphasized that the new U.S. design must be in strict accordance with NATO criteria to ensure maximum recoupment from NATO Infrastructure Funds. With this proviso the Committee supports this vital increment of aircraft protective facilities.

AIR FORCE SIMULATOR PROGRAM

The Air Force has vastly expanded its programs to incorporate aircraft flight simulators into its undergraduate pilot training and operational mission training programs. It is anticipated that the adaptation of these new training devices to Air Force flying training programs will make a major contribution to energy conservation efforts by reducing the consumption of fuel in this critical period of oil shortages and rapidly rising costs.

Of equal importance is the improved quality of training that will result. The simulator adds another dimension to the training spectrum. The present state-of-the-art in simulator technology makes it possible

to duplicate all the sensations and visual cues experienced in an aircraft in flight with a high degree of realism. Emergency situations and severe weather phenomena, which cannot be experienced in actual flight except on a random basis, can be programmed as an integral part of training. Phases of flight which place heavy stress on the aircraft engines and airframe, such as practice landings and takeoffs, can now be performed in safety and with no wear and tear on the aircraft.

The Air Force will begin to realize the benefits of this program as early as fiscal year 1977 when undergraduate pilots and combat ready aircrews begin more extensive utilization of simulators. By fiscal year 1978, in the undergraduate pilot training (UPT) program alone, a reduction of 48,875 flying hours is anticipated with an attendant saving of 14.3 million gallons of fuel. When the total program is implemented at all UPT bases in fiscal year 1982, an annual reduction of 147,675 flying hours and a saving of 43.6 million gallons of fuel will be accomplished.

Meaningful dollar savings also can be realized through the reduced flying hour requirement. In the current inflationary cycle, the cost of a gallon of JP-4 aviation fuel has tripled in price in one year. On April 1, 1973, fuel cost \$.11 per gallon. On April 1, 1974, the price was \$.35 per gallon. If the April 1, 1974 price is applied to the UPT program, an annual saving of \$15.4 million will be realized when the program is fully implemented. Savings of this magnitude, when applied to all operational and combat aircraft will amortize the investment in simulator equipment and facilities in a relatively short period and measurably reduce the depletion rate of our petroleum resources.

AIR FORCE TURNKEY PROCUREMENT

The Air Force has made extensive use of the "One-Step" Turnkey procurement method in recent new family housing construction. The new approach is based on procedures normally used to buy weapon systems, and it encourages homebuilders to offer housing to the Air Force that is similar to their commercial market housing. Contract awards are based on a competitive evaluation of the quality and price of designs proposed by builders. The success of the housing program suggests that the "One-Step" Turnkey method could be applied to other repetitive facilities where design quality is an important factor, such as schools and bachelor housing. The Air Force supports legislation which would permit controlled extension of the authority to use "One-Step" procedures.

The turnkey design and procurement process differs considerably from conventional Architect-Engineer design with a low-bid award. Builders submit designs to the Air Force based on site information and performance standards included in a Request For Proposals (RFP). These standards upgrade the widely-used FHA Minimum Property Standards, and they permit a wide variety of design solutions. An Air Force Board of Professional Architects and Engineers evaluates the quality of designs proposed, without knowledge of firm identity, using a rating system outlined in the RFP. The evaluation process considers the subjective factors affecting livability, not just

the quantifiable measures, since both factors combine to make one living environment better than another. A separate Air Force selection board then compares quality ratings to proposed prices to determine which proposal offers the "best house for the money" within the funds available.

The Air Force has found that the best way to encourage firms to submit proposals is to minimize the difficulties of proposing and to establish a reputation for professionalism and fairness. Fifteen Air Force, "One-Step" projects with a total of more than 4,000 units have been awarded without receiving a protest. Industry interest in current projects is high.

The competition and design freedom inherent in "One-Step" Turnkey gives builders incentives to offer "more than the minimum" required, resulting in added livability for Air Force personnel and reduced maintenance and energy costs. The features added vary from project to project. Lower-density units, more living area, attractive low-maintenance brick walls, covered access to carports and garages in snow areas, and outdoor recreation areas are typical examples. Energy-saving items provided include added insulation, thermopane windows, high-efficiency air conditioning, and plumbing fixtures designed to save hot and cold water. Experience with "One-Step" Turnkey projects has clearly shown that reducing the design restraints imposed on the builder maximizes design quality for any given budget.

"One-Step" Turnkey projects offer additional advantages. Design costs are reduced, providing more funds for construction, although additional effort is required to evaluate several concept designs for each project. The builder saves money by using familiar construction methods and readily-available materials, and some of these savings are passed on to the Air Force. Most important, the builder's concept design and price are submitted simultaneously, avoiding the costly timelag between concept design and pricing found in low-bid procurements. All of these advantages combine to give the Air Force better housing for its personnel.

NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING CENTER, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

In reviewing the Navy's request for \$7,350 million for the Naval Air Test Facility, Lakehurst, New Jersey, in order to facilitate the relocation of the Naval Yard Engineering Center from the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard complex to the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, New Jersey, the Committee was provided a report of the General Accounting Office requested by Senator Schweiker which reviewed the Navy's estimates of the cost and savings related to the planned relocation. The GAO report questions the Navy's estimated annual savings, indicating they are overstated. In addition, the GAO stated that it could not comment on the reasonableness of the Navy's anticipated one-time cost because the Navy could not provide adequate supporting data justifying its estimate.

The Committee is disturbed over this apparent conflict over the actual cost and savings related to the Lakehurst request. Further, the Committee feels the Navy has a responsibility to make available sufficient data to fully justify its request and it expects that future requests, particularly involving consolidations and transfer of facilities, will be accompanied by a complete disclosure of data supporting its plans. In addition, the Navy is directed to provide the Committee when it next submits a budget request a report indicating whether the estimated cost and savings on the NAEC relocation to Lakehurst have been achieved.

OFFSET AGREEMENT, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

For a number of years the Committee has strongly supported the concept of an offset agreement with our NATO allies wherein they would make available funds for the modernization, construction and improvement of troop barracks and accommodations for the forces of the United States stationed in NATO countries.

An offset agreement with the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), entered into in December 1971, resulted in the FRG providing 600 million DM (approximately \$183 million at the then exchange rate) to rehabilitate troop barracks in Germany for the fiscal years 1972-73 timeframe. Of this, \$175.8 million was used to meet Army requirements and \$7.2 million was used to meet Air Force requirements.

The Committee is pleased to note that in April 1974 a follow-on offset agreement was signed under which the FRG will make available an additional 600 million DM (approximately \$228 million at current exchange rates) for continuation of this program for the fiscal years 1974-1975. The committee is pleased with this sharing of costs of maintaining our troops in Europe. This is very appropriate since the facilities, although used by United States forces, will revert to the FRG when they cease to be used by U.S. forces.

ACCESS ROADS

ARMY

The Defense Access Road program is to respond, on a fairly short reaction time, to access road requirements important to national defense. The program supplements construction of access highways to defense activities otherwise provided in the public roads program which normally require a 3 to 5 year lead time. Over the past decade, the Army portion of the program has averaged approximately \$1 million per year. No funds were requested in the fiscal year 1975 Army program because a sufficient unobligated balance was available from prior year appropriations to respond to known project requirements. The Committee added \$2 million for the Army in fiscal year 1974.

Status of the fiscal year 1975 Army access road program is as follows:

Unobligated balance as of June 30, 1974.....	\$3,094
Fiscal year 1975 military construction program.....	0
Fiscal year 1975 funds available.....	<u>3,094</u>
Fiscal year 1975 certified projects:	
Harry Diamond Laboratories, Md.....	100
Radford Army Ammo Plant, Va.....	450
Fort George Meade, Md.....	900
White Sands Missile Range, N. Mex.....	1,000
Total.....	<u>2,450</u>
Fiscal year 1975 programmed projects:	
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.....	350
Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.....	100
Total.....	<u>450</u>
Fiscal year 1975 requirements.....	<u>2,900</u>
Balance end of fiscal year 1975.....	194

NAVY

The Committee approved the Navy FY 1975 request for \$3,000,000 in order to execute approved and certified projects as shown below:

Location	Date certified	Estimated construction start date
Phase III Navy housing, San Diego, Calif.....	Dec. 21, 1970	Feb. 1, 1975
Phase IV Navy housing, San Diego, Calif.....	do.	Feb. 1, 1977
MCAS Yuma, Ariz.....	Feb. 3, 1972	Sept. 1, 1974
NTC Orlando, Fla.....	June 30, 1970	Nov. 1, 1974
NAS Meridian, Miss.....	Jan. 12, 1973	do.
Family housing, Little Creek, Va.....	Nov. 12, 1973	Jan. 1, 1975
NSA (west bank) New Orleans, La.....	Apr. 18, 1974	do.
NAVSTA Norfolk, Va.....	Jan. 31, 1974	do.
NSA (west bank) New Orleans, La.....	June 14, 1974	do.
NADC Warminster, Pa.....	Nov. 17, 1966	July 1, 1975
NAS Pensacola, Fla. (EIS).....	Apr. 26, 1974	NA
NAS Pensacola, Fla. (preliminary engineering).....	do.	NA
NAS Pensacola, Fla. (row W. gate-292A).....	do.	Jan. 1, 1975
NAS Pensacola, Fla. (row 298A-298B).....	do.	July 1, 1975
NAS Pensacola, Fla. (construction W. gate-292A).....	do.	do.
NAS Pensacola, Fla. (construction (15 percent) 292A-292B).....	do.	July 1, 1976

NA.—Not available.

Note: The dates of estimated construction start are best estimates of the Navy. Once the project is certified the execution of the project is accomplished entirely by State or local highway authorities under the supervision of the Federal Highway Administration. The acquisition of right-of-way, highway design and environmental and other local impact is a variable time requirement unique for each project. It is very difficult to reliably forecast the construction start. Under any circumstances identification of at least partial or incremental funding is essential to attain progress on any phase of these projects.

The following projects have firm requirements and are pending certification:

Location	Estimated certification date
NSY Charleston, S.C. (Cosgrove Ave.).....	Aug. 1, 1974.
NAS Mayport, Fla (family housing).....	Aug. 15, 1974.
WESTNAVFAC San Bruno, Calif.....	Sept. 1, 1974.
NCS Norfolk (northwest), Va.....	Do.
NADC Warminster, Pa. (family housing).....	Sept. 15, 1974.
NAS Whiting Field, Fla. (OLF).....	Oct. 1, 1974.

AIR FORCE

The Committee notes that the only fiscal year 1974 and prior access road project not under contract is the one at Keesler Air Force Base. It is understood that the design of the first phase of the Keesler project is well advanced and proceeding in a normal manner. The Air Force Military Construction Program for fiscal year 1975 did not contain a request for access road funds. However, after the program had been submitted to the Congress, the need for fiscal year 1975 funds developed and was presented in detail by a letter from the Department of Defense. For the Air Force in fiscal year 1975, \$700,000 for the second phase of the Keesler project is required. Additionally, \$700,000 is required for improvement of the access roads to the southern gate of Travis Air Force Base in California, and \$1,600,000 for the access road to K. I. Sawyer Air Force Base in Michigan. The Committee has approved \$3 million for the Air Force access road fund.

CONTINENTAL OPERATIONS RANGE, AIR FORCE

The proposed Air Force program known as the Continental Operations Range (COR) is an important effort by the Air Force to significantly enhance force effectiveness through improved operational test and evaluation (OT&E) and improved combat aircrew training. This multi-year phased program will successively improve and integrate into an operational range system the testing and training facilities at Nellis AFB in Nevada, the Wendover/Hill/Dugway range complex in Utah (mid-term), and Fallon NAS in Nevada. The \$5.2 million project before the Committee provides operational and support facilities for the Continental Operations Range at Nellis AFB.

The Committee notes that various sources including the Air Force, the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Blue Ribbon Defense Panel, the President's Scientific Advisory Council, the General Accounting Office, and the Congress have stressed the inadequacy of operational test and evaluation facilities and recommended action be taken to provide a realistic environment to support operational testing. Combat in Southeast Asia and experience in the Middle East confirmed the requirement for a range to train strike-sized forces in a realistic threat environment. The proposed Continental Operations Range will provide ranges, targets, simulated threats, communications, instrumentation, and data systems integrated into the type of range system needed to conduct operational test and evaluation and training under conditions as close to actual combat as can be safely attained.

The Committee also notes that the Continental Operations Range is to be acquired as a system using major weapon system acquisition concepts. The Air Force has prepared a System Program Management Plan for the near-term. For that portion of the Continental Operations Range, the specific segments of the system, including construction, are well known and are defined in detail.

Despite the Committee's recognition of the importance of the Continental Operations Range, it must recognize that other corollary authorizations and appropriations are required to make this a fully functional facility. In as much as other Air Force requests in 1974, 1974 supplemental, and 1975 appropriations have been denied for research

and development, operations and maintenance, and other procurement Air Force, the Committee has restricted its approval at this time to provide for only three facilities at the Indian Springs Range which are needed for ongoing tactical operations range facilities without regard to the Continental Operations Range concept. The facilities which will be approved at this time are:

Maintenance facility.....	\$501, 000
Dining hall.....	254, 000
Utility support.....	440, 000
Total.....	1, 195, 000

NAVAL DISTRICT WASHINGTON

The Committee supports the concept, long advocated, that military functions not essential to the Washington scene, be moved elsewhere if feasible and practical to do so. However, the Committee does not support relocation merely for the purpose of decreasing activity in the Washington metropolitan area. There should be a definite showing that there will be a long-term saving and/or improved efficiency to be accomplished by such relocation. Further consideration should be given, if such moves are contemplated, to those areas where there are existing facilities and new construction can be held to a minimum. The Committee is opposed to relocations and the disruption of community life simply for convenience sake and in absence of a concrete showing of economy and efficiency. The Committee believes also that a criterion of relocation should be that the effectiveness of the organizations relocated should not be significantly diminished.

In its review of the Navy program this year, the Committee found no requests for projects that might conceivably be relocated. All requests relate to installations where millions of dollars have already been expended and should not be moved, such as the Naval Hospital, Bethesda Medical Center, and the Naval Research Laboratory. Installation stability has merit, especially for the Navy, which announced a large number of naval shore establishment closures and reductions in 1973.

The Committee, which states its support for the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences in another section of the report, has carefully reviewed the other projects requested in the Naval District Washington and believes that all are valid projects for which construction should proceed this year. Therefore, the Committee has approved \$43,128,000 for the Naval District Washington. Of this total, \$32.8 million will be expended in the National Capital region. The remainder will be utilized for facilities construction at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, and for land acquisition at the Maryland Point Observatory of the Naval Research Laboratory.

NAVAL SUPPORT FACILITY—DIEGO GARCIA (INDIAN OCEAN)

Diego Garcia is an atoll located within the Chagos Archipelago in the middle of the Indian Ocean approximately 1,000 miles due south of the tip of India. The heavily vegetated island consists of 6,700 acres

with average elevations of from 3 to 7 feet. It is horse-shoe shaped with a 40-mile perimeter. The enclosed lagoon is 5½ miles wide by 13 miles long with average depths of 30 to 300 feet. Annual rainfall is approximately 100 inches. The United States became interested in Diego Garcia in the early Sixties, particularly when the British Government announced that it was withdrawing its naval forces from Singapore and indications were made that Her Majesty's Government intended to greatly reduce its Indian Ocean naval squadron. Also in the early 60's, the Russian Navy began operations in the Indian Ocean and making port calls to nations bordering on the Indian Ocean.

At the present time, the United States' naval presence in the Persian Gulf, consisting of a supply ship and two destroyers, is maintained at the Port of Bahrein.

The United States, sometime in calendar year 1966, began negotiations with the British Government for a lease to establish a communications station and an operational base on Diego Garcia. This base was to be an austere logistic support activity used mainly as a refueling stop for Naval units operating in the Indian Ocean. A bilateral agreement was signed in December 1966 between the British Government and the United States Government granting base rights for a period of 50 years to the United States Government to the Indian Ocean territory, namely, Diego Garcia.

The Navy came to the Congress in the Fiscal Year 1970 Military Construction Program with a submission for the first construction increment of a proposed logistic facility on the Island of Diego Garcia. The logistic support facility was approved in the Military Construction Authorization Bill and the House Appropriations Committee also approved the logistic support facility. However, when presented to the Senate, there was strong opposition from within the Senate Appropriations Committee to the United States becoming committed to a naval operations base within the Indian Ocean. The naval facility proposed for Diego Garcia was defeated in the Senate. In Fiscal Year 1971, the Navy asked for a new appropriation which would support only a communications station and all logistic support facilities were deleted from the FY 1971 Program. The rationale at that time for the communications station was that in time the United States would have to withdraw from the main continent of Africa, particularly, the communications facility that the United States Government maintained at Asmara, Ethiopia. This communications move has now become reality and Kagnev Station, Asmara, Ethiopia, is being phased out and the Navy will centralize its Africa communications facility at Diego Garcia. The Congress approved the FY 1971 naval request for communications facilities at Diego Garcia, construction has gone forward, and the facilities as of this date are essentially complete.

In the Fiscal Year 1974 Supplemental Authorization Bill, the Navy requested \$29 million to expand the naval communications station on Diego Garcia to a logistical supply base to support fleet operations in the Indian Ocean. In particular, the \$29 million would establish facilities that would have the capacity to support a carrier task force.

In the Supplemental Bill, the House voted to approve the full \$29 million authorization and the Senate, with subsequent conference agreement on the supplemental, deferred without prejudice authorization for the \$29 million request. The Navy then amended the fiscal year 1975 budget request to include \$29 million for a logistic facility on Diego Garcia, plus the Air Force also asked for \$3.3 million to expand the runway on Diego Garcia to support Air Force contingency operations in the Indian Ocean area.

In the FY 1975 Military Construction Authorization Bill, the House approved the full \$29 million for the Navy and \$3.3 million for the Air Force. The Authorization Bill, as passed by the Senate, contained \$14.8 million as a first increment of the Navy's facility requirements for Diego Garcia and the \$3.3 million as requested by the Air Force. On page 7 of Senate Report No. 93-1136 accompanying H.R. 16136, the Military Construction Authorization Bill, the Senate Armed Services Committee reported as follows:

"After careful consideration of the many factors involved and thorough debate, the Committee approved \$14,802,000 as a first increment of the Navy's requirements, and the \$3.3 million requested by the Air Force.

"At the same time, the Committee included Section 612 in the bill to preclude the obligation of any of these funds until the President of the United States has advised the Congress in writing that he has evaluated all military and foreign policy implications regarding the need for these facilities and has certified that this construction is essential to the national interest. Such certification must be submitted to the Congress and approved by both Houses of Congress. This will assure the opportunity for full debate on the expansion at Diego Garcia as a policy matter, and in light of the most recent circumstances.

"Because of the importance and complexity of the issues raised by Diego Garcia, the Committee felt that it was important for the new Administration to make a full reevaluation of this matter. It is the hope of the Committee that such an evaluation would include a thorough exploration of the possibility of achieving with the Soviet Union mutual military restraint without jeopardizing U.S. interest in the area of the Indian Ocean."

The FY 1975 Military Construction Authorization Bill is still in conference concerning the above quoted language.

On November 25, the Military Construction Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee considered the question of appropriating \$14.8 million as contained in the House Appropriations Bill. Decision was made to delete all construction monies requested for Diego Garcia. On November 26, the full Committee on Appropriations considered the question of Diego Garcia as reported by the Subcommittee and it is the consensus of the members of the Senate Appropriations Committee that this bill will be reported, as recommended by the Subcommittee (deleting \$14.8 for the naval facility and \$3.3 million for the Air Force's installation) without prejudice and with the understanding that each member of the Appropriations Committee could reserve his position on the Diego Garcia question on the floor of the

Senate; and, moreover, that the chair would call a meeting of the full committee to further consider this question if it was subsequently authorized and if such a meeting were requested by any member of the Committee.

NATO INFRASTRUCTURE

The NATO Infrastructure Program provides for NATO military forces those necessary support facilities which are intended for common use or have a high degree of common interest. The program covers such varied items as airfields, air defense facilities, communications, missile sites, war headquarters, nuclear storage sites, pipelines, and petroleum, oil and lubricants depots. Most of the basic facility requirements have now been provided and program emphasis is shifting to modernization, expansion and improvement of existing facilities required to support today's more complex weapons systems and technological advances in other areas, such as satellite communications systems and semi-automation and integration of NATO's early warning system to provide a control and reporting system for the air defense of Allied Command, Europe.

Each year the Major NATO Commanders draw up a list of construction or modernization projects which they consider essential for the support of their forces. These projects are reviewed by all participating nations within the NATO Military Committee, the NATO Infrastructure Committee, and finally within the Defense Planning Committee (which is the North Atlantic Council without France). The projects finally selected make up the yearly Infrastructure Program or Slice. In the United States, each proposed annual slice is reviewed thoroughly within the Executive Branch, starting with the interested U.S. subordinate military commands and continuing through the U.S. Commander in Chief, Europe, and the Commander in Chief, Atlantic, to the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Military Departments, the Department of State, and all interested offices within the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

The United States commitment to NATO Infrastructure occurs at the time of approval of the long-term program, and is reaffirmed in terms of specific projects at the time of approval of the annual slice program. After slice approval, the host country in which a project is to be built takes full responsibility for the work. It must obtain the necessary land (at its own expense), plan utilities connections and access roads (which it later builds at its own expense), prepare engineering plans and specifications, and develop cost estimates. When all is ready, the host country submits the project with all supporting data to the NATO Payments and Progress Committee for construction authorization and fund commitment. Before agreeing, the Payments and Progress Committee satisfies itself that the project still represents a valid military requirement, conforms to NATO criteria, is reasonable in cost, and is in other respects eligible under NATO Infrastructure rules. In addition, beginning with Slice XXI (1970), the NATO Payments and Progress Committee reviews the status of preparatory work to insure that the project can be contracted for within the next 12 months. Once the project has been approved by this Committee, the

host nation may proceed with actual construction and the United States records an obligation of funds for its share of this project.

Since fiscal year 1968, the United States contribution to the NATO Infrastructure Program has been funded under authorizations and appropriations for Military Construction, Army. For fiscal year 1975, the Department has requested \$88,000,000 in authorization, \$73,000,000 in total obligational authority and \$69,000,000 in new obligational authority (appropriation) as the United States share of NATO construction effort expected to be approved for funding in that year by the NATO Payments and Progress Committee.

The new orientation of the program is providing a large share of facilities needed by United States forces, and has resulted in a greater benefit to the United States than is evident from the size of our contribution. On average, in the five annual programs of the current slice group (slices XXI-XXV), roughly 58 percent of all national user projects were programmed for the benefit of United States forces, while the United States formal contribution has remained at 29.7 percent of the entire program.

The current United States share of 29.7 percent has been in effect for several years, and represents an upward adjustment from the 25.8 percent approved in February 1970. The increase to 29.7 percent became necessary as a result of the withdrawal of France as a financial contributor to the program, which necessitated a prorata increase in the shares of all remaining contributor nations. While the current United States share reflects a gradual drop from a high of 43.7 percent approved in June 1960 for slices II through VII, the committee feels this is still too high, and has exhorted Defense officials to take the necessary measures to hold our share at 20 percent, a level which the Committee considers ample and fair.

In this respect, Defense officials have pointed out that there are other factors involved which serve to effectively reduce the United States share of the total amount of money used in the Infrastructure Program. In 1970, the Euro group—NATO less France, Portugal, United States, Iceland, and Canada—pledged an additional \$420 million, closer to \$476 million in current dollars, over a 5-year period to the Infrastructure Program, as part of the European Defense Improvement Program—EDIP—to permit urgent implementation of the NATO Integrated Communications System and the NATO aircraft shelter program. This entire amount is being made available to the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe for the aircraft shelter program, thus permitting early recoupment of United States funds spent in constructing shelters on a prefinanced basis and relieving the pressure on the Infrastructure funds to allow programming of additional NATO Integrated Communications System projects. When the EDIP contribution is considered, the effective United States share reduces to approximately 20 percent.

The current cost sharing agreement for the NATO Infrastructure program expires with the 1974 annual construction program (slice XXV). The next 5-year Infrastructure program—slices XXVI-XXX—was discussed by NATO Ministers at their June 14, 1974 Defense Planning Committee Ministerial Meeting. Most members have indicated willingness to participate in a 5-year program in the

range of \$1.5 billion. Negotiations in this area are continuing with the objective of reaching final decisions at the Ministerial meeting scheduled for December 1974.

The Committee is pleased to note that the United States position with respect to cost sharing for the next 5-year program is in keeping with the Committee's stated objective of holding the United States contribution to approximately 20 percent. In negotiations for the next 5-year program—slices XXVI-XXX—United States representatives have stated that the effective United States cost share for this period should be no greater than now exists when the European Defense Improvement Program contribution to the normal Infrastructure Program is taken into account, that is, 20 percent. The Committee expects every possible effort to be exerted for attainment of this objective.

The Committee is pleased with steps taken to maximize United States industrial participation in the Infrastructure program. During negotiations concerning the NATO Integrated Communications System, when other nations insisted on a sharing of the production, United States representatives insisted on modifying the NATO rule which allowed host nations to include taxes and customs in their comparison of bids, even though NATO did not have to pay these levies, thus favoring local or regional firms. The final agreement gave the United States satisfaction on the taxes and customs issues and guaranteed that 38 percent of the production would be carried out by United States contractors, with a possibility of as much as 58 percent, depending in the competitive strength of United States industry. Recent dollar adjustments will help maximize United States industry participation. The Secretary of Defense also made it clear that he expected the new policy on bid comparison to be extended to the remainder of the Infrastructure program. Negotiations are now underway, with optimism expressed for success this year.

FAMILY HOUSING TURNKEY PROCEDURES

The Committee has long urged the Department of Defense to use new techniques and innovative procedures in construction. The Committee was pleased to see the Department of Defense announce in November 1972 its policy concerning the use of one- and two-step turnkey procedures. The Department of Defense policy strongly advocates the increased use of one- and two-step turnkey procedures and specifically requires, for military family housing, that the one-step turnkey procedure be used when evaluation on any given project indicates this procedure will be advantageous to the Government. This policy will provide uniform application of the turnkey procedure which best enhances the quality of family housing for our Armed Forces.

A review of family housing contracts awarded over the past 5 years indicates marked progress on the part of the Defense Department in meeting these objectives. The Committee is gratified to note that in the fiscal year 1974 program, 97 percent of the total dollar volume of family housing construction placed under contract to date was awarded under turnkey procedures, with the Army and Air Force

attaining a 100-percent rate. This represents significant progress when compared to the fiscal year 1973 and 1972 programs when 76 percent and 66 percent, respectively, of family housing construction dollars were awarded under these procedures. Equally noteworthy is that turnkey awards in fiscal year 1974 were triple the 34-percent rate achieved in fiscal year 1970.

The progress here indicated reflects to the credit of DOD stewardship in this area, and recognition and positive action on the part of the military departments in implementing these useful procedures. The Committee is pleased with the results and encourages the Department of Defense to continue to sustain its current emphasis on turnkey contracting.

MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING, USE OF TURNKEY CONTRACTING PROCEDURES—FISCAL YEAR 1970-74
[Dollar amount in millions]

Fiscal year program and service	Total family housing contracts awarded		Contracts awarded under turnkey procedures			
			Units/cost		Percent of total contracts awarded	
	Number of units	Amount	Number of units	Amount	Number of units	Cost
1970:						
Army.....	1,200	\$25.0	400	\$8.1	33	32
Navy.....	1,540	35.0	592	15.6	38	45
Air Force.....	1,350	25.2	250	5.0	19	19
Total.....	4,090	85.2	1,242	28.7	30	34
1971:						
Army.....	1,499	34.7	658	15.3	44	44
Navy.....	3,250	79.8	1,950	47.4	60	59
Air Force.....	2,800	64.9	1,550	36.1	55	56
Total.....	7,549	179.4	4,158	98.8	55	55
1972:						
Army.....	1,518	39.3	938	22.5	62	57
Navy.....	3,808	99.4	2,144	54.1	56	54
Air Force.....	3,385	84.7	2,904	70.1	86	83
Total.....	8,711	223.4	5,986	146.7	69	66
1973:						
Army.....	2,258	54.8	2,254	54.7	99	99
Navy.....	2,035	58.1	1,430	35.8	70	62
Air Force.....	2,768	71.4	1,988	49.9	71	70
Total.....	7,061	184.3	5,672	140.4	80	76
1974:						
Army.....	1,847	48.8	1,847	48.8	100	100
Navy.....	2,050	57.5	1,945	54.1	95	94
Air Force.....	300	8.4	300	8.4	100	100
Total.....	4,197	114.7	4,092	111.3	97	97

PLANNING AND DESIGN

ARMY

The Army's fiscal year 1974 obligation for planning and design, excluding Safeguard and Site Defense, totaled \$40.1 million. An additional \$0.7 million was obligated for Safeguard and Site Defense. The unobligated design funds carried over from fiscal year 1974 to fiscal year 1975 for the regular Military Construction, Army program totaled \$5.2 million. The Army has requested \$37 million for planning

and design in fiscal year 1975 which, together with the unobligated balance carried forward, will support a fiscal year 1975 obligation rate at approximately the same level as fiscal year 1974. No additional funds for Safeguard and Site Defense were requested in fiscal year 1975.

The cost for design accomplished on Army projects in fiscal year 1974 was 5.2 percent of estimated construction cost as compared to 5.3 percent for design accomplished in fiscal year 1973. The continued improvement in management of design is gratifying and the Committee urges the Army to continue its efforts to complete designs in an orderly and timely manner to lessen the impact of escalation on cost of construction.

Recognizing the eroding effects of escalation on the value received for construction dollars spent, the Army has advanced its programming cycle to permit an earlier start on design in order to be ready for construction awards early in the program year. While earlier design starts increase the risk of incurring cost for lost design effort on projects ultimately denied, the savings in escalation avoidance by earlier award of projects that survive in the program are significantly greater than the cost of lost design effort on projects that do not survive.

NAVY

The funds provided each year for planning and design are used to assure the development of sound scope and accurate cost estimates for projects submitted to Congress and to develop final designs in time to allow award of construction contracts for those projects in the budget year. The Navy exerts continuous management effort on the orderly development of designs to assure timely construction awards with minimum lost design effort. These planning funds are also used for the design of Urgent Minor and Emergency Construction projects, special studies and the preparation of standard, definitive plans. Approximately 90 percent of planning and design is done by contract with architect-engineer firms and the remaining 10 percent is accomplished by Navy resources.

As of June 30, 1974, the Navy's unobligated balance of funds appropriated for planning and design was approximately \$3 million. These funds are required for Trident Program design and are scheduled for obligation during fiscal year 1975.

This Committee recommends appropriation of \$51,500,000 for planning and design.

Of the total requested by the Navy, \$6,000,000 is for planning and design of the support facilities for the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences at Bethesda, Maryland.

AIR FORCE

The estimated unobligated availability for Air Force design funds as of June 30, 1974, is less than \$2 million, a very small carryover for continuing design in fiscal year 1975. These funds were issued to the design agents to be applied to the design completion of the fiscal year 1975 Military Construction Program currently under review by Congress and should be obligated in their entirety by September 30,

1974. The Air Force has initiated revised design management procedures this year to reduce design costs and design time. In essence, the first design review is now scheduled when design is approximately 35 percent complete. This detailed design review refines criteria, validates functional requirements, and verifies the technical design approach early in the design cycle.

All problems that may affect further design are identified and resolved during this design review. Subsequent to this review, the design agency is normally authorized to complete project design. The \$35.9 million for planning and design requested in the Air Force fiscal year 1975 program are required for completion of design for this 1975 program and for the design of the 1976 program. The design workload includes projects and programs of considerable magnitude, such as European aircraft shelters, Andrews Air Force Base Airborne Command Post, replacement of and improvement to medical facilities and bachelor housing, depot plant modernization, and the "New Generation Hospital." In the past five years, the Air Force has received appropriations for planning and design as follows:

Fiscal year:	Millions	Fiscal year:	Millions
1970.....	\$23.6	1973.....	\$17.0
1971.....	17.0	1974.....	18.0
1972.....	17.0		

MINOR CONSTRUCTION

ARMY

Although most of the Army's urgent construction requirements are met through regular Military Construction, Army (MCA) programing, unanticipated requirements develop which must be accomplished on a more timely basis than provided by normal MCA programing. Minor construction funding is the only method available to accomplish these facility needs. The Army's use of minor construction authority in the past fiscal year covered nearly all classes of facilities supporting Army readiness. The higher level of activity in minor construction in fiscal year 1974 resulting primarily from troop deployments from Vietnam and reorganization and realignment of the Army with changes in missions or functions and troop relocations is expected to continue in fiscal year 1975. Continuing cost escalation has precluded consideration of accomplishment of some urgent and self-amortizing projects within the \$300,000 statutory cost limitation imposed on minor construction projects. This rising cost has also resulted in cancellation or scope reduction of approved minor construction projects which were initially estimated within the present statutory limitations.

NAVY

During fiscal year 1974, the Minor Construction authority was used principally to implement Shore Establishment Realignment, which involved nearly all types of facilities in order to expeditiously execute the directed relocations. In addition, minor construction activity increased during the year due to development of energy conservation projects mainly associated with the need for additional storage ca-

capacity for fuel oil. The projects generally met the 3-year pay-back criteria. Future increase in requirements for minor construction can be expected in these areas as greater use is made of the 3-year pay-back provision of the law. However, spiraling construction costs have limited the Navy's ability to gain the fullest return from the use of investment type projects to achieve future savings in O&MN expenditures.

AIR FORCE

Construction accomplished under the Minor Construction Program supports urgent and unforeseen requirements in support of Air Force missions as well as those projects that will amortize in less than 3 years. This past year this appropriation has been used to provide urgently needed support of requirements such as: additional heating oil storage at 15 CONUS locations; mission deployments generated by base closures; security of nuclear weapons; operational safety; and the F-15 beddown at Luke Air Force Base. Six projects that will amortize in less than 3 years were also approved at a total cost of \$854,900. Total fund requirements depend upon the number of situations that arise throughout the year which cannot be deferred until the next regular construction program. To meet such requirements, the Congress appropriated \$15.0 million for fiscal year 1974. As of the end of the fiscal year, the Air Force had obligated practically all of this amount and had \$5.5 million in approved requirements awaiting availability of fiscal year 1975 appropriations. The total fund requirement under this program has exceeded the available appropriations every year since fiscal year 1971.

U.S. ARMY FORCES COMMAND

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

The Committee has approved a total of \$655,976,000 for Military Construction for the Active Forces, and \$102,700,000 for the Reserve Forces.

For the Active Forces, the Committee allowance represents a reduction of \$84,524,000 in the budget estimate of \$740,500,000 and is \$88,241,000 more than the appropriation for fiscal year 1974. A detailed tabulation by installation and state follows. Army family housing is not included in the above figures but is presented in a subsequent portion of this report. A tabulation of the Committee action by major Army Commands and Special Programs follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

Activity	DOD request	House action	Approved by committee
Inside United States:			
U.S. Army Forces Command.....	209,494	174,504	189,053
U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command.....	187,888	165,600	172,511
Military District of Washington.....	4,297	4,297	4,297
U.S. Army Materiel Command.....	46,222	40,058	40,397
U.S. Army Communications Command.....	12,373	2,579	2,579
U.S. Army Military Academy.....	9,720	8,720	8,720
U.S. Army Health Services Command.....	25,046	20,259	20,259
Corps of Engineers.....	2,515	2,515	2,515
Military Traffic and Terminal Service.....	4,550	0	0
U.S. Army, Alaska.....	15,726	3,495	3,495
U.S. Army, Hawaii.....	16,529	15,029	12,029
Air pollution.....	1,356	1,356	1,356
Water pollution.....	16,358	16,358	16,358
Various U.S. dining facilities modernization.....	10,723	10,723	10,723
Total inside United States.....	562,797	465,493	484,292
Outside United States:			
U.S. Army Forces, Southern Command.....	5,247	1,666	1,666
U.S. Army, Pacific—Korea.....	5,139	2,034	2,034
Puerto Rico.....	1,862	0	0
Kwajalein Missile Range.....	2,241	1,272	1,272
U.S. Army Security Agency.....	148	148	148
U.S. Army Communications Command.....	532	532	532
USAREUR, Germany.....	37,375	31,325	28,479
USAREUR, Italy.....	4,159	4,159	4,159
USAREUR, NATO infrastructure.....	73,000	73,000	73,000
Total outside United States.....	129,703	114,136	111,290
General support programs:			
Minor construction.....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Planning.....	37,000	37,000	37,000
Total general authorization.....	52,000	52,000	52,000
Funding adjustment for prior years' deficiencies.....	0	22,394	
Funding adjustment for fiscal year 1975 and prior years' deficiencies.....	0		12,394
Grand total program.....	744,500	654,023	659,976
Unobligated balance available to finance fiscal year 1975 program.....	4,000	4,000	4,000
Budget authority.....	740,500	650,023	655,976

(38)

The Committee approves \$189,053,000 for 32 projects at 8 U.S. Army Forces Command installations.

For Fort Bragg, approval of \$26,170,000 is granted which includes an aircraft parking apron, aircraft maintenance hangars, a dental clinic, barracks modernization, electrical system modification, and an entrance road.

A dental clinic estimated for \$1,055,000 and barracks modernization for \$8,687,000 at Fort Campbell are approved.

Also approved are rotary wing parking aprons, a rotary wing hangar and a hangar addition, a barracks complex, and utilities extensions, for a total cost of \$27,701,000 at Fort Carson.

For Fort Hood, approval is granted for tactical equipment shops and facilities, a dental clinic, barracks modernization, a barracks for enlisted women, a barracks complex, and entrance roads totaling \$42,754,000.

Alterations to administration facilities for the Health Services Command estimated at \$2,726,000 and improvements for storm drainage for \$1,560,000 at Fort Sam Houston are approved.

A barracks modernization project for \$10,270,000 at Fort Lewis is approved.

For Fort Riley, the Committee approves \$25,933,000 consisting of an addition for Irwin Army Hospital, support facilities for a barracks complex, a fire station and improvements to the post water system.

Also approved are seven projects totaling \$42,197,000 for the Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield Complex. Approved projects located on Fort Stewart are a tactical equipment shop and facilities, a barracks complex, barracks modernization, and water storage facilities. At the Hunter Army Airfield the approved projects are a barracks modernization, company administration and supply facilities, and water storage facilities.

At Fort Bragg, the Committee restored \$4,855,000, a partial reduction by the House in the aircraft parking apron and maintenance hangar projects. The House reduced these projects on the basis of the availability of facilities at Pope Air Force Base adjacent to Fort Bragg. The Army advises that no facilities at Pope Air Force Base have been made available to the Army. Also restored are two projects at Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield deferred by the House. These projects are barracks modernization at Hunter Army Airfield in the amount of \$7,750,000 and company administration and supply facilities at Hunter Army Airfield in the amount of \$1,944,000. The inadequacy of facilities available to the Army at Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield to support its division stationing plan are recognized and approval of these projects allows the Army to proceed with the upgrade of existing permanent facilities and the provision of essential unit support facilities.

U.S. ARMY TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND

The Committee approves \$172,511,000 for 44 projects at 17 U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command installations.

For Fort Belvoir, a night vision systems laboratory for \$9,031,000 and an aircraft supply building are approved at a cost of \$594,000.

Barracks modernization for an estimated cost of \$7,745,000 and a barracks complex costing \$25,002,000 are approved at Fort Benning.

At Fort Bliss, approval is granted for a four project program for \$12,296,000. Included are alterations and construction of miscellaneous training facilities, gunnery ranges, tactical equipment shops and facilities and a barracks modernization.

For Fort Eustis, approval is given to an aircraft parking apron and a barracks modernization costing a total of \$8,124,000.

Also approved are academic facilities alterations for the Signal School at \$935,000, an electronics and electrical maintenance shop estimated at \$1,625,000, a printing plant addition for \$233,000 and a barracks complex for \$7,065,000 at Fort Gordon.

For Hunter Liggett Military Reservation, the Committee approves two projects—a central processing system facility at \$760,000 and an engineering developments building at \$348,000.

The Committee approves \$19,078,000 for a cook and bakers school, an ammunition storage complex, a dental clinic, a barracks complex and an extension of the electric distribution system at Fort Jackson.

At Fort Knox, approval was given to \$2,264,000 for electric alterations and additions.

An addition to Munson Army Hospital at Fort Leavenworth for an estimated \$9,911,000 is approved.

For Fort Lee, the Committee approves two projects—an administration building for the U.S. Army Logistic Center and a barracks modernization for a total of \$11,473,000.

A military police academic facility costing \$3,544,000 and a barracks complex at a cost of \$13,800,000 are approved at Fort McClellan. Also approved are \$558,000 for the alterations of training facilities project at Fort McClellan which was authorized in FY 1974.

At the Presidio of Monterey, a medical/dental clinic at \$1,835,000 and an academic administration building at \$1,272,000 are approved.

For Fort Ord, the tactical equipment shop and facilities estimated at \$3,660,000 are approved.

The tactical equipment shop and facilities at a cost of \$3,630,000 and a battalion headquarters/classrooms and company administration/supply facilities estimated at \$3,674,000 are approved for Fort Polk.

Also approved is an instrument trainer building, an enlisted barracks, barracks modernization and a steam line for Fort Rucker for a total cost of \$3,906,000.

At Fort Sill, the Committee approved five projects totaling \$15,587,000 which included a combined flight control and operations building, facilities for basic combat training, a tactical equipment shop and facilities, a dental clinic and a barracks modernization project. Also granted is \$1,201,000 deficiency funding for the confinement facility at Fort Sill which was approved in fiscal year 1973.

For Fort Leonard Wood, a dental clinic at \$1,268,000 and a barracks for enlisted women estimated at \$2,092,000 are approved.

Deferred are two dental clinic projects for reasons of economy and low priority, one at Fort Benning in the amount of \$1,080,000 and one at Fort Rucker in the amount of \$1,022,000. The House also deferred these projects.

Also deferred is \$3,000,000 of a barracks modernization project at Fort Benning for which \$10,827,000 was requested. It is believed that a portion of this project can be deferred to a later year program for reasons of economy.

Restored is \$9,911,000 for an addition to Munson Army Hospital at Fort Leavenworth. This project is required to upgrade the existing facility to current medical standards and to provide an urgently needed clinical addition to accommodate modern medical treatment concepts and procedures.

U.S. ARMY, MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

Approved \$2,497,000 for the U.S. Army Band training facility at Fort Myer. The Committee also grants \$1,800,000 deficiency funding for enlisted barracks approved in fiscal year 1973, also for Fort Myer.

U.S. ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

The Committee approves 19 projects at 15 Army Materiel Command installations for a total cost of \$40,397,000.

For the arsenals, approval is granted for an addition to the explosive laboratory for \$2,820,000 at Picatinny, alteration for administrative facilities at a cost of \$2,731,000 for Rock Island and fire protection shop buildings costing \$456,000, interior electrical distribution for \$528,000 and a weapons quality test facility for an estimated cost of \$2,272,000 at Watervliet.

At the Army depots, approved is a vehicle maintenance support facility for an estimated cost of \$5,388,000 at Anniston, a care and preservation facility costing \$4,726,000 at Letterkenney, alterations to buildings for Logistics Data Center for \$616,000 at Lexington-Blue Grass, a security fence for \$269,000 at Red River, an industrial plating shop costing \$2,599,000 at Sacramento, a medical/dental clinic estimated at \$815,000 at Seneca, and a chapel center for \$717,000 at Sierra.

For the Proving Grounds, approval is given to an ADP and communications center conversion and addition for an estimated cost of \$1,030,000 at Aberdeen and igloo magazines for \$1,859,000 at Yuma.

Other projects approved are mobile optical sites for \$1,542,000 and a post chapel addition for a cost of \$266,000 at the White Sands Missile Range, a new hospital estimated at \$10,322,000 for Redstone Arsenal, and upgrade of lighting for an estimated cost of \$541,000 at the Aeronautical Maintenance Center.

Also granted is \$900,000 deficiency funding for a sewer system project at Rock Island Arsenal approved in fiscal year 1971.

The Committee deferred, for reasons of economy, a project for a depot headquarters and administration building at Anniston Army Depot in the amount of \$2,260,000. One project, in the amount of \$2,599,000, for a new industrial plating shop for Sacramento Army Depot was restored. The Committee believes this project is urgently required to improve working conditions and to provide a facility incorporating modern technology in industrial plating.

U.S. ARMY COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND (INSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The Committee approves \$2,579,000 for the U.S. Army Communications Command. The approval provides a consolidated test support facility at \$556,000 at Fort Huachuca, and electric equipment maintenance storage at a cost of \$1,078,000, electric distribution reconfiguration for \$653,000 and interior water supply costing \$292,000 at Fort Ritchie.

U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY

The Committee approves three projects totaling \$8,720,000 for the U.S. Military Academy. These projects are alteration of cadet barracks, a public comfort station and an addition to the gymnasium.

U.S. ARMY, HEALTH SERVICES COMMAND

Also approved are \$20,259,000 for the U.S. Army Health Services Command. The authorization includes electrical power improvement at Fort Detrick and electrical-mechanical upgrade for six hospitals at various locations in the United States.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Approval is granted by the Committee for a laboratory addition costing \$2,515,000 at the Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory.

U.S. ARMY, ALASKA

The Committee approves four projects in Alaska for a total cost of \$3,495,000. The approval provides for a power distribution line at a cost of \$251,000 at Fort Greely, a dental clinic totaling \$1,732,000 at Fort Richardson, and a cold storage warehouse and dining facilities improvement for a total cost of \$1,512,000 at Fort Wainwright.

U.S. ARMY, HAWAII

For Hawaii, the Committee approved four projects totaling \$12,029,000. At Schofield Barracks, the Committee approved a portion of the projects for Phase I of aviation facilities and barracks modernization, and approved a transformer substation. At Tripler General Hospital, a barracks modernization project was approved.

Reduced is the amount requested for Phase I aviation facilities by \$1,500,000. The Army should fully investigate the availability of other aviation facilities in Hawaii to meet its needs. The House also reduced this project.

Also deferred are \$3,000,000 of the barracks modernization project for Schofield Barracks for which \$10,287,000 was requested. It is believed that a portion of this project can be deferred to a later year program for reasons of economy.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

In support of the national goal in reducing environmental pollution the Committee approves the Army request for \$17,714,000 to provide

air and water pollution abatement facilities. Of this total, \$1,356,000 is for air pollution abatement projects, and \$16,358,000 for water pollution control projects. This is a 21-percent increase over the amount requested and approved in fiscal year 1974 which reflects the onset of requirements responding to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972.

DINING FACILITIES MODERNIZATION (INSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The Committee approves \$10,723,000 for modernization of dining facilities at 10 installations at various locations in the United States. This project touches an important facet of improving Service life and will increase the Army's capability of providing appealing wholesome meals incidental to maintaining the health, welfare and morale of its soldiers.

U.S. ARMY, SOUTHERN COMMAND

The Committee approves the Army request for two projects for the U.S. Army Southern Command for a total of \$1,666,000. The approved projects include air conditioning for a finance office building costing \$233,000, and a commissary addition (storage) for an estimated \$324,000 at Corozal. Approval is also granted to a \$1,109,000 deficiency for barracks modernization approved in fiscal year 1973.

U.S. ARMY, PACIFIC

For Korea, the Committee approves three projects totaling \$2,034,000. These are air conditioning for the Seoul Hospital at a cost of \$371,000, a new barracks for \$1,092,000, and community facilities costing \$571,000.

KWAJALEIN MISSILE RANGE

Two projects are approved for the National Missile Range for a total cost of \$1,272,000. The approval provides for additional instrumentation and technical support facilities, and an incinerator/compactor.

U.S. ARMY SECURITY AGENCY (OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

One project at an ASA overseas location, for an electrical maintenance shop and warehouse, is approved for \$148,000.

U.S. ARMY COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND (OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The Committee approves the Army request for upgrading power at Fort Buckner, Okinawa, an overseas communications site, at a cost of \$532,000.

U.S. ARMY, EUROPE

The Committee approved projects for U.S. Army, Europe, in the amount of \$105,638,000. Included are \$73,000,000 for NATO Infrastructure (\$69,000,000 NOA, and \$4,000,000 estimated recoupments), \$28,479,000 for various installations in Germany, and \$4,159,000 for

Camp Darby, Italy. Projects approved for installations in Germany are missile operational facilities at Zweibruecken costing \$200,000, a vehicle maintenance facility at Nahbollenbach for \$872,000, maintenance facilities at Wildflecken totaling \$1,927,000, maintenance hardstands at various locations costing \$789,000, improve ammunition storage at various locations for an estimated \$11,183,000, a radio relay site for \$267,000, and a Defense satellite communications system facility for \$1,054,000. Other projects approved for Germany are alterations to 97th General Hospital at Frankfurt costing \$2,474,000 and new dependent schools at Heidelberg and Ulm totalling \$3,752,000. Also approved is a medical clinic costing \$2,711,000 and improvement of ammunition storage facilities for an estimated cost of \$1,448,000 at Camp Darby, Italy. The Committee also granted \$3,479,000 deficiency funding for dependent schools and dependent school additions approved in fiscal year 1974.

The Army advises that due to changes in stationing plans for Germany, one project and a deficiency request for Pruem Post are no longer required. Therefore, the Committee did not approve \$2,482,000 for an enlisted men's barracks and dining facility and a deficiency of \$364,000 for an enlisted men's barracks approved in fiscal year 1974.

GENERAL AUTHORIZATION

The Committee approved \$52,000,000 for general authorization for the Army. The amount includes \$15,000,000 for minor construction and \$37,000,000 for planning and design.

ADJUSTMENT FOR DEFICIENCIES

The Committee approved additional funds in the amount of \$12,394,000 to partially fund cost increases in approved projects and for increased costs in planning and design. It is recognized that the rapid rate of cost growth experienced in calendar year 1974 could not be predicted and included in fiscal year 1975 and prior year project estimates which results in the necessity to reduce the scope of projects and to defer other approved projects until deficiency funding can be obtained. Further, it is also recognized that the need for design modifications being made to fiscal year 1975 projects to reduce scope and to incorporate energy saving features was not anticipated at the time budget estimates were prepared for planning and design funds. Therefore, the Committee approved \$12,394,000 in deficiency funding for fiscal year 1975 and prior years' projects and for fiscal year 1975 planning and design to the extent authorization is available.

The House approved \$22,394,000 for fiscal year 1974 and prior years' deficiencies.

ARMY (ARMY NATIONAL GUARD)

The Army National Guard fiscal year 1975 military construction appropriations request of \$59 million again demonstrates Army's continuing emphasis on the acquisition of adequate facilities for the effective training and improved readiness of its Reserve Components

under the Total Force Policy. It will provide a relatively balanced program of 48 armories, 54 maintenance and logistical support facilities, and 27 training facilities in 43 States and Puerto Rico. In addition, this appropriation will provide \$5.2 million for planning, design, and essential minor construction. As of June 30, 1974, there were 156 projects costing \$67 million still under construction. Due to Army National Guard units receiving a large quantity of modern equipment, and the requirement to obtain and maintain a high state of combat readiness, the construction backlog has been increasing during the last few years and it is now \$399 million. Due to this growth, the fiscal year 1975 appropriation has been increased \$23.8 million over that of fiscal year 1974.

ARMY (ARMY RESERVE)

Appropriations in the amount of \$43.7 million have been provided for the construction of Army Reserve facilities. This is consistent with Army's continuing recognition of the need to acquire adequate Reserve facilities to effect improved training and readiness and it represents the largest Army Reserve facilities construction appropriation to date.

Within this \$43.7 million, Army proposes to construct 17 new training centers, expand 14 existing training centers, and provide three Aviation facilities, one Equipment Concentration Site/Area Maintenance Shop Activity, and one Weekend Training Equipment Pool/Organizational Maintenance Shop for a total of 36 projects. In addition this appropriation will provide \$5.1 million to support planning, design, and various minor construction requirements.

SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZATION ACTIONS

A summary of the authorization actions taken on the program originally submitted by the Army are tabulated below by project:

<i>Installation and project</i>	<i>Action (thousands)</i>
Fort Bragg, N.C.: EM service club.....	-\$1, 284
Fort Carson, Colo.:	
Land acquisition.....	- 7, 292
Utilities extension.....	¹ - 780
Fort Devens, Mass.: Barracks modernization.....	- 3, 377
Fort Hood, Tex.: Confinement facilities.....	- 3, 622
Fort Riley, Kans.:	
Dental clinic.....	- 1, 141
Senior BEQ.....	- 1, 338
Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Afd, Ga.:	
Parachute drying and packing facilities.....	- 332
Tactical equipment shop and facilities.....	- 1, 275
Fort Bliss, Tex.: Commissary.....	- 3, 922
Fort Eustis, Va.: EW barracks and dining facilities.....	- 1, 164
Fort Lee, Va.:	
EM club.....	- 1, 376
Administrative building.....	¹ - 1, 000
Fort Ord, Calif.: Dental clinic.....	- 1, 211
Fort Sill, Okla.:	
Theater.....	- 678
Confinement facility deficiency.....	¹ - 924
AMMRC, Mass.: Boiler house modernization.....	- 558
Cornhusker AAP, Nebr.: Industrial waste treatment deficiency.....	- 350
Red River Army Depot, Tex.: Addition and alteration to depot operational building.....	- 891

See footnotes at end of table.

<i>Installation and project</i>	<i>Action (thousands)</i>
White Sands Missile Range, N. Mex.: Range power.....	-\$1,766
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.:	
Commissary.....	-2,843
Academic facility.....	-6,951
U.S. Military Academy, N.Y.: Gymnasium.....	-1,000
Various: Electrical mechanical upgrade.....	-4,787
Fort Bliss, Tex.:.....	(-2,627)
Fort Devens, Mass.:.....	(-2,601)
Sunny Point Mil Ocean Tml, N.C.: Disposal dikes.....	-4,550
Fort Richardson, Al.: Airfield paving and lighting.....	-2,270
Fort Wainwright, Al.: Barracks modernization.....	-9,961
Fort Amador, C.Z.: EM barracks.....	-1,948
Fort Clayton, C.Z.: Air-conditioning administration building.....	-1,633
Fort Buchanan, P.R.: AFEE station.....	-1,862
Kwajalein Missile Range:	
Air-conditioning barracks and dining facilities.....	-465
Ennylabegan power addition.....	-504
Germany, Various: General cut.....	-6,050
Pruem: Upgrade operations facilities.....	(-1,177)
Amberg: Improvement ammo storage QRS.....	(-1,545)
Kitzingen:	
Dependent school.....	(-2,463)
Commissary addition.....	(-865)
Europe, various: NATO Infrastructure.....	-4,000
Korea: Barracks modernization.....	-3,105
Total reduction.....	82,210

¹ Partial reduction.
² Authorization only.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

The Committee has approved \$626,760,000 for Military Construction for the Active Forces of the Navy and Marine Corps and \$22,135,000 for the Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve for a total of \$648,895,000.

For the Active Forces, the Committee allowance represents a reduction of \$17,140,000 in the budget estimate of \$643,900,000. The approved amounts are detailed later by State or overseas location and by installation. The amounts recommended for Navy and Marine Corps family housing are included in the separate total recommended for "Family Housing, Defense."

Committee action by Naval district and special program follows:

APPROPRIATIONS SUMMARY BY NAVAL DISTRICT

[In thousands of dollars]

Naval district	DOD request	House action	Approved by committee
Inside the United States:			
1st Naval District.....	7,001	11,301	21,850
3d Naval District.....	6,354	971	971
4th Naval District.....	9,982	9,982	9,982
Naval District, Washington, D.C.....	31,300	131,300	143,128
5th Naval District.....	51,318	49,831	47,118
6th Naval District.....	94,497	96,686	96,686
8th Naval District.....	6,338	10,038	10,038
9th Naval District.....	10,164	1,953	1,953
11th Naval District.....	94,817	48,540	73,137
12th Naval District.....	6,847	11,279	11,279
13th Naval District.....	114,501	110,693	110,693
14th Naval District.....	9,327	2,300	5,656
Marine Corps.....	40,810	39,812	40,539
Various locations:			
Pollution abatement—Air.....	9,849	9,849	9,849
Pollution abatement—Water.....	44,251	43,625	43,625
Undistributed program adjustment ²	201	0	0
Total inside the United States.....	537,547	478,160	526,504
Outside the United States:			
10th Naval District.....	4,359	3,565	4,359
15th Naval District.....	800	0	0
Atlantic Ocean area.....	6,059	1,866	4,183
European area.....	2,070	5,459	5,459
Indian Ocean area.....	0	14,802	0
Pacific Ocean area.....	16,468	9,658	9,658
Various locations:			
Pollution abatement—Air.....	1,059	1,059	1,059
Pollution abatement—Water.....	4,038	4,038	4,038
Total outside the United States.....	34,853	40,447	28,756
Total projects.....	572,400	518,607	555,260

See footnotes at end of table.

APPROPRIATIONS SUMMARY BY NAVAL DISTRICT—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Naval district	DOD request	House action	Approved by committee
Continuing authority:			
Urgent minor construction.....	17,000	17,000	17,000
Planning and design (Navy).....	45,500	45,500	45,500
Planning and design (Uniformed Services University).....	6,000	6,000	6,000
Access roads.....	3,000	3,000	3,000
Total continuing authorization.....	71,500	71,500	71,500
Total obligational authority:			
Total obligational authority.....	643,900	590,107	626,760
Funding adjustment, prior year deficiencies.....	0	12,595	0
Total new obligational authority.....	643,900	602,702	626,760

¹ Includes Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences, \$15,000,000.² Adjusted by program change of June 12, 1974.³ Excludes funding for approved N.S. Keflavik projects.

FIRST NAVAL DISTRICT

The Committee approved \$21,850,000 for projects at Naval installations in the States of Maine and Rhode Island. The most significant project approved was the bachelor enlisted quarter modernization project for the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery, Maine. The project will provide rehabilitated living spaces for 362 men, dining facilities and a renovated EM Club for bachelor enlisted personnel.

The projects added, denied, or reduced in this district by the House and this Committee are shown in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

Installation/project	Budget request	House action	Senate action
Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery Maine: Steamplant improvements.....	0	4,900	4,900
Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, R.I.: Commissary store (Navy commissary store).....	0	0	1,300
Naval Underwater Systems Center, Newport, R.I.:			
Weapons development building.....	0	0	4,742
Project support facility.....	0	0	2,060
Technical service shop.....	0	0	2,507

On January 13, 1974, fire completely destroyed the existing Naval Base Commissary Store in Newport. This service is now being provided through the use of unsuitable temporary facilities which were pressed into service as an interim solution. There are no existing adequate facilities available at the Naval Base to satisfy the long-term requirement for a commissary store.

This project will provide a 30,000 square foot commissary store with sales, ready issue and administrative areas. The new building will make a full range of commissary services available to meet the long-term needs of approximately 7,500 active duty, dependent, and retired military personnel. This is a firm figure for the number of military, dependents and retired to remain in the Newport area after reductions are fully effected as a result of the April 1973 Shore Establishment Realignment actions at Newport. Commands remaining at Newport

for the long term include the Naval War College, Naval Education and Training Center and Naval Underwater Systems Center.

The Committee added the Commissary Store project, which may be constructed utilizing the replacement of damaged facilities authority of 10 U.S.C. 2673. The Committee firmly believes the personnel remaining in the Newport area are entitled to a full range of commissary store service, therefore a replacement commissary store should be provided expeditiously.

The Naval Underwater Systems Center is the principal R.D.T. & E. Center for Underwater Combat Systems. The Weapons Development Center (NUSC) project will provide a facility for engineers, scientists and technicians to develop and test new weapons and modifications for in-service weapons. It will effect consolidation of five scattered locations currently situated in functionally inadequate World War II type facilities.

The Project Support Facility will provide live storage space for weapons returned to NUSC by the fleet for development of modifications necessary to obtain improved weapon system performance. Currently whole weapons must be stored in overcrowded laboratories or out of doors during component testing and development.

The project Technical Services Shop will provide a shop facility with overhead crane and high-bay area and will house machine tools for prototype layout and fabrication. It will permit consolidation of shops from 20 scattered, overcrowded, and functionally inadequate and unsafe quonsets and World War II structures currently in use.

The Committee has approved appropriations for three projects added by the Armed Services Committee for the Naval Underwater Systems Center, Newport, Rhode Island. The Committee believes these projects will materially improve the effectiveness and efficiency of operations at the Naval Underwater Systems Center, Newport, Rhode Island, therefore construction should not be delayed.

THIRD NAVAL DISTRICT

For the Third Naval District, a total of \$971,000 for one project was approved, which is the same amount approved by the House.

The project approved by the Committee was a bachelor enlisted quarters for 53 men at the Marine Barracks of the Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut.

FOURTH NAVAL DISTRICT

The Committee approved the amount requested of \$9,982,000 for the Fourth Naval District. The House approved the same amount.

The major projects approved at the Naval Air Test Facility, Lakehurst, were an industrial building modernization project which will provide industrial space for the manufacture of prototype equipment in support of research and development programs on catapults, arresting gear, ground support equipment and visual landing aids and an engineering building which will house 730 professional and clerical personnel being transferred to Lakehurst from the Naval Air Engineering Center (NAEC) Philadelphia, by the Shore Establishment Re-

alignment Program (SER). A new civilian cafeteria is required, as part of this building, to accommodate the increase in civilian personnel.

At the Navy Ships Parts Control Center, Mechanicsburg, Pa., a project to convert warehouse facilities to administrative space was also approved. The additional administrative space is required to accommodate personnel being relocated from the Navy Electronics Supply Office (NESO), Great Lakes, Illinois.

NAVAL DISTRICT—WASHINGTON, D.C.

A total of \$43,128,000 was approved for projects in the Naval District, Washington, D.C., including the \$15,000,000 approved for the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.

For the Commandant, Naval District Washington, a building rehabilitation project to improve portions of three buildings to provide a facility for support of the White House Communications Agency.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., an amendment was requested for the Landfill and Site Improvements project, authorized at \$2,000,000 in fiscal year 1969 (Public Law 90-408). This project was authorized to provide a site for the fiscal year 1970 Library and nearby Engineering Studies Complex approved in fiscal years 1970-73. Recently it has become apparent that the landfill placed to date is unstable, with some unexpected subsidence and lateral movement occurring. The amended authorization and appropriations of \$2,391,000 are required to modify and stabilize the landfill and construct a redesigned seawall sheet piling bulkhead, road, parking area, and walks.

The significant projects approved at the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, were the medical warehouse project which will provide a medical supply facility to support the medical facilities in the region, and the medical center modernization (parking and utilities) project which is the first phase of a four-phase redevelopment construction program designed to eliminate obsolete facilities, consolidate functions, and improve vehicular access and parking.

A total of \$31,300,000 which has been requested in the budget by the Navy for this Naval District, exclusive of the University added by the Congress.

The Committee acknowledged the need for early completion of both the University and the Medical Center at Bethesda and has approved the use of such funds as are necessary to initiate the program. The Committee understands that master planning now underway to coordinate the University and Medical Center construction could change the scope, location, or requirement for many of the projects requested for the Medical Center. Although planning underway may alter some scopes and locations, the Navy assured the Committee that the full authority and appropriations of \$14,547,000 could be effectively used this year.

In addition to the appropriations of \$15,000,000 for the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, the Navy requested \$17,826,000 for the National Capital Region and \$10,302,000 for the

Naval Academy and other construction outside of the National Capital Region. The total required, including the University, is \$43,128,000 broken down as follows:

Uniformed Services, University of Health Sciences (non-Navy)-----	\$15,000,000
Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. (outside National Capital region).....	10,097,000
Naval Research Laboratory, Washington-Maryland Point Observatory (outside National Capital region)-----	205,000
Commandant, Naval District, Washington, D.C. (White House Communications Agency) (non-Navy)-----	2,883,000
National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md. (non-Navy)-----	14,943,000
Total-----	43,128,000

The \$15,000,000 approved for the Uniformed Services University is not approval of a Navy facility, but a Joint Services Facility, included for administrative purposes in the Navy's program. The only project included in the Washington, D.C., area other than the University and the medical facilities at Bethesda is Building Rehabilitation for the Commandant, Naval District Washington. This project, which provides facilities at the Naval Station, Anacostia, for the White House Communications Agency, is needed in FY 1975 because of a pending lease termination and the need to provide substitute space. It also is not a Navy requirement and was included in the Navy program only because it involves Navy real estate.

The Land Acquisition project identified for the Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, is physically located at Maryland Point, outside the National Capital Region/Washington, D.C.

The other projects included in the Naval District Washington, but which are outside of the National Capital Region, are the two projects at Naval Academy, Annapolis. The Navy advises that it is continuing to study Naval activities that could operate effectively outside the National Capital Region and which may be economically relocated. Progress has been made in the plan to relocate elements of the Bureau of Naval Personnel to New Orleans, and the Naval Experimental Diving Unit and the Navy School of Diving and Salvage to Panama City, Florida.

It is noted that, with the Uniformed Services University, \$32,826,000 will be expended for construction in the National Capital Region. The funding of \$43,138,000 is approved.

FIFTH NAVAL DISTRICT

The Committee approved \$47,118,000 for projects at Naval installations in the States of Virginia and North Carolina.

The significant projects approved at the Naval Station, Norfolk, Va., were the dredging project which is a part of a continuing berthing improvement program to provide adequate water depths at the piers. The piers utilities project will provide utility services for piers so that ships may assume "cold iron" condition.

The use of savings from prior appropriations for the acquisition of the outstanding lease hold interests at Sewell's Point on a priority basis as directed by the House Appropriations Committee is agreed to.

At the Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, Virginia, the POL pipeline project provides storage tankage and provides for sludge piping between the Naval Station and Craney Island.

At the Norfolk Regional Medical Center, there were three significant projects approved. The dispensary replacement project will construct a dispensary at Sewells Point replacing two existing dispensaries at the Naval Operating Base; the dispensary and dental clinic project at the Naval Air Station, Oceana will replace the present facility which is undersized and functionally obsolete; and the hospital modernization project will construct new supporting facilities, updating substandard utility systems and demolition of excess structures. Funding for the later project was reduced by \$743,000, however the full scope of the project may be constructed within the authorization limits of the Installation total as amended by a \$743,000 reduction.

The projects added, denied, or reduced in this district by the House and this Committee are shown in the following table:

(In thousands of dollars)

Installation/project	Budget request	House action	Senate action
Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va.: Operational flight training facility.....	571	0	571
Naval Station, Norfolk, Va.: Bachelor enlisted quarters.....	3,284	3,284	0
Navy Public Works Center, Norfolk, Va.: Steamplant expansion (amendment)...	0	3,700	3,700
Naval Regional Medical Center, Portsmouth, Va.: Hospital modernization.....	5,343	4,600	4,600

The Bachelor Enlisted Quarters for the Naval Station Norfolk, Va., is a relatively low priority project that may be deferred to a future program.

SIXTH NAVAL DISTRICT

In this district \$96,686,000 was approved by the Committee for projects at naval installations in the States of Florida, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee. This is the same amount as approved by the House.

The significant projects approved are discussed in the following paragraphs.

At the Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, the major project approved was an aircraft maintenance hangar which will support 60 additional carrier based ASW aircraft newly assigned to the station.

At the Naval Regional Medical Center (Naval Hospital), the hospital modernization project will upgrade the hospital to meet national fire protection association regulations and provide support facilities, the dispensary and dental clinic at NAS Cecil Field will replace an operationally substandard facility, and a dispensary and dental clinic at Naval Station, Mayport, will accommodate the anticipated 74,373 eligible medical beneficiaries at that station.

For the Naval Training Center (Service School Command), Orlando, a nuclear power training building project will allow the relocation of the Mare Island School and the Bainbridge School and consolidate them in a newly constructed building.

At the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, there were three major projects approved. The general warehouse project will replace a deteriorated, structurally unsound facility converted from a seaplane hangar; the aircraft cleaning and disassembly facility project will consolidate

the many preparatory operations into one modern and efficient buildings, and the consolidated public works center project will house the maintenance, administration and storage functions.

Funding for an amendment of \$665,000 was requested for a fiscal year 1971 (Public Law 91-511) aircraft and corrosion treatment facility project at the Naval Air Rework Facility, Pensacola, Florida. The project provides a consolidated facility for disassembly, stripping of paint and corrosion treatment of aircraft undergoing overhaul for final assembly. The amendment is needed to meet current occupational safety health standards for operational personnel and to correct deficiencies in air flow and in the large curtain dividers used to isolate several concurrent operations. These dividers are unique to this type of facility and to a great extent are experimental for this facility.

Congress appropriated \$2,400,000 in fiscal year 1974 for land acquisition at Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida. The Committee is pleased to note that the Navy has reported that as a result of an agreement to exchange other excess land the use of these funds for that purpose will not be necessary. The use of \$1,500,000 of these funds for the acquisition of approximately 240 acres of land at Naval Air Station, Pensacola, is approved.

At the Naval Technical Training Center, Pensacola, Florida, the bachelor enlisted quarters project will accommodate 472 men. This project will satisfy the programed increases in housing requirements which resulted from the assignment of the electronic warfare training mission to this center.

For the Naval Hospital, Beaufort, South Carolina, the hospital modernization project will provide for the modernization of clinical and support spaces, alterations to provide adequate fire protection, provision of central air conditioning and the replacement of steam distribution and condensate return piping.

The Committee approved the berthing pier project at the Naval Station, Charleston, to provide a berthing pier complete with utilities, dredging to 35 feet, extension of shore bulkhead and demolition of a small barge pier. Also at Naval Station, Charleston, a berthing pier utilities project which will provide "cold iron" utility services, was approved.

At the Naval Supply Center, Charleston, the conversion of Pier K to a fueling pier will help meet the Coast Guard pollution requirements.

The dispensary and dental clinic project at the Naval Air Station, Memphis, was approved to provide space for 5 holding beds, 29 dental operating rooms and 6 oral hygiene treatment rooms.

The projects added, denied, or reduced in this district by the House or this Committee are shown in the following table:

(In thousands of dollars)

Installation/project	Budget request	House action	Senate action
Naval Coastal Systems Laboratory, Panama City, Fla.: Helicopter test facility...	0	795	795
Naval Home, Gulfport, Miss.: New naval home (amendment).....	0	2,358	2,358
Naval Air Station, Meridian Miss.: Installation total amendment for gymnasium project.....	0	934	934

EIGHTH NAVAL DISTRICT

The Committee and the House approved \$10,038,000 for projects at three Naval installations in the Eighth Naval District.

At the Naval Support Activity, New Orleans, the bachelor officers quarters project was approved. This project will accommodate 99 men. Presently this activity does not have bachelor officers quarters. A steam and electrical improvements project which will provide adequate heating and electrical utilities for needs of the activity was approved.

The runway restoration project to restore runways 1-19 and 13-31 at the Outlying Landing Field, Orange Grove, was approved for the Naval Air Station, Kingsville, Texas. This field is used for training Naval Aviators in the T2-C basic jet and TA-4 advanced jet aircraft.

The projects added, denied, or reduced in this district by the House and this Committee are shown in the following table:

(In thousands of dollars)

Installation/project	Budget request	House action	Senate action
Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La.: Hospital (fiscal year 1973 amendment).....	0	2,929	2,929
Nursing bed addition (fiscal year 1974 amendment).....	0	771	771

NINTH NAVAL DISTRICT

The Committee and the House approved \$1,953,000 for one project at the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois.

The major approved project was the bachelor enlisted quarters project at the Naval Training Center (Service School Command). The project will be designed to accommodate 300 men in enlisted grades E2-E4.

ELEVENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

For the Eleventh Naval District, the Committee approved \$73,137,000 for projects at Naval installations in the State of California.

The significant projects approved for the Naval Regional Medical Center, Camp Pendleton, were six dispensary and dental clinic facilities projects for the Edson range and the Headquarters, Del Mar, Las Pulgas, San Mateo and San Onofre areas of the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton.

At the Naval Weapons Center, China Lake, a laser systems research and development laboratory project was approved to provide space to concentrate and integrate the geographically dispersed research and development effort in laser weapons systems. A dispensary and dental clinic project was also approved to provide a facility with a 15-bed capacity in the dispensary and 4 dental operating rooms.

At the Long Beach Naval Shipyard, the Pier "E" conversion (1st Increment) project was approved. This project will upgrade a berthing pier to full industrial capacity with necessary utilities and weight handling capacities.

The aircraft maintenance hanger project was approved for the Naval Air Station, Miramar. The project will provide a maintenance hangar in direct support of the E-2B squadrons recently assigned to the Station.

At the Naval Air Station, North Island, the aircraft maintenance hangar project was approved. The project will provide a maintenance hangar for the fixed-wing ASW aircraft.

An Electronics Development and Testing Laboratory project was approved at the Naval Electronics Laboratory Center to provide an engineering support facility which will permit partial consolidation of functions from existing inadequate test areas.

At the Naval Regional Medical Center, San Diego, the major projects approved were the dental clinic and school project which was designed to accommodate 590 students. The land acquisition—Murphy Canyon project which was requested to acquire land for future construction of a new hospital at Murphy Canyon Heights—was denied.

At the Naval Training Center (Service School Command), San Diego, the bachelor enlisted quarters project was approved. These quarters will be designed to accommodate 1,296 E2-E4 men.

A berthing pier project was approved at the Navy Submarine Support Facility, San Diego. This project will provide needed pier space for two submarine tenders and submarines, and for an auxiliary repair dry dock used for minor repairs to attack submarines.

The projects added, denied or reduced in this district by the House and this Committee are shown in the following table:

(In thousands of dollars)

Installation/project	Budget request	House action	Senate action
Naval Regional Medical Center, Camp Pendleton, Calif.:			
Dispensary and dental clinic (Las Pulgas).....	1,674	0	1,674
Dispensary and dental clinic (San Mateo).....	1,643	0	1,643
Naval Air Station, Miramar, Calif.:			
Operational training buildings.....	2,135	0	0
Hangar improvement (utilities).....	418	418	0
Naval Air Station, North Island, Calif.:			
Aircraft parking apron.....	1,039	0	1,039
Aircraft maintenance hangar.....	6,195	0	6,195
Naval Regional Medical Center, San Diego, Calif.:			
Dental clinic and school.....	9,650	0	9,650
Land acquisition-Murphy Canyon (naval hospital).....	3,843	3,843	0
Naval Training Center, San Diego, Calif.: Bachelor enlisted quarters.....	8,657	0	8,657

At the Naval Air Station, Miramar, the Operational Training Buildings project was denied because slippage in equipment deliveries have eliminated the need for initiating construction of these facilities this year. The Hangar Improvement (Utilities) project is a low-priority project that may be deferred to a future program.

With respect to the Land Acquisition Murphy Canyon project, the Committee believes further study of the requirement for a replacement hospital is needed. The Committee understands there is a possibility of replacing Lindbergh field, which was one consideration for seeking a new site for the replacement hospital.

TWELFTH NAVAL DISTRICT

The Committee and the House approved \$11,279,000 for projects at Naval installations in the States of California and Nevada.

The significant project approved was the avionics building environmental control at the Naval Air Rework Facility, Alameda, Calif. This project will provide environmental control in the avionics rework area to allow proper functioning of new and automated test equipment used for accurate rework of sensitive aircraft navigation and communications equipment.

The projects added, denied or reduced in this district by the House or this Committee are shown in the following table:

Installation/project

Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne, Nev., Demilitarization Facility Complex fiscal year 1973 amendment:	
Budget request.....	0
House action.....	\$4, 200, 000
Senate action.....	4, 200, 000

THIRTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

The Committee and the House approved \$110,693,000 for projects at Naval installations in the States of Alaska and Washington.

At the Naval Station, Adak, Alaska, the Committee approved a runway and taxiway overlay project. This project will provide asphaltic concrete overlays and runway upgrading necessary to sustain the P-3 ASW patrol and other assigned aircraft.

At the TRIDENT Support Site (Phase II), Bangor, Washington, the Committee approved the majority of the request to provide second phase facilities for a refit facility for the TRIDENT System which will improve the Nation's key strategic deterrent capability to meet the projected threat in the 1980's.

The facilities required in FY 1975 will provide a second and final increment of the TRIDENT training facility, the second increment of utilities and site improvements, and the first increment of the missile and support facilities.

FOURTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

The Committee approved for this district \$5,656,000 for projects at Naval installations in the State of Hawaii.

The machine shop modernization project at Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard was the major project approved. This project is a consolidation, rearrangement and modernization of the machine shop and central tool shop.

The projects added, denied or reduced in this district by the House or this Committee are shown in the following table:

Installation/project

Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard, HI machine Shop Modernization:	
Budget request.....	\$3, 356, 000
House action.....	0
Senate action.....	3, 356, 000

MARINE CORPS

The Committee approved \$40,539,000 for projects at 10 Marine Corps installations in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Arizona, and California. Again this year the Marine Corps emphasized the correction of deficiencies in enlisted quarters and other personnel support facilities.

Bachelor enlisted quarters projects were approved for the Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico, Virginia, the Courthouse Bay area, the Hadnot Point area, and the French Creek area of Camp Lejeune, North Carolina; and for the Horno area, the Pulgas area and the Headquarters area of Camp Pendleton, California.

Other major projects were the electrical distribution system improvements projects at Cherry Point, N.C. and Lejeune, N.C.

The projects added, denied or reduced in this district by the House or the Committee are shown in the following table:

Installation/project

Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii aircraft hangar improvements:	
Budget request.....	\$727, 000
House action.....	0
Senate action.....	727, 000

POLLUTION ABATEMENT (INSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The Committee and the House approved \$53,474,000 for two projects located inside the United States.

Approved for air pollution abatement was \$9,849,000 for Naval and Marine Corps Installations. At four installations, the facilities will improve air emissions by installing collection systems, paint spray enclosures and other pollution control equipment, and at five installations, the facilities will improve vapor collection and control systems to bring the systems into compliance with air quality standards.

For water pollution abatement \$43,625,000 was approved for Naval and Marine Corps installations. At eight installations, the sewage treatment facilities will improve the level of treatment at plants to a degree that enables the effluents to meet all water quality requirements. At eight installations, the ship waste water collection facilities will provide shore facilities for collection of ship generated wastes, and at three installations, the oily waste collection and reclamation facilities will help a navy-wide program which is underway to collect, treat, recycle or properly dispose of all waste oils and oily wastes.

The House and this Committee denied the Ship Wastewater Collection Ashore item in the amount of \$626,000 for the Naval Weapons Center, Concord, Calif. Only one ammunition ship will be equipped to utilize this system and the equipment installation schedule for this ship may slip, therefore this construction may be deferred.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

TENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

For this district, the Committee approved \$4,359,000 for three projects at three Naval installations.

The major approved project was a communications operations building at the Naval Telecommunications Center, Roosevelt Roads. The project is required to permit relocation of remaining communications facilities from Ponce, Puerto Rico to Roosevelt Roads.

The projects added, denied or reduced in this district are shown in the following table:

Installation/project

Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, P.R., cold storage addition:	
Budget request.....	\$794, 000
House action.....	0
Senate action.....	794, 000

FIFTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

The Committee and the House denied \$800,000 for a bachelor enlisted quarters project at the Naval Support Activity, Rodman, Canal Zone. The project was requested to modernize an existing building with space for 22 men at the Headquarters Annex and to provide a new 72-man BEQ located at Rodman Station proper. This low priority project may be deferred to a future program.

ATLANTIC OCEAN AREA

The Committee approved \$4,183,000 in the Atlantic Ocean Area for projects in Bermuda and Keflavik, Iceland.

The most significant projects approved were a bachelor enlisted quarters designed to accommodate 117 men at the Naval Air Station, Bermuda.

At the Naval Station Keflavik, Iceland, an entrance to airport terminal project was approved to provide secure, unmanned customs controlled access to the Iceland International Airport by altering the main entrance and roadways to the Defense Force area. The runway navigational aids project was also approved.

The projects added, denied or reduced in this district by the House or this Committee are shown in the following table:

(In thousands of dollars)

Installation/project	Budget request	House action	Senate action
Naval Station, Keflavik, Iceland:			
Runway navigational aids.....	473	(1)	473
Entrance to airport terminal.....	1,844	(1)	1,844

¹ The House approved the projects, but denied funding.

On October 22, 1974, diplomatic notes were exchanged by the Governments of the United States and Iceland establishing the fact that an understanding has been reached granting continuation of the 1951 Defense Agreement under which the United States uses Iceland as an operating base. The Navy, with Secretary of Defense approval is, therefore, resuming awards of construction projects in Iceland.

The Iceland Prime Contractor can execute approximately \$12 million per year. From an execution point-of-view, early award of the two fiscal year 1975 projects to the Iceland Prime Contractor is es-

sential because (1) he will be in a position to accept new workload in early 1975 when he will have completed all work awarded prior to the stop-order, (2) the navigational aids project involves long-lead time equipment for which procurement should be started as early as possible, and (3) the road project must proceed during the short summer construction season available in Iceland.

Although the award of these two projects together with award of the fiscal year 1975 family housing pending authorization appears to exceed the 12 million capacity, it in fact will not, when work in place is projected with allowances for material lead times.

EUROPEAN AREA

For the European Area, the Committee approved \$5,459,000 for projects at Naval installations in Italy and Scotland.

The major approved project at the Naval Activities Detachment, Holy Loch, Scotland, will provide new club facilities for enlisted personnel, enlisted grade E-6 and below.

The projects added, denied or reduced in this district by the House or this Committee are shown in the following table:

Installation/project

Naval Air Facility, Sigonella, Italy, fiscal year 1973 installation amendment:	
Budget request.....	0
House action.....	\$3, 700, 000
Senate action.....	3, 700, 000

The Naval Air Facility, Sigonella, Italy, amendment was added to the authorization act by a floor amendment in the Senate. This amendment is expected to save \$5 million by eliminating the need to terminate and restart 8 to 10 contracts for this installation. The Committee agrees with the House action of providing appropriations for all amendments.

INDIAN OCEAN AREA

The Armed Services Committees added the expansion of facilities project in the amount of \$14,802,000 for the Naval Communication Facility, Diego Garcia, Chagos Archipelago.

The expansion project which was authorized is a modest one designed to give the Navy flexibility in the Indian Ocean. It provides for fuel storage, lengthens the runway from 8,000 to 12,000 feet and authorizes the construction of a pier. In short, it establishes the rudiments of fleet logistic support in addition to the existing communications capability.

During the hearings the Navy stated it was important to our national interests that ships of the United States Navy operate in the Indian Ocean to ensure the continued free movement of U.S. ships and aircraft into and out of the world's oceans; to insure uninterrupted access to strategic resources; and to provide an effective alternative to the growth of Soviet influence in the region.

The Navy was asked to comment on the impressions conveyed that: (1) Soviet expansion will be triggered by improvements to Diego Garcia, (2) the Soviet presence will be expanded more rapidly if there is a substantial increase in the U.S. Naval Forces in the area, and (3) by inference, the improvements at Diego Garcia would equate

to a substantial increase in U.S. Naval Forces in the area. The Navy responses in the same order follows: (1) there is agreement in both the Navy and the Central Intelligence Agency that the Soviet Navy will continue its gradual expansion in the Indian Ocean regardless of what the United States does, (2) upgrading of Diego Garcia will enhance the provision of more economical and more efficient logistic support to whatever units are periodically deployed to the area. There is no intention to base operational forces there, and the proposed upgrade does not provide a permanent U.S. presence which would call for Soviet response, and (3) the limited logistic support facilities do not automatically translate into a larger U.S. Naval presence in the Indian Ocean.

The Senate Armed Services Committee inserted into its authorization act the following restrictive provisions with respect to Diego Garcia:

SEC. 612. None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act with respect to any construction project at Diego Garcia may be obligated unless and until—

(1) the President has certified in writing to the Congress that (A) all military and foreign policy implications regarding the need for United States facilities at Diego Garcia have been evaluated by him; and (B) the construction of any such project is essential to the national interest of the United States; and

(2) such certification is submitted to the Congress and approved by a joint resolution of both Houses.

The conferees on the authorization bill have not agreed on these provisions. The Committee denied the \$14,802,000 approved by the House for the expansion of the facilities project at the Naval Communications Station, Diego Garcia.

PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

In the Pacific Ocean area, the House and the Committee approved \$9,658,000. The major projects are described below:

At the Navy Public Works Center, Guam, a utilities system expansion project was approved to provide telephone services in support of 510 units in the fiscal year 1974 Family Housing Program and increase electric power reliability and compatibility with the Government of Guam distribution system.

Two projects were approved for the Naval Air Station, Cubi Point. The construction associated with the airfield improvements project will strengthen a weakened portion of the runway, extent taxiways and provide additional parking apron.

The bachelor enlisted quarters project will provide spaces for 192. At the Naval Station, Subic Bay, the bachelor enlisted quarters project will provide space for 283 men and the dependent school expansion and gym project will furnish the facilities needed to provide the dependents of military personnel an education that meets continental U.S. standards.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT (OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The House and the Committee approved \$5,097,000 for the air and water pollution abatement products, outside the United States.

For air pollution abatement, \$1,059,000 was approved for improvements to the power plant at the Public Works Center, Guam.

The sum of \$4,038,000 was approved for two water pollution abatement facilities that will provide a sewage treatment plant for the Naval Detachment, Holy Loch, Scotland, and a Ship Wastewater Collection Facility for the Naval Station Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico.

CONTINUING AUTHORIZATIONS

The Committee approved \$71,500,000 for continuing authorizations broken down as follows:

	<i>Amount</i>
Access roads.....	\$3,000,000
Planning and design.....	51,500,000
Urgent minor construction.....	17,000,000

The amount approved for planning and design includes \$6,000,000 for the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.

NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE

A total of \$19.8 million in FY 1975 appropriations has been provided for the construction of Naval and Marine Corps Reserve facilities. In addition, \$2.3 million is provided for design and planning and minor construction requirements. This amount includes \$800,000 for planning and design of the Bolling/Anacostia Armed Forces Reserve Complex.

The appropriations will provide seven Reserve Centers in seven States, four Naval Air Reserve operational facilities, and three personnel support facilities.

The obligations for the Fiscal Years 1972, 1973 and 1974 Military Construction Naval Reserve program follow:

[Dollar amount in millions]

	Appropriations	Obligations	Percent obligated
Fiscal year:			
1972.....	\$10.9	\$9.2	84
1973.....	20.5	19.3	94
1974.....	22.9	5.0	22

AMENDMENTS AND GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ADDITIONS

The House and the Committee added funding of \$12,395,000 for four amendments which were last minute additions to the budget. These amendments are:

Installation and project

	<i>Amount</i>
Navy Public Works Center, Norfolk, Va., steam plant expansion (fiscal year 1973).....	\$3,700,000
Naval Home, Gulfport, Miss., New Naval Home, (fiscal year 1974).....	2,358,000
Naval Air Station, Alameda, Calif., pier utilities (fiscal year 1974).....	3,929,000
Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, Calif., heating plant and distribution system (fiscal year 1974).....	2,408,000
Total.....	+12,395,000

The House provided \$12,595,000 for valid projects approved in prior years rather than approving a higher level of new projects requested in fiscal year 1975. The Navy indicated that these funds could be utilized to restore appropriations to FY 1973 Various Locations Pollution Abatement Air and Water projects that were reduced in appropriations by \$1,000,000 and \$5,000,000 respectively. Further additional funds of \$1,259,000 and \$2,750,000 for the air and water projects are needed for funding the amounts these projects will utilize under the cost variation provisions of the authorization act. The other project the Navy indicated the funding could be used for was for the restoration of funds utilized under the cost variation authority of the Fiscal Years 1972, 1973 and 1974 projects for the Naval Home, Gulfport, Mississippi.

The Committee approves the Navy's proceeding with the FY 1973 Air and Water Pollution Abatement projects to the full amount allowed by the authorization act and fully supports the actions taken with respect to proceeding with the Naval Home.

The Committee has elected to provide approved projects rather than lump sum funding since this provides the Navy with the greatest flexibility in executing their construction program. Should the Navy reach a point in time where they have a cash flow problem, they will be able to make a timely decision on deferring the lowest priority projects that have not been obligated. Since the Committee would be deferring valid projects to provide the lump sum funding, the committee believes that the Navy should have the latitude for timing their decision to the time the problem is imminent.

SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZATION ACTIONS

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

<i>Installation and project</i>	<i>Amount (thousands)</i>
Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, N.H., Steam plant improvement.....	+ \$4, 900
Naval Education & Training Center, Newport, R.I., Public Works administration building.....	- 600
Naval Underwater Systems Center, Newport, R.I.:	
Weapons development center.....	+ 4, 742
Technical services shop.....	+ 2, 507
Project support facility.....	+ 2, 000
Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn.:	
Floating drydock mooring facility.....	- 4, 000
Bachelor enlisted quarters.....	- 1, 383
Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C.: Air-conditioning plant (4th increment).....	- 3, 172
Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda, Md.: First Increment Facility.....	+ 15, 000
Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Va.: Command control and administration building.....	- 2, 030
Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown, Va.: Captor weapons system facility.....	- 1, 843
Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.: Land acquisition (authorization only not included in grand total of bill).....	+ 1, 500
Naval Coastal Systems Laboratory, Panama City, Fla.: Helicopter test facility.....	+ 795
Naval Hosp., Memphis, Tenn.: Hospital improvements (electrical)....	- 1, 888
Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill.:	
Chief petty officers mess (open).....	- 1, 286
Engineman's school.....	- 6, 925
Bachelor enlisted quarters.....	- 2, 468

See footnotes at end of table.

<i>Installation and project</i>	<i>Amount (thousands)</i>
Naval Regional Medical Center, Camp Pendleton, Calif.: Hospital support facilities.....	-\$2, 402
Naval Regional Medical Center, San Diego, Calif.:	
Dispensary addition and alteration (Miramar).....	- 2, 295
Dispensary and dental clinic (Naval Training Center).....	- 10, 587
Naval Supply Center, Oakland, Calif.: Wharf utilities.....	- 1, 396
Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo, Calif.: Engineering/management building (1st increment).....	- 2, 301
TRIDENT Support Site, Bangor, Wash.: TRIDENT support.....	- 3, 803
Naval Communications Station, Honolulu, Hawaii: Satellite communications terminal.....	- 971
Marine Corps Base, Twenty Nine Palms, Calif.: Central heating plant.....	- 2, 679
Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, Calif.: Potable water system.....	- 433
Naval Station, Keflavik, Iceland:	
Enlisted men's dining facility.....	- 1, 097
Bachelor enlisted quarters with mess modernization and addition.....	- 799
Naval Air Facility, Sigonella, Italy: Swimming pool.....	- 311
Naval Communications Facility, Diego Garcia Chagos Archipelago:	
Expansion of facilities.....	+ 14, 802
Naval Air Station, Agana, Guam: Enlisted men's club.....	- 728
Naval Communications Station, Finegayan, Guam: Satellite communications terminal addition.....	- 950
Naval Hospital fleet activities, Yokosuka, Japan: Patient recreation building.....	- 360
Naval Air Station, Cubi Point, Philippines: Bachelor officers quarters.....	- 1, 179
Naval Hospital, Subic Bay:	
Dispensary and dental clinic.....	- 3, 315
Bachelor enlisted quarters.....	- 278
Net Reductions—New authorization.....	- 15, 218
General appropriations reduction.....	- 1, 500
Total Reductions.....	- 16, 718
Amendments:	
Naval Air Station, Meridian, Miss.: Installation total (1974).....	+ 934
Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La.:	
Hospital (Fiscal Year 1973).....	+ 2, 929
Nursing unit addition (1974).....	+ 771
Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne, Nev., Demilitarization Facilities (1973).....	+ 4, 200
Naval Air Facility, Sigonella, Italy—Various projects (Fiscal Year 1973).....	+ 3, 700
Naval Public Works Center, Norfolk, Va: Steam Plant Expansion (Fiscal Year 1973).....	*(3, 700)
Naval Home, Gulfport, Miss.: New Naval Home (Fiscal Year 1974).....	*(2, 358)
Naval Air Station, Alameda, Calif.: Pier Utilities (Fiscal Year 1974).....	*(3, 929)
Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, Calif.: Heating Plant and Distribution system (Fiscal Year 1974).....	*(2, 408)
Total.....	+ 12, 534
Impact of authorization on appropriation request.....	- 4, 184

¹ Added for authorization only under title II—excluded from total authorized under title VI by general appropriations reduction.

² Withdrawn by Navy.—The Navy requested a substitute project for an Intelligence Center for CIN-PAC in the amount of \$2,700,000 which was denied by the committee.

³ Reduced by \$3,508,000 to a new project total of \$100,000,000.

⁴ Reduced by \$433,000 to a new project total of \$724,000.

⁵ Non-add—1.

AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND (INSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The Committee is in agreement with House action to approve appropriations for 11 projects at two Air Force bases in the amount of \$9,660,000.

AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

The Committee does not consider the funding of an Aircraft Flight Control Facility at Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base in the amount of \$805,000 to be required at this time.

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND

Of the original appropriation request for this command of \$69,949,000, three projects were deleted in the authorization review. These were: the Water Storage Facility at Kelly AFB, \$438,000; the Human Engineering Laboratory at Wright-Patterson AFB, \$2,400,000; and the Systems Management Engineering Facility at Wright-Patterson AFB, \$1,715,000. The House has further recommended that two projects in the amount of \$5,927,000 not be funded. The Committee considers these projects, a Logistics Management Facility at Wright-Patterson AFB at \$5,135,000 and an Avionics Shop at Robins AFB at \$792,000, to be current and valid requirements. With the restoration of these items, the command appropriation program will consist of 22 projects in the amount of \$65,396,000.

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

The original Air Force program for this command was for 20 projects in the amount of \$67,967,000 at 7 locations. Three items were lost in authorization in the amount of \$45,687,000. One item, an Assault Landing Strip at Eglin AFB in the amount of \$1,200,000, was added in authorizations and recommended for appropriation in the House. The House deleted appropriations for the Human Resources Laboratory at Brooks AFB at \$3,100,000 and the Refueling Vehicle Maintenance Facility at Kirtland AFB in the amount of \$232,000. Due to recent Air Force Base realignment announcements, the Committee understands that C-130's formerly planned for deployment to Eglin will be otherwise deployed. Accordingly, the Committee disagrees with the requirement and denies funds for the Assault Landing Strip at Eglin. The Air Force Base realignment announcements also indicate a significant draw down of activities at Kirtland; therefore, the Committee concurs with the deferral of funding for the Refueling Vehicle Maintenance Facility in the amount of \$232,000. The Committee has further acted to withhold appropriations for three items: a Tactical Airlift Support Facility at Eglin AFB in the amount of \$1,480,000 and the alteration of Eglin Airmen Dormitories in the amount of \$1,837,000 and an addition/alteration to an Airmen Open Mess at Patrick AFB in the amount of \$642,000. The appropriations program will, therefore, be \$18,089,000 for 14 projects at 5 locations.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

The Committee has approved a total of \$497,702,000 for military construction, of which \$51,500,000 is for the Reserve Forces. The Committee allowance represents a reduction of \$115,025,000 in the budget estimate of \$612,727,000 and is \$220,425,000 more than the appropriation for fiscal year 1974. A detailed tabulation, by installations and States is detailed later in this report. Air Force family housing is not included in the above figures and is presented in a subsequent portion of this report. A tabulation of the Committee action by major Air Force command and special programs follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

Activity	DOD request	House action	Senate action
Inside the United States:			
Aerospace Defense Command.....	9,660	9,660	9,660
Air Force Communications Service.....	805	805	0
Air Force Logistics Command.....	69,949	59,469	65,396
Air Force Systems Command.....	67,967	20,148	18,089
Air Training Command.....	44,472	47,739	40,072
Air University.....	3,758	2,500	2,500
Alaskan Air Command.....	15,552	15,552	15,552
Headquarters Command, USAF.....	31,354	22,584	31,354
Military Airlift Command.....	19,232	14,223	8,772
Pacific Air Forces.....	14,594	6,345	11,255
Strategic Air Command.....	44,712	35,614	36,014
Tactical Air Command.....	33,203	24,508	26,437
Pollution abatement.....	22,856	14,756	14,756
Special facilities.....	17,152	12,152	12,152
Total, inside United States.....	395,266	285,955	292,009
Outside the United States:			
Aerospace Defense Command.....	138	0	0
Pacific Air Forces.....	7,022	3,775	3,775
United States Air Forces In Europe.....	64,245	64,245	48,361
United States Air Force Security Service.....	4,135	4,135	4,135
Pollution abatement.....	595	595	595
Special facilities.....	1,999	1,296	827
Total, outside United States.....	78,134	74,046	57,693
Classified (Sec. 302): Various worldwide.....	9,100	9,100	5,800
General support programs:			
Project deficiencies.....	30,327	22,288	22,288
Prior year program deficiency.....	0	11,512	11,512
Planning and design.....	35,900	35,900	35,900
Minor construction.....	18,000	18,000	18,000
Access roads.....	0	0	3,000
Total, general appropriation.....	84,227	87,700	90,700
Grand total, program.....	566,727	456,801	446,202
Unobligated balance available to finance fiscal year 1975 program.....	0	0	0
Budget authority.....	566,727	456,801	446,202

(84)

AIR TRAINING COMMAND

When submitted by the Air Force the appropriation request for 11 bases in this command, was \$44,472,000 for 22 projects. In the authorization review the addition of a project for an Airmen Dormitory at Chanute AFB increased the program to \$50,739,000 for 23 projects at 12 bases. Authorizations deleted a commissary at Mather AFB for \$3,000,000. The Committee concurs in the deletion of the commissary, denies funds for 2 other items: the Chanute Dormitory and a Communications Systems Training Facility at Sheppard in the sum of \$7,667,000. The Committee, therefore, has approved a net command program of \$40,072,000 at 11 bases.

AIR UNIVERSITY

Due to an authorization deletion of \$1,258,000 for an Academic Facility, the appropriations request for this command was reduced to \$2,500,000 for a Data Systems Design Center. The Committee concurs with House action to finance this item.

ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

The Committee approved a request for \$15,552,000 for six projects at four locations in this command. This is in agreement with House action.

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

The appropriation program for this command consisted of seven projects at two locations for \$31,354,000. The House denied a second increment of funding, \$8,770,000, for Special Aircraft Support Facilities at Andrews Air Force Base. Approval to build the entire scope of the operational, maintenance and support facilities for this vital mission is considered essential. The deletion of the \$8.8 million would prevent the Air Force from building a hangar and maintenance shops, as well as certain support items. This creates two serious problems, the first operational, the second maintenance.

The hangar planned for Andrews is a dual purpose structure to be used as an all-weather alert and maintenance facility. Ground alert aircraft at Andrews utilize the hangar during severe weather conditions to insure an immediate launch posture. Historically, the NEACP alert aircraft is hangared about 15 times annually, occasionally up to 5 days at a time, to insure that inclement weather (snow, ice, thunderstorms, etc.) does not interrupt the alert readiness of the aircraft. Without a hangar, the aircraft will have to deploy to a safe haven base during inclement weather, reducing mission responsiveness and increasing annual operating costs. Deferral of the hangar and other maintenance/logistics facilities will severely impair the Air Force's ability to support the AABNCPs and considerably increase aircraft down-time. Without the hangar, many routine maintenance functions, such as jacking and control surface repair, could not be safely accomplished. Climatic conditions prohibit effective maintenance and care of the aircraft during several months of each year.

The Air Force has prepared a contingent parking location to accommodate the E-4A aircraft until permanent facilities are approved and constructed. However, the maintenance shops, equipment, spares and support personnel will be located three-fourths of a mile from the aircraft in facilities designed to support the EC-135's. These are totally inadequate to support the large 747 aircraft. The AABNCP, fully loaded, weighs 500,000 pounds more than the EC-135; requires a spares inventory of about 17,500 parts and 125 pieces of aerospace ground equipment (AGE). The majority of this expensive maintenance support equipment will have to be kept outdoors, exposed to corrosion, because of the lack of cover. The limited number of aircraft requires maximum operational availability which is best achieved by performing the majority of organizational and intermediate maintenance tasks at the operating location. Organizational maintenance is, by definition, unit level maintenance that is performed where the aircraft are actually located, and along with intermediate maintenance, requires covered maintenance space. Additionally, the aircraft cannot be safely flown to a centralized maintenance facility for repair of malfunctions involving engine changes, structural repairs, landing gear and flight control problems, or other failures critical to safety of flight.

The current inflation rate in the construction industry means that delay in providing the hangar and the maintenance facilities will only increase their cost when they are finally built. We see no alternative to their construction.

For these reasons the Committee has approved the full amount of \$22,270,000 for appropriation for special aircraft support facilities at Andrews AFB, Maryland.

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND

The Air Force requested appropriation for 10 projects at 4 locations for this command in the amount of \$19,232,000. Authorizations action deleted a Fuel Supply Facility at Dover AFB in the amount of \$3,200,000. The House Appropriations Committee further deleted an Airmen Dormitory at Travis in the amount of \$1,809,000. The Committee concurs in that deletion and further has denied appropriations for a Base Supply Facility, a runway extension and a land acquisition at Scott AFB in the sum of \$5,451,000, thus leaving a total appropriation for this command of \$8,772,000.

PACIFIC AIR FORCES (INSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The appropriation request was for eight projects at Hickam AFB in the amount of \$14,594,000. The Armed Services Committee denied a project for Officers Quarters in the amount of \$2,716,000. The House Appropriations Committee denied funds in the amount of \$5,533,000 for an Aircraft Operational Apron, an action with which this Committee does not concur. We do, however, consider a proposed Base Post Office to be of low priority, and are, therefore, denying funds in the amount of \$623,000. This leaves six projects for this command in the amount of \$11,255,000.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

The appropriation request for this command was for \$44,712,000. This would provide 28 projects at 15 locations. One item, a Composite Medical Facility at Ellsworth AFB in the amount of \$7,996,000, was denied in authorization. The House reduced \$500,000 from the sum of \$3,293,000 requested for an Intelligence Operations Facility and an addition to a Central Weather Facility. The House also denied \$702,000 for a Library. This Committee concurs with deletion of the Library; however, does not concur with the other appropriations denials and has, therefore, provided \$36,014,000 for 26 projects at 15 locations.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

The appropriation request of \$33,203,000 for this command was in support of 21 projects at 11 locations. Two items, an Aircraft Maintenance Shop at George AFB in the amount of \$948,000 and an Aircrew Target Study Facility at MacDill AFB in the amount of \$265,000, were denied in authorizations. The House further denied appropriations for an Aircraft Corrosion Control Facility at Langley AFB in the amount of \$734,000, for part of an Airmen Dormitory Alteration project at McConnell AFB for \$1,554,000 and \$5,194,000 for the Continental Operations Range. This Committee agrees with the action on the McConnell item, disagrees with the action at Langley and, therefore, restores the item and partially disagrees with the action on the Continental Operations Range and, therefore, restores \$1,195,000 to provide funds for a Dining Hall, Utilities Support and a Maintenance Facility in the sum of \$1,195,000. These latter items are required for ongoing missions at the Indian Springs Range without the Continental Operations Range concept. These actions result in this Committee's approval of a program of \$26,437,000 for this command for 19 projects at 11 locations.

AIR POLLUTION ABATEMENT (INSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The Air Force appropriation request for Air Pollution Abatement projects at various locations inside the United States was \$9,156,000. One item at Wright-Patterson AFB was deferred to a future year in the authorization review leaving a net program of \$2,056,000. This Committee concurs with House action to approve this net program.

WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT

The appropriation request of \$13,700,000 was reduced by \$1,000,000 without prejudice to any of the individual items in support of the request. The Committee concurs with this reduction and the approval of a total program of \$12,700,000.

SPECIAL FACILITIES (INSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The appropriation request for Special Facilities, inside the United States, in the amount of \$17,152,000, was supported by eight individual

projects. In the authorization review, a \$1,200,000 requirement for Radar Support Facilities and an \$800,000 requirement for Command and Control Communications Facilities were denied. Additionally, a requirement for Operational Flight Simulators was reduced from \$9,000,000 to \$6,000,000. These actions reduced the appropriation request to \$12,152,000. The Committee concurs with the House action to approve appropriations in this reduced amount.

AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND (OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

An appropriation request of \$138,000 was supported by one project for Airfield Special Lighting at the Easterly Ice Cap. The Committee accepts an Air Force report that this work has been accomplished under other authority and, therefore, concurs with the House denial of the appropriation.

PACIFIC AIR FORCES (OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

Three items at three locations constitute a \$7,022,000 appropriation request for this command. A project for an Airmen Dormitory in the amount of \$2,210,000 at Kunsan Air Base was denied in the authorizations review. Authorization review also resulted in the reduction of \$1,037,000 leaving \$979,000 for alteration of Airmen Dormitories at Clark Air Base. This Committee concurs in the House action to appropriate the funds authorized for Clark Air Base and an Airmen Dormitory at Kadena for a net appropriation of \$3,775,000.

U.S. AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

The appropriation request for this command was \$64,245,000 for four projects at four different locations and an Aircraft Protective Facilities Program for various locations. This Committee considers the Base Communications Facility for \$884,000 at Bentwaters to be of insufficient priority to warrant current funding. While the Committee recognizes the urgency of the Aircraft Protective Facilities, it considers that the time required for project development will preclude total obligation of the full program in the current year. Accordingly, the Committee is deferring \$15,000,000 of funding for consideration when future increments of the program are presented in subsequent appropriation requests. While the Committee notes the House requirement for testing of shelter doors, it is confident that the Air Force has sufficient technical competence to proceed immediately with shelter construction without further testing. The Committee approval for the United States Air Forces Europe, therefore, is \$48,361,000.

SECURITY SERVICE (OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The appropriation request of \$4,135,000 for this command was for a Dependent School and a Water Supply Facility at San Vito, Italy. The Committee concurs with House action to approve this request.

WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT (OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The appropriation request is for \$595,000 for one project at Misawa Air Base, Japan. The Committee concurs with House action to approve this request.

SPECIAL FACILITIES (OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The appropriation request of \$1,999,000 for Special Facilities consists of five line items at various locations. The House has deferred funding of Satellite Control Facilities in the amount of \$344,000 and has reduced by \$190,000 the funds requested for the Technical Control Expansion and reduced by \$169,000 the amount requested for the Communications Facilities Improvements. The Committee considers the House action to be appropriate and, therefore, concurs with the deferral and reduced funding. The Committee has further reduced the request by deferring the fund request of \$469,000 for the Solar Observation Facility. Accordingly, a net appropriation request of \$827,000 is approved.

DIEGO GARCIA (INDIAN OCEAN)

An Air Force requirement of \$3,300,000 for facilities at Diego Garcia has been denied by the Committee for reasons previously expressed in the Navy portion of this report. [See pp. 59-60.]

GENERAL APPROPRIATION

Committee approval is given for an appropriation of \$90,700,000 in consonance with Air Force requests. House action on Committee recognition of an urgent need for access road construction at Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi, and at other locations brought to the Committee's attention. The Committee in particular concurs with the House action to provide \$11,512,000 as an adjustment to prior years, appropriations to meet construction cost increases that have become particularly apparent in recent months. This will allow completion of projects approved in recent years. In this vein the Committee has also approved an appropriation increase of \$22,288,000 for 43 projects at 14 locations in consonance with Authorizations approval of Air Force reported deficiencies. The locations and projects are:

Amendments (Deficiency authorizations to be financed)

	<i>In thousands</i>
Peterson Field, Colo.:	+\$150
Commissary	+26
Post office	+647
Utilities	+349
Base facs maint complex	+200
Airmen dorm	+518
NCO open mess	+39
Tyndall AFB, Fla.:	+225
Weapons release sys shop	+225
Gymnasium	+2,054
Richards-Gebaur, Mo.:	+113
Add to and alter comp med fac	+113
Add to comm and electronics shop	+113

Amendments (Deficiency authorizations to be financed)—Continued

	<i>In thousand</i>
Robins AFB, Ga.:	
Add to and alter acft protective coating fac	+\$1,245
Add to and alter acft maint hangars	+926
Alter depot acft overhaul fac	+512
Alter matls analysis fac	-200
Advanced log sys utility spt	+213
Eglin AFB, Fla.:	
Airmen open mess	+79
Addn to NCO open mess—aux 9	+351
Acft corrosion ctl fac—Aux 9	+152
Data collection theodolite	+59
Arm development test ctr fac	+913
Acft engine shop	+209
Arm ballistics test fac	+80
Keesler AFB, Miss.:	
Comp airmen dorm	+812
Alter acft opnl apron	+24
Add to and alter maint hangars	+695
Dental clinic	+416
Lackland AFB, Tex.:	
Alter and acnd airmen dining halls	-70
Comp recruit trng hsg fac	+2,661
Dispensary	+86
Reese AFB, Tex.:	
Radar fit ctl ctr	-22
Flt sim trng fac	+2,057
Base supply fac	+215
Vancee AFB, Okla.: Taxiway	+524
Webb AFB, Tex.:	
Base cold storage fac	+43
Airmen dining hall	+111
Airmen dormitories	+999
Altus AFB, Okla.:	
Acft maint shop	+215
Acft engine shop	+27
Library	+120
F. E. Warren AFB, Wyo.: Comp medical fac	+2,431
Little Rock AFB, Ark.: Acft maint docks	+1,035
Nellis AFB, Nev.:	
Add to acft opnl apron	-53
Base personnel office	+1,102
Net increase	+22,288
Details of appropriation:	
Project deficiencies	22,288
Prior year program deficiency	11,512
Planning and design	35,900
Minor construction	18,000
Access roads	3,000
Total	90,700

AIR FORCE (AIR FORCE RESERVE)

The Air Force appropriation request of \$16,000,000 for facilities for the Air Force Reserve Forces represents increased recognition of the need to support the changing missions of its Reserve Forces. The Committee is in agreement with House action to support this appropriation request. The amount approved will provide 39 operational, maintenance, training and other facilities in 11 States. In addition, this amount will provide for alteration of Aircraft Maintenance Dock

Doors at various locations. This appropriation also provides \$2.0 million to support necessary planning and essential minor construction requirements.

AIR FORCE (AIR NATIONAL GUARD)

House action on the Air Force appropriation request of \$30,000,000 was to increase the appropriation by \$5,500,000 to provide facilities needed for modern aircraft. The revised appropriation of \$35,500,000 will enable the Air National Guard to construct 40 essential operational, maintenance and training facilities in 24 States as well as 15 other vital aircraft arresting-barrier systems and instrument landing systems at various locations. In addition, \$4.0 million is provided to support necessary planning and design as well as essential minor construction requirements.

AUTHORIZATION ACTIONS

A summary of the additions and deletions made by the Congress in the authorizing legislation follows:

<i>Installation and project</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Kelly Air Force Base, Tex.: Water storage tank.....	-\$438,000
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio:	
Add to and alter human engineering lab.....	-2,400,000
Alter systems management engineering facility.....	-1,715,000
Alter heating plants.....	-7,100,000
Arnold Engineering and Development Center: High Reynolds Number Tunnel.....	-44,000,000
Edwards Air Force Base, Calif.:	
Electrical power plant and distribution system.....	-1,238,000
Add to and alter fuel oil storage and heating facility.....	-449,000
Eglin Air Force Base, Fla.: Asphalt runway.....	+1,200,000
Chanute Air Force Base, Ill.: Composite airman dormitory.....	+6,267,000
Mather Air Force Base, Calif.: Commissary.....	-3,000,000
Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala.: Add to and alter academic facility..	-1,258,000
Dover Air Force Base, Del.: Fuel supply facility.....	-3,200,000
Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii: Officers quarters.....	-2,716,000
Ellsworth Air Force Base, S. Dak.: Add to and alter hospital.....	-7,996,000
George Air Force Base, Calif.: Aircraft maintenance shop.....	-948,000
MacDill Air Force Base, Fla.: Air crew target study facility.....	-265,000
Various Locations: Europe:	
Radar support facility air defense.....	-1,200,000
Command and control communications facility (Satin IV).....	-800,000
Various Locations: United States: Operational flight simulator facility.....	-3,000,000
Kunsan Air Base, Korea: Airman dormitories.....	-2,210,000
Clark Air Base, Philippine Islands: Airman dormitories.....	-1,037,000

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, DEFENSE AGENCIES

GENERAL STATEMENT

For the Department of Defense Agencies, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$31,600,000. This is \$19,000,000 below the budget estimate of \$50,600,000, and is \$960,000 above the House Allowance.

The appropriation breakdown is as follows: Defense Mapping Agency, \$3,243,000; Defense Nuclear Agency, \$1,458,000; National Security Agency, \$2,363,000; and the Defense Supply Agency, \$6,336,000. The Committee also recommends for the Department of Defense general support programs a total of \$8,500,000, that includes \$6,500,000 for planning and design and \$2,000,000 for minor construction; and, for the Office of Secretary of Defense emergency fund, \$9,700,000.

FAMILY HOUSING

The Committee has approved \$1,245,790,000 in new appropriated funds for the fiscal year 1975 military family housing program. This amount comprises approximately 37 percent of the entire funds appropriated in this bill and is \$96,493,000 lower than the Defense budget request for family housing.

To provide maintenance and operation funds for defense housing, approval has been given in the amount of \$707,267,000 to maintain and operate an estimated 380,000 housing units during fiscal year 1975. In addition the Committee has approved \$65,540,000 for leasing of 10,000 domestic and 11,711 foreign family housing units for assignment as public quarters.

The Committee has recommended a \$310,295,000 family housing construction program. The approved program will provide for the construction of 6,802 new permanent units, which is 3,660 units less than requested. New construction approved includes 2,900 units at 7 Army installations, 2,850 units at 9 Navy and Marine Corps bases, 1,050 units at 6 Air Force bases, and 2 units for DIA to be financed by excess foreign currency. A total of \$238,640,000 is required for the approved new housing construction program. Other construction approved by the Committee includes \$1,848,000 for mobile home facilities, \$60,000,000 for improvements to family quarters, \$8,907,000 for minor construction and \$900,000 for planning. The Committee recommends that \$310,275,000 in new appropriations be provided for this construction program and that the balance of the program amounting to \$20,000 be financed from savings from prior year programs.

The funding allowed by the Committee for debt payment is the budget estimate of \$162,348,000. This includes \$105,183,000 for the payment of debt principal amount owed on Capehart, Wherry, and Commodity Credit financed housing. In addition, \$51,401,000 is

approved for the payment of interest on mortgage indebtedness on Capehart and Wherry housing and for other expenses relating to the construction and acquisition of these houses in prior years. The Committee approved \$5,764,000 for payment to the Federal Housing Administration, for premiums on Capehart and Wherry housing mortgage insurance and for the payment of premium on insurance provided by the FHA for mortgages assumed by active military personnel for houses purchased by them.

HOMEOWNERS ASSISTANCE FUND, DEFENSE

This program provides assistance to qualified military and civilian homeowners by reducing their losses incident to disposal of their homes when a military installation is closed or the scope of its operations is reduced. Besides the usual residual operations of the program, the base realignment announcement of April 17, 1973, will continue to have a significant impact on the program in FY 1975. Also, changes affecting overseas locations ordered last fall and the realignment announcements of February 1974 covering actions at Army and Air Force installations will have most of their effect in FY 1975. Accordingly, Defense requested an additional \$5 million in appropriations for the program. The Committee has approved this request. Spending of agency debt receipts, authorized in permanent legislation, will provide an additional \$3 million.

FISCAL YEAR 1975 APPROPRIATION REQUEST—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE—DEFENSE AGENCIES

(In thousands of dollars)

Activity	DOD request	House action	Senate action
Inside United States:			
Defense Mapping Agency.....	3,243	3,243	3,243
Defense Supply Agency.....	6,336	5,376	6,336
National Security Agency.....	2,363	2,363	2,363
Total inside United States.....	11,942	10,982	11,942
Outside United States: Defense Nuclear Agency.....	5,458	1,458	1,458
Support programs:			
OSD emergency construction.....	30,000	15,000	15,000
Planning.....	6,500	6,500	6,500
Minor construction.....	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total general support programs.....	38,500	23,500	23,500
Grand total program.....	55,900	35,940	36,900
Unobligated balance available to finance fiscal year 1975 program.....	(5,300)	(5,300)	(5,300)
Budget authority.....	50,600	30,640	31,600

FISCAL YEAR 1975 APPROPRIATION REQUEST—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

(In thousands of dollars)

State, service, and installation	DOD request	House action	Senate action
INSIDE UNITED STATES			
Alabama:			
Army:			
Anniston Army Depot.....	7,648	7,648	5,388
Fort McClellan.....	17,902	17,902	17,902
Redstone Arsenal.....	10,322	10,322	10,322
Fort Rucker.....	4,928	3,906	3,906
Subtotal.....	40,800	39,778	37,518
Air Force: Maxwell AFB, Montgomery.....	3,758	2,500	2,500
Total.....	44,558	42,278	40,018
Alaska:			
Army:			
Fort Greely.....	251	251	251
Fort Richardson.....	4,002	1,732	1,732
Fort Wainwright.....	11,473	1,512	1,512
Subtotal.....	15,726	3,495	3,495
Navy: Naval Station, Adak.....	7,697	7,697	7,697
Air Force:			
Cape Newenham AFS.....	8,099	8,099	8,099
Eielson AFB, Fairbanks.....	310	310	310
King Salmon AFS.....	3,194	3,194	3,194
Shemya AFB.....	3,949	3,949	3,949
Subtotal.....	15,552	15,552	15,552
Total.....	38,975	26,744	26,744
Arizona:			
Army:			
Fort Huachuca.....	10,350	556	556
Yuma Proving Ground.....	1,859	1,859	1,859
Subtotal.....	12,209	2,415	2,415
Navy: Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma.....	3,203	3,203	3,203
Air Force:			
Davis-Monthan AFB, Tucson.....	3,009	3,009	3,009
Williams AFB, Maricopa.....	5,849	5,849	5,849
Subtotal.....	8,858	8,858	8,858
Total.....	24,270	14,476	14,476

See footnotes at end of table.

FISCAL YEAR 1975 APPROPRIATION REQUEST—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State, service, and installation	DOD request	House action	Senate action
INSIDE UNITED STATES—Continued			
Arkansas:			
Air Force:			
Blytheville AFB, Blytheville.....	675	675	675
Little Rock AFB, Little Rock.....	5,141	5,141	5,141
Total.....	5,816	5,816	5,816
California:			
Army:			
Ford Ord.....	4,871	3,660	3,660
Hunter-Liggitt Military Reservation.....	1,108	1,108	1,108
Presidio of San Francisco.....	3,107	3,107	3,107
Sacramento Army Depot.....	2,599	0	2,599
Sierra Army Depot.....	717	717	717
Subtotal.....	12,402	8,592	11,191
Navy:			
Naval Regional Medical Center, Camp Pendleton.....	10,021	4,302	7,619
Naval Weapons Center, China Lake.....	8,371	8,371	8,371
Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Long Beach.....	6,011	6,011	6,011
Naval Air Station, Miramar.....	11,772	9,637	9,219
Naval Air Station, North Island.....	12,943	5,709	12,943
Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme.....	1,048	1,048	1,048
Naval Electronics Laboratory Center, San Diego.....	3,238	3,238	3,238
Naval Electronics Medical Center, San Diego.....	26,375	3,843	9,650
Naval Regional Center, San Diego.....	8,657	0	8,657
Naval Training Center, San Diego.....	4,234	4,234	4,234
Navy Submarine Support Facility San Diego.....	2,147	2,147	2,147
Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach.....	1,638	1,638	1,638
Naval Air Rework Facility, Alameda.....	0	3,929	3,929
Naval Air Station, Alameda.....	333	333	333
Naval Hospital, Lemoore.....	77	77	77
Naval Air Station, Moffett Field.....	1,396	0	0
Naval Supply Center, Oakland.....	1,102	1,102	1,102
Naval Communication Station, Stockton.....	2,301	0	0
Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo.....	1,463	3,871	3,871
Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow.....	7,271	7,271	7,271
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton.....	3,076	397	397
Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms.....			
Subtotal.....	113,474	67,158	91,755
Air Force:			
Edwards AFB, Rosamond.....	2,885	1,198	1,198
George AFB, Victorville.....	4,794	3,846	3,846
Mather, Sacramento.....	5,143	2,143	2,143
McClellan AFB, Sacramento.....	15,873	15,873	15,873
Travis AFB, Fairfield.....	8,800	6,991	6,991
Subtotal.....	37,495	30,051	30,051
Total.....	163,371	105,801	132,997
Colorado:			
Army: Fort Carson.....	35,773	27,701	27,701
Air Force:			
Lowry AFB, Denver.....	7,885	7,885	7,885
Peterson Field, Colorado Springs.....	6,885	6,885	6,885
Subtotal.....	14,770	14,770	14,770
Total.....	50,543	42,471	42,471
Connecticut:			
Navy: Naval Submarine Base, New London.....	6,354	971	971
Delaware:			
Air Force: Dover AFB, Dover.....	4,573	1,373	1,373
District of Columbia:			
Navy:			
Commandant, Naval District, Washington.....	2,883	2,883	2,883
Naval Research Laboratory.....	3,377	205	205
Marine Barracks, Washington.....	1,874	1,874	1,874
Subtotal.....	8,134	4,962	4,962
Air Force: Bolling AFB.....	3,155	3,155	3,155
Total.....	11,289	8,117	8,117

See footnotes at end of table.

FISCAL YEAR 1975 APPROPRIATION REQUEST—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State, service, and installation	DOD request	House action	Senate action
INSIDE UNITED STATES—Continued			
Florida:			
Navy:			
Naval Air Station, Cecil Field.....	6,893	6,893	6,893
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville.....	1,111	1,111	1,111
Naval Regional Medical Center, Jacksonville.....	12,413	12,413	12,413
Naval Station, Mayport.....	3,239	3,239	3,239
Naval Training Center, Orlando.....	8,709	8,709	8,709
Navy Coastal System Laboratory, Panama City.....	0	795	795
Naval Air Station, Pensacola.....	19,448	20,948	20,948
Naval Technical Training Center, Pensacola.....	4,478	4,478	4,478
Naval Air Station, Whiting Field.....	1,561	1,561	1,561
Subtotal.....	57,852	60,147	60,147
Air Force:			
Eglin AFB, Valpariso.....	12,036	13,236	8,719
MacDill AFB, Tampa.....	265	0	0
Patrick AFB, Cocoa.....	642	642	0
Tyndall AFB, Springfield.....	2,775	2,775	2,775
Subtotal.....	15,718	16,653	11,494
Total.....	73,570	76,800	71,643
Georgia:			
Army:			
Fort Benning.....	36,827	35,747	32,747
Fort Gordon.....	9,858	9,858	9,858
Fort Stewart.....	43,804	32,503	42,197
Subtotal.....	90,489	78,108	84,802
Air Force: Robins AFB, Warner Robins.....	792	0	792
Total.....	91,281	78,108	85,594
Hawaii:			
Army:			
Schofield Barracks.....	15,324	13,824	10,824
Tripler Army Medical Center.....	1,205	1,205	1,205
Subtotal.....	16,529	15,029	12,029
Navy:			
Commander-in-Chief, Pacific, Oahu.....	2,700	0	0
Naval Ammunition Depot, Oahu.....	795	795	795
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor.....	1,505	1,505	1,505
Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor.....	3,356	0	3,356
Naval Communications Station, Honolulu, Wahiawa.....	971	0	0
Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay.....	5,497	4,770	5,497
Subtotal.....	14,824	7,070	11,153
Air Force: Hickam AFB, Honolulu.....	14,584	6,345	11,255
Total.....	45,947	28,444	34,437
Illinois:			
Army: Rock Island Arsenal.....	3,631	3,631	3,631
Navy: Naval Training Center, Great Lakes.....	10,164	1,953	1,953
Air Force:			
Chanute AFB, Rantoul.....	0	6,267	0
Scott AFB, Shiloh.....	5,451	5,451	0
Subtotal.....	5,451	11,718	0
Total.....	19,246	17,302	5,584
Indiana:			
Air Force: Grissom AGB, Bunker Hill.....	323	323	323
Kansas:			
Army:			
Fort Leavenworth.....	9,911	0	9,911
Fort Riley.....	28,412	25,933	25,933
Subtotal.....	38,323	25,933	35,844
Air Force: McConnell AFB, Wichita.....	3,038	1,484	1,484
OSD: DSA—Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Facility, Atchison.....	646	646	646
Total.....	42,007	28,063	37,974

See footnotes at end of table.

FISCAL YEAR 1975 APPROPRIATION REQUEST—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State, service, and installation	DOD request	House action	Senate action
INSIDE UNITED STATES—Continued			
Kentucky:			
Army:	9,742	9,742	9,742
Fort Campbell.....	2,264	2,264	2,264
Fort Knox.....	616	616	616
Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot.....			
Total.....	12,622	12,622	12,622
Illiana:	7,304	7,304	7,304
Army: Fort Polk.....			
Navy:	3,080	3,080	3,080
Naval Support Activity, New Orleans.....	0	3,700	3,700
Naval Hospital, New Orleans.....			
Subtotal.....	3,080	6,780	6,780
Air Force: Barksdale AFB, Shreveport.....	641	641	641
Total.....	11,025	14,725	14,725
Maine:			
Navy:	261	261	261
Naval Air Station, Brunswick.....	2,332	7,232	7,232
Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery.....	255	255	255
Naval Security Group Activity, Winter Harbor.....			
Total.....	2,848	7,748	7,748
Maryland:			
Army:	1,030	1,030	1,030
Aberdeen Proving Ground.....	486	486	486
Fort Detrick.....	2,023	2,023	2,023
Fort Ritchie.....			
Subtotal.....	3,539	3,539	3,539
Navy:	10,097	10,097	10,097
Naval Academy, Annapolis.....	14,943	14,943	14,943
National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda.....	0	15,000	15,000
Uniformed Services, University of the Health Sciences.....			
Subtotal.....	25,040	40,040	40,040
Air Force: Andrews AFB, Camp Springs.....	28,199	19,429	28,199
OSD: NSA—Fort George G. Meade.....	2,363	2,363	2,363
Total.....	59,141	65,371	74,141
Massachusetts:			
Army:	558	0	0
Army Materials and Mechanics Research Center.....	3,377	0	0
Fort Devens.....			
Total.....	3,935	0	0
Michigan:			
Air Force:	835	835	835
Kincheloe AFB, Kinross.....	7,050	7,050	7,050
K. I. Sawyer AFB, Marquette.....			
Total.....	7,885	7,885	7,885
Mississippi:			
Navy:	1,485	2,419	2,419
Naval Air Station, Meridian.....	0	2,358	2,358
Naval Home, Gulfport.....			
Subtotal.....	1,485	4,777	4,777
Air Force:	169	169	169
Columbus AFB, Columbus.....	7,297	7,297	7,297
Keesler AFB, Biloxi.....			
Subtotal.....	7,466	7,466	7,466
Total.....	8,951	12,243	12,243

See footnotes at end of table.

FISCAL YEAR 1975 APPROPRIATION REQUEST—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State, service, and installation	DOD request	House action	Senate action
INSIDE UNITED STATES—Continued			
Missouri:			
Army: Fort Leonard Wood.....	3,360	3,360	3,360
Air Force:			
Richards-Gebaur AFB, Grandview.....	805	805	0
Whiteman AFB, Knob Noster.....	6,692	6,692	6,692
Subtotal.....	7,497	7,497	6,692
OSD: DMA—Defense Mapping Agency Aerospace Center (St. Louis AFS), St. Louis.....	2,573	2,573	2,573
Total.....	13,430	13,430	12,625
Montana:			
Air Force: Malmstrom AFB, Great Falls.....	3,740	3,740	3,740
Nebraska:			
Army: Cornhusker Army Ammunition Plant.....	350	0	0
Air Force: Offutt AFB, Omaha.....	5,595	4,393	4,893
Total.....	5,945	4,393	4,893
Nevada:			
Air Force: Nellis AFB, Las Vegas.....	6,495	6,495	6,495
Navy: Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne.....	0	4,200	4,200
Total.....	6,495	10,695	10,695
New Hampshire:			
Army: Cold Regions Laboratories.....	2,515	2,515	2,515
Air Force: Pease AFB, Portsmouth.....	115	115	115
Total.....	2,630	2,630	2,630
New Jersey:			
Army: Picatinny Arsenal.....	2,820	2,820	2,820
Navy: Naval Air Test Facility, Lakehurst.....	7,350	7,350	7,350
Air Force: McGuire AFB, Wrightstown.....	408	408	408
Total.....	10,578	10,578	10,578
New Mexico:			
Army: White Sands Missile Range.....	3,574	1,808	1,808
Air Force:			
Cannon AFB, Clovis.....	1,715	1,715	1,715
Holloman AFB, Alamogordo.....	1,565	1,565	1,565
Kirtland AFB, Albuquerque.....	232	0	0
Subtotal.....	3,512	3,280	3,280
Total.....	7,086	5,088	5,088
New York:			
Army:			
Seneca Army Depot.....	815	815	815
Watervliet Arsenal.....	3,256	3,256	3,256
U.S. Military Academy.....	9,720	8,720	8,720
Subtotal.....	13,791	12,791	12,791
Air Force:			
Griffiss AFB, Rome.....	1,774	1,774	1,774
Plattsburgh AFB, Plattsburgh.....	882	882	882
Subtotal.....	2,656	2,656	2,656
Total.....	16,447	15,447	15,447

See footnotes at end of table.

FISCAL YEAR 1975 APPROPRIATION REQUEST—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

State, service, and installation	DOD request	House action	Senate action
INSIDE UNITED STATES—Continued			
North Carolina:			
Army:			
Fort Bragg.....	27,454	21,315	26,170
Sunny Point Military Ocean Terminal.....	4,550	0	0
Total.....	32,004	21,315	26,170
Navy:			
Naval Regional Medical Center, Camp Lejeune.....	290	290	290
Naval Air Rework Facility, Cherry Point.....	252	252	252
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune.....	13,864	13,864	13,864
Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point.....	1,260	1,260	1,260
Marine Corps Air Station, New River.....	499	499	499
Subtotal.....	16,165	16,165	16,165
Air Force:			
Pope AFB, Fayetteville.....	730	730	730
Seymour-Johnson AFB, Goldsboro.....	3,984	3,984	3,984
Subtotal.....	4,678	4,678	4,678
Total.....	52,847	42,158	47,013
North Dakota:			
Air Force: Minot AFB, Minot.....	238	238	238
Ohio:			
Air Force:			
Newark AFS, Newark.....	1,977	1,977	1,977
Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton.....	17,986	8,736	13,871
Subtotal.....	19,963	10,703	15,848
SD:			
DSA—Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus.....	1,862	1,242	1,862
Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton.....	572	232	572
Subtotal.....	2,434	1,474	2,434
Total.....	22,397	12,177	18,282
Oklahoma:			
Army: Fort Sill.....	18,390	16,788	16,788
Air Force:			
Tinker AFB, Oklahoma City.....	9,839	9,839	9,839
Vance AFB, Enid.....	6,798	6,798	6,798
Subtotal.....	16,637	16,637	16,637
Total.....	35,027	33,425	33,425
Pennsylvania:			
Army: Letterkenny Army Depot.....	4,726	4,726	4,726
Navy:			
Navy Ships Parts Control Center, Mechanicsburg.....	2,336	2,336	2,336
Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.....	296	296	296
Subtotal.....	2,632	2,632	2,632
OSD:			
DSA—Defense Depot, Mechanicsburg.....	394	394	394
Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia.....	936	936	936
Subtotal.....	1,330	1,330	1,330
Total.....	8,688	8,688	8,688
Rhode Island:			
Navy:			
Naval Commissary Store, Newport.....	0	0	1,300
Naval Education and Training Center, Newport.....	4,153	3,553	3,553
Naval Underwater Systems Center, Newport.....	0	0	9,249
Total.....	4,153	3,553	14,102

See footnotes at end of table.

FISCAL YEAR 1975 APPROPRIATION REQUEST—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

State, service, and installation	DOD request	House action	Senate action
INSIDE UNITED STATES—Continued			
South Carolina:			
Army: Fort Jackson.....	19,078	19,078	19,078
Navy:			
Naval Hospital, Beaufort.....	7,112	7,112	7,112
Charleston Naval Shipyard, Charleston.....	200	200	200
Naval Station, Charleston.....	15,352	15,352	15,352
Naval Supply Center, Charleston.....	3,750	3,750	3,750
Naval Weapons Station, Charleston.....	2,564	2,564	2,564
Subtotal.....	28,978	28,978	28,978
Air Force: Myrtle Beach AFB, Myrtle Beach.....	300	300	300
Total.....	48,356	48,356	48,356
South Dakota:			
Air Force: Ellsworth AFB, Rapid City.....	10,105	2,109	2,109
Tennessee:			
Navy: Naval Air Station, Memphis.....	4,284	4,284	4,284
Naval Hospital, Memphis.....	1,888	0	0
Subtotal.....	6,172	4,284	4,284
Air Force: Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tullahoma.....	48,240	4,240	4,240
OSD: DSA—Defense Depot, Memphis.....	1,399	1,399	1,399
Total.....	55,811	9,923	9,923
Texas:			
Army:			
Aeronautical Maintenance Center.....	541	541	541
Fort Bliss.....	16,218	12,296	12,296
Fort Hood.....	46,376	42,754	42,754
Fort Sam Houston.....	4,286	4,286	4,286
Red River Army Depot.....	1,160	269	269
Subtotal.....	68,581	60,146	60,146
Navy:			
Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi.....	1,830	1,830	1,830
Naval Air Station, Kingsville.....	1,428	1,428	1,428
Subtotal.....	3,258	3,258	3,258
Air Force:			
Brooks AFB, San Antonio.....	3,100	0	3,100
Kelly AFB, San Antonio.....	11,588	11,150	11,150
Laughlin AFB, Del Rio.....	298	298	298
Randolph AFB, San Antonio.....	790	790	790
Reese AFB, Lubbock.....	836	836	836
Sheppard AFB, Wichita Falls.....	8,631	8,631	7,231
Webb AFB, Big Spring.....	776	776	776
Subtotal.....	26,019	22,481	24,181
Total.....	97,858	85,865	87,585
Utah:			
Air Force: Hill AFB, Ogden.....	11,894	11,894	11,894
OSD: DSA—Defense Depot, Ogden.....	527	527	527
Total.....	12,421	12,421	12,421
Virginia:			
Army:			
Fort Eustis.....	9,288	8,124	8,124
Fort Belvoir.....	9,625	9,625	9,625
Fort Lee.....	13,849	11,473	11,473
Fort Myer.....	4,297	4,297	4,297
Subtotal.....	37,059	33,519	33,519

See footnotes at end of table.

FISCAL YEAR 1975 APPROPRIATION REQUEST—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State, service, and installation	DOD request	House action	Senate action
INSIDE UNITED STATES—Continued			
Navy:			
Fleet Combat Direction Systems Training Center, Atlantic, Dam Neck	2,034	2,034	2,034
Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek	2,926	896	896
Atlantic Command Operations Control Center, Norfolk	633	633	633
Naval Air Station, Norfolk	3,471	2,900	3,471
Navy Public Work Center, Norfolk	0	3,700	3,700
Naval Station, Norfolk	8,364	8,364	5,080
Naval Supply Center, Norfolk	4,990	4,990	4,990
Nuclear Weapons Training Center, Atlantic, Norfolk	2,470	2,470	2,470
Naval Air Station, Oceana	1,047	1,047	1,047
Norfolk Regional Medical Center, Portsmouth	15,801	15,058	15,058
Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth	5,602	5,602	5,602
Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown	3,438	1,595	1,595
Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico	2,803	2,803	2,803
Subtotal	53,579	52,092	49,379
Air Force: Langley AFB, Hampton	3,056	2,322	3,056
OSD: DMA—Fort Belvoir	670	670	670
Total	94,364	88,603	86,624
Washington:			
Army: Fort Lewis	10,270	10,270	10,270
Navy:			
Trident support site, Bangor	103,808	100,000	100,000
Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton	393	393	393
Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island	2,603	2,603	2,603
Subtotal	106,804	102,996	102,996
Total	117,074	113,266	113,266
VARIOUS LOCATIONS (INSIDE UNITED STATES)			
Army:			
Dining facilities modernization	10,723	10,723	10,723
Elec/Mech upgrade, various hospitals	24,560	19,773	19,773
Air pollution abatement	1,356	1,356	1,356
Water pollution abatement	16,358	16,358	16,358
Subtotal	52,997	48,210	48,210
Navy:			
Air pollution abatement	9,849	9,849	9,849
Water pollution abatement	44,251	43,625	43,625
Undistributed program adjustment	201		
Subtotal	54,301	53,474	53,474
Air Force:			
Air pollution abatement	9,156	2,056	2,056
Water pollution abatement	13,700	12,700	12,700
Satellite tracking facilities	832	832	832
Range facilities	5,194	0	1,195
Special facilities	17,152	12,152	12,152
Subtotal	46,034	27,740	28,935
Total	153,332	129,424	130,619
Navy: Undistributed adjustment		(13,328)	(1,500)
TOTAL INSIDE UNITED STATES			
(Excluding Classified Projects)			
Army	562,797	465,493	484,292
Navy	537,547	478,160	526,504
Air Force	395,266	282,614	292,009
OSD	11,942	10,982	11,942
Total	1,507,552	1,240,590	1,314,747

See footnotes at end of table.

FISCAL YEAR 1975 APPROPRIATION REQUEST—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State, service, and installation	DOD request	House action	Senate action
OUTSIDE UNITED STATES			
Bermuda:			
Navy: Naval Air Station, Bermuda	1,866	1,866	1,866
Canal zone:			
Army: Panama Area	5,247	1,666	1,666
Navy: Naval support activity, Canal zone	800	0	0
Total	6,047	1,666	1,666
Germany:			
Army: Various locations	37,375	31,325	28,479
Air Force: Langerkopf Radio Relay Station	280	280	280
Total	37,655	31,605	28,759
Greece:			
Air Force: Athenai Airport	231	231	231
Greenland:			
Air Force: Easterly Ice Cap Dew Station	138	0	0
Guam, M.I.:			
Navy:			
Naval Air Station, Agana	728	0	0
Naval Communication Station, Finegayan	1,305	355	355
Naval ship repair facility	1,782	1,782	1,782
Navy public works center	907	907	907
Total	4,722	3,044	3,044
Iceland:			
Navy: Naval Station, Keflavik	4,193	0	2,317
Indian Ocean:			
Navy: Diego Garcia	0	14,802	0
Italy:			
Army: Camp Darby	4,159	4,159	4,159
Navy: Naval Air Facility, Sigonella	311	3,700	3,700
Air Force: San Vito Dei Normanni Air Station	4,135	4,135	4,135
Total	8,605	11,994	11,994
Japan:			
Air Force: Kadena AB	2,796	2,796	2,796
Navy: Naval Hospital, Yokosuka	3,156	0	0
Johnston Atoll:			
OSD: DNA—Johnston Atoll	1,458	1,458	1,458
Korea:			
Army: Various locations	5,139	2,034	2,034
Air Force: Kunsan AB	2,210	0	0
Total	7,349	2,034	2,034
Kwajalein Island:			
Army: National missile range	2,241	1,272	1,272
Marshall District, T.T.P.I.:			
OSD: Eniwetok Auxiliary Airfield	4,000	0	0
Okinawa:			
Army: Fort Buckner	532	532	532
Philippines:			
Navy:			
Naval Air Station, Cubi Point	4,052	2,873	2,873
Naval Station, Subic Bay	3,741	3,741	3,741
Naval Hospital, Subic Bay	3,593	0	0
Subtotal	11,386	6,614	6,614
Air Force: Clark AB, Angeles	2,016	979	979
Total	13,402	7,593	7,593
Puerto Rico:			
Army: Ft. Buchanan	1,862	0	0
Navy:			
Naval Telecommunication Center, Roosevelt roads	3,186	3,186	3,186
Naval Station, Roosevelt roads	947	153	947
Naval Security Group Activity, Sabana Seca	226	226	226
Subtotal	4,359	3,565	4,359
Total	6,221	3,565	4,359

See footnotes at end of table.

FISCAL YEAR 1975 APPROPRIATION REQUEST—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

State, service, and installation	DOD request	House action	Senate action
OUTSIDE UNITED STATES—Continued			
Scotland:			
Navy:			
Naval Security Group Activity, Edzell	571	571	571
Naval Activities Detachment, Holy Loch	1,188	1,188	1,188
Total	1,759	1,759	1,759
Spain:			
Air Force: Torrejon AB	850	850	850
United Kingdom:			
Air Force: RAF Bentwaters	884	884	0
VARIOUS LOCATIONS			
Army:			
USAREUR, infrastructure	73,000	73,000	73,000
Army Security Agency	148	148	148
Subtotal	73,148	73,148	73,148
Navy:			
Air pollution abatement	1,059	1,059	1,059
Water pollution abatement	4,038	4,038	4,038
Subtotal	5,097	5,097	5,097
Air Force:			
Water pollution abatement	595	595	595
Special facilities	1,999	1,296	827
Airfield protective facilities	62,000	62,000	47,000
Munitions storage security	2,000	2,000	2,000
Indian Ocean facilities	3,300	3,000	0
Subtotal	69,894	69,191	50,422
Total	148,139	147,436	128,667
Army: Recoupement	(4,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)
TOTAL OUTSIDE UNITED STATES			
(Excluding Classified Projects)			
Army	125,703	110,136	107,290
Navy	34,853	40,447	28,756
Air Force	83,434	79,346	59,693
OSD	5,458	1,458	1,458
Total	240,451	231,387	197,197
CLASSIFIED (INSIDE UNITED STATES)			
Air Force: Classified locations—Radar support facilities	3,800	3,800	3,800
CONTINUING AUTHORIZATION APPROPRIATIONS			
Planning:			
Army	37,000	37,000	37,000
Navy	51,500	51,500	51,500
Includes:			
Trident	3,500		
Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences	6,000		
Air Force	35,900	35,900	35,900
OSD	6,500	6,500	6,500
Total	130,900	130,900	130,900
Minor construction			
Army	15,000	15,000	15,000
Navy	17,000	17,000	17,000
Air Force	18,000	18,000	18,000
OSD	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total	52,000	52,000	52,000

See footnotes at end of table.

FISCAL YEAR 1975 APPROPRIATION REQUEST—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State, service, and installation	DOD request	House action	Senate action
Access roads:			
Navy	3,000	3,000	3,000
Air Force	0	0	3,000
Emergency construction:			
(SD)	30,000	15,000	15,000
Deficiency funding for prior years:			
Army	0	22,394	12,394
Navy	0	12,595	0
Air Force:			
Project deficiencies	30,327	22,288	22,288
Prior year program	0	11,512	11,512
Unobligated balance available to finance defense agencies program	(5,300)	(5,300)	(5,300)
Total	25,027	63,489	40,894
AIR POLLUTION ABATEMENT PROGRAM			
INSIDE UNITED STATES			
California:			
Navy:			
Naval Air Rework Facility, Alameda	1,667	1,667	1,667
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton	231	231	231
Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro	195	195	195
Naval Air Rework Facility, North Island	818	818	818
Naval Air Station, North Island	542	542	542
Naval Supply Center, San Diego	360	360	360
Marine Corps Air Station, Santa Ana	87	87	87
Subtotal	3,900	3,900	3,900
Air Force:			
Castle AFB	184	184	184
March AFB	375	375	375
Subtotal	559	559	559
Total	4,459	4,459	4,459
Connecticut:			
Navy: Naval Submarine Base, New London	442	442	442
District of Columbia:			
Army: Walter Reed Army Medical Center	305	305	305
Florida:			
Navy:			
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville	99	99	99
Naval Station, Mayport	893	893	893
Subtotal	992	992	992
Air Force: Tampa Fuel Distribution Station	86	86	86
Total	1,078	1,078	1,078
Illinois:			
Army: Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	500	500	500
Navy: Naval Training Center, Great Lakes	527	527	527
Total	1,027	1,027	1,027
Indiana:			
Navy: Naval Ammunition Depot, Crane	260	260	260
Kentucky:			
Army: Fort Knox	164	164	164
Louisiana:			
Air Force:			
Barksdale AFB	450	450	450
England AFB	65	65	65
Total	515	515	515

See footnotes at end of table.

FISCAL YEAR 1975 APPROPRIATION REQUEST—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—Continued
 AIR POLLUTION ABATEMENT PROGRAM—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

State, service, and installation	DOD request	House action	Senate action
INSIDE UNITED STATES—Continued			
Maryland: Navy: Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head.....	2,945	2,945	2,945
New York: Army: United States Military Academy.....	387	387	387
Ohio: Air Force: Wright Patterson AFB..... Cincinnati fuel distribution station.....	7,577 140	477 140	477 140
Total.....	7,717	617	617
South Carolina: Navy: Charleston Naval shipyard.....	783	783	783
Texas: Air Force: Kelly AFB..... Randolph AFB.....	107 172	107 172	107 172
Total.....	279	279	279
Total inside United States: Army..... Navy..... Air Force.....	1,356 9,849 9,156	1,356 9,849 2,056	1,356 9,849 2,056
Total.....	20,361	13,261	13,261

WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT PROGRAM

INSIDE UNITED STATES			
Arizona: Air Force: Luke AFB..... Williams AFB.....	421 549	421 549	421 549
Total.....	970	970	970
Arkansas: Army: Fort Chaffee..... Air Force: Little Rock AFB.....	213 287	213 287	213 287
Total.....	500	500	500
California: Army: Hunter-Liggett military reservation..... Fort Ord..... Presidio of San Francisco.....	113 362 81	113 362 81	113 362 81
Subtotal.....	556	556	556
Navy: Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton..... Naval weapons station, Concord..... Naval supply center, San Diego.....	1,935 626 2,453	1,935 0 2,453	1,935 0 2,453
Subtotal.....	5,014	4,388	4,388
Air Force: Norwalk fuel distribution station..... George AFB.....	95 1,470	95 1,470	95 1,470
Subtotal.....	1,565	1,565	1,565
Total.....	7,135	6,509	6,509
Colorado: Army: Fort Carson.....	514	514	514
Delaware: Air Force: Dover AFB.....	101	101	101

See footnotes at end of table.

FISCAL YEAR 1975 APPROPRIATION REQUEST—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—Continued
 WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT PROGRAM—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

State, service, and installation	DOD request	House action	Senate action
INSIDE UNITED STATES—Continued			
Florida: Navy: Naval Air Station, Cecil Field..... Naval Coastal Systems Laboratory, Panama City..... Naval Air Station, Pensacola.....	894 267 826	894 267 826	894 267 826
Subtotal.....	1,987	1,987	1,987
Air Force: MacDill AFB.....	616	616	616
Total.....	2,603	2,603	2,603
Georgia: Army: Fort Benning..... Fort Gordon.....	710 268	710 268	710 268
Subtotal.....	978	978	978
Air Force: Moody AFB.....	355	355	355
Total.....	1,333	1,333	1,333
Hawaii: Navy: Naval Station, Pearl Harbor..... Naval supply center, Pearl Harbor.....	4,896 1,653	4,896 1,653	4,896 1,653
Total.....	6,549	6,549	6,549
Illinois: Army: Fort Sheridan..... Air Force: Chanute AFB.....	52 2,508	52 2,508	52 2,508
Total.....	2,560	2,560	2,560
Indiana: Navy: Naval Ammunition depot, Crane.....	655	655	655
Kentucky: Army: Fort Campbell.....	1,948	1,948	1,948
Louisiana: Army: Fort Polk.....	1,544	1,544	1,544
Maine: Air Force: Loring AFB.....	290	290	290
Maryland: Navy: Naval Air test center, Patuxent River.....	635	635	635
Michigan: Air Force: K. I. Sawyer AFB.....	2,046	2,046	2,046
Mississippi: Air Force: Keesler AFB.....	2,216	2,216	2,216
Missouri: Army: Fort Leonard Wood.....	3,980	3,980	3,980
Nevada: Navy: Naval ammunition depot, Hawthorn.....	7,022	7,022	7,022
New Hampshire: Air Force: Pease AFB.....	639	639	639
New Jersey: Army: Picatinny Arsenal.....	416	416	416
New York: Air Force: Griffiss AFB.....	343	343	343
North Carolina: Navy: Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune..... Marine Corps Air Station, New River.....	1,068 435	1,068 435	1,068 435
Total.....	1,503	1,503	1,503
Ohio: Air Force: Wright Patterson AFB.....	537	537	537

See footnotes at end of table.

FISCAL YEAR 1975 APPROPRIATION REQUEST—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—Continued

WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT PROGRAM—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State, service, and installation	DOD request	House action	Senate action
INSIDE UNITED STATES—Continued			
Oklahoma:			
Army: Fort Sill.....	2,104	2,104	2,104
Air Force: Tinker AFB.....	423	423	423
Total.....	2,527	2,527	2,527
Pennsylvania:			
Army: Letterkenny Army Depot.....	183	183	183
Navy: Philadelphia Naval Shipyard.....	2,543	2,543	2,543
Total.....	2,726	2,726	2,726
South Carolina:			
Navy:			
Charleston Naval Shipyard.....	4,217	4,217	4,217
Naval Supply Center, Charleston.....	495	495	495
Naval Weapons Station, Charleston.....	1,360	1,360	1,360
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island.....	280	280	280
Subtotal.....	6,352	6,352	6,352
Air Force: Charleston Fuel Distribution Station.....	140	140	140
Total.....	6,492	6,492	6,492
Tennessee:			
Army: Milan Army Ammunition Plant.....	181	181	181
Texas:			
Army:			
Fort Hood.....	98	98	98
Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant.....	162	162	162
Subtotal.....	260	260	260
Air Force: Laughlin AFB.....	604	604	604
Total.....	864	864	864
Virginia:			
Army:			
Fort Belvoir.....	932	932	932
Fort Eustis.....	155	155	155
Fort Lee.....	60	60	60
Camp Pickett.....	173	173	173
Subtotal.....	1,320	1,320	1,320
Navy:			
Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek.....	2,740	2,740	2,740
Naval supply center, Norfolk.....	5,647	5,647	5,647
Marine Corps development and education command, Quantico.....	1,771	1,771	1,771
Naval weapons station, Yorktown.....	1,300	1,300	1,300
Subtotal.....	11,458	11,458	11,458
Total.....	12,778	12,778	12,778
Washington:			
Army: Fort Lewis.....	69	69	69
Navy:			
Naval supply center, Bremerton.....	259	259	259
Naval torpedo station, Keyport.....	264	264	264
Subtotal.....	523	523	523
Air Force: Mukilteo fuel distribution station.....	60	60	60
Total.....	652	652	652
Various locations:			
Army: Various.....	2,100	2,100	2,100
Total inside United States:			
Army.....	16,358	16,358	16,358
Navy.....	44,251	43,625	43,625
Air Force.....	13,700	12,700	12,700
Total.....	74,309	72,683	72,683

See footnotes at end of table.

FISCAL YEAR 1975 APPROPRIATION REQUEST—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—Continued

WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT PROGRAM—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Activity	DOD request	House action	Senate action
OUTSIDE UNITED STATES			
Guam, M.I.:			
Navy: Navy public works center, Guam.....	1,059	1,059	1,059
Total outside United States:			
Navy.....	1,059	1,059	1,059
Japan:			
Air Force: Misawa Air Base.....	595	595	595
Puerto Rico:			
Navy: Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads.....	1,388	1,388	1,388
Scotland:			
Navy: Naval activities detachment, Holy Loch.....	2,650	2,650	2,650
Total outside United States:			
Navy.....	4,038	4,038	4,038
Air Force.....	595	595	595
Total.....	4,633	4,633	4,633

¹ Program realignment requested by ASD(C) letters to HAC/SAC dated July 12, 1974, reduced fiscal year funding requirements by \$201,000.

² Approved without funds.

³ Deferred by the Congress from fiscal year 1974 supplemental request.

⁴ General reduction in funding of water pollution abatement in amount of \$1,000,000 was imposed without identification.

MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING
[New Construction Approved by the Committee]

State, service, installation	Number of units
INSIDE THE UNITED STATES	
California: Navy: Naval complex, San Diego.....	500
Florida: Navy: Naval complex, Jacksonville.....	200
Georgia: Army: Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield.....	400
Hawaii: Army: U.S. Army installations, Oahu..... Navy: Naval complex, Oahu..... Air Force: U.S. Air Force installations, Oahu.....	1,000 600 200
Kansas: Army: Fort Riley.....	100
Kentucky: Army: Fort Campbell.....	1,000
Louisiana: Navy: Naval complex, New Orleans.....	200
New Hampshire: Air Force: Pease Air Force Base.....	100
North Carolina: Navy: Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point.....	300
Oklahoma: Air Force: Altus Air Force Base.....	100
South Carolina: Navy: Naval complex, Charleston.....	350
Virginia: Army: Fort Eustis.....	100
Washington: Navy: Naval complex, Bremerton.....	300
Subtotal.....	(5,450)
OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES	
Canal Zone: Army: Atlantic side..... Pacific side.....	100 200
Cuba: Navy: Naval complex, Guantanamo Bay.....	200
Iceland: Navy: Naval Station, Keflavik.....	200
Japan: Air Force: Misawa Air Base.....	200
Okinawa: Air Force: Kadena Air Base.....	250
Philippines: Air Force: Clark Air Base.....	2
Poland: DIA: Defense Attache Office, Warsaw.....	(1,352)
Subtotal.....	6,802
Total.....	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1974 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1975

PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY—FEDERAL FUNDS

[Becomes available automatically under earlier, or "permanent," law without further, or annual, action by the Congress. Thus, these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill]

Agency and item	New budget (obligational) authority, 1974 (2)	Budget estimate of new authority, 1975 (obligational) (3)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) (4)
(1)	\$3,793,000	\$3,000,000	-\$793,000
Family housing, Defense, Homeowners assistance fund, authorization to spend debt receipts (permanent, indefinite)			

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1974 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1975**

[In dollars]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1974 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1975 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in House bill (4)	Recommended by Senate committee (5)	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1974 (6)	Budget estimates, new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1975 (7)	House bill, new (obligational) authority (8)
Military construction, Army.....	578,120,000	740,500,000	650,023,000	655,976,000	+77,856,000	-84,524,000	+5,953,000
Military construction, Navy.....	609,292,000	643,900,000	602,702,000	626,760,000	+17,468,000	-17,140,000	+24,058,000
Military construction, Air Force.....	247,277,000	¹ 566,727,000	456,801,000	446,202,000	+198,925,000	-120,525,000	-10,599,000
Military construction, Defense agencies.....	0	50,600,000	30,640,000	31,600,000	+31,600,000	-19,000,000	+960,000
Transfer, not to exceed.....	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)			
Military construction, Army National Guard.....	35,200,000	59,000,000	59,000,000	59,000,000	+23,800,000	0	0
Military construction, Air National Guard.....	20,000,000	30,000,000	35,500,000	35,500,000	+15,500,000	+5,500,000	0
Military construction, Army Reserve.....	40,700,000	43,700,000	43,700,000	43,700,000	+3,000,000	0	0
Military construction, Naval Reserve.....	22,900,000	² 22,135,000	22,135,000	22,135,000	-765,000	0	0
Military construction, Air Force Reserve.....	10,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	+6,000,000	0	0
Total, military construction.....	1,563,489,000	2,172,562,000	1,916,501,000	1,936,873,000	+373,384,000	-235,689,000	+20,372,000
Family housing, Defense.....	³ 1,192,405,000	1,342,283,000	1,245,790,000	1,245,790,000	+53,385,000	-96,493,000	0
Portion applied to debt reduction.....	-100,908,000	-105,183,000	-105,183,000	-105,183,000	-4,275,000	0	0
Subtotal, family housing.....	1,091,497,000	1,237,100,000	1,140,607,000	1,140,607,000	+49,110,000	-96,493,000	0
Homeowner's Assistance Fund, Defense.....	7,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	-2,000,000	0	0
Grand total, new budget (obligation) authority.....	2,661,986,000	3,414,662,000	3,062,108,000	3,082,480,000	+420,494,000	-332,182,000	+20,372,000

¹ Includes \$30,327,000 deficiency request.

² Includes \$3,866,000 requested in H. Doc. 93-266.

³ Includes \$1,335,000 for relocation, Naval Reserve Center, Springfield, Mass.

Ninety-third Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the twenty-first day of January,
one thousand nine hundred and seventy-four*

An Act

Making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, for military construction functions administered by the Department of Defense, and for other purposes, namely:

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Army as currently authorized in military public works or military construction Acts, and in sections 2673 and 2675 of title 10, United States Code, \$656,825,000, to remain available until expended.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, naval installations, and facilities for the Navy as currently authorized in military public works or military construction Acts, and in sections 2673 and 2675 of title 10, United States Code, including personnel in the Naval Facilities Engineering Command and other personal services necessary for the purposes of this appropriation, \$606,376,000, to remain available until expended.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Air Force as currently authorized in military public works or military construction Acts, and in sections 2673 and 2675 of title 10, United States Code, \$456,439,000, to remain available until expended.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, DEFENSE AGENCIES

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, installations, and facilities for activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments and the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency), as currently authorized in military public works or military construction Acts, and in sections 2673 and 2675 of title 10, United States Code, \$31,260,000, to remain available until expended; and, in addition, not to exceed \$20,000,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense Agencies" as determined by the Secretary of Defense: *Provided*, That such amounts of this appropriation as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense may be transferred to such appropriations of the Department of Defense available for military construction as he may designate.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For construction, acquisition, expansion, rehabilitation, and conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the Army National Guard as authorized by chapter 133 of title 10, United States Code, as amended, and the Reserve Forces Facilities Acts, \$59,000,000, to remain available until expended.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

For construction, acquisition, expansion, rehabilitation, and conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the Air National Guard, and contributions therefor, as authorized by chapter 133 of title 10, United States Code, as amended, and the Reserve Forces Facilities Acts, \$35,500,000, to remain available until expended.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY RESERVE

For construction, acquisition, expansion, rehabilitation, and conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the Army Reserve as authorized by chapter 133 of title 10, United States Code, as amended, and the Reserve Forces Facilities Acts, \$43,700,000, to remain available until expended.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVAL RESERVE

For construction, acquisition, expansion, rehabilitation, and conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the reserve components of the Navy and Marine Corps as authorized by chapter 133 of title 10, United States Code, as amended, and the Reserve Forces Facilities Acts, \$22,135,000, to remain available until expended.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE RESERVE

For construction, acquisition, expansion, rehabilitation, and conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the Air Force Reserve as authorized by chapter 133 of title 10, United States Code, as amended, and the Reserve Forces Facilities Acts, \$16,000,000, to remain available until expended.

FAMILY HOUSING, DEFENSE

For expenses of family housing for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Defense agencies, for construction, including acquisition, replacement, addition, expansion, extension and alteration and for operation, maintenance, and debt payment, including leasing, minor construction, principal and interest charges, and insurance premiums, as authorized by law, \$1,245,790,000, to be obligated and expended in the Family Housing Management Account established pursuant to section 501 (a) of Public Law 87-554, in not to exceed the following amounts:

For the Army:

Construction, \$122,500,000;

For the Navy and Marine Corps:

Construction, \$127,275,000;

For the Air Force:

Construction, \$60,500,000;

For Department of Defense:

Debt payment, \$162,348,000;

Operation, maintenance, \$773,167,000.

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

HOMEOWNERS ASSISTANCE FUND, DEFENSE

For use in the Homeowners Assistance Fund established pursuant to section 1013(d) of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-754, as amended), \$5,000,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. Funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for construction in prior years are hereby made available for construction authorized for each such department by the authorizations enacted into law during the second session of the Ninety-third Congress.

SEC. 102. None of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract for work, where cost estimates exceed \$25,000, to be performed within the United States, except Alaska, without the specific approval in writing of the Secretary of Defense setting forth the reasons therefor.

SEC. 103. None of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be expended for additional costs involved in expediting construction unless the Secretary of Defense certifies such costs to be necessary to protect the national interest and establishes a reasonable completion date for each project, taking into consideration the urgency of the requirement, the type and location of the project, the climatic and seasonal conditions affecting the construction, and the application of economical construction practices.

SEC. 104. None of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used for the construction, replacement, or reactivation of any bakery, laundry, or drycleaning facility in the United States, its territories, or possessions, as to which the Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing, giving his reasons therefor, that the services to be furnished by such facilities are not obtainable from commercial sources at reasonable rates.

SEC. 105. Funds herein appropriated to the Department of Defense for construction shall be available for hire of passenger motor vehicles.

SEC. 106. Funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for construction may be used for advances to the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, for the construction of access roads as authorized by section 210 of title 23, United States Code, when projects authorized therein are certified as important to the national defense by the Secretary of Defense.

SEC. 107. None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used to begin construction of new bases inside the continental United States for which specific appropriations have not been made.

SEC. 108. No part of the funds provided in this Act shall be used for purchase of land or land easements in excess of 100 per centum of the value as determined by the Corps of Engineers or the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, except: (a) where there is a determination of value by a Federal court, or (b) purchases negotiated by the Attorney General or his designee, or (c) where the estimated value is less than \$25,000, or (d) as otherwise determined by the Secretary of Defense to be in the public interest.

SEC. 109. None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used to make payments under contracts for any project in a foreign country unless the Secretary of Defense or his designee, after consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury or his designee, certifies to the Congress that the use, by purchase from the Treasury, of currencies of such country acquired pursuant to law is not feasible for the purpose, stating the reason therefor.

H. R. 17468—4

SEC. 110. None of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used to (1) acquire land, (2) provide for site preparation, or (3) install utilities for any family housing, except housing for which funds have been made available in annual military construction appropriation Acts: *Provided*, That funds in this Act may be available for family housing in accordance with section 502 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1975, excluding the costs of design and supervision, inspection and overhead.

SEC. 111. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds available to the Department of Defense during the current fiscal year for the construction of family housing units may be used to purchase sole interest in privately owned and Federal Housing Commissioner held family housing units if the Secretary of Defense determines it is in the best interests of the Government to do so: *Provided*, That family housing units so purchased do not exceed annual Military Construction Authorization Act limitations on unit cost and numbers and are at the locations authorized: *Provided further*, That housing units so purchased are within the size limitations of title 10, United States Code, section 2684.

This Act may be cited as the "Military Construction Appropriation Act, 1975".

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.*

December 24, 1974

Dear Mr. Director:

The following bills were received at the White House on December 24th:

S.J. Res. 40 ✓	S. 3481 ✓	H.R. 8958 ✓	H.R. 14600 ✓
S.J. Res. 133 ✓	S. 3548 ✓	H.R. 8981 ✓	H.R. 14689 ✓
S.J. Res. 262 ✓	S. 3934 ✓	H.R. 9182 ✓	H.R. 14718 ✓
✓S. 251 ✓	✓S. 3943 ✓	✓H.R. 9199 ✓	✓H.R. 15173 ✓
✓S. 356 ✓	✓S. 3976 ✓	✓H.R. 9588 ✓	✓H.R. 15223 ✓
✓S. 521 ✓	✓S. 4073 ✓	✓H.R. 9654 ✓	✓H.R. 15229 ✓
✓S. 544 ✓	✓S. 4206 ✓	✓H.R. 10212 ✓	✓H.R. 15322 ✓
✓S. 663 ✓	✓H.J. Res. 1178 ✓	✓H.R. 10701 ✓	✓H.R. 15977 ✓
✓S. 754 ✓	✓H.J. Res. 1180 ✓	✓H.R. 10710 ✓	✓H.R. 16045 ✓
✓S. 1017 ✓	✓H.R. 421 ✓	✓H.R. 10827 ✓	✓H.R. 16215 ✓
✓S. 1083 ✓	✓H.R. 1715 ✓	✓H.R. 11144 ✓	✓H.R. 16596 ✓
✓S. 1296 ✓	✓H.R. 1820 ✓	✓H.R. 11273 ✓	✓H.R. 16925 ✓
✓S. 1418 ✓	✓H.R. 2208 ✓	✓H.R. 11796 ✓	✓H.R. 17010 ✓
✓S. 2149 ✓	✓H.R. 2933 ✓	✓H.R. 11802 ✓	✓H.R. 17045 ✓
✓S. 2446 ✓	✓H.R. 3203 ✓	✓H.R. 11847 ✓	✓H.R. 17085 ✓
✓S. 2807 ✓	✓H.R. 3339 ✓	✓H.R. 11897 ✓	✓H.R. 17468 ✓
✓S. 2854 ✓	✓H.R. 5264 ✓	✓H.R. 12044 ✓	✓H.R. 17558 ✓
✓S. 2888 ✓	✓H.R. 5463 ✓	✓H.R. 12113 ✓	✓H.R. 17597 ✓
✓S. 2994 ✓	✓H.R. 5773 ✓	✓H.R. 12427 ✓	✓H.R. 17628 ✓
✓S. 3022 ✓	✓H.R. 7599 ✓	✓H.R. 12884 ✓	✓H.R. 17655 ✓
✓S. 3289 ✓	✓H.R. 7684 ✓	✓H.R. 13022 ✓	
✓S. 3358 ✓	✓H.R. 7767 ✓	✓H.R. 13296 ✓	
✓S. 3359 ✓	✓H.R. 8214 ✓	✓H.R. 13869 ✓	
✓S. 3394 ✓	✓H.R. 8322 ✓	✓H.R. 14449 ✓	
✓S. 3433 ✓	✓H.R. 8591 ✓	✓H.R. 14461 ✓	

Please let the President have reports and recommendations as to the approval of these bills as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Robert D. Linder
Chief Executive Clerk

The Honorable Roy L. Ash
Director
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D. C.