

APPROVED
NOV 28 1975

Signed
11/28/75

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
November 28, 1975

ACTION

Last Day: December 1

Posted
11/29

To Archives
12/1

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT
FROM: JIM CANNON *[Signature]*
SUBJECT: H.R. 10029 - Military Construction
Appropriation Act, FY 1976

Attached for your consideration is H.R. 10029, sponsored by Representative Sikes, which appropriates \$3,944,114,000 for military construction activities in FY 76 and the transition quarter. The total amount appropriated by the bill is \$524,006,000 below the amended budget request. A breakdown of these appropriations is provided in the OMB enrolled bill report at Tab A.

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

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign H.R. 10029 at Tab B.



A



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

NOV 25 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Bill H. R. 10029 - Military Construction
Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1976
and the transition quarter
Sponsor - Representative Sikes (D), Florida

Last Day for Action

December 1, 1975 (Monday)

Purpose

Appropriates \$3,944,114,000 for military construction activities in
fiscal year 1976 and the transition quarter.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget

Approval

Department of Defense

Approval (informally)

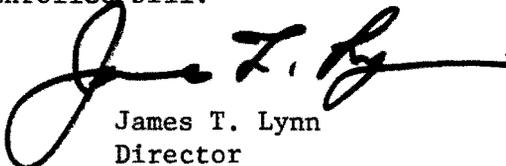
Discussion

The total amount appropriated by the bill is \$524,006,000 below the
amended budget request of \$4,468,120,000. 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. 94-107, which you approved on October 7, 1975.

Some \$368,053,000 of the total reduction results from earlier Con-
gressional reductions in the authorization request. The remaining
\$155,953,000 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.


James T. Lynn
Director

Enclosure

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1976
and Transition Quarter

	<u>Budget Estimate</u>	<u>Enrolled Bill</u>	<u>Congressional Change</u>
Appropriation:			
Budget Authority	\$4,602,976,000	\$4,078,970,000	-\$524,006,000
Debt Reduction	-134,856,000	-134,856,000	No change
	4,468,120,000	3,944,114,000	-524,006,000

By Appropriation Account

Military construction:			
Army	995,000,000	827,125,000	-167,875,000
Navy	871,200,000	787,218,000	-83,982,000
Air Force	717,600,000	564,644,000	-152,956,000
Defense Agencies	142,500,000	20,300,000	-122,200,000
By transfer	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)	No change
Army and Air National Guards	128,200,000	128,200,000	No change
Army, Naval and Air Force Reserves	108,600,000	108,600,000	No change
Family housing	1,639,876,000	1,642,883,000	+3,007,000
<u>1/</u> Payment of mortgage principals on Capehart and Wherry housing indebtedness	-134,856,000	-134,856,000	No change

Change by Major Element
(In thousands of dollars)

	<u>Army</u>	Navy	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Defense Agencies</u>	<u>Total</u>
Regular program	-167,875	-83,982	-152,956	-122,200	-527,013
Family housing	+9,824	-9,264	+3,767	-1,320	+3,007
Total Change	-158,051	-93,246	-149,189	-123,520	-524,006

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

B

THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.:

Date: November 26

Time: 200pm

FOR ACTION: NSC
Max Friedersdorf
Ken Lazarus

cc (for information): Jack Marsh
Jim Cavanaugh

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: November 28

Time: noon

SUBJECT:

H.R. 10029 - Military Construction Appropriation Act, 1976

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> For Your Comments | <input type="checkbox"/> Draft Remarks |

REMARKS:

Please return to Judy Johnston, Ground Floor West Wing

The subject bill must go to the President Friday afternoon.

No objection -- Dudley Chapman for K. Lazarus
11/26/75

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

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

James H. Conroy
For the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.:

Date: November 26

Time: 200pm

FOR ACTION: NSC *sk*
Max Friedersdorf *sk*
Ken Lazarus *sk*

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K. R. COLE, JR.
For the President

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 28, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CAVANAUGH
FROM: MAX FRIEDERSDORF *M.F.*
SUBJECT: H.R. 10029 - Military Construction
Appropriation Act of 1976

The Office of Legislative Affairs recommends subject bill
be signed.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

November 28, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAMES CAVANAUGH
FROM: Jeanne W. Davis 
SUBJECT: H.R. 10029 - Military
Construction Appropriation
Act, 1976

The NSC Staff concurs in the proposed Enrolled Bill H. R. 10029 -
Military Construction Appropriation Act, 1976.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION BILL, 1976

OCTOBER 3, 1975.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and
ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

TOGETHER WITH SEPARATE VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 10029]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for military construction and family housing for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976, and the period ending September 30, 1976.

SUMMARY OF BUDGET REQUEST AND COMMITTEE ACTION

The Committee has provided new budget authority of \$3,518,723,000 for fiscal year 1976 and \$359,100,000 for the three-month transition period. The overall decrease in new budget authority requested for fiscal year 1976 is \$590,297,000 or approximately 14% of the \$4,109,020,000 requested. There has been no reduction in funds requested for the three-month transition period. Of the amount requested for fiscal year 1976, the net result of additions and deletions made by the authorizing committees is a reduction of \$374,220,000. Details of these actions can be found in tabulations appearing beginning on page 38 of this report.

The Committee's recommendations result in a further net cut of \$216,077,000 below the level authorized for appropriation in the fiscal year 1976 bill. This consists of reductions totaling \$247,277,000

and additions of \$31,200,000 for items authorized permanently or in previous legislation.

The following tabulation lists, in summary form, appropriations for fiscal year 1975, estimates for fiscal year 1976 and the transition period, and the Committee action on the requests for fiscal year 1976 and the transition period, together with appropriate comparisons.

SUMMARY OF THE BILL AND COMMITTEE ACTION

Agency	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1975 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1976/transition	Bill compared to—		
			New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the bill	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1975 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1976/transition
Department of the Army.....	\$759,525,000	\$1,070,900,000	\$901,337,000	+\$141,812,000	-\$169,563,000
Transition period.....		41,100,000	41,100,000		
Department of the Navy.....	628,511,000	890,400,000	763,562,000	+135,051,000	-126,838,000
Transition period.....		17,600,000	17,600,000		
Department of the Air Force.....	507,939,000	784,600,000	622,279,000	+114,340,000	-162,321,000
Transition period.....		16,000,000	16,000,000		
Defense Agencies.....	31,260,000	141,500,000	19,300,000	-11,960,000	-122,200,000
Transition period.....		1,000,000	1,000,000		
Family Housing.....	1,152,554,000	1,221,620,000	1,212,245,000	+59,691,000	-9,375,000
Transition period.....		283,400,000	283,400,000		
Homeowners assistance fund, defense.....	5,000,000			-5,000,000	
Transition period.....					
Total ¹	3,084,789,000	4,109,020,000	3,518,723,000	+433,934,000	-590,297,000
Transition period.....		359,100,000	359,100,000		

¹ Includes \$10,194,000 appropriated in 2d Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1975 (Public Law 94-32).

² Excludes permanent budget authority.

COMMITTEE ACTION AND COMMENTS ON THE PROGRAM

The Committee notes that this bill represents an unusually large decrease in an annual military construction program request but wishes to stress that these significant reductions were made not to hold down the military construction program to a specified level or to limit increases over the previous fiscal year. It is simply that many of the projects requested this fiscal year failed to meet tests of timeliness, need, prudence, adequate planning, economy, or the maintenance of proper congressional control over the use of appropriated funds. In addition, adjustments were made to reflect savings or cost increases in approved or ongoing programs.

With regard to this year's program, the Committee believes that the actions recommended in this bill will achieve considerable savings of public funds, both in fiscal year 1976 and beyond, and will nevertheless allow for more effective military forces with better facilities support.

For future programs, the Committee recognizes the large deficits in military facilities and housing remaining and the large construction programs that will be required in the future to provide adequate facilities for new forces and weapons systems in the military services. In the Committee's opinion, a continuously high level of new funding will be required to meet these requirements in the most effective and

economical manner. The funding level provided in fiscal year 1976 if continued in the future undoubtedly would not be sufficient to meet needs.

Major construction programs or projects contained in the bill and items which deserve particular comment include construction to realign the Army's training installations to perform one-station training and to support its stationing of three new divisions in the United States; NATO Infrastructure; major new hospitals and the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences; Trident; aircraft shelters in Europe; AICUZ; energy conservation; Diego Garcia; Culebra and Vieques; and, in general, bases overseas, including conventional ammunition storage.

FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION AND EXPENDITURE IN FISCAL YEAR 1976

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 \$3,305,219,000 available for obligation in fiscal year 1976 and the transition period for the regular forces and \$295,464,000 available in the same periods 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 1976, earlier years, and the transition period.

FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION IN FISCAL YEAR 1976

	Unobligated balance carried forward June 30, 1975	Recommended in bill—		Total available for obligation fiscal year 1976 and transition period
		Fiscal year 1976	Transition period	
Regular forces:				
Department of the Army.....	\$478,484,000	\$788,337,000	\$37,100,000	\$1,303,921,000
Department of the Navy.....	341,318,000	728,727,000	17,200,000	1,087,245,000
Department of the Air Force.....	284,298,000	541,279,000	14,000,000	839,577,000
Defense agencies.....	54,176,000	19,300,000	1,000,000	74,476,000
Total.....	1,158,276,000	2,077,643,000	69,300,000	3,305,219,000
Reserve components:				
Department of the Army.....	26,398,000	113,000,000	4,000,000	143,398,000
Department of the Navy.....	16,682,000	34,835,000	400,000	51,917,000
Department of the Air Force.....	17,149,000	81,000,000	2,000,000	100,149,000
Total.....	60,229,000	228,835,000	6,400,000	295,464,000

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 \$5,368,572,000 available for expenditure in fiscal year 1976 and the transition period for the regular forces and \$482,831,000 available in the same periods for the reserve forces, as shown in the following tabulation.

FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR EXPENDITURE IN FISCAL YEAR 1976

	Unexpended balance carried forward June 30, 1975	Recommended in bill—		Total available for expenditure, fiscal year 1976 and transition period
		Fiscal year 1976	Transition period	
Regular forces:				
Department of the Army.....	\$1,457,998,000	\$788,337,000	\$37,100,000	\$2,283,435,000
Department of the Navy.....	1,043,480,000	728,727,000	17,200,000	1,789,407,000
Department of the Air Force.....	638,904,000	541,279,000	14,000,000	1,194,183,000
Defense agencies.....	81,247,000	19,300,000	1,000,000	101,547,000
Total.....	3,221,629,000	2,077,643,000	69,300,000	5,368,572,000
Reserve components:				
Department of the Army.....	142,279,000	113,000,000	4,000,000	259,279,000
Department of the Navy.....	47,344,000	34,835,000	400,000	82,579,000
Department of the Air Force.....	57,973,000	81,000,000	2,000,000	140,973,000
Total.....	247,596,000	228,835,000	6,400,000	482,831,000

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

EXPENDITURE EFFECTS OF COMMITTEE'S ACTION

The net reduction in fiscal year 1976 outlays from the budget request which will result from reductions during the authorizing process and actions recommended by the Committee is estimated to be \$13,400,000.

IMPACT ON INFLATION

The Committee estimates that this bill's recommendations will have a long-term restraining impact on inflation. The larger projects deleted from the request would have shown up as increased construction activity two to three years from now when, hopefully, the construction industry will be in a period of greater activity than it is at present.

On the other hand, the \$25 million added to the request for maintenance of family housing along with the substantial program for energy conservation projects will be expended relatively quickly at a time when employment in the construction industry is extremely depressed.

In addition, substantial amounts invested in facilities for aircraft flight simulators and construction to promote energy conservation should have a useful impact in lowering demand for fuel by the military services.

ONE-STATION TRAINING

The Committee spent considerable time and effort examining the Army's plans to establish one-station training centers for basic and advanced training of initial-entry personnel. Although the concept of providing basic training and entry level specialty training at the same installation might prove effective if properly used, the Committee's hearings and investigations revealed that this method of training is untested and indicated that it has potential drawbacks as well as qualitative deficiencies in its present early implementations.

Although the Army has had similar training in being for some time at several of its training sites, no effort was made to develop comprehensive data as to the effectiveness of the training, the quality of the soldier product, or the morale and retention factors of those who

were trained under this system. Apparently, it was not until the Committee expressed concern over the lack of data that the Army began detailed evaluations of the program and undertook to determine exactly what syllabus would be used in this training.

The following excerpt from a September 15, 1975, memorandum of the Committee's surveys and investigations staff states their findings succinctly as well as summarizing conclusions which the Committee's members and staff have arrived at as a result of extensive hearings and field trips to some of the installations involved:

According to the Army's Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), initial entry training for trainees is as follows:

Traditionally, Basic Combat Training (BCT) and Advanced Individual Training (AIT) were taken at different locations by the trainees. Under one station training (OST), BCT and AIT are conducted at the same location for the trainee. One station unit training (OSUT) is a refinement of OST. Under OSUT, the trainee not only remains in the same location for BCT and AIT, but he also remains in the same unit.

TRADOC maintains that either OST or OSUT will result in better motivated soldiers with increased morale. The concept is also supposed to increase operational efficiency, save on the number of required cadre, and produce equally as well trained soldiers as that produced by the traditional flow of initial entry training described above. It is claimed that the ongoing experimental 12-week OSUT program will result in no loss of training effectiveness. The trainee man-year savings are said to convert to 2 infantry brigades or 6 tank battalions. This is a desirable objective.

The Investigative Staff, after analysis of Army documentation and after conducting many interviews with officials of the Armed Services, determined the following:

1. Very little of the manpower savings claimed (trainee man-years) has any connection with OST or OSUT.
2. The initial entry training, particularly OSUT, with training weeks reduced to 12, will not result in equally trained soldiers.
3. The claim for increased trainee morale under the new concept is without merit.
4. The claim for increased operational efficiency under the current plans of TRADOC is open to serious doubt.
5. The concept of OSUT has been challenged by some military authorities as not being a good theory.
6. Any possible savings claimed by TRADOC for operating costs will be passed on to the Army Forces Command who will pick up the responsibility for training that used to be accomplished in initial entry training. There will be no savings to the taxpayer.
7. The economic baseline theories of TRADOC, which show very little construction cost for OST (by claiming that certain construction was required in any event), are not

valid. According to their plans, they will introduce basic combat training into the following new locations: Forts McClellan, Benning, Sill, Bliss, and Gordon. Any basic combat training construction that could reasonably be avoided at those locations, without resulting in the same amount of construction somewhere else, would result in taxpayer savings, not just TRADOC savings. The 2 training centers which already had the most permanent facilities—Forts Ord and Dix—are to be phased out of the training program. Full utilization of those facilities and elimination of basic combat training in proposed facilities that have the highest requirements for construction would represent a realistic savings. . . .

The Army was given an opportunity to study these staff determinations and to discuss them at a special hearing. They agreed that the one-station training concept requires and will receive additional careful study.

The Committee, in denying funds for certain of these training facilities, is not prejudging the potential of one-station training. Rather, it is urging the Army to test it at existing installations so that one day it can be implemented if it proves to be what the Army had hoped. During the test period, which should be sufficiently extensive to monitor soldier's performance, reenlistment rates, and effectiveness, the Army also should closely examine its plans for installations earmarked for this training. The Committee estimates that the Army's plans for utilization of its training installations and its proposed \$276 million construction program to support its one-station training will cost more by over \$70 million, in long-range construction than other viable alternatives which make greater use of existing facilities.

FORT DIX

The Committee's concern over the question of the Army's utilization of existing bases was expressed in the report accompanying the fiscal year 1975 military construction appropriations bill. At that time the Committee asked the Army to keep in mind Committee misgivings that some installations were not being used to full potential. Since publication of that report, the Army has further defined its plans to sharply curtail utilization of Fort Dix, New Jersey, which has more permanent trainee barracks capacity than any other Army training post.

This action by the Army coupled with other plans and programs discussed during this year's hearings have caused some members of the Committee to conclude that the heavily populated northeast section of the United States could soon be stripped of any significant military presence. If that is the Army's plan, it should be carefully scrutinized in light of present day realities. The same could be said of Army plans to remove basic and advanced infantry training from the west coast of the United States.

It is not desirable that any major area of the Nation be devoid of military bases and training activities. It is important that the public generally retain familiarity with the Nation's defense activities, that

each portion of the Nation enjoy the benefits which result from those activities and that patriotic association which accompanies service in the Armed Forces be widely understood and appreciated. As an aside, graduation from military training is an important day in the life of a young soldier and to the family. Family participation is frequently not possible when training is done far from a soldier's home. Investigations conducted and conclusions reached lead this Committee to believe the Army's plan, as presented, would not only deny the soldier and his family this highlight in life in many cases but would result in costs in excess of those which would result if other options were considered and implemented.

The Committee notes that the Secretary of the Army has conceded that Fort Dix should remain in use as a training center through 1979 and that the one-station training concept requires further testing before being fully and irrevocably implemented. He also stated that he will make every effort to find a suitable backfill for Fort Dix should initial entry training be relocated after 1979. The Committee strongly recommends this course of action.

LOCATIONS OF NEW BARRACKS

The Committee has carefully examined the Army's fiscal year 1976 request for trainee barracks in order to determine whether or not the spaces in this request, when taken together with existing spaces in permanent facilities, such as at Fort Dix, would exceed the Army's long-range needs for basic trainees. In this analysis the Committee made the assumption that Fort Dix would remain open and that, in the long run, 27 companies of basic trainees or their equivalent in one-station unit training companies might be assigned elsewhere, if the Army's plans for one-station unit training for infantry are proven valid and cost effective. In this case, the fiscal year 1976 barracks for basic trainees at Forts Jackson and McClellan would be needed in the long range, assuming that the Army chose to continue planned levels of basic training at these locations. However, with the funding of the fiscal year 1976 barracks projects, no further construction for basic trainee barracks will be required, at least until the validity of establishing one-station unit training for infantry has been proven or disproven and its most efficient and economical location has been determined. The Army admitted in its hearings before the subcommittee that Fort Dix, New Jersey, is adequate to conduct basic training and one-station unit training for infantry. They felt that in the long run the introduction of the mechanized infantry combat vehicle (MICV) under development, if used in initial entry training, would downgrade Fort Dix's usefulness for infantry training. Nevertheless, the Committee sees no impediment to thorough testing of one-station unit training for infantry in existing facilities. The Committee is not convinced that the Army's training program for infantry need include the firing of the long-range weapon on the MICV, especially in view of recent elimination of training on other sophisticated infantry weapons from the program of instruction.

The Committee is approving funding for a barracks complex at Fort Benning, Georgia, but with some qualifications.

Fort Benning is known as the Home of the Infantry, but it also is an installation grossly underutilized and with facilities in need of modernization or replacement. The Army has proposed initiating an ambitious and expensive program of training at this installation, but the Committee is not convinced this is the best and highest use to which this excellent base can be put. Testimony by the Secretary of the Army before the Committee convinced the Members that the Army intends to restudy its plans for basic and advanced training and that this study will inevitably impact on the future utilization of Fort Benning.

Therefore, in approving funding for the barracks complex, the Committee instructs the Army not to commit the funds until such time as a determination is made by the Army as to the type of barracks to be constructed (trainee or permanent party), what type of units will utilize the barracks, and long-range plans for advanced individual training have been finalized based upon a study to be undertaken by the Army of the various options available and the total cost of each for stationing training units or combat units at Fort Benning.

The Committee has noted there is very little per-man cost differential between trainee and permanent party barracks, and it feels the Army would be justified in planning for permanent party barracks at this location and under the present circumstances. While it is Army policy to provide open-bay barracks to advanced individual trainees—and the Committee agrees with this policy—it should be obvious that to construct open-bay barracks at a location where the future mission is undecided could invite a future request of this Committee for funds with which to convert them to permanent party barracks, even if that were feasible. But, conversely, the construction of permanent party barracks should not generate a request for alteration to trainee barracks configuration in order to provide adequate facilities for advanced individual training.

The Army is further instructed to present its plans and justification with regard to training and the utilization of Fort Benning and receive Committee approval of these plans prior to obligation of the funds for barracks at Fort Benning.

The Under Secretary of the Army asked the Committee that it not take any steps that permanently would preclude plans proposed by the Army or alternatives suggested by the Committee. The Committee has refrained from recommending such actions in the fiscal year 1976 bill. It should be made very clear that further requests for basic training barracks by the Army will close the door on options for the least cost stationing of such trainees and, because of the large block of trainees which would be involved in one-station unit training of infantry, could prejudice the selection of bases which are likely candidates for this mission.

STATIONING OF NEW ARMY DIVISIONS

Although not directly related to one-station training, the matter of the stationing of new Army divisions became an integral part of the Committee's concern over Army proposals. The Army is proposing to establish three new divisions within the United States. These are to be at Fort Ord/Hunter-Liggett Military Reservation, California; Fort Polk, Louisiana; and Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia.

Testimony before the Committee indicated that a division minus one brigade was to be built up at each of these three complexes. Active Army brigades now in existence at Fort Knox, Kentucky (armor) and Fort Benning, Georgia (mechanized) were to become additional brigades of the divisions assigned to Fort Polk and Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield, respectively. Brigades of the Reserve Forces were also to be a part of all three divisions. Upon receiving guidance from the Senate Armed Services Committee that each of the three new divisions were to consist of only two active brigades plus a Reserve sound-out brigade, the Army's plans to include the existing brigades at Forts Knox and Benning in the divisions were dropped. The Committee estimates that Army's present plans to provide facilities for division headquarters and support elements and two brigades at each of these complexes will cost between \$800 million and \$1 billion, based upon the long-range construction programs at the three installations contemplated by Forces Command. Accordingly, the Committee is anxious for the Army to seriously explore alternative stationing plans which would make greater use of existing facilities in order to reduce this cost.

Central to the question of the stationing of new divisions in the United States is the utilization of facilities and training areas at Fort Benning, Georgia. According to information supplied to the Committee by the Army, Fort Benning had been planned to accommodate a mechanized division in addition to the other missions which it presently accommodates. In March of 1974, this plan was changed in order to provide sufficient facilities to carry out one-station unit training for infantry at Fort Benning, and the Committee is now told that Fort Benning will not support a division. The Committee visits to Fort Benning have established that the terrain there is extremely suitable for mechanized training in all weather. An Army description of the land in the area follows:

The terrain is ideally suited for mechanized training because of its gently rolling hills, sandy soil, permitting proper drainage, and lack of major swampy areas and stream beds to impede cross-country operations.

The Committee believes that Fort Benning could support major elements of a division in lieu of paying higher costs for construction elsewhere. In this regard, the Committee notes that figures supplied by the Army indicate that a mechanized division minus one brigade could be accommodated in permanent facilities at Fort Benning at a cost which is on the order of \$180 million less than that for a similar division at Fort Polk, Louisiana and \$125 million less than that at Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia.

Among the Committee's concerns is the question of the stationing of all active elements of the 24th Division at Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia, although the Army strongly supports this action. The Committee calls attention to the fact that this division, which will become mechanized, is planned for stationing at this installation which, in wet weather, according to the Army, affords as little as 25,000 acres of trafficable terrain for armor or mechanized units. The Committee feels that reconsideration by the Army of the proposed construction program, which would be at least \$280 million in

the next few years, is warranted in view of serious questions as to whether the Fort will provide an adequate training environment. The Committee has not been provided with evidence that Stewart/Hunter, which is admittedly an ideal post for an airmobile or infantry division, has been seriously studied by the Army for the stationing of a mechanized division. Members of the Committee and staff inspected Stewart/Hunter as well as Fort Benning and other installations and arrived at the conclusion that Stewart/Hunter had some drawbacks which should be addressed before further construction goes forward to support the remainder of the division. This Committee does not presume to direct the Army planning, but wishes to call attention to problems which could develop. Also it strongly urges the Army to restudy its proposed plans so as to take into account various lower cost options which appear to be available. These include the stationing of the division headquarters and support and one brigade (possibly the existing 197th) at Fort Benning with one brigade stationed at Stewart/Hunter or stationing at least one brigade of the division at Fort Benning. Therefore, in order to give the Army the fullest opportunity to thoroughly study its recently conceived plans for the stationing of this mechanized division and to present in full detail all of the costs of the various alternatives to the Congress, the Committee has eliminated from the Army's program projects or portions of projects which would provide facilities to support more than one brigade and its support, certain elements of the division support which would logically be located at Stewart/Hunter as well as those nondivisional units currently stationed there. A complete study should be conducted, and submitted to this Committee, which will include, but not be limited to, data to determine if the Fort will afford adequate training sites for a mechanized division, alternatives to stationing the division at the Fort, and economic justifications and comparisons.

NATO INFRASTRUCTURE

The Committee approves the request for \$80 million in fiscal year 1976 and \$20 million for the 1977 budget transition period as the U.S. contribution to NATO infrastructure.

This program is a commonly financed cost sharing program to provide military facilities required by NATO commanders in member nations for use by NATO forces in support of NATO defense plans. The U.S. contribution is based on previously agreed upon cost sharing formulas.

Significant changes will occur in the NATO Infrastructure program as a result of agreements reached in December, 1974 with regard to the NATO five year construction program for years 1975-79.

Prior to that agreement, the United States contribution to NATO dedicated construction amounted to about 29.7 percent of the total of all NATO nations. The ability of the United States to meet its national needs through the common funded Infrastructure program is limited by the extent to which we can influence the priorities of NATO Military Authorities and our allies. All other projects which are not considered by NATO to be eligible for Infrastructure funding or which, in the view of the Department of Defense are of such priority as to require U.S. prefinancing, are funded through the Military Construction Appropriation Act.

As a result of the December, 1974 agreement, a program known as the U.S. Special Program will take effect starting with Slice XXVI (1975) and extending through Slice XXX (1979). The Special Program will enable the United States to construct over the next five years, projects which otherwise would not be NATO eligible or which would otherwise be constructed with military construction appropriation funds. NATO nations have agreed to contribute a total of \$99.4 million to this fund and agreements have been reached as to types of projects which will be eligible for funding under the Special Program.

The United States, as a NATO partner, will contribute to the fund, but the net result of contributions by other nations will be that the U.S. contribution to the total NATO construction program will be reduced from the present 29.7 percent to 21.6 percent, with \$99.4 million earmarked for the Special Program fund.

The target for U.S. participation in NATO Infrastructure funding had been 20 percent and it is regrettable this goal could not be reached. But the progress achieved in the recent agreement is significant even though the Special Program concept may prove less than ideal in execution and somewhat burdensome in administration.

The Total NATO construction program over the next five years will be about \$1.35 billion. This is two-thirds of the almost \$2 billion requirement (at 1972 prices) for so-called "first priority" projects considered essential by NATO Military Authorities. This Committee expects the United States to exert strong influence on other NATO partners to see to it NATO Infrastructure dollars are directed to first priority projects including communications, airfields, forward storage, warning, and command and control facilities. If this is done, roughly one-half to two-thirds of first priority projects should be able to be built using NATO Infrastructure funding.

Other projects which are not NATO eligible but which are considered essential to U.S. military interests in Europe will continue to be requested by the Department of Defense for funding in the Military Construction Appropriation Act. In addition, under the newly created U.S. Special Program concept, projects meeting certain criteria will be constructed by the U.S. from funds made available from our NATO partners.

This Committee intends to closely monitor the expenditures from this fund even though there is no direct Congressional control over them. It is the intention of the Committee that the Department of Defense review Special Program eligible projects as to priority and urgency and that those projects be constructed from this fund whenever possible. The Committee wants the Department of Defense to understand it does not expect each and every Special Program project to be constructed from that fund. There is not sufficient funding with which to accomplish that goal. But the Committee does intend to question Department of Defense witnesses and require them to justify DOD reasoning behind the decision to include certain projects in the Special Program while other projects are included in the DOD request to this Committee.

In exercising this monitoring function, the Committee will need information with regard to the Special Program. It therefore directs the Department of Defense to provide the Committee staff with continually updated listings of projects which are eligible for Special

Program funding. The Department is also directed to provide the Committee staff with listings of Special Program projects which have been approved by the Department of Defense. This list is to be provided at the time the approved list is forwarded to U.S. authorities responsible for the execution of the program within NATO.

The Committee will review the information to determine that no project is included which would not otherwise normally be proposed by DOD for military construction funding; that no project is included which is of a priority level so low as to make Committee approval unlikely; and if any project is included which the Committee has denied, Department of Defense witnesses can expect to be asked to justify the project as well as other projects.

The Committee views the U.S. Special Program as an opportunity to construct needed facilities in support of the U.S. commitment to NATO. It expects the funds to be used wisely and for priority projects, and it expects to scrutinize the program to make certain Infrastructure, Special Program, and appropriated funds combine to provide that which is essential to our national security and the well being of our forces.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Again this year the Committee delved extensively into the Department of Defense's request for medical facilities. The Committee is pleased with the progress which is being made in coordinating and regionalizing the medical programs of the three services and hopes that significant progress will continue along these lines in the future. The Committee has approved \$435,054,000 for construction and alteration of medical facilities in fiscal year 1976, including \$64,900,000 for the second phase of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.

Existing hospitals will be added to and altered at Fort McClellan, Alabama and Fort Knox, Kentucky for the Army.

Expansion and alteration of major military regional medical centers will be provided at the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland and at Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi and Lackland Air Force Base, Texas. Bethesda and Wilford Hall (Lackland) will be not only major Department of Defense regional hospitals but major referral centers as well as the major teaching centers for the Navy and Air Force.

Replacement of hospitals is approved at Bremerton, Washington for the Navy and at Royal Air Force Station, Upper Heyford, United Kingdom for the United States Air Force population and other eligible United States personnel.

In addition, dental clinics are provided at several locations; air-conditioning of areas in the existing hospital at Plattsburgh Air Force Base, New York is funded; and at Walter Reed Army Medical Center funding is approved for a cost overrun on the new medical center and a triservice medical information system automatic data processing facility is provided.

With the possible exception of the hospitals at Fort McClellan, Alabama and at RAF Upper Heyford, United Kingdom, the Committee feels that all of the hospitals in the fiscal year 1976 program

contain more beds than is justified on the basis of recent workload experience or reasonable projections based upon experience at these hospitals. In addition, there are certain unresolved problems which the military services have not faced up to with regard to providing efficient and effective triservice use of Department of Defense medical assets. The Committee, this year, has refrained from making large-scale reductions in scope in the facilities requested, except in the case of the new Navy hospital proposed at Bremerton, Washington. There are several reasons for the Committee's adopting this approach in this bill. The CHAMPUS program, which provides for partial reimbursement of medical costs of retired military personnel and dependents of active and retired personnel, developed during the war in Southeast Asia. This has, in the postwar era, resulted in a reduction in inpatient load in military hospitals. The Department of Defense is making a concerted effort to return this workload to military hospitals where feasible. There is, also, a necessity to maintain in military hospitals some added capacity which would be required in time of war or national emergency. Finally, the majority of the funds in this program are for major referral centers, and their workload can and probably will be increased by changes in policy with regard to allocation of workload by region or changes in nationwide referral practices.

The Committee notes that in the past the workload statistics for Department of Defense hospitals have tended to be seriously over-inflated as a result of very long stays by military personnel who are in the process of recuperation but who do not require hospital care. For example, at the Bremerton hospital the average length of stay for active duty personnel in fiscal year 1974 was 32 days. Last year the Committee noted the same problem with regard to the Navy's hospital in San Diego. Steps are being taken by all services to deal with this situation, including the provision of light care beds for these personnel to get them out of hospital beds.

Still there is a real problem in determining the number of beds which are required at a particular hospital. In an effort to get away from reliance upon inflated workload experience, the Department of Defense has specified that new hospital facilities will have four beds per thousand people served. Beds for referral patients and active duty recuperation are added above the four per thousand. The Committee appreciates that this rule of thumb may be of some help in reducing reliance upon overstated workload figures. However, in the Committee's opinion it results in programming of greater numbers of hospital beds than are or will be required. If continued, this procedure could result in significant overconstruction of military hospital beds, as has happened in the civilian sector (upon which the four beds per thousand criterion is based). The Committee is determined that this will not occur. The Department of Defense and the military services are hereby so advised.

UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES

The Committee has approved \$64,900,000, a reduction of \$7,400,000 from the requested amount, for construction of the second increment of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences' physical facility.

The establishment of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences was authorized in 1972 by the enactment of Public Law 92-426 which stipulated that the School of Medicine graduate a minimum class of 100 students by 1982.

The Committee approved \$15,000,000 in fiscal year 1975 for construction of the first increment. A contract award has been made on the basis of low bid in the amount of \$12,900,000, \$2,100,000 under the amount authorized and appropriated. Construction on this phase has commenced on the National Naval Medical Center campus in Bethesda, Maryland, with completion due for December of 1976.

The design for the second increment is 60 percent complete. Construction of this phase is essential if the medical school is to meet its objective of graduating 150 physicians annually. The Board of Regents and the University administration continue to stress maximum economy while developing a medical education program of the highest quality.

The Committee devoted specific attention to the conclusions and recommendation made by the Defense Manpower Commission in its Interim Report to the President and Congress. In its conclusions, the Commission cited the University as being four to five times more expensive than the Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship method of procuring physicians for the Military Services. The University has argued that an analysis of the two programs should be based on cost per man-year of service and total cost to the Federal Government. Using the cost per man-year of service analysis, the University cost to the Department of Defense is about twice that of the Scholarship Program. When the Federal contribution to civilian medical schools is taken into account, the cost to the taxpayer of the two programs is virtually identical.

The Committee notes that the Scholarship Program and the University are complementary. They are both, in different ways, designed to assist the military in meeting their medical manpower requirements along with other programs such as Variable Incentive Pay.

The Committee feels significant but not necessarily denumerable benefits will be derived from the establishment of the Uniformed Services University such as: (1) The graduation of physicians who will form the nucleus of the Military Services career medical corps; (2) the opportunity for physicians who have made their career with the military to pursue academic medicine and to receive professional recognition of outstanding achievements, thus assisting in the retention of high quality doctors; (3) the development of models in medical education and health care delivery systems; and (4) the establishment of a national and international health resource.

The University President has testified that great enthusiasm and interest in the school has been expressed from prospective faculty members and students. Approximately 5,000 inquiries have been received from potential students. Composition of the faculty will be 50 percent military and 50 percent civilian. The University has progressed to the state where they are in a position to enroll a charter class of 36 medical students in September of 1976, provided the Congress approves its request for funds adequate to construct the second increment.

Student selection will be based on academic record, Medical College Entrance Test score, and personal interviews with particular consideration being given to attitudes toward military service. Graduates will incur a seven-year obligation and an additional two years for participation in a military residency program, thus accumulating between 11 and 13 years toward retirement. For these reasons, along with the fact that students will be acclimated to military medicine at the onset of their medical education, expectations are that 75 percent of the Uniformed Services University graduates will remain in the military a minimum of 20 years.

In its Report on the Military Construction Appropriation Bill, 1975, the Committee stated "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." The Committee has been presented no convincing evidence which would contradict this position.

TRIDENT

The Trident system provides an advanced technology long-range ballistic missile, an all new submarine which will be highly survivable in a complex ASW environment, and an integrated shore support facility in the continental United States. The first submarine to be based at the Trident Support Site is under construction and the contracts have been executed for construction of the second and third Trident submarines. Since last year there has been a change in the shipbuilding program from two systems per year to three systems per two years alternating at a 1-2-1-2 rate. Also, because of abnormal inflation and some technical constraints, the Navy advises it has been necessary to decrease this year's planned missile engineering development effort, which will result in a six-month delay in the missile flight test program. This changes their deployment date of the first Trident system from October 1978 to April 1979. As a result of a longer shipbuilding schedule, the completion of the buildup to a total ten-ship force changes from calendar year 1982 to calendar year 1985. Nevertheless, the vast majority of the facilities, such as waterfront facilities, training facilities, and missile and weapons support facilities at the Bangor, Washington site, as well as the facilities at Cape Canaveral, Florida will be required to support the first three submarines delivered. The Navy testified that the stretchout of the ship construction schedule will not affect the deployment dates for these three ships. The Committee has carefully reviewed the estimated construction start and the required availability date of all projects in the fiscal year 1976 program.

At the Air Force's Eastern Test Range, Cape Canaveral, Florida, construction of test facilities is ahead of schedule and within the \$35,000,000 authorized and appropriated for these facilities. The construction at the Trident Support Site is essentially on schedule and within budget. On the other hand, the Navy's estimate of the cost of the military construction program to support a ten-ship force level was raised this year from \$630 million to \$657 million. The increase

resulted from the addition of \$9 million for the construction of ammunition processing facilities at Indian Island to relocate conventional ordnance capability from Bangor and \$18 million to cover estimated cost of Trident community assistance for fiscal years 1976 and 1977. The \$657 million excludes family housing and defense access roads which are associated with other Navy or Department of Defense budgets. The Navy's projection for total Trident military construction costs, including the Trident-related programs, ranges from \$720 million to \$750 million. These estimates also exclude additional facilities which would be required to test and deploy the Trident II missile. Facilities are a relatively small percentage of the total Trident weapons systems cost, but they are a vital portion to assure efficient utilization of the weapons system.

The Committee has made a reduction in funding of \$70,000,000 in the Trident request for fiscal year 1976. In large part this reduction is possible because of slippage due to site and engineering problems with the drydock which is included in this year's request at the refit facility. Only a portion of the funds requested for this project could be obligated before fiscal year 1977 military construction funding becomes available. The Committee noted that the Navy is considering incremental construction for this drydock as a way of accelerating its completion date. If this was done, construction of certain portions of the drydock could commence before final design was completed. In addition, it is possible that different contractors could win the first and second increments, particularly in the competitive environment which exists in the construction industry today. In view of the necessity for dewatering and lowering artesian pressure at the drydock site, which occasioned the delay in siting and design of this project, the Committee is not enthralled with the possibility of incremental construction of this facility. Nevertheless, funds are provided for long leadtime procurement for the drydock if they can be used prudently.

An analysis of dates for design completion and construction award of other projects indicates that funding for some of these projects can be delayed until fiscal year 1977. Finally, the Committee notes that there are several smaller projects in the request for which construction could be initiated in fiscal year 1976 or the transition period but for which completion dates would be well in advance of likely need. These also can be deferred.

With regard to incremental construction of the dry dock, the Committee will expect the Navy to provide full justification to the Congress for any such proposal and to obtain the approval of the Committee before proceeding with any incremental construction.

The Committee has approved the Navy's request for \$7,000,000 for Trident community impact assistance for fiscal year 1976. These funds will be available only for those cases in which community assistance is necessitated directly by Trident impact and in which regular appropriations to federal agencies for these purposes are proven insufficient to meet the needs. It should be noted that the State of Washington has recently enacted a sales tax on the materials to be used in federal construction projects in that state. The Committee assumes that this will help to reduce the need for appropriations for Trident community impact assistance in the future.

TACTICAL AIRCRAFT SHELTERS

The Committee has in the past supported the Air Force's requests for shelters and other protective facilities for United States tactical aircraft in Europe. Considerable progress has been made in constructing protective facilities for our aircraft stationed in Europe. These facilities have been provided both by direct funding by NATO infrastructure, largely under the European Defense Improvement Plan, and the use of military construction appropriations to prefinance such construction pending full or partial recoupment of eligible expenses from the NATO infrastructure program. To date, 378 shelters have been completed and 100 are under construction, with an additional 36 funded, on the continent. In addition, 31 shelters are partially complete and an additional 20 are funded by NATO in the United Kingdom. Thus, the 84 shelters provided in fiscal year 1976 in the United Kingdom would provide shelters for a total of 649 aircraft. The Committee and military authorities place a high priority on acquisition of these shelters.

The cost per shelter with supporting facilities for the 82 shelters funded in the fiscal year 1975 program is estimated at \$570,000. Thus, a major program to provide shelters for all U.S. aircraft to be assigned to Europe in a contingency or the early stages of a war would be extremely costly. The Committee's surveys and investigations staff questioned Air Force Command officials in Europe as well as NATO authorities on the requirements for sheltering follow-on aircraft beyond the M+3 level. These officials indicated that they placed a higher priority on fulfilling other NATO and U.S. facilities requirements in Europe.

As pointed out in last year's report, the Air Force, in general, in recent years, has been conscientious in obtaining those operational facilities which are eligible for NATO infrastructure by direct NATO funding, following the guidance given by this subcommittee. Probably because of the high level interest which has been applied to the shelter program in recent years, the Air Force's military construction program for shelters has been out of step with NATO plans. The result has been that shelters have been prefunded and the money recouped from NATO several years later. The result of this is, in effect, to provide an interest-free loan to the NATO infrastructure program while at the same time paying record interest rates for money borrowed by the United States Government in years of record budget deficits. The Air Force, wrongheadedly, interpreted the Committee's comments on prefinancing in its report last year to mean that the Committee would support the cost of lower priority shelters in excess of NATO criteria. As expected, the NATO infrastructure program is drying up as a source of new funding for the shelter program. Obviously, in view of the decreasing likelihood of substantial NATO funding for aircraft protection in the next few years, it does not make sense to provide for construction of the least essential shelters first. It would make more sense for Air Force and Department of Defense officials to come to the realization that the United States taxpayer is no more an inexhaustible source of supply of unlimited funding than is the NATO infrastructure program. The Air Force should scale down

its short- and long-range programs for the provision of airfield protective facilities to bring them more in line with a realistic expectation of resources which can be applied to these programs.

In this regard, the Committee notes that the most pressing need for additional shelters is for high priority aircraft assigned or to be assigned to the United Kingdom. Accordingly, the Air Force is directed to allocate the \$52,738,000 provided in this year's appropriations bill to these shelters in the United Kingdom.

AIR INSTALLATION COMPATIBLE USE ZONES

The Navy requested \$15,700,000 to acquire real estate or easements at three installations for the purpose of protecting the operational integrity of its air bases. The Air Force made no similar requests this year, but it is noted \$30,000,000 in prior-year authorizations was extended to 1 January 1978 by the authorizing committees.

These projects are part of the Air Installation Compatible Use Zones (AICUZ) program designed to alleviate the pressures of encroachment at United States military bases where aircraft are used. This is a serious problem and the solution may well run to billions of dollars unless steps are taken to better define the problem and the solution.

This Committee has approved the Navy request for AICUZ funds and has granted the Air Force \$10,000,000 against the prior-year authorizations. But this action is taken in the face of serious reservations that the program is not proceeding in the right direction, or in any direction at all.

Traditionally, the pattern has been that private development occurs around military installations. Air operations have not hindered this development. But once the private housing is in place, complaints begin to pour into the service regarding the noise levels of embarking and debarking aircraft. Local authorities with zoning powers have demonstrated all too often a reluctance to assist in halting this encroachment which, in serious cases, threatens the very existence of the base.

In providing funds this year, the Committee wishes to inform the services that the monies are to be first directed toward alleviating encroachment in accident-potential zones rather than noise zones. This is the concept adopted by the Air Force. The Navy, on the other hand, has requested funds to purchase real estate or easements where only aircraft noise is a problem to the owners. This committee believes this may not be the best course. In many instances those who purchased homes or constructed commercial or industrial facilities within the noise zones knew the noise would be annoying. For the Navy now to come in and buy off these land owners would not be the best solution. That policy, if followed nationwide, would result in a program prohibitive in cost.

The Committee urges the Department of Defense to arrive at a clear policy on this question. This policy should be developed in cooperation with local authorities, if possible, and certainly in cooperation with other federal agencies, including the Federal Aviation Administration.

But it is not the responsibility of the Department of Defense alone to develop policy on this question. There are indications legislation might be required and the Committee respectfully suggests an appropriate or special Congressional Committee look into this question of the interface between the civilian community and air operations regardless of type.

Meanwhile, it is the intention of this committee to request a study be undertaken by the General Accounting Office so that an early definition of the scope of the problem can be available to appropriate officials.

ENERGY CONSERVING CONSTRUCTION

The Committee is pleased to note the emphasis being placed by the services and Defense agencies and the Office of the Secretary of Defense upon speedy identification and funding of those construction projects which will provide a realistic contribution to the reduction of energy consumption, particularly petroleum consumption, by the Department of Defense.

The Committee has funded a total of \$131,918,000, the amount authorized for energy conservation projects in the appropriations contained in this bill.

The Department of Defense is commencing a six-year program to cost approximately \$1.3 billion to reduce energy consumption by modifying existing facilities. In order to qualify for inclusion in the fiscal year 1976 program, projects had to be self-amortizing within five years as well as saving energy. Actually, it is expected that the fiscal year 1976 program will amortize itself within about four years on the average. Department of Defense witnesses testified that approximately 50 percent of the projects, which require little design and employ off-the-shelf hardware and techniques, could be put under contract very soon after appropriations were provided and would involve a relatively large percentage of labor per dollar spent, thus increasing employment in the depressed construction industry.

The Committee feels that this is a very timely and valuable program.

NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, DIEGO GARCIA, INDIAN OCEAN

The Committee has approved the Navy's request for \$13,800,000 with which to continue construction of this vital installation which will serve as a supply point for U.S. Navy ships in the area.

Russian influence in the Indian Ocean continues to expand. This was made evident most recently when Members of the Senate and House of Representatives traveled to Somalia to inspect what had been described by Secretary of Defense Schlesinger as missile oriented facilities. Members did not dispute that statement in light of what they saw on their own trip.

The Indian Ocean is essential to U.S. interests in the Middle East as well as our need for a steady supply of oil from that part of the world. The facility at Diego Garcia will enable the U.S. Navy to protect those interests at lesser cost than if supplies had to be brought from the Philippine Islands.

This committee supports the slightly reduced scope of Diego Garcia facilities but it cautions the Navy it should not reduce the facility to a point where it cannot perform its mission.

CULEBRA AND VIEQUES

The Committee was not pleased to learn that negotiations between the Navy and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to find an alternate site for weapons training previously carried on at the Culebra facilities have so far been without success. The Committee understands that these negotiations are complex. Nevertheless, both sides are urged to show renewed vigor in working out an acceptable compromise. The Committee intends to follow the progress in this area very carefully.

The Committee is deeply concerned that some individuals may attempt to create parallels between the situation on Culebra and that on its nearby neighbor to the South, Vieques.

Vieques is a long, slender island. It is the site of Camp Garcia, a major Fleet Marine Force amphibious training activity, as well as the site of a Naval Ammunition Facility. The only civilian concentration on Vieques is located in the town of Isabella Segunda on the North side of the island between the two military facilities.

Knowledgeable observers consider Vieques to be one of the finest amphibious training sites in the world. It is valuable because of a combination of warm water, good weather all year around, and beaches which are not obstructed by civilian uses (such as the major North-South highways which cut through the training areas at both Camp Pendleton, California, and Camp Lejeune, North Carolina) and artillery range facilities which will accommodate *all* weapons in the Marine arsenal. The training area is the only one on which full and unrestricted maneuver and firing is possible. It is already used for over 300,000 training man-days per year.

With recent events in Southeast Asia having changed the long-time balance in that area, and with increasing challenges to American interests in Europe, the Middle East, and in Africa, it has become obvious that our focus will turn more and more to the Atlantic in the near future. This will increase the need for training facilities for both the Atlantic Fleet, and the Atlantic Fleet Marine Force. The unique combination of amphibious training areas on Vieques and the Atlantic Fleet Weapons Training Facility headquartered nearby at Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, will allow naval units to train in combined operations year-around.

The need for a fully ready and trained Fleet Marine Force has been brought home with great impact in recent months as we have seen Marine units deployed in Cambodia and South Vietnam to evacuate American citizens, and with the use of Marines to carry out the rescue of the S.S. *Mayaguez* and her crew.

The Committee has determined that retention of the facilities located on the island of Vieques are essential to the defense needs of the United States, and that they will continue to be so in the foreseeable future.

U.S. MILITARY BASES OVERSEAS

The Committee devoted some time in hearing testimony regarding the status and future of U.S. military installations overseas. This testimony made it clear the U.S. presence abroad is dwindling rapidly, with still more adjustments possible as political developments in some nations become more clear.

As of March, 1975, there were about 435,000 military personnel overseas not counting those afloat. This is a reduction of 210,000 from the level in 1965 prior to the Vietnam buildup. Since 1969, the Department of Defense has reduced its overseas installations, activities and properties by 500, or about 22 percent. In terms of both manpower and real property, the U.S. military presence in foreign nations is markedly down from earlier levels, and these figures do not take into account the reductions associated with the U.S. withdrawal from South Vietnam.

Despite these reductions, it is clear further cuts in personnel will occur at overseas locations as the services continue to reduce the ratio between support and combat forces. This committee is convinced some reductions in support personnel are desirable, and it will examine with great care future requests by the military for construction projects which could be described as non mission essential.

Continuing uncertainty regarding our installations in Greece, Turkey, Spain, Portugal and the Philippines are of deep concern to the Department of Defense and to this Committee. Further, there are reports talks may soon begin regarding personnel levels in Korea. Finally, talks are continuing which could lead to a withdrawal of some American forces from Europe. Plans already are underway to remove a part or all of our forces from Thailand.

Thus, in Europe, Asia, and on the southern flank of NATO, the United States military forces in place to support treaty commitments or to help assure our own military security are slowly being brought under the cloud of possible total or partial withdrawal.

On the other side of the coin, an agreement has been reached with the Icelandic Government for the continued use of our bases there. Although these facilities are essential to our own defense and that of our NATO allies, the cost of construction in Iceland, roughly three times that of the United States, makes it essential that only the most critical construction projects be undertaken.

The Committee notes with approval progress being made in the Air Force's collocated operations base plans in Europe. It is hoped that the greatest possible use can be made of facilities available to our allies.

In connection with our NATO commitments on the ground, plans have been announced for the realignment of certain U.S. facilities in Germany to support Brigade 75 and Brigade 76. The Committee is in favor of this additional reinforcement for Europe but feels that the facilities for these brigades can and should be provided largely through the use of existing United States or allied controlled assets.

On the NATO southern flank, the Government of Greece has requested we no longer plan to homeport naval elements in Athens.

Projects which this committee earlier had approved in support of homeporting now are being held in abeyance. No military construction for this purpose is underway in Greece although some leases will have to be cancelled. No figures are yet available on termination costs.

The future of base rights in Turkey is unclear at this time. The Government of Turkey has made no effort to interfere with NATO operations in and from that country, but U.S. installations, primarily associated with highly important intelligence gathering operations, have been instructed not to continue in operation for the present. This situation could change if the embargo against armaments shipments is lifted by the Congress. If the embargo is not lifted, the Department of Defense very probably will be required to seek other sites for these facilities and an expensive construction program likely will be requested in a future program.

Of prime concern to this committee at all overseas bases is the matter of ammunition storage facilities and security. This year, all services requested funding for such facilities both inside and outside the United States. The Army and Air Force in particular are embarking on a program to upgrade conventional ammunition storage sites in Europe. The Committee endorses a continuation of the programs for both conventional and nuclear weapons.

In examining this year's requests for facilities overseas, the Committee was mindful not only of the U.S. commitments in certain areas of the world and U.S. interests in all parts of it, but also of the exceedingly high cost of constructing facilities in those nations where U.S. forces are stationed. It is regrettable the Committee also must be forced to consider political matters in these various nations in considering where the United States is likely to have a long-term presence.

This committee also is compelled to conduct its deliberations somewhat in the dark with regard to U.S. foreign policy objectives. Despite this handicap, since construction of permanent facilities implies many years of use, the Committee attempts to project events which might occur and which could impact on overseas bases.

This committee attempts to consider all factors when deciding if projects at overseas locations are to be funded. Military necessity, international political realities, economic factors, and essentiality of mission all are a part of the equation. This committee expects the military services also to be mindful of these matters which impact on committee decisions.

ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS ON THE BILL

The Committee notes the comments of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate on phasing or incrementing the authorization of major projects. The Committee agrees with the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate's comments on the undesirability of such procedures, and wishes to remind the services and the Department of Defense that it is the policy of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives to provide full funding of major construction programs for the military. In those few situations where phased funding is necessary to provide adequate congressional control over the use of appropriated funds, partial funding of certain projects may be necessary, but these instances are few and far between and

usually result from unexpected developments in a major construction program or poor management. In particular, partial funding is not to be recommended as a way of sharing the wealth by dividing a service's annual construction budget between as many major claimants as possible.

The Committee was pleased to note that for the first time in recent years the Department of Defense has adhered without change to its initial program submission. The growing trend in recent years to introduce amendments to the initial submissions has caused some concern over the Defense review process which seemingly leads to the submission of annual programs which it later finds incomplete. These amendments have further been most disruptive of the Committee's efforts to organize and conduct its review. The Committee compliments the Department of Defense on its "no change" submission this year and hopes, and expects, this policy to continue.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

Appropriation, 1975.....	\$656,825,000
Estimates:	
Fiscal year 1976.....	957,900,000
Transition period.....	37,100,000
Recommended in bill:	
Fiscal year 1976.....	788,337,000
Transition period.....	37,100,000
Reduction.....	169,563,000

For the fiscal year 1976 the Committee has approved \$788,337,000 for Military construction, Army, a reduction of \$169,563,000 below the budget estimate and \$131,512,000 above the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1975. The Committee approved the full budget request of \$37,100,000 for the transition period.

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 Fort Campbell, Kentucky, the Committee has reduced the Army's request for tactical equipment shops and facilities by \$1,228,000. This portion of the project can be deferred.

At Fort Lewis, Washington, the Committee has reduced the scope of the barracks complex by \$7,400,000. The Committee feels this is prudent in view of increasing marital factors in the Army.

The Army requested \$5,037,000 to acquire mineral rights at Fort Polk, Louisiana. The Army at one time owned the rights but later gave them back to the original owners. There appears no immediate threat to the Fort Polk mission from mineral or petroleum exploration and no guarantee that acquisition of mineral rights could protect Polk facilities in the long run. The request is denied.

The Committee, as is mentioned earlier, has reservations about the suitability of Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia, as a post for a division and the large investment costs required for facilities

here. Before proceeding to construct facilities in support of the division headquarters or in support of the second of the planned brigades, studies should be made of other less costly alternatives. Therefore, the Committee is reducing the scope of the barracks complex by \$2,720,000 and is denying the tactical equipment shops and facilities requested. It is the Committee's intention that no portion of any approved project is in support of any element save the first of the brigades and its support elements; air defense, artillery, and air cavalry units of a division; or other nondivisional units now stationed at this installation.

Facilities requests at Fort Benning were thoroughly examined. As a result, the Committee denied the Army request for training facilities, phase II; the reception station; and \$614,000 in carryover funding. Committee provisions regarding approved projects are contained elsewhere in this report.

At Fort Eustis, Virginia, the Committee deleted the Army request for pier utilities. Alternative berthing plans for some of these ships using available facilities should first be considered.

The Signal School addition at Fort Gordon, Georgia is not approved. There are questions as yet unresolved regarding the size of future requirements for signalmen and the signal training workload here. This project, therefore, can be deferred.

At Fort Jackson, South Carolina, the Army indicated the fiscal year 1975 deficiency request is not required.

The flight simulator building at Fort Knox, Kentucky is denied because the Committee feels the number of helicopter pilots stationed at Fort Knox could use other simulator facilities.

At Fort Rucker, Alabama, the Army requested \$9,139,000 for a new aeromedical research laboratory. The present facility is quite inadequate, but the Army did not make the case that it needs such a laboratory partially redundant to other military laboratories or that it must be at Fort Rucker if it is to continue operation. Accordingly funds for this project were not approved.

The Army requested \$9,193,000 for a research animal isolation facility at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. Authorization action reduced this to \$7,000,000 and this Committee is reducing it another \$1,000,000 to a level of \$6,000,000. As proposed, this project was overscoped and savings can be realized.

The Committee has denied the Army request for an additional \$2,496,000 for the purchase of land at White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico. Since this project first was approved in 1974, land values have risen sharply due to the introduction of land irrigation by agriculturists. This practice cannot continue for long due to a rapid lowering of the water table, and the Committee believes this project can be deferred until land values become more reasonable at this location.

The request for academic facilities at Fort Huachuca, Arizona is reduced by \$1,500,000. The project is over-scoped and reductions in costs can be achieved by the elimination of unnecessary support space.

The Committee has denied two air pollution abatement projects because it is felt they can be deferred pending clarification of the status of the installations. The projects are Savanna Army Depot, Illinois, and at Joliet Army Ammunition Plant, Illinois.

For the same reason, a water pollution abatement project at Joliet Army Ammunition Plant, Illinois, is denied. At Volunteer Army Ammunition Plant, Tennessee, the Committee feels that the project can be deferred.

At Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico, the Committee has denied the request for \$2,480,000 for an armed forces examination and entrance station. It is felt this project can be deferred.

The Committee has reduced new funding for the Army for fiscal year 1976 in anticipation of the application of savings from prior-year central food preparation facilities in the amount of \$11,442,000.

Although the Committee did not have before it any item for Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, it is cognizant of reports that research elements at the Fort are being considered for relocation. These reports are disturbing, especially since it would appear such a move would mean the abandonment of permanent, Army owned buildings and the temporary utilization of leased space. If the Army or any service plans to surrender acceptable space at any location in favor of leased space elsewhere, the service should be aware that consultation with this committee is advisable before firm plans are made for the move. No service is to assume automatic approval of funds for future construction projects if the justification is based, even in part, on the fact that leased space is unacceptable, especially if acceptable space elsewhere is surrendered, leased space is taken, and a future construction project is envisioned.

The Army should bear in mind this committee's position with regard to relocating military missions into the Washington D.C. area. This position has been and continues to be one of urging mission moves out of the Washington area, not into it.

Once again, the Committee is compelled to remind the Army of its attitude toward the utilization of installations. In its report last year, the Committee expressed concern there was insufficient opportunity for winter training, and it urged the Army to investigate Fort Drum, New York, as a site for the stationing of units such as a Ranger battalion.

Insofar as is known, the Army has not yet done as this Committee asked. No plans have been forthcoming for the construction of a new medical facility at this important post. The Committee has received no indication that a master plan, at least no recent master plan, exists for Fort Drum.

And so, once again, this Committee strongly suggests the Army comply with its request that Fort Drum be scrutinized with extreme care, that plans be developed for facilities in compliance with a master plan, and that consideration be given to utilizing this installation for active duty forces who could train in concert with thousands of Guard and Reserve troops who annually use the post.

National strategy calls for the reinforcement of Europe by three active Army divisions and a reserve of four Reserve component divisions. Recognizing this, it seems important to the Committee that the Army should give consideration to some troops being stationed and trained in a comparable geographic and climatic environment to provide an immediate reinforcement capability for our NATO troops.

Past experience has shown the necessity for our troops to know how to survive in this climate during winter. Fort Drum appears to have this capability.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

Appropriation, 1975.....	\$606, 376, 000
Estimates:	
Fiscal year 1976.....	854, 000, 000
Transition period.....	17, 200, 000
Recommended in bill:	
Fiscal year 1976.....	728, 727, 000
Transition period.....	17, 200, 000
Reduction.....	125, 273, 000

For the fiscal year 1976 the Committee has approved \$728,727,000 for Military construction, Navy, a reduction of \$125,273,000 below the budget estimate and \$122,351,000 above the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1975. The Committee approved the full budget request of \$17,200,000 for the transition period.

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 Navy requested \$4,940,000 for berthing pier facilities at the Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut. This project is to support all classes of nuclear attack submarines, including the new 688 class. The Committee feels that the request for a new pier can be deferred. However, demolition of existing substandard piers and work on the quay wall as well as supporting facilities would provide sufficient needed berthing space for the time being, in view of existing assets in the area. The Committee, therefore, reduced this project by \$2,300,000.

The Committee has reduced the request for funds to restore Tingey House at the Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., by \$100,000. The Committee feels the plan to spend \$400,000 on this project is excessive and that \$300,000 should be sufficient to restore the historical structure.

At the Naval Ship Research and Development Center, Carderock, Maryland, the Navy requested \$550,000 for improvements to the heating plant. This project rated a low priority and the Committee feels it can be deferred.

The Committee has denied funds requested by the Navy to move ammunition storage facilities from existing facilities at St. Juliens Creek, Virginia, to the Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown, Virginia. Justification for this series of projects which ultimately could cost as much as \$33,800,000, centered on what the Navy saw as an explosive hazard at St. Juliens Creek, in part brought on by the construction of a liquified petroleum plant across the river. The new plant lies some 200 feet inside the maximum safety arc of the ammunition facility. The Navy was less than attentive as plans for this facility went forward in 1971. During construction it should have been obvious to the Navy the LPG plant was being constructed within the arc and steps should have been taken to reduce the explosive safety arc at St. Juliens Creek, thus

avoiding the necessity of expending almost \$34 million in an uneconomical move of the entire facility. Funds for the ammunition segregation facility (\$2,055,000), projectile renovation facility (\$4,458,000), and projectile magazine (\$5,487,000) at Yorktown are denied.

The Committee has denied \$5,588,000 requested for an applied instruction building at Naval Training Center, Orlando, Florida. The Committee does not feel that it is necessary for the Navy to have basic electricity and electronics schools at each of its three basic training centers.

At Naval Air Station, Miramar, California, the Navy indicated that appropriations for a fiscal year 1975 deficiency can be reduced by \$1,627,000.

The Navy requested \$29,959,000 for a new hospital at Bremerton, Washington. As proposed, the hospital would provide 170 hospital beds as well as outpatient facilities and other support facilities. The Committee feels this hospital is overscoped and should be reduced to 135 beds, including 40 light care beds for convalescent active duty personnel. The request is reduced by \$2,000,000.

At Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, the Navy sought funding for a \$7,078,000 fleet command center. This project is denied on the basis that space available or soon to be vacated by headquarters there should have been investigated by the Navy as a site for functions the Navy plans to include in the total facility.

Facilities requests in support of the Trident submarine are discussed elsewhere in this report. The Navy's request for funds is reduced by \$70,000,000.

At Norfolk, Virginia, the Navy withdrew its request for \$419,000 for an air pollution abatement project.

At the Naval Undersea Center, San Diego, California, funds are denied for a \$173,000 water pollution abatement project. The Committee feels alternative methods to correct this situation should be explored.

The Committee has reduced new budget authority by \$1,948,000 as a result of savings resulting from the cancellation of projects for airfield facilities at Elevisis, Greece.

The Committee notes a serious underfunding situation in Navy planning and access roads funds and has provided additional funding of \$9,000,000 and \$4,200,000, respectively, for these permanently authorized programs.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

Appropriation, 1975.....	\$456, 439, 000
Estimates:	
Fiscal year 1976.....	703, 600, 000
Transition period.....	14, 000, 000
Recommended in bill:	
Fiscal year 1976.....	541, 279, 000
Transition period.....	14, 000, 000
Reduction.....	162, 321, 000

For the fiscal year 1976 the Committee has approved \$541,279,000 for Military construction, Air Force, a reduction of \$162,321,000 below the budget estimate and an increase of \$84,840,000 above the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1975. The Committee approved the full budget request of \$14,000,000 for the transition period.

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 denied funds for an aircraft hydrant refueling system at Kelly Air Force Base, Texas. Despite Air Force claims of savings in time, no substantial dollar savings could be proven.

At Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, the Air Force requested \$2,200,000 to alter the systems management engineering facility. Approximately \$435,000 has been spent to upgrade and repair these two buildings in the past five years. The facilities are now being used and the mission is now being accomplished, and the Committee can see no justification in spending \$2,200,000 to reconfigure the buildings. The project is denied.

The Committee has denied funds for academic classrooms at Vance Air Force Base, Oklahoma. Even though the student load which would use this facility is diminishing to 241, the Air Force proposed to construct classrooms for 396 students. The Committee views this as a clear example of inadequate planning and scoping.

At Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska, a \$471,000 request for utilities is denied. The Committee is concerned that excessive construction costs in Alaska far outweigh advantages ascribed by the Air Force to this project. It should be deferred until construction costs are no longer affected by pipeline construction.

For similar reasons, airmen dormitories at Galena Airport, Alaska are denied. The cost of constructing dormitories there is nearly three times that of the average cost in the United States. The Committee feels that the 328 existing barracks spaces here can continue to be utilized for the 368 personnel here.

The Committee has denied an Air Force request for \$3,114,000 for airmen dormitories at Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland. This project, according to Air Force witnesses, would provide barracks spaces for 46 percent of airmen stationed at Andrews. With a marital factor, according to the Air Force, of 65 percent, the committee believes Andrews is constructing too many barracks. Also at Andrews, the committee has denied a request for \$3,792,000 for utilities. This project would have supported the previously denied barracks as well as projects scheduled for 1978 and beyond. The project is premature.

At Langley Air Force Base, Virginia, the Committee has denied funds to build a \$1,336,000 ammunition storage facility. The Committee believes the Air Force should have investigated the use of Navy ammunition storage facilities at Yorktown before seeking funding for this facility.

As discussed earlier, the Committee added \$10,000,000 to fund the most urgent land acquisitions to prevent further encroachment at Air Force bases.

The Air Force reported extensive damage to facilities at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, from high winds and torrential rains accompanying Hurricane Eloise on 23 September 1975. Exterior and interior

damage occurred to community, communications, industrial, administrative and operational facilities as well as damage to roads, grounds, utility systems and real property installed equipment. Some damage also occurred at nearby Tyndall Air Force Base. The Committee concurred in the need for immediate repair and restoration at these installations and approved \$8 million for the necessary work.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, DEFENSE AGENCIES

Appropriation, 1975.....	\$31,260,000
Estimates:	
Fiscal year 1976.....	141,500,000
Transition period.....	1,000,000
Recommended in bill:	
Fiscal year 1976.....	19,300,000
Transition period.....	1,000,000
Reduction.....	122,200,000

The Committee has approved \$19,300,000 for fiscal year 1976 for Military construction, Defense Agencies. This is \$122,200,000 below the budget request and \$11,960,000 below the fiscal year 1975 appropriation. The \$1,000,000 requested for the transition period is approved.

The largest of the deletions in this account came when the authorizing committees denied funding for a new building for the Defense Intelligence Agency. Actions taken by this Committee include a reduction of \$2,000,000 in new obligational authority for Defense Agencies to reflect savings from cancellation of a prior-year project.

The Defense Nuclear Agency requested \$14.1 million to begin the decontamination and cleanup of Enewetak Island in the Marshall Islands/Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. This was to be the first increment of a program which was estimated to ultimately cost \$40 million in DNA funds and an additional \$10 million to be provided by the Department of the Interior.

Action by the authorizing committees of the House and Senate established \$20 million as the limit to which those committees would go in financing the work and DNA was instructed to complete the project within that amount. This committee has denied funding for this project.

In 1947, two tribes, numbering about 150 people, were resettled from Enewetak to Ujelang Atoll 124 miles distant, so that nuclear testing could be conducted at Enewetak by the United States. A total of 43 nuclear blasts were detonated at the test site. The result is an island containing radioactive material, debris, and safety hazards, uninhabitable by humans.

The United States has conveyed a sum totaling \$1,375,000 to those persons who possessed rights in Enewetak, some of which was distributed directly to those persons, with the remainder placed in a trust fund with interest accrued from the fund to be distributed.

In 1972, a statement was issued by High Commissioner Edward E. Johnston of the Trust Territories and Ambassador Franklin Haydn Williams, personal representative of the President for Micronesian Status Negotiations. In that statement, it was said the U.S. no longer would use the site for testing and that rehabilitation would begin.

Today, the population involved has grown to 450. It is obvious to the Committee the vast majority of the people have never been to Enewetak and that Ujelang Atoll, to which they were given full rights in 1956, is their home.

The Committee recognizes the moral implications of this project, but it is also aware that compensation for Enewetak was given in 1947, and that for more than a quarter of a century Ujelang has been for all intents and purposes, the home of these people and it will be so for their heirs as set forth in the 1956 agreement.

At a time when tax dollars are so scarce and when they must be used to full advantage by government agencies, this committee does not believe it prudent to spend upwards of \$100,000 per person to reclaim the island as was originally envisioned.

DNA stated it might be able to do the job for \$25 million, and it was on the basis of that figure that authorization of \$20 million was approved. Even at the lower figure, the cost would be more than \$22,000 per person. This committee is mindful of its obligation to people in the Trust Territory, but it is also mindful of trust funds established in their behalf, of their rights to Ujelang, which will continue even if Enewetak is made habitable, and it is mindful of its obligation to the taxpayers of the nation who have every right to expect such programs to be accomplished at minimum cost. This committee does not believe the minimum cost has as yet been presented to the Congress.

The Committee also deleted the appropriation requested for Department of Defense emergency construction for fiscal year 1976 due to a large unobligated balance in the account.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FOR THE RESERVE COMPONENTS

Appropriation, 1975	\$176, 335, 000
Estimates:	
Fiscal year 1976	230, 400, 000
Transition period	6, 400, 000
Recommended in bill:	
Fiscal year 1976	228, 835, 000
Transition period	6, 400, 000
Reduction	1, 565, 000

The Committee has approved \$228,835,000 for the reserve components for fiscal year 1976, an increase of \$52,500,000 over the appropriation for fiscal year 1975, and a decrease of \$1,565,000 to the budget. The \$6,400,000 transition request is approved.

Over the years this Committee has demonstrated strong support for the Guard and Reserve forces. It is well known these forces are looked upon by Congress as an important element in the fabric of national security. For that reason we have again been reluctant to recommend significant cuts in construction requests for the Guard and Reserve.

But the Committee is concerned over the number of substitutions made in the program as approved. The fact is that by the time the final Guard and Reserve program is completed, it often bears little resemblance to the program which was discussed and approved.

The Committee will make an effort to tighten this procedure in future years. Likewise, Guard and Reserve witnesses should come to the Committee prepared to discuss an updated program which will, in substance, be the program constructed.

Committee members also have expressed disapproval over plans by the Navy to close a great many local reserve centers in favor of larger regional centers. While this plan would appear to have some appeal from an economic view, it has serious shortcomings to which the Navy should address itself. Chief among these shortcomings is the fact that, in some cases, the nearest Naval Reserve regional center will be 150 or more miles from the homes of some of the members. This would mean upwards of a 300 mile round trip in order to participate in drills. The Committee sees grave consequences if this program of regionalization is not carefully studied before it is implemented. The loss of significant numbers of reservists who decide not to spend hour upon hour traveling to drills would not be an economy the nation could afford.

As a demonstration of its unwillingness to endorse the regionalization concept, the Committee is denying funding for one such center, that of \$1,385,000 for a Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Center in Liverpool, New York. Also denied is the request for \$180,000 to construct a vehicle maintenance facility at the same location.

This action by the Committee should be interpreted by Guard and Reserve officials as an expression of real concern over the regionalization plan, and a more sensible program should be developed in this regard.

Finally, the Committee is troubled over what appear to be serious questions arising from analysis of cost data supplied by Guard and Reserve officials. This matter came to light in a staff analysis of both the Army Reserve and Army National Guard. It appeared from justification data that the Reserve was estimating a square foot cost of almost \$49 for an armory at Fort Rucker, Alabama, while the Guard was estimating a square foot cost of only about \$18 for a similar armory at Gasden, Alabama. When queried by the Committee as to the reasons for this wide variance in costs for similar facilities within such a short distance of each other, Corps of Engineers spokesmen were unable to provide an answer. To date, they still have not provided an answer. Clearly, something is wrong. Either the Guard is tragically low in its estimates (although it insists it is not) or the Reserves are paying far too much (which they insist they are not). The Committee expects solid reasoning from the Corps of Engineers in this matter. If the various arms of the Guard and Reserve forces each are providing accurate estimates, then steps should be taken to eliminate the causes of the high costs and a move made to take advantage of the lower cost. The most troublesome aspect of the question is not whether the Guard or Reserves are paying too much or too little for similar facilities. The questions raised by this issue throw grave doubt upon the entire military construction appropriations request, and it must be resolved before next year's program is reviewed by this committee.

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, 1975		Recommended in bill—		Total available for fiscal year 1976 and transition period	
	Unobligated	Unexpended	Fiscal year 1976	Transition period	Obligation	Expenditure
Army National Guard.....	\$5,685,000	\$67,365,000	\$62,700,000	\$1,500,000	\$69,885,000	\$131,565,000
Air National Guard.....	9,626,000	39,626,000	63,000,000	1,000,000	73,626,000	103,626,000
Army Reserve.....	20,713,000	74,914,000	50,300,000	2,500,000	73,513,000	127,714,000
Naval Reserve.....	16,682,000	47,344,000	34,835,000	400,000	51,917,000	82,579,000
Air Force Reserve.....	7,523,000	18,347,000	18,000,000	1,000,000	26,523,000	37,347,000
Total.....	60,229,000	247,596,000	228,835,000	6,400,000	295,464,000	482,831,000

FAMILY HOUSING, DEFENSE

New budget authority, 1975.....	\$1,152,554,000
Budget requests:	
Fiscal year 1976.....	1,221,620,000
Transition period.....	283,400,000
Recommended in bill:	
Fiscal year 1976.....	1,212,245,000
Transition period.....	283,400,000
Decrease from budget request.....	9,375,000

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 minor construction, 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 bill as approved by the Committee approves 2,403 new housing units inside the United States and 253 units in Iceland and Egypt. In the United States the vast majority of new housing units approved are at the Army's new division stations and at the Trident site, Bangor, Washington. There are large projected deficits at these locations as a result of the influx of military personnel which is planned.

As has been stated repeatedly by the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the services, and the committees of Congress concerned, the primary reliance for the housing of military families should be upon the civilian, private sector housing in the communities near military bases. In fact, the Department of Defense and all others concerned in providing for onbase housing of military families lean over backwards not to provide excess housing on base. For instance, at almost all installations in the United States, Department of Defense policy forbids construction of housing on base if 90% of the eligible families assigned to that post are adequately housed on or off base. In addition, there is a policy carried over from the draft era which does not allow lower rank enlisted personnel to be included among those eligible for

military housing. Congress has not allowed the Department of Defense to discontinue this policy.

Military personnel assigned for duty at various installations often must be housed in substandard housing, in housing which is excessive in cost or in distance from their place of work, or must endure family separation. This is particularly true of lower rank enlisted personnel. Nevertheless, this has been the situation for so long that it has almost become accepted among the military. It is difficult to see what this contributes to the maintenance of a volunteer force. On the other hand, overbuilding of onbase housing is fiscally imprudent and is viewed with great concern by local communities for obvious and valid reasons.

If the policy of the Department of Defense and the Congress is to avoid overprogramming of onbase housing, the policy of the Department of Housing and Urban Development at national and local levels over the years appears not to have supported housing assistance of benefit to military families. In recent years the intent of Congress that HUD provide such assistance has had continuing expression. Section 120 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970 made military personnel eligible for certain HUD subsidized programs such as section 235 and 236, and established special 236 units which could be set aside for military families. The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1974 included language extending the use of the "Special Risk Insurance Fund" to housing near federal installations where there could be insufficient residual market in the event that the installations were closed or severely curtailed. Among the criteria set forth for the use of this provision was that the departments concerned were to consider total costs to the Government. In this regard, it should be noted that if HUD were to provide substantial community assistance at the three new division posts and the Trident site, as many as 4,000 new family housing units which otherwise will have to be built, operated, and maintained by the Government could be provided by the community. The cost of construction of these units would average more than \$35,000.

The new legislation was enacted because the Department of Housing and Urban Development indicated it could not insure housing loans in such areas without this authority. There apparently are some thoughts that the provision in the 1974 act is "defective" legislation. The Committee is very disappointed at the failure of HUD and Defense to take advantage of this legislation. In any case, if technical changes in the legislation are required in order to carry out the intent of Congress, the Committee advises that the Department of Defense and the Department of Housing and Urban Development confer and develop such legislation for submission to the Congress early in January, 1976.

The Committee urges the Department of Defense to review comments made in its report last year with regard to military compensation and the costs of Government operation of family housing so as to be able to present concrete proposals in connection with the fiscal year 1977 request.

CONSTRUCTION

The amount of new budget authority recommended for construction of new housing is \$102,348,000, a sharp decline from the \$238,640,000

for fiscal year 1975. This is essentially in compliance with the requests of the services who stated the decline in new housing for military families is an indication the deficit is under control. This year, for example, the Air Force's only request for housing was in the Philippines and the total Navy program was about half that of fiscal year 1975.

The Committee is pleased the family housing situation in the United States appears brighter than in past years, and it urges the services to now begin looking toward programs to upgrade existing housing which may be marginal as to suitability.

The Committee has reduced the number of new units requested at Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia, by 375, consistent with comments made earlier in this report.

A summary of the program approved for fiscal year 1976 follows:

CONSTRUCTION

Item	Army	Navy	Air Force	Defense agencies	Total
Construction of new housing.....	\$61,118,000	\$41,230,000			\$102,348,000
Transition period.....					
Improvements.....	35,000,000	34,230,000	\$51,000,000	\$127,000	120,357,000
Transition period.....					
Minor construction ¹	2,000,000	1,200,000	2,000,000	20,000	5,220,000
Transition period.....	750,000	370,000	500,000		1,620,000
Planning ²	200,000	400,000	400,000		1,000,000
Transition period.....	50,000	100,000	130,000		280,000
Subtotal.....	98,318,000	77,060,000	53,400,000	147,000	228,925,000
Transition period.....	800,000	470,000	630,000		1,900,000
Financing adjustments ²	-15,000,000	-16,000,000	-4,000,000		-35,000,000
Transition period.....					
Total.....	83,318,000	61,060,000	49,400,000	147,000	193,925,000
Transition period.....	800,000	470,000	630,000		1,900,000

¹ Not dependent upon annual authorization.

² Reprogramming during year from prior year budget plans.

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 387,731 housing units budgeted for fiscal year 1976 and 395,770 housing units budgeted for the transition period.

The following tabulation shows a comparison of the average number of units maintained by each military service for fiscal year 1975 and the average number budgeted for fiscal year 1976 and the transition period.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS MAINTAINED¹

	Fiscal year 1975	Fiscal year 1976	Transition period
Army.....	135,460	140,416	143,561
Navy/Marine Corps.....	92,598	97,061	98,821
Air Force.....	146,173	150,085	153,219
Defense agencies.....	171	169	169
Total.....	374,402	387,731	395,770

¹ Excludes leased units.

For operation and maintenance and leasing in fiscal year 1976, the Committee has approved \$971,434,000, which is \$25,000,000 above the amount included in the budget request and \$198,267,000 above the amount provided for fiscal year 1975.

Of greatest impact on these funds are the ever increasing costs of utilities for military family housing. These costs are well known to the nonmilitary consumer, and the military services as customers of local utilities companies are caught in the same price squeeze.

Because of the unpredictability of utilities costs, the military departments report they are forced to divert some funds which otherwise could be used to perform necessary maintenance on housing. This committee has long been on record as urging the services to conduct proper and timely maintenance on all structure under their control. Nowhere is this more important than in housing. Every effort should be made to encourage greater conservation efforts on the part of those living in the homes so as to reduce the impact of utilities on maintenance accounts.

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.

Domestic leases number 10,000, a figure unchanged from last year, for both fiscal year 1976 and the transition period. Foreign leases under the program will total 14,741 for fiscal year 1976, up slightly over 3,000 from fiscal year 1975. An additional 18 foreign leases will be negotiated by the Defense Intelligence Agency during the transition period.

Funds for leasing are made available in order to secure adequate housing in those areas where adequate housing is unobtainable in the community. This is particularly true at overseas locations where local support often is not forthcoming.

Again, the Committee cautions that each instance of overseas leasing must be examined closely to determine if new construction, leasing, allowance adjustments, or other alternatives might be most economical.

A summary of the program approved for fiscal year 1976 and the transition period is shown in the following tabulation.

LEASED HOUSING PROGRAM

	Number of units			Amount
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	
Army:				
Fiscal year 1976.....	3,241	10,205	13,446	\$51,330,000
Transition period.....	3,241	10,205	13,446	16,000,000
Navy:				
Fiscal year 1976.....	3,944	1,295	5,239	17,665,000
Transition period.....	3,944	1,295	5,239	3,873,000
Air Force:				
Fiscal year 1976.....	2,815	2,690	5,505	18,506,000
Transition period.....	2,815	2,690	5,505	7,000,000
Defense Intelligence Agency:				
Fiscal year 1976.....		327	327	13,817,000
Transition period.....		345	345	11,138,000
National Security Agency:				
Fiscal year 1976.....		224	224	911,000
Transition period.....		224	224	228,000
Total:				
Fiscal year 1976.....	10,000	14,741	24,741	92,229,000
Transition period.....	10,000	14,759	24,759	28,239,000

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.

For the fiscal year 1976 the Committee has approved the total budget program of \$162,965,000 and a new appropriation of \$154,503,000 for these purposes. This includes \$107,617,000 for the payment of mortgage principals on Capehart, Wherry, and Commodity Credit Corporation indebtedness; \$49,840,000 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 \$4,960,000 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 \$8,462,000 of other resources will be applied to debt payments, including \$548,000 for advance principal payments and \$7,924,000 for interest payments.

For the transition period the Committee has approved the budget program of \$40,808,000 and a new appropriation of \$40,339,000. This includes \$27,239,000 for principal payments, \$12,118,000 for interest payments, and \$1,315,000 for FHA insurance. Advanced premium payments of \$136,000 and \$333,000 interest payments will be applied to debt payments from other resources.

The following table reflects the status of the Capehart and Wherry housing acquisition programs, including debt reduction and interest payments in fiscal year 1976 and the transition period.

DEBT PAYMENT

	Number of units	Original mortgage	Amount owed July 1, 1975	Funds to be applied—		Total
				Fiscal year 1976	Transition period	
Capehart housing:						
Army.....	35,300	\$558,896,889	\$292,789,679	\$36,691,000	\$9,153,000	\$45,844,000
Navy.....	21,061	338,078,404	194,655,862	14,188,000	3,547,000	17,735,000
Air Force.....	57,175	914,766,640	457,025,262	59,123,000	14,701,000	73,824,000
Subtotal.....	113,536	1,811,741,933	944,470,803	110,002,000	27,401,000	137,403,000
Wherry housing:						
Army.....	20,623	154,891,685	78,430,334	9,555,000	2,391,000	11,946,000
Navy.....	22,162	150,013,669	82,484,998	9,366,000	2,347,000	11,713,000
Air Force.....	34,986	263,436,260	130,619,257	16,096,000	4,024,000	20,120,000
Subtotal.....	77,771	568,341,614	291,534,589	35,017,000	8,762,000	43,779,000
Total.....	191,307	2,380,083,547	1,236,005,392	145,019,000	36,163,000	181,182,000

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)	Amount
Fort Bragg, NC	Barracks stat limit	1	-320
Fort Campbell, KY	Barracks support fac (Chapels)	2	-1,231
Fort Carson, CO	Land acquisition		-7,200
Fort Hood, TX	Barracks stat limit	1	-1,666
Fort Lewis, WA	Barracks stat limit	1	-1,862
Fort Ord, CA	Tactical equipment shops	2	-681
Fort Polk, LA	Tank trails	2	-1,000
Fort Polk, LA	Barracks stat limit	1	-1,838
Fort Richardson, AK	Airfield paving & lighting	2	-1,402
Fort Riley, KS	ROTC HQ		-1,164
Fort Stewart, GA	Post office		-620
Fort Stewart, GA	Barracks complex	1,2	-1,281
Fort Benning, GA	Barracks stat limit	1	-1,406
Fort Benning, GA	Recept station (barracks stat limit)	1	-402
Fort Jackson, SC	Trainee barracks (Chapel)	2	-682
Fort Jackson, SC	Barracks stat limit	1	-773
Lackland AFB, TX	Defense Language School		-1,029
Fort McClellan, AL	Barracks stat limit	1	-1,374
Fort Sill, OK	Barracks stat limit	1	-741
Fort Myer, VA	Relocate activities		-2,368
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD	Research animal lab	2	-2,193
Corpus Christi Army Depot, TX	Upgrade test cells	2	-278
Letterkenny Army Depot, PA	Ammo truck inspection fac		-198
Pine Bluff Arsenal, AR	Binary munitions fac		-562
Red River Army Depot, TX	Alter depot operations bldg		-998
Red River Army Depot, TX	Quality assurance lab		-556
Sierra Army Depot, CA	Barracks (dining)	3	+223
Sierra Army Depot, CA	Barracks stat limit	1	-96
US Military Academy, NY	Roads and athletic fac		-2,054
Various	Energy investment	2	-1,114
K-16, Korea	Recreation center		-230
Camp Humphreys, Korea	Chapel		-465
Location 178	Operations bldg		-795
Nuernberg, Germany	Hospital		-24,390
Camp Darby, Italy	Ammo storage		-2,000
Letterman Army Hospital, CA	Hospital deficiency	4	+280
Various	Air pollution abatement(FY 72)		-10,109
Various	Water pollution abatement(FY 72)		-11,437
Various	Water pollution abatement(FY 73)		-5,712
Eglin AFB, FL	Barracks FY 74	2	-1,124
Fort Jackson, SC	FY 75 Program Deficiency	2	-1,009
Yuma Proving Ground, AZ	FY 74 Program Deficiency	2	-329
Total reduction			94,186

- 1 Stat limit on barracks reduced from \$39.50 to \$35.00 per square foot.
- 2 Partial reduction.
- 3 Funding required.
- 4 To be funded from prior year appropriations.

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 Submarine Base, New London, CT	Bachelor enlisted quarters.....	-367 <u>1/</u>
Naval Underwater Systems Center, New London, CT	Land acquisition - Dresden.....	-88 <u>3/</u>
Naval District Headquarters Washington, DC	Naval Historical Center.....	-1,304
Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda, MD	University.....	-7,400 <u>3/</u>
Fleet Combat Direction Systems Training Center, Dam Neck, VA	Bachelor enlisted quarters.....	-393 <u>1/</u>
Naval Station, Mayport, FL	Bachelor enlisted quarters w/mess....	-205 <u>1/</u>
Naval Training Equipment Center, Orlando, FL	Applied research laboratory addition..	-185
Naval Air Station, Whiting Field, FL	Instrument trainer facility.....	+500
Naval Station, Charleston, SC	Bainbridge Avenue extension.....	+2,100
Naval Support Activity, New Orleans, LA	Bachelor enlisted quarters.....	-183 <u>1/</u>
Naval Air Station, Miramar, CA	Bachelor enlisted quarters.....	-312 <u>1/</u>
Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, CA	Equipment training facilities.....	-1,920
Naval Training Center, San Diego, CA	Recruit processing facility.....	-5,455
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, NC	Bachelor enlisted quarters (French Creek)	-911 <u>1/</u>
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, CA	Bachelor enlisted quarters (Chappo)...	-226 <u>1/</u>
	Bachelor enlisted quarters (Del Mar)...	-126 <u>1/</u>
	Bachelor enlisted quarters (San Mateo)	-126 <u>1/</u>
Marine Corps Air Station, Santa Ana, CA	Flight simulator bldg.....	-704
Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, HI	Bachelor enlisted quarters.....	+124 <u>2/</u>
Classified Location Consolidate	Communication facility.....	-1,527
Naval Station, Rota, Spain	Air passenger terminal expansion.....	-422
Naval Station, Rota, Spain	Building addition.....	-1,783
Naval Security Group Activity, Hanza, Okinawa	Emergency power improvements.....	-697
Naval Air Station, Cubi Point, P.I.	Aircraft parking apron.....	-1,951
	Maintenance hangar.....	-4,785
	Bachelor enlisted quarters.....	-4,541
	Bachelor officer's quarters.....	-2,839
	Bachelor enlisted quarters.....	-1,264
Naval Air Station, Subic Bay, P.I.	Operational trainer bldg - Atlantic....	-500
Naval Air Station, Various Locations	Operational trainer bldg - Pacific....	-600

-38,090

NAVY
SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZATION ACTIONS (Cont'd)

<u>AMENDMENTS</u>		
Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, Kittery, ME	Additional crane rail system.....	+2,800
Omega Navigation Station, Haiku, Oahu, HI	Transmitter facility.....	+600
		+3,400
		-34,690 4/
1. Unit Cost Reduction \$39.50/SF to \$35.00/SF		
2. Added 72 spaces and \$704,000 - BEQ Unit cost reduction reduces by \$580,000 - Net change +\$124,000		
3. Reduction		
4. Appropriation Request Modified to Reflect Authorization Actions (\$854,000,000 - \$34,690,000 = \$819,310,000)		

AIR FORCE
SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZATION ACTIONS

<u>Installation</u>	<u>Project</u>	Amount \$ (Thousands)
Tyndall AFB, FL	Airmen dormitories	- 410
Kelly AFB, TX	Fire protection	- 1,169
	Fuel oil storage	- 247
Tinker AFB, OK	Squadron operations facility	- 1,872
	Academic classroom	- 2,118
Ft Meade, MD	Electromagnetic compatibility Analysis Center	- 7,200
Craig AFB, AL	Fire Station	+ 419
Laughlin AFB, TX	Officers quarters	- 458
Lowry AFB, CO	Airmen dormitories	- 722
Webb AFB, TX	Officers quarters	- 499
Galena Apt, AL	Airmen dormitories	- 932
King Salmon Apt, AL	Airmen dormitories	- 362
Andrews AFB, MD	Airmen dormitories	- 338
Mt Home AFB, ID	Flight Simulator Facility	- 480
	Airmen dormitories	- 209
Various	Energy conservation	- 3,000
Cloudcroft Amx, NM	Spacetrack facility	- 1,000
Various	Surveillance system	- 4,480
Sondrestrom, Greenland	Electric plant	- 2,182
Clark AFB, P.I.	Airmen dormitories	- 3,492
Various, Europe	Airfield protective facilities	-122,262
	Munitions storage facilities	- 4,000
Various	Technical control expansion	- 858
	Net reductions	<u>-157,871</u>
<u>Amendments</u> (Deficiency authorization to be financed from prior years funds)		
Laughlin AFB, TX	Vortac	+ 8
	Non destructive inspection facility	+ 57

<u>Installation</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u> <u>\$ (Thousands)</u>
Lowry AFB, CO	Minuteman training facility	- 21
	Correctional facility	+ 274
	Airmen dormitories	+ 227
	Chapel Center	- 13
Reese AFB, TX	Base communications	- 15
	Vortac	+ 31
	Non destructive inspection facility	+ 80
	NCO open mess	- 33
	Security police facility	+ 103
	Officer quarters	- 8
	Aircraft fueling system	+ 121
	Taxiway	+ 142
Webb AFB, TX	Vortac	- 25
	Non destructive inspection facility	+ 92
	Taxiway	+ 897
Edwards AFB, CA	Airmen dining hall	- 10
	Aircraft test facility	+ 304
Kincheloe AFB, MI	Base communications facility	+ 80
	Radar flight control center	+ 86
	Airmen dormitories	+ 297
Howard AFB, CZ	Administrative facilities	+ 900
Bitburg AB, GE	Dependent school	+ 375
Sembach AB, GE	Dependent school	+ 1,107
	Net deficiency authorization	+ 5,056
	Net authorization change	-152,815

DEFENSE AGENCIES

SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZATION ACTIONS

DIA: Bolling/Anacostia, District of Columbia:	
DIA building.....	-86,100
DSA: Defense Depot, Tracy, California:	
Deficiency (fiscal year 1974).....	+637 ^{1/}
Defense General Supply Center, Richmond, Virginia:	
Deficiency (fiscal year 1973).....	+194 ^{1/}
DNA: Enewetak Auxiliary Airfield, Marshall Islands/Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands:	
Cleanup of Enewetak Atoll (Phase I).....	+5,900
Various: Department of Defense emergency construction.....	-10,000
Total, Defense Agencies..	-89,369

^{1/} To be funded from prior-year appropriations.

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE ACTIONS

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

Army

Fort Campbell, Kentucky: Tactical equipment shops and facilities.	Trim	-\$1,228,000
Fort Lewis, Washington: Barracks complex.....	Trim	-7,400,000
Fort Polk, Louisiana: Acquisition of mineral rights.....		-5,037,000
Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia:		
Tactical equipment shops and facilities.....		-3,716,000
Barracks complex.....	Trim	-2,720,000
Fort Benning, Georgia:		
Training facilities--phase II.....		-3,275,000
Reception station.....		-10,953,000
Fiscal year 1975 carryover.....		-614,000
Fort Eustis, Virginia: Pier utilities.....		-633,000
Fort Gordon, Georgia: Signal School addition.....		-1,335,000
Fort Jackson, South Carolina: Deficiency (fiscal year 1975).....		-2,191,000
Fort Knox, Kentucky: Flight simulator building.....		-578,000
Fort Rucker, Alabama: U.S. Army aeromedical research laboratory.....		-9,139,000
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland: Research animal isolation facility.....	Trim	-1,000,000
White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico: Land acquisition (fiscal year 1974).....		-2,496,000
Fort Huachuca, Arizona: Academic buildings--phase I.....	Trim	-1,500,000
Air pollution abatement--		
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant, Illinois: Incinerator for contaminated waste.....		-288,000
Savanna Army Depot, Illinois: Ammunition demilitarization disposal system.....		-3,132,000
Water pollution abatement--		
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant, Illinois: Red water ash and storage.....		-3,825,000
Volunteer Army Ammunition Plant, Tennessee: Reline red water flume lines.....		-115,000
Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico: Armed Forces examination and entrance station.....		-2,480,000
Savings on central food preparation facilities at Fort Benning, Georgia, and Fort Lee, Virginia.....		-11,442,000
Total, Army.....		-75,097,000

Navy

Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut: Berthing pier....	Trim	-2,300,000
Headquarters Naval District Washington, District of Columbia: Tingey House restoration.....	Trim	-100,000
Naval Ship Research and Development Center, Carderock, Maryland:		
Heating plant improvement.....		-550,000
Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown, Virginia:		
Ammunition segregation facility.....		-2,055,000
Projectile renovation facility.....		-4,458,000
Projectile magazine.....		-5,487,000
Naval Training Center, Orlando, Florida: Applied instruction building		-5,588,000
Naval Air Station, Miramar, California: Fiscal year 1975 program....		-1,627,000
Naval Regional Medical Center, Bremerton, Washington: Hospital complex.....	Trim	-2,000,000
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Fleet command center.....		-7,078,000
Trident.....	Trim	-70,000,000
Air pollution abatement--		
Navy Supply Center, Norfolk, Virginia: Vapor collection and recovery system.....		-419,000
Water pollution abatement:		
Naval Undersea Center, San Diego, California: Sanitary treatment improvements.....		-173,000

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE ACTIONS (Continued)

Navy (Continued)

Reduction in funding (fiscal year 1974): Airfield facilities, Elevsis, Greece.....	-\$1,948,000
Continuing authorization, Various locations:	
Planning.....	+9,000,000
Access roads:	
Trident.....	+2,200,000
Other.....	+2,000,000
Total, Navy.....	-90,583,000

Air Force

Kelly Air Force Base, Texas: Aircraft hydrant refueling system.....	-1,696,000
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio: Alter systems management engineering facility.....	-2,200,000
Vance Air Force Base, Oklahoma: Academic classroom.....	-1,270,000
Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska: Utilities.....	-471,000
Galena Airport, Alaska: Airmen dormitories.....	-8,571,000
Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland:	
Airmen dormitories.....	-3,114,000
Utilities.....	-3,792,000
Langley Air Force Base, Virginia: Ammunition storage facilities.....	-1,336,000
Air Installation Compatible Use Zones (funding of prior authorization)	+10,000,000
Eglin and Tyndall Air Force Bases, Florida: Restoration of hurricane-damaged facilities.....	+8,000,000
Total, Air Force.....	-4,450,000

Defense Agencies

Defense Supply Agency:	
New obligational authority.....	-2,000,000
Defense Nuclear Agency:	
Enewetak Auxiliary Airfield, Marshall Islands/Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands: Cleanup of Enewetak Atoll (Phase I).....	-20,000,000
Various: Department of Defense emergency construction.....	-10,000,000
Total, Defense Agencies.....	-32,000,000

STATE LIST

Summary of the Program Approved in the Bill
(Exclusive of Family Housing, Energy Conservation and Pollution Abatement)

State/Service/Installation	Total (in thousands of dollars)		
	Install'n	Service	State
<u>Inside the United States</u>			
Alabama.....			\$49,025
Army.....	\$48,606		
Fort McClellan.....	\$41,090		
Redstone Arsenal.....	1,571		
Fort Rucker.....	5,945		
Air Force.....		419	
Craig AFB, Selma.....		419	
Alaska.....			9,498
Army.....		1,685	
Fort Richardson.....		1,685	
Navy.....		2,945	
Naval Station, Adak.....		2,945	
Air Force.....		4,465	
Elmendorf AFB, Anchorage.....		568	
King Salmon AFS.....		3,258	
Various Locations.....		639	
OSD.....		403	
DSA--Defense Property Disposal Office, Elmendorf AFB.....		403	
Arizona.....			9,917
Army.....		8,314	
Fort Huachuca.....		6,017	
Yuma Proving Ground.....		2,297	
Navy.....		1,164	
Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma.....		1,164	
Air Force.....		439	
Luke AFB, Phoenix.....		439	
California.....			126,951
Army.....		34,064	
Camp Roberts.....		415	
Fort Ord.....		32,209	
Letterman Army Hospital.....		280	
Sierra Army Depot.....		1,160	
Navy.....		72,401	
Naval Parachute Test Range, El Centro.....		1,345	
Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Long Beach.....		8,022	
Naval Air Station, Miramar.....		21,079	
Naval Air Station, North Island.....		15,777	
Naval Electronics Laboratory, San Diego.....		3,795	
Navy Public Works Center, San Diego.....		3,511	
Naval Weapons Station, Concord.....		264	
Naval Air Station, Moffett Field.....		2,400	
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey.....		217	
Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow.....		1,352	
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton.....		9,480	
Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro.....		2,000	
Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms.....		3,159	
Air Force.....		19,017	
Beale AFB, Marysville.....		3,590	
Edwards AFB, Rosamond.....		5,624	
George AFB, Victorville.....		3,646	
McClellan AFB, Sacramento.....		3,461	
Vandenberg AFB, Lompoc.....		2,696	
OSD.....		1,469	
DSA--Defense Depot, Tracy.....		637	
DSA--Defense Fuel Support Point, Norwalk..		197	
DSA--Defense Property Disposal Office, Monterey, Seaside.....		635	

STATE LIST

Summary of the Program Approved in the Bill
(Exclusive of Family Housing, Energy Conservation and Pollution Abatement)

State/Service/Installation	Total (in thousands of dollars)	
	Installation	Service State
Inside the United States (Continued)		
Colorado.....		\$20,801
Army.....	\$10,732	
Fort Carson.....	\$10,732	
Air Force.....	9,629	
Lowry AFB, Denver.....	9,629	
OSD.....		440
DSA--Defense Property Disposal Office, Colorado Springs.....	440	
Connecticut.....		15,213
Navy.....	15,213	
Naval Submarine Base, New London.....	15,213	
District of Columbia.....		23,483
Army.....	15,270	
Walter Reed Medical Center.....	15,270	
Navy.....	5,124	
Headquarters, Naval District of Washington.....	300	
Naval Research Laboratory.....	4,824	
Air Force.....	3,089	
Bolling AFB.....	3,089	
Florida.....		49,126
Army.....	511	
Eglin AFB, Valpariso.....	511	
Navy.....	21,528	
Naval Air Station, Cecil Field.....	4,878	
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville.....	3,382	
Naval Station, Mayport.....	3,584	
Naval Hospital, Orlando.....	2,978	
Naval Coastal Systems Laboratory, Panama City.....	1,924	
Naval Air Station, Pensacola.....	4,282	
Naval Air Station, Whiting Field.....	500	
Air Force.....	27,087	
Eglin AFB, Valpariso.....	16,390	
Tyndall AFB, Springfield.....	10,697	
Georgia.....		76,564
Army.....	70,047	
Fort Benning.....	31,393	
Fort Gordon.....	5,610	
Fort Stewart.....	33,044	
Air Force.....	6,517	
Robins AFB, Warner Robins.....	6,517	
Hawaii.....		18,832
Navy.....	13,222	
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor.....	764	
Naval Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor.....	2,605	
Naval Communication Station, Honolulu, Wahiaua.....	2,500	
Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay.....	6,753	
Omega Navigation Station, Haiku, Oahu.....	600	
Air Force.....	5,610	
Hickam AFB, Honolulu.....	5,610	
Idaho.....		8,541
Air Force.....	8,541	
Mountain Home AFB, Mountain Home.....	8,541	
Illinois.....		13,087
Navy.....	11,599	
Naval Training Center, Great Lakes.....	10,448	
Public Works Center, Great Lakes.....	1,151	
Air Force.....	1,488	
Scott AFB, Shiloh.....	1,488	

STATE LIST

Summary of the Program Approved in the Bill
(Exclusive of Family Housing, Energy Conservation and Pollution Abatement)

State/Service/Installation	Total (in thousands of dollars)	
	Installation	Service State
Inside the United States (Continued)		
Kansas.....		\$14,879
Army.....	\$14,879	
Fort Riley.....	\$14,879	
Kentucky.....		54,772
Army.....	54,772	
Fort Campbell.....	12,452	
Fort Knox.....	42,320	
Louisiana.....		87,740
Army.....	64,584	
Fort Polk.....	64,584	
Navy.....	23,156	
Naval Personnel Center, New Orleans.....	21,300	
Naval Support Activity, New Orleans.....	1,856	
Maine.....		2,800
Navy.....	2,800	
Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery.....	2,800	
Maryland.....		177,971
Army.....	9,864	
Aberdeen Proving Ground.....	6,000	
Fort Detrick.....	972	
Fort George G. Meade.....	2,892	
Navy.....	164,900	
National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda.....	100,000	
Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda.....	64,900	
OSD.....	3,207	
NSA--Fort George G. Meade.....	3,012	
DMA--DMA Topographic Center, Bethesda.....	195	
Massachusetts.....		9,349
Army.....	9,349	
Army Materials and Mechanics Research Center Defense Support Activity (Fargo Building), Boston.....	976	
Natick Laboratories.....	8,000	
Natick Laboratories.....	373	
Michigan.....		1,580
Air Force.....	1,580	
Kincheloe AFB, Kinross.....	1,133	
Wurtsmith AFB, Oscado.....	447	
Mississippi.....		44,593
Air Force.....	44,593	
Columbus AFB, Columbus.....	1,453	
Keesler AFB, Biloxi.....	43,140	
Missouri.....		14,785
Army.....	14,785	
Fort Leonard Wood.....	14,785	
Montana.....		622
Air Force.....	622	
Malmstrom AFB, Great Falls.....	622	
Nebraska.....		1,437
Air Force.....	1,437	
Offutt AFB, Omaha.....	1,437	
Nevada.....		1,544
Navy.....	554	
Naval Air Station, Fallon.....	554	
Air Force.....	990	
Nellis AFB, Las Vegas.....	990	
New Jersey.....		2,619
Navy.....	879	
Naval Weapons Station, Earle.....	879	
Air Force.....	1,740	
McGuire AFB, Wrightstown.....	1,740	

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

State/Service/Installation	Total (in thousands of dollars)	
	Install'n	Service State
<u>Inside the United States (Continued)</u>		
New Mexico.....		\$10,964
Army.....	\$3,715	
White Sands Missile Range.....	\$3,715	
Air Force.....		7,249
Cannon AFB, Clovis.....	1,876	
Kirtland AFB, Albuquerque.....	5,373	
New York.....		4,805
Army.....		3,883
U.S. Military Academy.....	3,883	
Navy.....		150
Naval Underwater System Center, New London, Dresden Annex.....	150	
Air Force.....		772
Griffiss AFB, Rome.....	372	
Plattsburgh AFB, Plattsburgh.....	400	
North Carolina.....		44,168
Army.....		13,214
Fort Bragg.....	13,214	
Navy.....		30,342
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune.....	13,423	
Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point.....	11,426	
Marine Corps Air Station, New River.....	5,493	
Air Force.....		612
Seymour-Johnson AFB, Goldsboro.....	612	
Ohio.....		8,051
Air Force.....		7,955
Newark AFS, Newark.....	2,117	
Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton.....	5,838	
OSD.....		96
DSA--Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton	96	
Oklahoma.....		28,947
Army.....		15,772
Fort Sill.....	15,772	
Air Force.....		13,175
Altus AFB, Altus.....	996	
Tinker AFB, Oklahoma City.....	12,179	
Pennsylvania.....		1,400
OSD.....		1,400
DSA--Defense Personnel Support Center, Phila- delphia.....	1,400	
Rhode Island.....		352
OSD.....		352
DSA--Defense Fuel Support Point, Melville, Newport.....	352	
South Carolina.....		25,221
Army.....		14,546
Fort Jackson.....	14,546	
Navy.....		10,675
Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarine Training Center, Charleston.....	250	
Charleston Naval Shipyard, Charleston.....	5,348	
Naval Station, Charleston.....	2,100	
Polaris Missile Facility, Atlantic, Charleston	195	
Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort.....	2,782	
Tennessee.....		377
OSD.....		377
DSA--Defense Depot, Memphis.....	377	

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

State/Service/Installation	Total (in thousands of dollars)	
	Install'n	Service State
<u>Inside the United States (Continued)</u>		
Texas.....		\$183,697
Army.....	\$48,862	
U.S. Army Aeronautical Depot Maintenance Center.....	\$1,711	
Fort Hood.....	46,281	
Fort Sam Houston.....	870	
Navy.....		3,600
Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi.....	3,600	
Air Force.....		131,235
Carswell AFB, Fort Worth.....	1,992	
Kelly AFB, San Antonio.....	2,670	
Lackland AFB, San Antonio.....	104,596	
Laughlin AFB, Del Rio.....	11,082	
Randolph AFB, San Antonio.....	5,128	
Reese AFB, Lubbock.....	421	
Webb AFB, Big Spring.....	5,346	
Virginia.....		21,282
Army.....		1,759
Fort Lee.....	1,759	
Navy.....		19,329
Naval Surface Weapons Center, Dahlgren....	2,375	
Fleet Combat Direction Systems Training Center, Atlantic, Dam Neck.....	4,383	
Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, Norfolk	4,246	
Naval Station, Norfolk.....	2,289	
Naval Air Station, Oceana.....	3,293	
Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown.....	2,743	
OSD.....		194
DSA--Defense General Supply Center, Richmond	194	
Washington.....		58,952
Army.....		24,461
Fort Lewis.....	24,461	
Navy.....		32,302
Naval Regional Medical Center, Bremerton...	27,959	
Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton.....	3,261	
Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island.....	1,082	
Air Force.....		2,189
Fairchild AFB, Spokane.....	1,000	
McChord AFB, Tacoma.....	1,189	
Various Locations.....		388,949
Army.....		101,542
Energy Conservation.....	31,963	
Dining Facilities Modernization.....	16,547	
Air Pollution Abatement.....	2,359	
Water Pollution Abatement.....	48,021	
Nuclear Weapons Security.....	2,652	
Navy.....		199,872
Trident Facilities.....	109,967	
Trident Community Impact Support.....	7,000	
Air Pollution Abatement.....	2,843	
Water Pollution Abatement.....	44,654	
Energy Conservation.....	28,828	
Nuclear Weapons Security.....	6,580	
Air Force.....		84,612
Energy Conservation.....	43,952	
Air Pollution Abatement.....	600	
Water Pollution Abatement.....	10,098	
Satellite Communication Facilities.....	2,187	
Command, Control and Communications.....	9,866	
Nuclear Weapons Security.....	7,909	
Air Installation Compatible Use Zones.....	10,000	

STATE LIST
Summary of the Program Approved in the Bill
(Exclusive of Family Housing, Energy Conservation 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)			
OSD.....	\$2,923		
DSA--Energy Conservation.....	\$175		
DSA--Air Pollution Abatement.....	2,426		
DSA--Water Pollution Abatement.....	322		
Funding Adjustments Required to Obtain FY 76 NOA.....			-\$17,841
Army.....		-12,336	
FY 75 carryover, Fort Benning, Georgia.....	-614		
Savings on central food preparation facilities, Fort Benning, Georgia, and Fort Lee, Virginia.....	-11,442		
Deficiency financed from prior-year funds, Letterman Army Hospital, California.....	-280		
Air Force (Deficiencies financed from prior-year funds)....		-2,674	
Laughlin AFB, Texas.....	-65		
Lowry AFB, Colorado.....	-467		
Reese AFB, Texas.....	-421		
Webb AFB, Texas.....	-964		
Edwards AFB, California.....	-294		
Kincheloe AFB, Michigan.....	-463		
OSD.....		-2,831	
DSA--Reduction in NOA to be financed from prior-year funds.....		-2,000	
DSA--Deficiencies financed from prior-year funds, Defense Depot, Tracy, California (\$637) and Defense General Supply Center, Richmond, Virginia (\$194).....		-831	
<u>Outside the United States</u>			
Bermuda.....			78
Navy.....		78	
Naval Air Station, Bermuda.....	78		
Canal Zone.....			2,300
Army.....		1,400	
Fort Sherman.....	1,400		
Air Force.....		900	
Howard AFB, Balboa.....	900		
Cuba.....			3,714
Navy.....		3,714	
Naval Air Station, Guantanamo Bay.....	3,264		
Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay.....	450		
Germany.....			28,164
Army.....		20,599	
Various Locations.....	20,599		
Air Force.....		6,828	
Bitburg AB.....	1,775		
Bahn AB.....	3,946		
Sembach AB.....	1,107		
OSD.....		737	
DSA--Property Disposal Office, Nuremberg....	500		
DSA--Property Disposal Office, Seckenheim....	237		
Guam, Marshall Islands.....			1,200
Navy.....		1,200	
Naval Communication Station, Finegayan.....	1,200		
Indian Ocean.....			13,800
Navy.....		13,800	
Naval Support Activity, Diego Garcia.....	13,800		
Italy.....			3,589
Army.....		3,589	
Camp Darby.....	3,589		

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

State/Service/Installation	Total (in thousands of dollars)		
	Install'n	Service	State
<u>Outside the United States (Continued)</u>			
Guam, Marshall Islands.....			\$1,200
Navy.....		\$1,200	
Naval Communication Station, Finegayan.....	\$1,200		
Indian Ocean.....			13,800
Navy.....		13,800	
Naval Support Activity, Diego Garcia.....	13,800		
Italy.....			3,589
Army.....		3,589	
Camp Darby.....	3,589		
Johnston Atoll.....			4,033
OSD.....		4,033	
DNA--Johnston Atoll.....	4,033		
Korea.....			9,281
Army.....		9,281	
Various locations.....	9,281		
Okinawa.....			412
Army.....		412	
Fort Buckner.....	412		
Puerto Rico.....			2,128
Navy.....		2,128	
Atlantic Fleet Weapons Range, Roosevelt Roads	2,128		
United Kingdom.....			14,505
Air Force.....		14,505	
RAF Upper Heyford.....	13,524		
RAF Chicksands.....	981		
Various Locations.....			200,216
Army.....		115,176	
USAREUR, Infrastructure.....	80,000		
Army Security Agency.....	1,176		
Nuclear Weapons Security.....	34,000		
Navy.....		250	
Water Pollution Abatement.....	250		
Air Force.....		84,790	
Airfield Protective Facilities.....	52,738		
Munition Storage Facilities.....	22,000		
Special Facilities.....	2,666		
Nuclear Weapons Security.....	5,591		
Satellite Communication Facilities.....	1,795		
Funding Adjustments Required to Obtain FY 76 NOA.....			-\$4,330
Navy.....			-1,948
Reduction in funding (FY 74), airfield facilities, Elefsis, Greece.....		-1,948	
Air Force (Deficiencies financed from prior-year funds)....		-2,382	
Howard AFB, Canal Zone.....		-900	
Bitburg AB, Germany.....		-375	
Sembach AB, Germany.....		-1,107	
<u>Other Items</u>			
Planning.....			134,050
Army.....		49,000	
Navy.....		50,550	
Trident.....		8,500	
Other.....		42,050	
Air Force.....		30,000	
OSD.....		4,500	
Minor Construction.....			66,000
Army.....		20,000	
Navy.....		20,000	
Air Force.....		24,000	
OSD.....		2,000	

STATE LIST

Summary of the Program Approved in the Bill
(Exclusive of Family Housing, Energy Conservation and Pollution Abatement)

State/Service/Installation	Total (in thousands of dollars)	
	Install'n	Service State
<u>Other Items (Continued)</u>		
Access Roads and Minor Land.....		\$7,450
Navy.....	\$7,200	
Trident.....	\$2,200	
Other.....	5,000	
Air Force.....	250	
Emergency Construction.....		10,000
OSD.....	10,000	

AIR POLLUTION ABATEMENT

State/Service/Installation	Total (in thousands of dollars)	
	Install'n	Service State
California.....		\$600
Air Force.....	\$600	\$600
Edwards AFB, Rosamond.....	\$600	
Louisiana.....		797
Army.....		797
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant.....	797	
Maine.....		100
Navy.....		100
Naval Air Station, Brunswick.....	100	
Maryland.....		2,473
Navy.....		2,473
Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head.....	2,473	
Ohio.....		2,426
OSD.....		2,426
DSA--Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus.....	2,426	
Tennessee.....		1,562
Army.....		1,562
Holston Army Ammunition Plant.....	1,162	
Volunteer Army Ammunition Plant.....	400	
Washington.....		270
Navy.....		270
Naval Torpedo Station, Keyport.....	270	

WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT

State/Service/Installation	Total (in thousands of dollars)	
	Install'n	Service State
<u>Inside the United States</u>		
Alabama.....		\$200
Army.....		\$200
Fort McClellan.....	\$200	
Alaska.....		308
Navy.....		308
Naval Communication Station, Adak.....	172	
Naval Station, Adak.....	136	
California.....		15,137
Navy.....		11,403
Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado.....	289	
Naval Support Activity, Long Beach.....	328	
Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo.....	5,389	
Naval Air Station, Miramar.....	451	
Pacific Missile Range, Point Mugu.....	1,857	
Naval Supply Center, San Diego.....	1,010	
Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach.....	196	
Marine Corps Auxiliary Landing Field, Camp Pendleton.....	276	
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton.....	1,607	
Air Force.....		3,734
March AFB, Riverside.....	2,780	
Travis AFB, Fairfield.....	954	
Colorado.....		429
Army.....		429
Pueblo Army Depot.....	429	
Florida.....		2,822
Navy.....		2,678
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville.....	2,678	
OSD.....		144
DSA--Defense Fuel Support Point, Lynn Haven.....	78	
DSA--Defense Fuel Support Point, Tampa.....	66	
Georgia.....		873
Navy.....		256
Marine Corps Supply Center, Albany.....	256	
Air Force.....		617
Robins AFB, Warner Robins.....	617	
Hawaii.....		6,450
Army.....		920
Schofield Barracks.....	920	
Navy.....		5,530
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor.....	5,128	
Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay.....	402	
Indiana.....		4,796
Navy.....		3,800
Naval Ammunition Depot, Crane.....	3,800	
Air Force.....		996
Grissom AFB, Bunker Hill.....	996	
Iowa.....		572
Army.....		572
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant.....	572	
Kentucky.....		10,791
Army.....		10,791
Fort Knox.....	10,291	
Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot.....	500	
Louisiana.....		3,758
Army.....		286
Fort Polk.....	286	
Navy.....		1,001
Naval Personnel Center, New Orleans.....	1,001	
Air Force.....		2,471
Barksdale AFB, Shreveport.....	1,411	
England AFB, Alexandria.....	1,060	

WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT

State/Service/Installation	Total (in thousands of dollars)		
	Install'n	Service	State
<u>Inside the United States (Continued)</u>			
Maine.....			\$191
Navy.....		\$191	
Naval Air Station, Brunswick.....	\$191		
Maryland.....			5,125
Army.....		2,520	
Fort Detrick.....	2,520		
Navy.....		2,605	
Naval Station, Annapolis.....	854		
Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River.....	1,751		
Michigan.....			121
Army.....		121	
Detroit Arsenal.....	121		
Missouri.....			10,655
Army.....		10,655	
Lake City Army Ammunition Plant.....	385		
Fort Leonard Wood.....	10,270		
Nevada.....			7,015
Navy.....		6,816	
Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne.....	6,816		
Air Force.....		199	
Nellis AFB, Las Vegas.....	199		
New Jersey.....			3,027
Army.....		114	
Fort Dix.....	114		
Navy.....		2,635	
Naval Weapons Station, Earle.....	2,520		
Naval Air Station, Lakehurst.....	115		
Air Force.....		278	
McGuire AFB, Wrightstown.....	278		
New York.....			1,722
Army.....		1,722	
Watervliet Arsenal.....	1,722		
Ohio.....			178
OSD.....		178	
DSA--Defense Fuel Support Point, Cincinnati.....	178		
Pennsylvania.....			253
Army.....		253	
New Cumberland Army Depot.....	253		
South Carolina.....			386
Navy.....		386	
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island.....	386		
South Dakota.....			903
Air Force.....		903	
Ellsworth AFB, Rapid City.....	903		
Tennessee.....			4,676
Army.....		4,676	
Milan Army Ammunition Plant.....	2,611		
Volunteer Army Ammunition Plant.....	2,065		
Texas.....			781
Army.....		781	
Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant.....	593		
U.S. Army Aeronautical Depot Maintenance Center.....	188		
Virginia.....			16,381
Army.....		13,981	
Fort Monroe.....	288		
Fort Lee.....	150		
Radford Army Ammunition Plant.....	13,543		
Navy.....		1,500	
Navy Public Works Center, Norfolk.....	1,500		
Air Force.....		900	
Langley AFB, Hampton.....	900		

WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT

State/Service/Installation	Total (in thousands of dollars)		
	Install'n	Service	State
<u>Inside the United States (Continued)</u>			
Washington.....			\$5,545
Navy.....		\$5,545	
Naval Supply Center, Puget Sound.....	\$4,012		
Naval Torpedo Station, Keyport.....	179		
Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island.....	1,354		
<u>Outside the United States</u>			
Puerto Rico.....			250
Navy.....		250	
Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads.....	250		

MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING
(New Construction Approved by the Committee)

State/Service/Installation	Number of Units
<u>Inside the United States</u>	
California:	
Army:	
Fort Ord, Monterey.....	350
Georgia:	
Army:	
Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield.....	375
Louisiana:	
Army:	
Fort Polk, Leesville.....	1,000
Massachusetts:	
Navy:	
Naval Facility, Nantucket.....	18
North Carolina:	
Navy:	
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune.....	250
Washington:	
Navy:	
Naval Complex, Bangor.....	400
West Virginia:	
Navy:	
Naval Radio Station, Sugar Grove.....	10
<u>Outside the United States</u>	
Egypt:	
DIA:	
Defense Attache Office, Cairo.....	3
Iceland:	
Navy:	
Naval Base, Keflavik.....	250

Summary of energy conservation construction

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES	
Alabama.....	\$1, 373, 000
Army:	
Fort McClellan.....	1, 142, 000
Fort Rucker.....	119, 000
Air Force: Craig AFB, Selma.....	112, 000
Alaska.....	7, 953, 000
Army: Fort Richardson.....	1, 313, 000
Air Force:	
Campion AFS, Galena.....	239, 000
Cape Lisburne AFS, Point Hope.....	141, 000
Eielson AFB, Fairbanks.....	203, 000
Galena Airport, Galena.....	490, 000
Indian Mountain AFS, Hughes.....	797, 000
Kotzebue AFS, Kotzebue.....	282, 000
Murphy Dome AFS, College.....	206, 000
Shemya AFB, Atka.....	3, 635, 000
Sparrevohn AFS, Iliamna.....	333, 000
Various.....	314, 000
Arizona.....	1, 092, 000
Army: Fort Huachuca.....	514, 000
Air Force:	
Davis Monthan AFB, Tucson.....	168, 000
Luke AFB, Glendale.....	290, 000
Williams AFB, Chandler.....	119, 000
Arkansas.....	2, 284, 000
Army: Pine Bluff Arsenal.....	263, 000
Air Force:	
Little Rock AFB, Little Rock.....	1, 964, 000
Blytheville AFB, Blytheville.....	57, 000
California.....	14, 796, 000
Army: Sierra Army Depot.....	207, 000
Navy:	
Naval Air Station, Alameda.....	256, 000
Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo.....	6, 461, 000
Naval Air Station, North Island.....	430, 000
Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme.....	69, 000
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton.....	372, 000
Air Force:	
Beale AFB, Marysville.....	1, 326, 000
Castle AFB, Atwater.....	168, 000
Edwards AFB, Muroc.....	557, 000
George AFB, Victorville.....	135, 000
Los Angeles AFS, Los Angeles.....	318, 000
March AFB, Riverside.....	1, 267, 000
Mather AFB, Sacramento.....	301, 000
Norton AFB, San Bernardino.....	1, 334, 000
Travis AFB, Fairfield.....	1, 238, 000
Vandenberg AFB, Lompoc.....	357, 000

Summary of energy conservation construction—Continued

Colorado.....	\$4, 257, 000
Army:	
Fort Carson.....	467, 000
Pueblo Army Depot.....	2, 400, 000
Air Force:	
Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs.....	1, 177, 000
Lowry AFB, Denver.....	162, 000
Peterson Field, Colorado Springs.....	51, 000
Connecticut.....	88, 000
Navy: Naval Submarine Base, New London.....	88, 000
Delaware.....	428, 000
Air Force: Dover AFB, Dover.....	428, 000
District of Columbia.....	2, 316, 000
Navy: Naval District, Washington.....	1, 628, 000
Air Force: Bolling AFB, Washington.....	688, 000
Florida.....	7, 705, 000
Navy:	
Navy Public Works Center, Pensacola.....	2, 573, 000
Naval Air Station, Whiting Field.....	660, 000
Naval Air Station, Cecil Field.....	79, 000
Air Force:	
Eglin AFB, Valparaiso.....	881, 000
Homestead AFB, Homestead.....	2, 202, 000
McDill AFB, Tampa.....	1, 125, 000
Tyndall AFB, Panama City.....	185, 000
Georgia.....	1, 089, 000
Army: Fort Benning.....	732, 000
Air Force:	
Moody AFB, Valdosta.....	306, 000
Robins AFB, Warner Robins.....	51, 000
Hawaii.....	27, 000
Navy: Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay.....	257, 000
Idaho.....	212, 000
Air Force: Mountain Home AFB, Mountain Home.....	212, 000
Illinois.....	4, 313, 000
Navy:	
Navy Public Works Center, Great Lakes.....	2, 352, 000
Naval Training Center, Great Lakes.....	178, 000
Air Force:	
Chanute AFB, Rantoul.....	855, 000
Scott AFB, Belleville.....	928, 000
Indiana.....	1, 159, 000
Navy: Naval Ammunition Depot, Crane.....	900, 000
Air Force: Grissom AFB, Peru.....	259, 000
Kansas.....	1, 530, 000
Army: Fort Riley.....	1, 466, 000
Air Force: McConnell AFB, Wichita.....	64, 000

Summary of energy conservation construction—Continued

Kentucky	\$5,461,000
Army:	
Fort Campbell	160,000
Fort Knox	3,305,000
Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot	1,514,000
Navy: Naval Ordnance Station, Louisville	482,000
Louisiana	390,000
Air Force:	
Barksdale AFB, Shreveport	306,000
England AFB, Alexandria	84,000
Maine	1,007,000
Air Force: Loring AFB, Limestone	1,007,000
Maryland	3,298,000
Army:	
Fort Detrick	150,000
Fort Meade	713,000
Fort Ritchie	183,000
Navy:	
Naval Station, Annapolis	140,000
Naval Academy, Annapolis	328,000
Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River	847,000
Air Force: Andrews AFB, Camp Springs	937,000
Massachusetts	528,000
Army:	
Fort Devens	178,000
Natick Laboratories	350,000
Michigan	1,125,000
Air Force:	
K. I. Sawyer AFB, Marquette	101,000
Wurtsmith AFB, Oscoda	1,024,000
Mississippi	715,000
Air Force:	
Columbus AFB, Columbus	142,000
Keesler AFB, Biloxi	573,000
Montana	55,000
Air Force: Malmstrom AFB, Great Falls	55,000
Nebraska	669,000
Air Force: Offutt AFB, Omaha	669,000
Nevada	906,000
Navy: Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne	433,000
Air Force: Nellis AFB, Las Vegas	473,000
New Hampshire	311,000
Army: Cold Region Laboratory	95,000
Air Force: Pease AFB, Portsmouth	216,000

Summary of energy conservation construction—Continued

New Jersey	\$5,012,000
Army:	
Bayonne Military Ocean Terminal	128,000
Fort Monmouth	1,798,000
Picatinny Arsenal	1,867,000
Navy:	
Naval Weapons Station, Earle	299,000
Naval Air Test Facility, Lakehurst	252,000
Air Force: McGuire AFB, Wrightstown	668,000
New Mexico	1,243,000
Army: Fort Wingate Depot Activity	361,000
Air Force:	
Cannon AFB, Clovis	51,000
Holloman AFB, Alamogordo	645,000
Kirtland AFB, Albuquerque	186,000
New York	1,128,000
Air Force:	
Griffiss AFB, Rome	280,000
Plattsburgh AFB, Plattsburgh	848,000
North Carolina	3,939,000
Army: Fort Bragg	1,986,000
Navy:	
Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point	152,000
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune	650,000
Air Force:	
Pope AFB, Fayetteville	435,000
Seymour-Johnson AFB, Goldsboro	716,000
North Dakota	923,000
Air Force:	
Grand Forks AFB, Grand Forks	776,000
Minot AFB, Minot	147,000
Ohio	2,098,000
Air Force:	
Rickenbacker AFB, Lockbourne	918,000
Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton	1,180,000
Oklahoma	3,747,000
Army: Fort Sill	3,479,000
Air Force:	
Altus AFB, Altus	50,000
Tinker AFB, Oklahoma City	158,000
Vance AFB, Enid	60,000
Pennsylvania	788,000
Navy: Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia	613,000
Defense Supply Agency: Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia	175,000

Summary of energy conservation construction—Continued

South Carolina.....	\$4, 526, 000
Army: Fort Jackson.....	1, 113, 000
Navy:	
Charleston Naval Shipyard, Charleston.....	322, 000
Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort.....	68, 000
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island.....	375, 000
Air Force:	
Charleston AFB, Charleston.....	2, 097, 000
Myrtle Beach AFB, Myrtle Beach.....	151, 000
Shaw AFB, Sumter.....	400, 000
South Dakota.....	57, 000
Air Force: Ellsworth AFB, Rapid City.....	57, 000
Tennessee.....	3, 609, 000
Navy: Naval Air Station, Memphis.....	2, 986, 000
Air Force: Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tullahoma.....	623, 000
Texas.....	5, 884, 000
Army:	
Fort Sam Houston.....	1, 714, 000
Red River Army Depot.....	250, 000
Air Force:	
Bergstrom AFB, Austin.....	427, 000
Brooks AFB, San Antonio.....	693, 000
Carswell AFB, Fort Worth.....	86, 000
Dyess AFB, Abilene.....	277, 000
Kelly AFB, San Antonio.....	83, 000
Lackland AFB, San Antonio.....	1, 466, 000
Laughlin AFB, Del Rio.....	50, 000
Randolph AFB, San Antonio.....	186, 000
Reese AFB, Lubbock.....	78, 000
Sheppard AFB, Wichita Falls.....	574, 000
Utah.....	150, 000
Air Force: Hill AFB, Ogden.....	150, 000
Virginia.....	5, 040, 000
Army:	
Fort Belvoir.....	662, 000
Fort Eustis.....	400, 000
Fort Lee.....	917, 000
Fort Monroe.....	483, 000
Navy:	
Fleet Combat Direction Systems Training Center, Atlantic, Dam Neck.....	619, 000
Naval Station, Norfolk.....	627, 000
Naval Regional Medical Center, Portsmouth.....	259, 000
Navy Public Works Center, Norfolk.....	809, 000
Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico.....	64, 000
Air Force: Langley AFB, Hampton.....	200, 000

Summary of energy conservation construction—Continued

Washington.....	\$4, 399, 000
Army: Fort Lewis.....	1, 534, 000
Navy: Puget Sound Naval Shipyard Bremerton.....	2, 200, 000
Air Force:	
Fairchild AFB, Spokane.....	263, 000
McChord AFB, Tacoma.....	402, 000
Wyoming.....	58, 000
Air Force: Francis E. Warren AFB, Cheyenne.....	58, 000

SEPARATE VIEWS OF HON. JACK EDWARDS OF ALABAMA, HON. JOHN J. FLYNT, JR., HON. ROBERT N. GLAIMO, HON. J. KENNETH ROBINSON, AND HON. CLARENCE D. LONG ON THE UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES

The bill as reported by the Committee includes \$64.9 million for construction of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, better known as the Military Medical University. This is the second increment of funding but is by far the largest amount required to bring the University into being. These funds will be used to construct the main University building. The first increment of funding was appropriated last year in the amount of \$15 million for the basic science building. It is currently estimated that the total cost to complete construction of the University will amount to about \$150 million.

The University is being constructed to graduate not less than 100 medical students annually. The current objective is to graduate 150 students annually. The law requires that the first graduating class of 100 students be graduated by September 1982. The first class was to begin in January 1976 with an enrollment of 36 students. The second class was to begin in September 1976 with an enrollment of 86 students. The first class of 36 students has now been deferred until September 1976. The first full graduating class will be sometime after 1982 if further delays are not incurred.

Considering the cost to construct and operate the University, it is currently estimated that the complete four-year cost per graduate will be about \$200,000 each. This conclusion was reached by the Committee's own Surveys and Investigation Staff and the Defense Manpower Commission, both of whom recently issued separate reports on this subject. Others have and will differ with these estimates but since both studies were conducted independently of each other we believe them to be reasonably accurate.

We believe that there is a cheaper and more efficient way by far to obtain more medical doctors for the military services. This is through the Armed Forces Health Profession Scholarship Program, authorized under the same legislation as the University. In this program, students who are already enrolled at existing civilian medical schools are given full scholarships in return for a specified active-duty obligation. At the present time, there are about 5,000 students in the program. The scholarship program will soon be producing 1,000 to 1,200 physicians annually for the armed forces at a four-year cost per graduate of about \$43,000 per graduate. Thus, the cost per graduate from the University of the Health Sciences will be about five times greater than the cost to obtain a medical doctor through the scholarship program. In our view there is no justification for placing this additional cost burden upon the American taxpayer just to obtain physicians for our military services.

The Defense Manpower Commission, which was created by the Congress to study ways of reducing manpower costs, recommended in its report of May 1975 that the Uniformed Services University approach to obtain medical personnel for the military be discontinued and construction terminated.

There are those who argue that a student who graduates from the University would more likely remain as a career medical officer in the military than a graduate of the scholarship program. This argument has no justification in fact. Upon graduation, students under both programs are required to remain in the military service for a specific tour of duty. There is no guarantee that after completing the required service the graduate of either program would remain in the service. Retention is not the basis on which an expenditure of about \$200,000 to obtain a doctor should be justified. The justification should be based upon obtaining the required number of medical personnel at the least cost.

Furthermore, to construct a facility costing about \$150 million to produce only 150 graduates a year in our opinion is not a prudent expenditure for meeting the needs of medical personnel in the military services, especially in light of the fact that a far greater number of such personnel can be obtained from our civilian medical schools at far less cost through the scholarship program.

Some also contend that the University is required because civilian medical schools do not adequately prepare doctors to meet the special needs of the military. We contend that all students will receive the same basic medical training whether they attend a civilian school or the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences because the course requirements to meet accreditation would be approximately the same. Also, specialized training is obtained later and not in medical school.

For the above reasons, we believe that these funds should be deleted from the bill and that the operations of the University of the Health Sciences discontinued permanently.

JACK EDWARDS.
JOHN J. FLYNT, JR.
ROBERT N. GIAIMO.
J. KENNETH ROBINSON.
CLARENCE D. LONG.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1975 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1976

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, 1975 (2)	Budget estimate of new (obligational) authority, 1976 (3)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) (4)
Family housing, Defense, Homeowners assistance fund, authorization to spend debt receipts (permanent, indefinite) -----	\$3, 000, 000	-----	-\$3, 000, 000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1975 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1976**

(1) Item	(2) New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1975 (enacted to date)	(3) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1976/transition	(4) New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the bill	Bill compared with—	
				(5) New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1975 (enacted to date)	(6) Budget estimates (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1976/transition
Military construction, Army Transition period	\$656,825,000	\$957,900,000 37,100,000	\$788,337,000 37,100,000	+\$131,512,000	-\$169,563,000
Military construction, Navy Transition period	606,376,000	854,000,000 17,200,000	728,727,000 17,200,000	+122,351,000	-125,273,000
Military construction, Air Force Transition period	456,439,000	703,600,000 14,000,000	541,279,000 14,000,000	+84,840,000	-162,321,000
Military construction, Defense agencies Transition period	31,260,000	141,500,000 1,000,000	19,300,000 1,000,000	-11,960,000	-122,200,000
Transfer, not to exceed Transition period	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)		
Military construction, Army National Guard Transition period	59,000,000	62,700,000 1,500,000	62,700,000 1,500,000	+3,700,000	
Military construction, Air National Guard Transition period	35,500,000	63,000,000 1,000,000	63,000,000 1,000,000	+27,500,000	

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Military construction, Army Reserve Transition period	43,700,000	50,300,000 2,500,000	50,300,000 2,500,000	+6,600,000	
Military construction, Naval Reserve Transition period	\$22,135,000	\$36,400,000 400,000	\$34,835,000 400,000	+\$12,700,000	-\$1,565,000
Military construction, Air Force Reserve Transition period	16,000,000	18,000,000 1,000,000	18,000,000 1,000,000	+2,000,000	
Total, military construction Transition period	1,927,235,000	2,887,400,000 75,700,000	2,306,478,000 75,700,000	+379,243,000	-580,922,000
Family housing, Defense Transition period	¹ 1,255,984,000	1,329,237,000 310,639,000	1,319,862,000 310,639,000	+63,878,000	-9,375,000
Portion applied to debt reduction Transition period	-103,430,000	-107,617,000 -27,239,000	-107,617,000 -27,239,000	-4,187,000	
Subtotal, family housing Transition period	1,152,554,000	1,221,620,000 283,400,000	1,212,245,000 283,400,000	+59,691,000	-9,375,000
Homeowners assistance fund, Defense Transition period	5,000,000			-5,000,000	
Grand total, new budget (obligational) authority Transition period	3,084,789,000	4,109,020,000 359,100,000	3,518,723,000 359,100,000	+433,934,000	-590,297,000

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¹ Includes \$10,194,000 appropriated in 2d Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1975 (Public Law 94-32).

Calendar No. 428

94TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
No. 94-442

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION BILL, 1976

NOVEMBER 3, 1975.—Ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 10029]

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 10029) making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976, and the period ending September 30, 1976, and for other purposes, reports the same to the Senate with various amendments, and presents herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill passed by House.....	\$3, 518, 723, 000
Amount of increase by Senate over the House.....	141, 572, 000
Total of bill as reported to Senate.....	3, 660, 295, 000
Amount of 1976 budget estimate.....	4, 109, 020, 000
Amount of 1975 appropriations.....	3, 084, 789, 000
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Below the budget estimate, 1976.....	448, 725, 000
Above appropriations for fiscal year 1975.....	575, 506, 000
Budget transition period.....	359, 100, 000

GENERAL STATEMENT

For military construction for the Active Forces of the Department of the Army, the Committee recommends an amount totaling \$812,942,000. This is an increase of \$24,605,000 from the amount of \$788,337,000 approved by the House, and a decrease of \$144,958,000 from the budget estimate of \$957,900,000. The Committee recommends approval of the requested \$37,100,000 for the budget transition period.

For military construction for the Active Forces of the Department of the Navy, the Committee recommends an amount totaling \$799,326,000. This is an increase of \$70,599,000 from the \$728,727,000 allowed by the House and a decrease of \$54,674,000 from the budget estimate of \$854,000,000. The Committee recommends approval of \$17,200,000, the requested amount for the budget transition period.

For military construction for the Active Forces of the Department of the Air Force, the Committee recommends an amount totaling \$553,700,000. This is an increase of \$12,421,000 from the \$541,279,000 allowed by the House and a decrease of \$149,900,000 from the budget estimate of \$703,600,000. The Committee recommends \$14,000,000, the requested amount for the transition period.

For the Army National Guard, the Committee approved \$62,700,000 and approval was given for the Army Reserve in the amount of \$50,300,000, the budget estimate. The Committee recommends approval of the requested \$1,500,000 for the Army National Guard and \$2,500,000 for the Army Reserve for the budget transition period.

For the Naval Reserve, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$36,400,000, the same amount as the budget estimate. The Committee recommends approval of \$400,000, the amount requested by the Naval Reserve for the budget transition period.

For the Air Force Reserve, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$18,000,000. The Committee recommends approval of the requested \$1,000,000 for the budget transition period.

For the Air National Guard, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$63,000,000. The Committee recommends approval of the requested \$1,000,000 for the budget transition period.

For the Department of Defense agencies, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$39,300,000. This is \$102,200,000 below the budget estimate of \$141,500,000, and is \$20,000,000 above the House allowance. The amount appropriated plus the application of \$12,831,000 of available prior year funds recognizes a program breakout as follows: Defense Mapping Agency, \$195,000; Defense Nuclear Agency, \$24,033,000; National Security Agency, \$3,012,000; and the Defense Supply Agency, \$8,391,000. The Committee also recommends for the Department of Defense general support programs a total of \$6,500,000, including planning and design; and, for the Office of Secretary of Defense emergency fund, \$10,000,000. The Committee recommends approval of the requested \$1,000,000 for the budget transition period.

For Family Housing, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,332,244,000. This is \$3,007,000 above the budget estimate of \$1,329,237,000 and is \$12,382,000 above the house allowance. The Committee recommends approval of the requested \$310,639,000 for the budget transition period.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

In evaluating the FY 1976 Military Construction Program, the Committee sought to bring to the floor a Military Construction Program designed to provide appropriations at the minimum amount necessary to assure a sound military platform to support our defense forces. An extensive project by project review was conducted to assure that only those projects of immediate urgency are to be financed under this Bill.

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 emphasis than the other on a particular facilities requirement. Areas investigated and reported on for FY 1976 are: Bachelor Housing, Hospital Programs, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maintenance Facilities, Construction Backlog, Pollution Abatement, Impact of Inflation, TRIDENT Submarine Support Site, Naval Air Engineering Center, Lakehurst, N.J., Access Roads, Naval District Washington, Naval Support Facility, Diego Garcia, Flight Simulators, NATO Infrastructure, Family Housing Turnkey, Air Installation Compatible Use Zone, Aircraft Protective Shelters, Army Division Stationing, Offset Agreement-Federal Republic of Germany, Planning and Design, Minor Construction and Reserve Forces. A capsule discussion of these program highlights follows:

BACHELOR HOUSING

ARMY

The Committee notes that the Army has given priority again this year to the improvement of living conditions for bachelor enlisted personnel. Major improvement of bachelor living conditions started with the fiscal year 1972 construction program. At that time only about 21 percent of the Army's assets were adequate. Those adequate assets consisted mainly of trainee barracks, for which open bays are adequate, and cadre rooms in the open bay barracks. Through fiscal year 1975 over \$935 million has been authorized to construct or modernize bachelor housing spaces and today, adequate assets are available for about 45 percent of the eligible personnel. Completion of all barracks projects approved through fiscal year 1975 will provide about 75 percent of the Army's required adequate spaces. These projects should be completed in 1978.

The fiscal year 1976 request provides for the construction of 17,733 new bachelor enlisted spaces and 126 new bachelor officer spaces as well as the modernization of 9,062 existing bachelor enlisted spaces. The officer spaces and 1,166 of the enlisted spaces are programed for Korea with the remainder of the spaces being inside the United States. Emphasis has been placed on installations in the United States that support the Division stationing and one station training concepts. Upon completion of the projects requested in this year's program, adequate quarters will be available for approximately 80 percent of the Army's bachelor personnel.

NAVY

The Navy is continuing to emphasize improvement in bachelor housing. The fiscal year 1976 program requested 3,014 new spaces for bachelor enlisted personnel and the modernization of 325 enlisted spaces. Another 132 new spaces were requested for bachelor officers. The Navy's new bachelor enlisted quarters design offers increased privacy, security and comfort to the member. In addition, maximum occupancy is afforded as the spaces are designed in such a way that they can be used interchangeably to fulfill any requirement regardless of rate. The Marine Corps program requested 2,457 spaces, all of which is new construction for enlisted personnel. The total Navy/Marine Corps bachelor housing program request was \$56,521,000 which is 7.2 percent of the Military Construction budget.

The Committee recommends approval of \$41,335,000 for bachelor housing projects which will provide the following spaces:

	Navy	Marine Corps	Total
Bachelor enlisted:			
New.....	2,074	2,529	4,603
Modernization.....	0	0	0
Total.....	2,074	2,529	4,603
Bachelor officer:			
New.....	32	0	32
Modernization.....	0	0	0
Total.....	32	0	32

Breakdown of approved Navy/Marine Corps Bachelor Enlisted Quarters Program by Rate Structure:

	Navy	Marine Corps	Total	Percent
E-2 to E-4.....	1,659	2,325	3,984	86.6
E-5 to E-6.....	366	154	520	11.3
E-7 to E-9.....	49	50	99	2.1
Total.....	2,074	2,529	4,603	100.0

AIR FORCE

The Air Force is progressing in its program to upgrade and modernize bachelor housing. There is a current programmable deficit of 6,100 officer and 21,900 enlisted spaces. In addition, 4,600 officer and 55,600 enlisted spaces require upgrading and modernization. In fiscal year 1975, funds were provided to build 40 officer and 4,098 enlisted new spaces and to upgrade an additional 40 officer and 4,567 enlisted spaces. The current bill requests new spaces for 400 officers and 2,640 enlisted and upgrade of existing spaces for 2,480 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 \$51.3 million requested in this year's program represents an \$8.2 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 \$309 million and upgrade and modernization will require an additional \$560 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.

HOSPITAL PROGRAMS

ARMY

The fiscal year 1976 program is the second major increment of the Army's accelerated health facilities modernization program, reflecting a \$13.0 million increase over the fiscal year 1975 appropriation of \$68.0 million. Included in the program are two hospital additions, one health clinic, eight dental clinics, and an increase for one project presently under construction.

The Army continues to pursue the objectives of its modernization program through the hospital clinic additions, which are needed as a result of both the increase in eligible beneficiaries in recent years and the continuing trend in both civilian and military medicine toward more outpatient care and decreased hospitalization. Where appropriate, addition projects have included alterations and upgrade to meet the requirements of more advanced fire protection techniques, the Occupational Safety and Health Act, and of the Joint Committee on Accreditation of Hospitals. Rapid technological change since the construction of existing permanent hospitals has also necessitated upgrade of the electrical and mechanical systems of those hospitals with addition and alteration projects.

The Army continues its program to replace the large number of temporary World War II dental clinics as well as to fulfill requirements for additional dental clinics at many stations.

NAVY

The medical portion of the Navy's fiscal year 1976 Military Construction Program has been developed as the third year of a multiyear accelerated program to correct medical/dental facility deficiencies through 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 technologically sound 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 recently constructed hospital facilities to meet recently changed codes and standards of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, Department of Defense planning and construction criteria, and other nationally recognized standards and codes. The Committee strongly endorses the objectives of this program.

The following table compares the fiscal year 1973, fiscal year 1974, fiscal year 1975, and fiscal year 1976 programs:

Fiscal year:	
1976.....	\$132, 937, 000
1975.....	66, 703, 000
1974.....	41, 818, 000
1973.....	44, 384, 000

The Navy's post-fiscal year 1976 medical facility deficiency amounts to approximately \$874 million. The accelerated medical program may be extended through fiscal year 1981 to facilitate the correction of health care facility deficiencies and the satisfaction of new and changing requirements in the military medical community.

To date bids have been opened and construction contracts awarded for ten fiscal year 1975 medical modernization projects.

There has been a diminishing degree of impact on cost due to inflation and a lessening of escalation of construction costs. This is due to a currently experienced less than anticipated rate of escalation and the fact that original estimates included a more reasonable compensating factor than heretofore utilized.

Current cost estimates are based on low bids received:

10 Projects—awarded:	
Authorization.....	\$19, 328, 000
Current estimate.....	\$18, 627, 000
Percent decrease.....	-4

NATIONAL NAVAL MEDICAL CENTER, BETHESDA, MD.

A multi-phased plan for redevelopment of the National Naval Medical Center was presented by the Navy to the Committee during last year's hearings. The Committee endorsed the redevelopment plan and approved \$14.9 million for correction of deficiencies that are basic to the redevelopment.

This year the Navy is requesting approval of the second phase of the redevelopment program consisting of construction of a 500-bed replacement hospital, ambulance shelter, the first phase of modernization of the central utility plant, utilities distribution, roads and demolition. The existing hospital facilities are inadequate for providing quality health care and for supporting the medical education and research programs at the Center. Advancing medical technology and increasing workloads have outstripped the capability of the existing facility. There has been a significant increase in the number of residency programs, number of trainees and expansion of the Medical Center's program for training undergraduate medical students. In addition, the new facility will be the primary teaching hospital for the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.

The remaining two phases of the redevelopment plan consist of rehabilitation of existing medical spaces including an additional 250 beds, procurement of hospital equipment, provision of additional parking, personnel support, completion of the utility plant moderniza-

tion, utilities distribution and other supporting facilities. Phase III is planned for fiscal year 1978 and Phase IV for fiscal year 1979.

UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES

The Uniformed Services Health Professional Revitalization Act of September 21, 1972 authorized establishment of a Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences to educate individuals in the health professions who will pursue careers in the Armed Services or in some cases, in other Federal agencies. The University will provide the only internal Department of Defense capability for extensive professional training leading to the Doctor of Medicine Degree. Under Public Law 92-426, the University is required to graduate a class of 100 medical students by 1982.

As a first step toward the achievement of permanent facilities at Bethesda, the Department of Defense obtained approval of \$15 million for the construction of the first increment of the University under the Navy fiscal year 1975 Military Construction Program. The first increment will provide space to accommodate a 36-student class which will transfer in their sophomore year from interim facilities and accept an additional freshman class in 1976, providing for an orderly growth pattern for the University. Final design of the first increment has been completed and a construction contract was awarded in May of this year. Planning for the total University is well underway. Authorization and funding of the second increment in fiscal year 1976 will allow a freshman class of approximately 125 medical students to matriculate in the 1978 academic year.

The second increment of the University is needed this year to insure the orderly growth of University facilities, faculty and curriculum. A major element evaluated in obtaining full accreditation is reasonable expectation of the provision of an adequate physical plant. Academic growth and recruitment of quality faculty for the University will be greatly enhanced by the early provision of this second increment of the University.

For the above reasons, this Committee recommends approval of \$64,900,000 for the second increment of the University.

AIR FORCE

The Committee notes that this marks the third year of Air Force participation in the Department of Defense Health Facilities Modernization Program. The first two years emphasized smaller Air Force community health facilities, whereas this year's request stresses large health facilities for the delivery of comprehensive health care at two major Air Force centers of medicine which the Department of Defense has made clear, will continue to play principal roles in their DOD Medical Regions.

Air Force hospitals constructed up through the mid-1960s generally allocated greater space to the inpatient functions than to the outpatient activities. However, during the 1960s, the Air Force began to experience the same shift from inpatient to outpatient care being felt in civilian health care facilities, nationwide. This caused hospitals of older vintage to become functionally obsolete as the demands increased for outpatient services. Additionally, space demands of

modern medical technology and increasing outpatient workloads due to a more health care oriented military population have caused the present size and configuration deficiencies of these facilities to reach critical levels, jeopardizing optimum treatment and health education capabilities. The Committee recognizes that positive and long-lasting relief can only come from the requested construction projects.

In the last five years, support by this Committee to modernize Air Force health facilities included the following: 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; fiscal year 1974—Laughlin Air Force Base, Texas; and fiscal year 1975—K. I. Sawyer Air Force Base, Michigan.

The Fiscal year 1976 Military Construction Program contains three health facility projects in support of the DOD regional health care delivery system. These involve major additions to and alterations of USAF Medical Center Keesler, Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi, and Wilford Hall USAF Medical Center, Lackland Air Force Base, Texas, and a replacement of USAF Hospital Upper Heyford, England. Saturation of the existing facilities and major fragmentation of interdependent functions impact beyond the Air Force and affect DOD missions at these hospitals. The project in England permits the delivery of optimal regional health care to DOD beneficiaries in approximately one-half of that country. A fourth request is a project to adequately air condition essential health care functional areas of the USAF Hospital Plattsburgh, Plattsburgh Air Force Base, New York.

This Committee recognizes and supports the modernization of our health facilities as a key element in achieving optimum utilization and efficiency of our health manpower, and improving the satisfaction of both patients and staff in continuing efforts to maintain an all-volunteer military force.

MAINTENANCE FACILITIES

ARMY

The Committee recognizes the Army-wide shortage of adequate maintenance facilities and notes that the Army is continuing its efforts again this year to improve the maintenance posture. The fiscal year 1976 request for \$42,764,000 is slightly in excess of the fiscal year 1975 request and is more than double the amount requested in fiscal year 1974. This is in consonance with the sizable backlog of maintenance facility requirements, estimated at over \$900 million. This year's request provides for unit level maintenance shops for tactical equipment at eight major permanent installations as well as one aircraft maintenance facility that will provide direct and general aircraft maintenance support for a five state area. The Army intends to increase emphasis on maintenance facilities in future programs.

NAVY SHIPYARD MODERNIZATION

The Navy operates eight shipyards for performing conversion, alteration and repair necessary to maintain an acceptable state of

material readiness in the Fleet. The Navy shipyard complex has been in a declining workload situation over the past two decades as a result of a shift of Navy in-house shipwork to the private shipyard sector and reductions in size of the Fleet. New construction work was completely phased out of Navy shipyards in 1968. Realignment of the shore establishment to meet this decline includes the closure of three Naval shipyards (New York, Boston, and Hunters Point). After closure of Boston and Hunters Point, the eight remaining Naval shipyards will be heavily utilized and constitute the minimum industrial base needed to meet strategic capability and capacity considerations.

Of the Navy's total annual requirement for conversion, alteration and repair work, 68 percent is currently being done in Naval shipyards and 32 percent in private shipyards.

A shipyard modernization program was initiated in 1965 to provide capital investments through which major industrial facilities and equipment could be acquired. Funding approved for facilities under this program totals \$246 million over the period 1965 through 1975. This level of funding is well below half the annual rate envisaged in the program.

The Navy conducted a complete restructure of the shipyard modernization program in 1974. The results of this study are currently being reported to Congress in response to a request made during 1974 hearings before the Seapower Subcommittee on the current status of shipyards. It is planned to implement the restructured program over a ten-year period beginning in fiscal year 1977. The total funding need is \$1.098 billion in facilities construction and \$221 million for industrial equipment in other appropriations.

NAVAL AIR REWORK FACILITY MODERNIZATION

The Navy operates six NARF's (Norfolk, Cherry Point, Jacksonville, Pensacola, San Diego and Alameda) for depot level maintenance of Naval aircraft, engines, missiles and ground support equipment. A consolidation of NARF capability occurred in 1973 with the closure of NARF Quonset Point, Rhode Island. The Navy's total annual requirement for depot level maintenance of this type is met by the in-house NARF's, supplemented by commercial contracts, and cross-service out to the Air Force and Army. In addition to performing the bulk of the Navy workload, NARF's perform aircraft and related work for the Army and Air Force amounting to about \$50 million annually.

For the past year, the Navy has participated in a Department of Defense sponsored Aeronautical Depot Level Maintenance Consolidation Study chartered to investigate consolidation of Department of Defense workloads on a four-service base. The initial phases of this are now being evaluated by the Deputy Secretary of Defense. The study has pointed up "open" capacity in present facilities, mainly in areas of engine overhaul and avionics equipment maintenance. It will be evaluated to determine the feasible extent and categories of consolidation and increased cross-service depot level maintenance, with due consideration to projected mobilization requirements.

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 1976 request, and the remaining program are shown on the following chart:

(In millions of dollars)

Air Force Base	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	To go	Total	Equipment total	Program total
Hill.....	11.3	2.8	8.3	8.8	0	14.9	48.1	31.4	79.5
Kelly.....	11.0	3.8	5.5	9.7	4.8	16.7	67.2	47.5	114.7
McClellan.....	0	9.2	2.5	14.1	3.4	3.9	34.5	20.3	54.8
Newark.....	1.5	0	0	2.0	2.1	7	6.3	1.2	7.5
Robins.....	15.9	7.2	4.1	2.8	5.9	19.7	57.7	28.7	86.4
Tinker.....	12.8	9.7	10.8	9.8	5.4	11.9	60.4	38.4	98.8
Total.....	52.5	32.7	31.2	45.2	21.6	67.8	251.0	167.5	418.5

Information available to this 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 analyses 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 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.

The Logistics Material Processing Facility at Kelly AFB, which was provided by the fiscal year 1972 MCP, is one example of depot modernization. This facility which required an investment of \$5.5 million for construction and \$2.3 million for new equipment is achieving benefits available from modern concepts of computerized data processing and automated materials handling. One-time savings of over \$6.6 million resulted from this project by cancellation of other proposed construction and equipment investments. Increased efficiencies have already allowed the workload to be completed with sixty three fewer personnel.

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 1975, over 2150 maintenance manpower reductions were made as a result of this program and by 1980 the total reductions programmed exceed 3300 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 less than 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.

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

CONSTRUCTION BACKLOG

ARMY

The Army estimates its construction backlog at approximately \$8.1 billion, of which about \$4.2 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. Newly identified requirements added to the program and rapidly increasing construction costs combine to offset annual construction efforts and it is difficult to register any annual reduction in the overall backlog. 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 1981 if required funding is received. The Army's program also focuses on projects required for energy conservation and projects to meet the provisions of federal and local pollution abatement laws. Unfortunately, the backlogs in other construction categories are not expected to be reduced within current funding levels.

NAVY

The Navy's backlog of essential military construction projects is estimated to be \$9.0 billion. The breakdown of this backlog by type among new missions, current missions, and replacement and modernization follows:

BREAKDOWN BY TYPE (Dollar amounts in billions)

	Amount	Percent of total
New mission.....	\$3.7	41.1
Current mission.....	1.7	18.9
Replacement and modernization.....	3.6	40.0
Total deficiencies.....	9.0	100.0

The Navy's 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)

	Fiscal year 1973		Fiscal year 1974		Fiscal year 1975		Fiscal year 1976	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
New mission.....	\$209.3	40.4	\$412.2	63.6	\$318.8	52.9	\$483.5	56.6
Current mission.....	121.2	23.4	112.4	17.3	114.3	19.0	109.9	12.9
Replacement and modernization.....	187.8	36.2	123.7	19.1	169.1	28.1	260.6	30.5
Total.....	518.3	100.0	648.3	100.0	602.2	100.0	854.0	100.0

The Committee agrees that programs of at least the size of the fiscal year 1976 program are required in the future to provide the most urgent projects in the Navy's construction backlog.

AIR FORCE

The Air Force reports that to eliminate its backlog of facility requirements for the active force would require new construction and/or modernization projects in the amount of \$7.1 billion at today's construction costs. The Air Force has assured the Committee that this backlog has been validated by sound engineering estimates and a true assessment of valid mission requirements. Of the total backlog the Air Force has identified \$1.4 billion as being required to support new missions, \$2.6 billion to offset deficiencies associated with current missions and \$3.1 billion required for replacement or upgrading of existing facilities. Air Force proposals for Fiscal Year 1976 and for the years 1977-1980 and the effect that these proposals may have on the deficit are indicated in the following tabulation:

[In millions of dollars]

Category	Deficiency	Fiscal year 1976 program	FYDP fiscal year MCPs 1977-80	Remaining deficiency
Operational.....	\$1,250	\$222	\$819	\$209
Training.....	190	20	109	61
Maintenance/production.....	615	32	183	400
Research and development.....	850	10	725	115
Supply.....	370	44	176	150
Medical.....	675	155	134	386
Administrative.....	300	16	59	225
Troop housing.....	870	53	207	610
Community.....	500	12	72	416
Utilities.....	900	86	348	466
Real estate.....	80	0	18	62
Support.....	500	54	232	214
Total.....	7,100	704	3,082	3,314

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

During the program years 1968 through 1975 this Committee has approved appropriations for pollution control projects at Army installations in the aggregate amounts of \$81.9 million for air pollution abatement and \$143.8 million for water pollution abatement. The Army's program this year includes air pollution abatement projects at five installations for a cost of \$5,779,000 and water pollution abatement projects at 22 installations for a cost of \$51,961,000. The significant increase in funding over last year's program is for water pollution control and reflects the requirements of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972.

NAVY

A reversal of environmental deterioration is a vital concern to everyone in this country. The Committee notes, that to this end, the Navy has been devoting a significant amount of its MCON resources to the protection of the environment. During fiscal years 1968 through 1975, this Committee approved appropriations for air and water pollution control projects totaling \$340 million. The Navy program this year includes \$3,262,000 for air pollution projects and \$45,077,000 for water pollution projects or 6 percent of the Navy military construction program.

[In thousands of dollars]

	Air	Water	Total
Fiscal year:			
1968.....	\$0	\$23,382	\$23,382
1968.....	6,178	4,909	11,087
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
1975.....	10,908	48,289	59,197
Subtotal.....	90,188	249,912	340,100
1976.....	2,843	45,077	47,920
Total.....	93,031	294,989	388,020

The Navy's air pollution abatement projects will reduce open burning of ammunition at ordnance facilities and will allow Navy participation in a new regional landfill to which Navy contributes 20 percent of the daily solid waste volume. Water pollution control projects will improve collection and treatment facilities for both industrial and sanitary wastes, improve oily waste collection and reclamation and allow demilitarization of ammunition in an environmentally acceptable and cost effective manner. This Committee anticipates continued pollution abatement projects in the Military Construction Program as more stringent standards are established by local, state and Federal Governments. Resource reuse and recovery projects, noise pollution abatement projects and bulk fuel depot oil pollution prevention facilities will be areas requiring additional pollution abatement funds in the future.

AIR FORCE

Since 1965, the Air Force has projects, either completed or underway, totalling \$167.3 million from all appropriations for pollution abatement at its installations. This amount includes \$110.8 million in Military Construction Programs.

The \$600,000 air pollution control project in this program is to provide an impervious landfill disposal site at Edwards AFB for dried toxic salts and other residue resulting from test rocket firings in 1962-67 which are now in temporary storage. This permanent disposal facility will not cause air or water contamination.

The 12 water pollution control projects for \$10.1 million continue the Air Force efforts to comply with the July 1977 "best available technology" goal of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amend-

ment of 1972 (FWPCA). These provide for sanitary and industrial waste treatment and/or connection to regional systems where feasible. These projects are in consonance with the provisions of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits issued these Air Force installations and also with the installation Oil Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPEC) plan required under the FWPCA.

The Committee anticipates a much larger environmental protection construction program in the next fiscal year as the NPDES permit requirements for July 1977 become fully available and the various state implementation plans adopted and approved by the EPA under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1970 become final. Although there may be some decrease in the program in Fiscal Year 1978, the Committee anticipates much larger construction programs as the EPA promulgates environmental quality standards to meet the July 1, 1983, goal of "best available technology" established by the FWPCA, and the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1970.

This year the Committee recommends approval of \$10.7 million for additional projects to assure compliance with current air and water quality standards.

APPROPRIATIONS
(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
1975.....	2,056	13,295	15,351
Subtotal.....	34,053	76,793	110,846
1976.....	600	10,098	10,698
Total.....	34,653	86,891	121,544

IMPACT OF INFLATION ON THE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

ARMY

The Army has reported that the down-swing in the economy has induced strongly competitive bidding in recent months and as of May 1975 had resulted in some short-term down-swing in construction bids due to decreased profit margins, with commensurate short-term decrease in the rate of cost growth. However, as the economy improves and key staff and highest productivity elements in the construction industry become fully committed during fiscal year 1976, cost engineers anticipate that subsequent bid prices will rise in response to market conditions and that cost growth for the fiscal year 1976 construction program will be approximately identical to the indices they have used in forecasting the program.

The Army will review the program carefully to insure that all possible economies are achieved and will give priority on the use of funds to those projects essential for national security and improvements of personnel living conditions.

NAVY

During the past year the Navy has continued to experience an excessively high bidding climate in which current working estimates, based on bids received, exceed the authorized project costs over a range of 4.4 to 165 percent.

Increased project costs are attributable to shortages of some construction materials (especially steel, asphalt supplies, petroleum-based products, and heavy electrical products such as transformers and electrical cable), an unpredictable labor market, high interest rates, energy problems, and other uncertainties in the unstable construction industry which drive prices upward.

Efforts being made by the Navy to combat inflationary trends include specifying the minimum scope of work to meet mission requirements, obtaining more bids for greater competition, including more additive or deductive items in construction specifications to permit a wider range of award choices if bids are high, and basing cost estimates on the latest bidding experience in each construction location. The Committee supports retention of project scope to the maximum degree practicable to support mission requirements, but recognizes some reductions may be necessary during a period of fluctuating costs.

AIR FORCE

During the third quarter of Fiscal Year 1975, the uncertainties of material availability and costs resulting from the economic conditions of Calendar Year 1974 began to level off. The average current working estimate for the Air Force FY 1975 Military Construction Program, based on bids received through June 30, 1975, was 92 percent of the programmed amount. This compares with 111 percent for the FY 1974 Military Construction Program through June 30, 1974.

Month	Number of projects	Average current working estimate as percent of programmed amount
January/February.....	8	104
March.....	31	87
April.....	16	93
May.....	13	94
June.....	33	91

Of the 101 projects opened for bids, only seven exceed 125 percent of the programmed amount. The bidder response during this period has been very favorable, averaging seven bidders per project. However, the exceptional bidding climate appears to have reached its peak and some cost overruns may be expected on remaining projects yet to be awarded.

The Air Force continues to critically review each project to insure that designs specify the minimum amount of work necessary to satisfy the mission requirement.

TRIDENT SUBMARINE SUPPORT SITE

The TRIDENT System consists of 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 fiscal year 1979 with a total estimated cost of about \$657 million. The increase from the previously reported \$543 million is due to the inordinately high cost growth being experienced in the construction industry, the addition of conventional ordnance facilities at Indian Island and community impact support.

In fiscal year 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 been developed.

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

Utilities and Site Improvements.

Warehouse.

TRIDENT Training Facility (First Increment).

Refit Pier and Delta Support Platform.

Covered Explosive Handling Wharf.

Land Acquisition (Siting of facilities now negate requirement for land acquisition).

In fiscal year 1975, \$100,000,000 was appropriated for the TRIDENT Military Construction Program. The facilities included in fiscal year 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 approved in fiscal year 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.

Limited Area Guardhouse.

Strategic Weapons System Supply Warehouse.

Missile Assembly Building No. 1 (Modifications).

Strategic Weapons Systems 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 Personnel Dining Facility.

Utilities and Site Improvements: These will provide heating plants, steam and water distribution, sanitary and storm sewer systems, electrical distribution system, base transportation system 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.

The fiscal year 1976 portion of the TRIDENT Military Construction Program amounts to \$186,967,000. The facilities required in fiscal year 1976 will provide the second increment of Missile Assembly and Support Facilities, the third increment of Utilities and Site Improvements, the second increment of Personnel Support facilities, the Refit Industrial and Nuclear Industrial Facilities, the Drydock with related access trestle, a support facility located on the Refit Delta, and Ammunition Pier/Wharf located at Indian Island Annex of the Naval Torpedo Station, Keyport, a DASO Data facility at Cape Canaveral, and the first increment of Community Impact Aid.

The facilities the Navy requested in fiscal year 1976 are:

Missile Assembly and Support Facilities

These facilities are required to assemble and check out the new missiles for the TRIDENT Submarine:

- Equipment Maintenance Building.
- Transfer Facility (Modifications).
- Explosive Components Checkout Building (Modifications).
- Missile Assembly Building No. 2 (Modification).
- Re-Entry Body Building No. 2.
- Non-Destruct Test and Inspection Building (Modification).
- Maintenance Support Building.
- Missile Motor Magazines.
- Small Ordnance Magazine (Modifications).
- Flammable Storage Building.
- Alarm Control Center System (First Increment).

Refit Facilities

These facilities are required to provide refit for the TRIDENT submarine:

Drydock: This facility will provide necessary drydocking of the TRIDENT submarine every fourth refit.

Delta Access Trestle: This structure will provide access from shore to the refit delta.

Delta Support Facility: This facility will be constructed on the Delta Support platform and will house waterfront trades and services required for refit.

Refit Industrial Facility: This facility provides repair and maintenance of the ship's machinery, installed equipment and component systems.

Nuclear Industrial Facility: This facility is necessary to perform maintenance and repair of TRIDENT reactor plant components and related functions.

POL Tank Farm: Will provide thirty-day heating fuel storage for the TRIDENT Support Site.

CAPE CANAVERAL FACILITY

TRIDENT DASO Data Processing/Support Facility (Modifications): This facility is required to process and analyze the instrumentation data collected in support of the TRIDENT submarine Demonstration and Shakedown Operations (DASO) prior to additional scheduled testing.

INDIAN ISLAND FACILITY

Ammunition Pier/Wharf: The present capability is located at Bangor and will require relocation to Indian Island Annex because of explosive arcs generated by the TRIDENT operations at the Bangor site.

COMMUNITY IMPACT SUPPORT

This is the first of two increments of Community Impact Support, provided to alleviate secondary impacts in the area of the TRIDENT Support Site by providing funds to other Federal Agencies to use in existing programs to the extent that those programs are unable to provide for such support. This support is authorized by Public Law 93-552.

A summary of the future Military Construction Appropriation requests for TRIDENT follows:

FISCAL YEAR 1977—\$148.8M

In fiscal year 1977, Navy plans to build the third increment of Missile Assembly and Support Facilities, a second refit pier, submarine support facilities, general support facilities, the fourth increment of utilities and site improvements and personnel support facilities; a cargo pad at McChord Air Force Base; a Missile Tracking Station at Point Mugu; relocated conventional ordnance facilities at Indian Island annex; a storage facility and test/instrumentation facility at Cape Canaveral; and the second increment of Community Impact Support.

FISCAL YEAR 1978—\$58.5M

In fiscal year 1978 the Navy plans to build the fifth increment of Utilities and Site Improvements and personnel support facilities, a helipad, a bachelor enlisted quarters and the Alarm Control Center systems, the second Explosive Handling Wharf and a Service Pier.

FISCAL YEAR 1979—\$11.2M

In fiscal year 1979 the Navy plans to build the sixth and final increment of Utilities and Site Improvement, and personnel support facilities.

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

NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING CENTER, LAKEHURST, NEW JERSEY

On January 3, 1975, the Naval Air Engineering Center (NAEC) successfully completed its move from Philadelphia to Lakehurst, New Jersey, thereby completing its realignment action. The total number of personnel were reduced by 911. Consolidation of ships installation functions was completed at the new location.

Estimated cost for relocation is as follows:

1. Cost associated with Shore Establishment Realignment (SER) program.....	\$20,099,000
2. Non-SER costs.....	2,154,000
Total cost estimate.....	22,253,000

Estimated annual savings to result from relocation are as follows:

	Before relocation	After relocation	Savings
Personnel.....	\$33,800,000	\$21,400,000	\$12,400,000
Support.....	8,800,000	5,900,000	2,900,000
Total.....	42,600,000	27,300,000	15,300,000

A final report on actual relocation costs and savings will be provided to the appropriation committees by 15 February 1976.

NAVAL DISTRICT WASHINGTON

Last year, the Committee stated its position on moving elsewhere those military functions for which location in the Washington area was not essential.

This year the Committee re-examined this concept because this year's program includes \$21.3 million for relocating selected functions of the Bureau of Naval Personnel to New Orleans. This move would relocate approximately 1,700 personnel and reduce space requirements in the Washington area by approximately 366,000 square feet. The Committee has examined the advantages and disadvantages of this move and determined that this move meets the criteria established by the Committee for moving military functions from the Washington area. The selected functions of the Bureau of Naval Personnel to be moved are not essential to the Washington area. For efficiency of operation, the move is desirable in that it will combine several activities involved in personnel administration into one organization responsible for all aspects of Navy personnel management, officer and enlisted, regular and reserve. With respect to the Committee economic criteria, savings of \$52 million are expected over a 25-year period compared with an investment of \$43 million over the same period. Although the investment is not returned until the 15th year, there will be real savings accruing after this point in time, and the performance of these functions will undoubtedly continue for 25 years. There may be some disadvantages to the move because of increased traffic congestion and overcrowding of some elementary schools, but the Committee believes the economic advantages to the community more than offset these disadvantages.

During the hearings, the Committee learned of some other activities the Navy is considering relocating. These activities are tabulated below:

Activity	Personnel reductions	Square feet vacated
Navy Weather Service Command Headquarters (to Monterey, Calif.).....	41	9,200
Naval Oceanographic Office ¹ and selected programs (to Bay St. Louis, Miss.).....	1,321	365,000
Navy Food Service Systems Office (to Philadelphia, Pa.).....	42	9,856
Navy Nuclear Power Unit (to Port Hueneme, Calif.).....	82	12,630
Military Sealift Command Headquarters (to Treasure Island, Calif.).....	332	60,177
Navy Medical Data Services Center (to Pensacola, Fla.).....	82	16,000
Total.....	1,900	472,833

¹ Subsequent to the hearings, the Navy announced on July 25, 1975, the relocation of the Naval Oceanographic Office to Bay St. Louis, Miss.

When moves are contemplated, the Committee expects the Navy to move to areas where there are existing federal facilities and hold new construction to a minimum.

The Navy has made significant progress in meeting the space reduction goal of 950,000 square feet by the Secretary of Defense. With currently approved relocations, the Navy projects achievement by 1978 of a 1.3 million square feet space reduction and the elimination or relocation of 13,700 personnel.

As tabulated above, the Navy has under study the reduction of 1900 more personnel and 473,000 square feet of space.

The Committee recognizes the progress made by the Navy and supports the Navy actions to make further reductions so long as these actions meet the economic and efficiency criteria set forth by the Committee.

The Navy submitted a full report for using the amount of \$36,300,000 appropriated in Fiscal Year 1975 for construction in the Naval District Washington. The Navy subsequently requested the inclusion of \$6,828,000 in the FY 1976 Military Construction Appropriation Bill for proceeding with two construction projects at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland. The Committee recommends adding funds for these projects, which are important to the modernization of the Naval Academy. The projects are Luce Hall Addition and Modernization (\$6,450,000) and Landfill/Site Improvement (\$378,000).

NAVAL SUPPORT FACILITY—DIEGO GARCIA (INDIAN OCEAN)

In fiscal year 1971, the Congress approved funding of \$5,400,000 to establish a Naval Communications Facility on Diego Garcia. In fiscal year 1972, \$8,950,000 was provided for the second increment and in fiscal year 1973, \$6,100,000 was provided for dredging. The total amount authorized and appropriated for the facility through fiscal year 1973 was \$20,450,000.

In fiscal year 1975, \$14,802,000 was authorized to establish a Logistics Support Facility on Diego Garcia, subject to the President of the United States advising the Congress in writing that he had evaluated all military and foreign policy implications regarding the need for logistic support facilities and certified that the construction is essential to the national interest.

On May 12, 1975, the President of the United States certified to the Congress that the construction should proceed at Diego Garcia. A disapproving resolution (Senate Resolution 160) was introduced by Senator Mansfield on May 19, 1975.

Over the July 4th recess 1975, Members of the House and Senate visited Berbera in Somalia at the invitation of the Government of Somalia. Conclusions reached by this visit were that Berbera, with the facilities that are under construction, has significant military potential, and that the Soviets control or at least have access to all facilities at Berbera.

On July 28, 1975, the Senate took up and disapproved, by a vote of 53 to 43, Senate Resolution 160.

In fiscal year 1976, the Navy requested \$13,800,000 for the expansion of facilities at the Naval Support Facility, Diego Garcia. The amount requested was authorized by the Armed Services Committees of the House and Senate and appropriations were approved by the

House In view of the Senate action on Senate Resolution 160, the Committee recommends approval of the requested amount of \$13,800,000.

FLIGHT SIMULATOR PROGRAM

ARMY

The Army flight simulator buildings included in the fiscal year 1976 program are the first in a multiple year program. The six flight simulator buildings included in the fiscal year 1976 Military Construction program will house the Synthetic Flight Training Systems programed in the fiscal year 1975 and fiscal year 1976 Procurement Appropriation. The Synthetic Flight Training Systems will provide aviator proficiency at a reduced cost. The utilization of the training systems will also reduce fuel consumption.

NAVY

The Navy requested \$5.5 million for three projects in this year's military construction program to house aircraft flight simulators costing approximately \$34 million. These trainers will provide a realistic degree of initial training for student pilots and refresher training for experienced pilots which will greatly enhance the ability of the pilots to land their aircraft on carrier decks under adverse conditions, to outmaneuver enemy aircraft in combat, and to extract the maximum effectiveness from their aircraft's potential. Emergency and flight operations under marginal conditions can be simulated with safety and without risking expensive aircraft or highly-trained personnel. The current emphasis on energy conservation and pollution abatement makes these trainers all the more attractive.

These projects are the continuation of a trend which started several years ago. In fiscal year 1975, over \$100 million was expended on trainer devices. With the increased procurement of trainers has come increased research and development of these devices enhancing their realism. As trainers procured in the past are installed and validated, their effectiveness can be more fully evaluated and quantified.

An interesting off-shoot of these aircraft trainers is a project at Charleston, South Carolina for a submarine trainer. This \$250,000 military construction project, with its associated \$800,000 trainer device, will provide a training capability for the nuclear attack submarine crews to practice casualty control. It is anticipated that there will be more such non-aircraft applications developed as our weapons become more expensive to buy and operate.

AIR FORCE

The Air Force is continuing its effort to increase the use of aircraft flight simulators in its undergraduate and combat crew training programs and to maintain the proficiency of its combat ready crews. The high level of technical competence that has been achieved in the fields of electronics and computer design now makes it possible to duplicate, with a high degree of accuracy, the physical sensations and visual displays that a pilot experiences in the airborne environment. The application of this technology to devices that will simulate the primary operational and combat aircraft operated by the Air Force

can achieve the same successes experienced by NASA with its moon landing simulator and the commercial airlines with their aircraft flight simulators.

In view of the current circumstances, with high fuel costs and the necessity to rely so heavily on foreign producers for our primary source of energy, the use of aircraft flight simulators by the Air Force represents a significant contribution toward reduced fuel consumption and independence from foreign sources.

By replacing actual flying hours with training hours in flight simulators, the Air Force can provide high quality initial qualification in its aircraft and can maintain a high level of proficiency while reducing fuel consumption and saving money.

The Committee is convinced that an investment in aircraft flight simulators will result in substantial fuel and dollar savings. While it is realized that an exact determination of savings can only be gained by experience, the projected reduction in flying hours will result in meaningful economies.

NATO INFRASTRUCTURE

The US continues to benefit from facilities made available through NATO common Infrastructure funding. This program provides facilities and systems for NATO common use, such as communications, pipelines, and air defense, as well as military facilities for use by forces of one or more nations—such as airfields or naval bases. Recent annual construction programs have provided on the average over \$5 in facilities for US forces for every \$3 of US contributions to single or joint user projects. For the five annual programs through Slice XXV (calendar year 1974), some 53 percent of all national user projects were programmed for benefit of US forces. So long as the US can fit its military construction programs into available common NATO funds, the US will benefit from the NATO Infrastructure program.

Now that the basic facilities have been provided, emphasis is on modernization and expansion of existing basic facilities. Airfields must be improved so that they can support today's more complex aircraft. The POL System must be modified to ensure its ability to function under emergency conditions. The NATO Satellite Communications System (SATCOM), which is based on the US interim defense communications satellite system, is programmed and funded. Semi-automation and integration of NATO's early warning system provides a control and reporting system for the air defense of Allied Command Europe. This new orientation of the program should continue to provide a larger proportion of the facilities needed by US forces. The program includes aircraft survival measures, including aircraft shelters, and controlled humidity storage to maintain in good condition equipment for our dual-based forces.

Negotiation of the size and cost sharing for NATO Infrastructure Slices XXVI-XXX (1975-1979) has been substantially concluded. All nations have agreed to a five-year program with a monetary ceiling of \$1.35 billion. Although this is substantially less than priority military requirements identified by NATO military commanders, it will permit the program to continue to move forward. Included in the \$1.35 billion five-year program is a special category group of projects totalling \$100 million for US forces. This special US category program

will permit construction of projects which are currently ineligible for common funding. All projects in the new program will be governed by non-discriminatory bid comparison rules, whereby contractors' bids will be compared exclusive of import taxes and duties. The official US contribution percentage has been reduced from 29.7 percent in the previous program to 27.3 percent in the new program. When the US special category program is considered, the US effective share drops to about 20 percent.

The U.S. Navy continues to benefit from facilities made available through NATO common funding. Construction projects that will be used directly by U.S. Naval forces deployed on peacetime missions and having a total value of between fifteen and twenty million dollars were approved or are proposed in each of NATO Infrastructure Slices XXIV, XXV and XXVI. These projects are located in both the European and the Atlantic areas.

At the same time the Navy has been able in its fiscal year 1975 and 1976 requests to avoid the necessity of asking Congress to prefinance, that is approve in annual military construction programs, needed projects that are eligible for NATO financing but which have not been processed through the NATO system.

The Navy has followed-up with NATO programming actions on those urgent projects prefinanced in the fiscal year 1972, 1973 and 1974 military construction programs, principally at Sigonella, Sicily and Souda Bay, Crete. A total of \$7.8 million has been approved by NATO for such projects in Slices XXIII through XXV, and \$4.4 million is pending approval in Slice XXVI. Upon actual recoupment of these amounts from NATO, the Navy's backlog of prefinanced, eligible projects pending approval by NATO will be virtually eliminated.

As regards the projects at Souda Bay, the fiscal year 1973 and 1974 military construction projects have not been prosecuted due to failure to date by the U.S. Navy and Hellenic Air Force to reach agreement on a new or revised bilateral facilities use agreement for Souda Bay. Also, effective 24 August 1974, NATO has placed a hold on all infrastructure projects in Greece. Navy plans to achieve the most urgent facilities requirements at Souda Bay through execution of approved and pending NATO infrastructure projects.

Depending on the outcome of the SHAPE review of Slice XXVII proposals, to be reported in calendar year 1975, Navy may be compelled to seek prefinancing in the fiscal year 1977 military construction program of \$2.3 million for the final phase (III) of the Lampedusa Island, Italy, Loran-C Facility. To maintain pace with Coast Guard plans for a Mediterranean Loran upgrade, Navy would have to furnish funding for this essential requirement in early calendar 1977, thereby necessitating prefinancing should NATO not approve the project in Slice XXVII.

Regarding the U.S. Special interest infrastructure program, Slice XXVI to XXX, and Navy actions supporting same, at present no U.S. Navy projects have been selected for funding in this program. There are, however, U.S. Navy projects for cold iron and communications stations which are being considered and may subsequently advance in priority to be funded through the \$98 million being structured for the special interest program.

FAMILY HOUSING TURNKEY CONSTRUCTION

FAMILY HOUSING PROCEDURES, ARMY

Beginning in 1973 the Army has used turnkey procedures exclusively on Family Housing projects in the contiguous 48 states. Only the projects in Hawaii have used conventional procedures.

MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING, USE OF TURN KEY PROCEDURES 1973-75

(Dollar amount in millions)

Fiscal year program and service	Total contracts awarded ¹		Turn key contracts awarded		Total percent units	Total percent cost
	Units	Amount	Units	Cost		
1973: Army.....	2,894	\$80.6	2,254	\$56.9	78	71
1974: Army.....	3,635	93.8	3,483	85.3	96	91
1975: Army.....	772	23.8	400	10.0	52	42

¹ All contracts turn key except Hawaii. Includes only contracts awarded as of Oct. 20, 1974.

FAMILY HOUSING TURNKEY PROCEDURES

NAVY

The Navy has gained valuable experience to date on total turnkey awards, however, their percentages are not as high as the other Services since Navy has unique projects at certain locations, where conventional design is required, such as Iceland, Philippines, District of Columbia, and Hawaii. The Navy's fiscal year 1976 turnkey effort will be only 58 percent of program in units, because of projects being located in areas noted above where turnkey is not acceptable.

MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING, USE OF TURNKEY CONTRACTING PROCEDURES—FISCAL YEAR 1973-75

(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
1973: Navy.....	2,595	\$77.7	1,890	\$52.2	73	\$67
1974: Navy.....	2,150	61.2	1,945	54.6	91	89
1975: Navy.....	1,332	47.2	1,200	37.6	90	80

¹ Estimated June 30, 1975—Proposals being reviewed.

MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING, AIR FORCE—USE OF TURNKEY CONTRACTING PROCEDURES—FISCAL YEAR 1973-75

[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
1973: Air Force.....	2,898	\$76.0	2,098	\$54.6	72	\$72
1974: Air Force.....	1,700	52.6	1,700	52.6	100	100
1975: Air Force.....	1,050	35.2	200	6.1	19	17

¹ Estimated Oct. 1, 1975—Awaiting proposals on turnkey projects (2). 3 of the 4 remaining projects (conventional) under design, 4th project on OSD hold.

AIR FORCE

AIR INSTALLATION COMPATIBLE USE ZONE (AICUZ)

The Committee recognizes that the encroachment of military air fields by incompatible development continues to be one of the main threats to future operational capability. Recognizing this problem the Department of Defense initiated the Air Installation Compatible Use Zone (AICUZ) program several years ago. The AICUZ program is designed to work toward achieving compatibility between air installations and neighboring civil communities by means of a compatible land use planning and control process conducted by the local community. Following a multi-phased environmental planning assessment and analysis, an AICUZ study is prepared, which projects, maps and defines aircraft noise and accident potential areas, and released to local jurisdictions with recommendations for use in the local planning.

Although most AICUZ implementation will be carried out by local communities, an analysis of past aircraft accidents revealed that accident potential is so severe in an expanded clear zone area at the ends of active runways that the required restrictions would preclude any logical development alternatives. It is in this area that the Department must acquire the necessary real property interests to prevent incompatible land use. The Committee feels that this approach, a combination of Federal, state and local actions, is the most effective and efficient method to solve this problem. The Committee calls upon affected state and local governments to act upon and implement AICUZ plans at the earliest possible time. In order to fulfill the Federal government responsibility, the Committee has recommended including an appropriation of \$10,000,000 in consonance with authorization action to extend authorities granted in the 1973 and 1974 programs.

AIRCRAFT SHELTERS

AIR FORCE EUROPE

In fiscal year 1976, the Air Force plans to build additional semi-hardened aircraft shelters and associated support in the second increment of a multi-year airfield survivability program. Due to the size and magnitude of the total program to shelter all tactical fighter and reconnaissance aircraft planned to deploy to Europe

in the event of hostilities, the Air Force plans to accomplish it in increments.

Adequate protection of this tactical force is a matter of survivability. Studies and experience show that a well balanced active and passive defense system dramatically increases the capability of our forces to survive and successfully fight a non-nuclear campaign. The aircraft shelter, coupled with a strong anti-aircraft point defense, is probably the most effective measure for improving aircraft survivability.

The Congress provided \$54.5 million in the fiscal year 1975 Military Construction Program for 132 aircraft shelters as the initial increment of the continuing program. Although the shelters were eligible for direct NATO funding, prefinancing permits the achievement of additional aircraft shelter protection 15 months sooner than possible through the earliest NATO infrastructure program. In the intervening period, the Air Force has programmed all remaining eligible shelters for direct NATO funding and is persistently pressing NATO to expand the eligibility criteria in order to recoup prefinanced investments and reduce the need for US funds.

Approval has been received from NATO that the new US third generation aircraft shelter and flush mounted front closure design complies with NATO criteria. The new shelter will accommodate the gamut of US tactical fighters including the F-15, A-10, and F-111. Construction contracts were awarded in June 1975 for 82 of these shelters and support. The existing NATO international competitive bidding procedures provide equity for US contractors seeking contracts for aircraft shelters, as well as, NATO funded construction. These procedures are generally being followed and assure that US contractors are afforded an opportunity in the competition. The specified weapons effect testing of the shelter flush closure required by the Congress will be completed in October 1975. This will allow sufficient time to incorporate any necessary modifications to the closures before installation, should they be necessary.

The Committee is convinced of the operational urgency to shelter our tactical aircraft which are in-place or planned for deployment to Europe in the event of hostilities. Consequently, the Committee recommends approval of \$62.7 million of the \$175 million request as the second increment of the continuing Air Force program to improve air base hardening in Europe for our tactical fighter aircraft.

DIVISION STATIONING

ARMY

In this year's program, the Army is continuing its efforts begun in the fiscal year 1975 budget to provide facilities that will support the stationing of a 16 Division Army. Last year, the Congress authorized \$55,067,000 for projects at Forts Ord, Polk, and Stewart/Hunter, the Army's new division posts. For fiscal year 1976 the Army is requesting \$141,594,000 for these three installations. The Committee notes that only about 16 percent of this construction is truly unique to the division stationing plan and that the remainder would be required under any circumstances to reduce the Army's existing backlog of construction. Construction requirements including family housing, during the four years following fiscal year 1976, are estimated to cost be-

tween \$450-\$500 million for the three new division stations. The Committee supports the Army's plan.

ONE STATION TRAINING

ARMY

The committee reviewed and examined the Army's plan for establishing one-station training and decided, as did the House Appropriations Committee, that future study is warranted. It appears from estimates presented to the committee that the concept has not yet been tested to the extent that it should be before proceeding with full implementation. The committee has no intent that the deletion of the projects be considered a prejudgment of the concept.

The committee concurs with the concern of the House that before the Army embarks on a new, expensive construction program, one-station training should be thoroughly tested at existing installations to determine whether the program will meet the Army's objectives. The Army will report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House on the results of the one-station training study not later than March 31, 1976.

There has been an indication that the "one station training" concept could threaten future Army operations at Fort Dix, New Jersey. Fort Dix is an excellent Army post with modern structures and in past years the Government has expended millions of dollars to modernize this base. It is the consensus of the Committee that Fort Dix should be utilized by the Army to its fullest potential and present troop levels maintained.

OFFSET AGREEMENT, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

The Committee has strongly supported the concept of an offset agreement with our NATO allies for a number of years. The Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) makes available funds for the modernization, construction, and improvement of troop barracks and accommodations for United States Forces stationed in the FRG.

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

A follow-on offset agreement was signed in April 1974 covering fiscal years 1974-75. This agreement made available an additional 600 million DM (approximately \$228 million at the current exchange rate) to continue the program. The Army's share was \$189 million and the Air Force's share was \$39 million. The Committee notes that the current offset agreement expires in June 1975 and supports attempts to negotiate another follow-on agreement. The Committee is pleased with the sharing of costs of maintaining our troops in Germany and feels this is very appropriate since the facilities, although used by United States Forces, will revert to the FRG when they cease to be required by United States Forces.

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 level of activity in minor construction in fiscal year 1975 resulted primarily from reorganization and realignment of the Army with changes in missions or functions and troop relocations and energy savings projects. This level of activity is expected to continue in fiscal year 1976. 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. Therefore, the statutory limitation has been increased to \$400,000 in the fiscal year 1976 legislative language.

NAVY

The Minor Construction authority for fiscal year 1975 was principally used to provide, alter and modify facilities to satisfy the revised security criteria for special weapons storage. The revised security criteria has necessitated a review of all procedures at those activities which currently store and/or utilize special weapons in meeting Fleet readiness requirements. Projects have been developed to expeditiously execute those requirements necessary to correct deficiencies where activities have been operating under waiver or access is considered vulnerable. It is anticipated that special weapons mission or function changes will continue to occur in fiscal year 1976. Additionally, minor construction activity increased during the year in projects satisfying the three year pay back criteria. Primarily, the economic analysis type projects addressed the revising of existing operations in an effort to reduce the expenditure of O&MN dollars and energy conservation while continuing to meet mission requirements without impairment. Spiraling construction costs over the past few years have limited the Navy's ability to satisfy urgent requirements. However, with the change increasing the limit to \$400,000 for 10 USC 2674, relief is expected which would enable the Navy to satisfy its requirements and increase the return from the use of investment-type projects.

AIR FORCE

Construction accomplished under the Minor Construction Program supports urgent and unforeseen requirements associated with new or changed Air Force missions and weapon systems as well as those projects that will amortize in less than three years. During fiscal year 1975, this appropriation was used to provide urgently needed support of requirements such as: nuclear storage security improvements at 45 locations, F-15 beddown at Langley AFB, Solid State Instrument Landing Systems at 15 locations, and various operational

safety requirements. Three projects that will amortize in less than 3 years were also requested at a total cost of \$0.5 million.

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 \$18.0 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 \$5.0 million in approved requirements awaiting availability of fiscal year 1976 appropriations. The total fund requirement under this program has exceeded the available appropriations every year since fiscal year 1971.

PLANNING AND DESIGN

ARMY

The Army's fiscal year 1975 obligations for Planning and Design excluding SAFEGUARD and Site Defense is expected to reach a total of \$44.5 million by the end of June 1975, leaving a carryover balance into fiscal year 1976 of less than \$1 million. In fiscal year 1974 obligations totalled \$40.1 million and unobligated carryover was \$5.2 million.

The \$49 million requested for fiscal year 1976 and \$12.1 million for the transition quarter are required to complete design of fiscal year 1976 and prior projects and maintain progress on advance design of fiscal year 1977 and fiscal year 1978 programs. The Army has made significant progress in advancing the design cycle to the end that a greater degree of design is accomplished prior to the authorization and appropriation of construction funds which should permit improvement in achieving a more balanced schedule of construction awards during the program year and thereby avoid overloading the market at the end of the fiscal year. Earlier design completion also offsets to some extent the impact of cost escalation on construction programs and facilitates the development of more reliable project estimates to support the request for construction authorization and appropriation.

Unlike construction for which cost of supervision and administration is billed to customers at a flat rate, design services are charged at actual costs to include both A-E contract costs and a proportionate share of District Office supervisory and administrative costs. For the first three quarters of fiscal year 1975, design accomplished on Army projects averaged 5.2 percent of construction costs as compared to 5.2 percent in fiscal year 1974, 5.3 percent in fiscal year 1973, 5.0 percent in fiscal year 1972, and 5.4 percent in fiscal year 1971.

The progress made in advancing the design cycle is reflected in the following comparison of design status at the same point in time for the past three annual MCA programs:

	Percent of program in each design phase			
	Not started	In concept stage	In final design	Design complete
Fiscal year 1976 program, Apr. 30, 1975.....	7.9	64.4	18.1	9.6
Fiscal year 1975 program, Apr. 30, 1974.....	20.8	54.8	18.5	5.9
Fiscal year 1974 program, Apr. 30, 1973.....	24.1	57.6	15.0	3.3

Design has now been initiated on a substantial number of fiscal year 1977 projects and further improvement in earlier design completion of that program is expected.

The Committee recognizes the impact of continuing cost escalation on values received for the construction dollar and urges that the Army continue its efforts to achieve timely completion of design in order to develop reliable budget estimates for construction and lessen the impact of inflation on approved programs. Management of design costs should take into account the amount spent for design in relation to the quality and economics achieved in construction. Earlier design starts permit time to consider design alternatives to achieve economics and to assure that ambiguities are eliminated which would produce costly changes during the construction phase.

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 the 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 88 percent of planning and design is done by contract with architect-engineer firms, and the remaining 12 percent is accomplished by Navy resources.

As of June 30, 1975, the Navy's unobligated balance of funds appropriated for planning and design was approximately \$980,000.

This Committee recommends appropriation of \$50,550,000 for planning and design. This is an increase of \$9,000,000 over the Navy's initial budget request of \$41,550,000. \$7,000,000 of the increase will enable the Navy to prepare estimates and initiate timely contract execution consistent with new schedules established pursuant to Public Law 93-344, the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974. The remaining \$2,000,000 is required by the Navy for initial planning associated with an increase in the fiscal year 1978 Medical Modernization Program.

AIR FORCE

The estimated unobligated availability for Air Force design funds, as of June 30, 1975, is \$6.5 million. These funds were issued to the design agents to be applied to the design completion of the fiscal year 1976 Military Construction Program currently under review by Congress and should be obligated in their entirety by September 30, 1975.

The \$30.0 million requested by the Air Force for fiscal year 1976 will be used to complete design on the fiscal year 1976 program and for the design of the fiscal year 1977 program. In response to the Budget and Impoundment Control Act, the Air Force submitted a fiscal year 1977 Military Construction Program Authorization Request to the Congress along with their fiscal year 1976 request. The fiscal year 1977 request approximated \$1 billion. However, considerable design effort has already been expended on the single largest item contained

in that request, the Aeronautical Systems Test Facility programmed at \$437 million. The requested fiscal year 1976 planning and design funds equates to less than 5 percent of the fiscal year 1977 Military Construction Program yet to be designed.

In the past five years, the Air Force has received appropriations for planning and design as follows:

Fiscal year:	Millions
1971	\$17.0
1972	17.0
1973	17.0
1974	18.0
1975	35.9

ACCESS ROADS

ARMY

The Defense Access Road program is to respond, on fairly short notice, to access road requirements important to national defense. The program supplements construction of access highways to defense activities that normally would be provided in the public roads program with a lead time of three to five years. The Army portion of the program in the past has averaged about \$1 million per year over the past decade. Due to the decrease in the construction requirements for the SAFEGUARD program the remaining access road funds previously provided for that program are being utilized to accomplish work at Army installations planned for fiscal year 1976. Therefore no additional access road funds have been provided in this appropriation request.

NAVY

The Navy for the last several years has been subjected to substantially increased responsibilities for funding urgent access road projects under authorization to USC, Title 23, Section 210. This increased requirement has mainly stemmed from delays in funding of matching funds from Regular Aid Highway Programs and resulting escalation, new off station family housing project requirements, and new regional medical facilities and weapons systems. In spite of some increased funding in this program over the past several years, the Navy remains in a seriously under-funded position.

The Committee, therefore, recommends increasing this item from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 for the backlog of normal certified access road projects and an additional \$2,200,000 specifically for TRIDENT related projects in Kitsap County, Washington, for a total of \$7,200,000.

With this funding, the Navy plans to execute approved and certified requirements as shown below:

Location	Estimated start date	Proposed fiscal year 1976 funding
NAS Meridian, Miss.	October 1975	\$1,318,000
San Diego, Calif., family housing phase III	do	386,000
Mayport, Fla., family housing	do	639,000
New Orleans, La., naval support activity, West Bank	do	389,000
Pensacola, Fla., naval air station	do	1,027,000
Bethesda, Md., naval hospital	January 1976	41,000
San Diego, Calif., family housing phase IV	February 1976	400,000
Oceans, Va., naval air station	do	500,000
NADC Warminister, Pa.	do	300,000
Subtotal normal requirements		5,000,000
Subtotal Trident requirements	October 1975	2,200,000
Total		7,200,000

AIR FORCE

There are projects which are either certified as eligible for access roads funding or for which certification is pending that require funding during the forthcoming Fiscal Year in the amount of \$3 million. The major project is the second and third phase of the Keesler Access Road Complex which has been certified as eligible under the access road program by the Office, Secretary of Defense. The estimated cost of Phase II & III of the Keesler project is \$2.3 million of which the city of Biloxi will contribute 10 percent leaving a Defense requirement of \$2,070,000. The requirement for the additional \$1 million is for construction at the following locations:

Vandenberg AFB	\$200,000
Ellsworth AFB	300,000
MacDill AFB	100,000
Robins AFB	400,000
Total	1,000,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

The Committee recommends approval of a total of \$812,942,000 for Military Construction for the Active Forces and \$113,000,000 for the Reserve Forces.

For the Active Forces, this represents a reduction of \$144,958,000 in the budget estimate of \$957,900,000 and is \$156,117,000 more than the appropriation for fiscal year 1975. A detailed tabulation by installation and state is shown later in this report.

For the Budget Transition period of July 1, 1976 to September 30, 1976 the Committee recommends approval of a total of \$20,000,000 for NATO Infrastructure and \$17,100,000 for General Authorization for the Active Forces and a total of \$4,000,000 for the Reserve Forces. 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	Committee recommendation
Inside the United States:			
Army Forces Command.....	\$305,669	\$265,303	\$286,434
Army Training and Doctrine Command.....	210,375	173,731	185,472
Army Military District of Washington.....	2,368	0	0
Army Materiel Command.....	26,286	17,803	21,230
Army Communications Command.....	7,932	6,432	6,420
Military Academy.....	5,937	3,883	3,883
Army Health Services Command.....	16,242	16,522	14,022
Various locations, air pollution abatement facilities.....	15,888	2,359	2,647
Various locations, water pollution abatement facilities.....	69,110	48,021	49,471
Various locations, dining facilities modernization.....	16,547	16,547	16,547
Various locations, energy conservation.....	33,077	31,963	30,429
Various locations, nuclear weapons security.....	2,652	2,652	2,652
Total inside the United States.....	712,083	585,216	619,207
Outside the United States:			
Army Forces Command.....	3,880	1,400	1,400
Eighth United States Army.....	9,976	9,281	9,281
Army Communications Command.....	412	412	412
Army Security Agency.....	1,971	1,176	1,176
Army, Europe.....	50,578	24,188	24,188
NATO infrastructure.....	80,000	80,000	70,000
Nuclear weapons security.....	34,000	34,000	34,000
Total outside the United States.....	180,817	150,457	140,457
General support:			
Planning.....	49,000	49,000	49,000
Minor construction.....	20,000	20,000	20,000
Total general authorization.....	69,000	69,000	69,000
Total new obligational authority.....	961,900	804,673	828,664
Unobligated balance available to finance fiscal year 1976 program.....	4,000	16,336	15,722
Budget authority.....	957,900	788,337	812,942

U.S. ARMY FORCES COMMAND

The Appropriation request of \$305,669,000 was to provide 43 projects at 13 U.S. Army Forces Command installations. It is recommended

(34)

that three projects be denied authorization. These projects are the land acquisition at Fort Carson, the Third ROTC Region Headquarters at Fort Riley and the Post Office at Fort Stewart/Hunter.

The House deleted the acquisition of mineral rights at Fort Polk and the tactical equipment shops at Fort Stewart. Their restoration by the Committee is recommended based on demonstrated need. The tactical equipment shops at Fort Campbell, the barracks complex at Fort Lewis and the barracks complex at Fort Stewart were reduced in scope by the House. These projects have all been restored to full scope based on a review of requirements. Individual projects are discussed in the following paragraphs.

To provide facilities for consolidation of Defense Activities in the Boston area, \$8,000,000 for the modernization of the Fargo Building project is recommended.

At Fort Bragg, the projects include a \$485,000 flight simulator building, tactical equipment shops and facilities for \$2,208,000, a new barracks for \$4,033,000 and barracks modernization for \$6,488,000.

The program for Fort Campbell provides a range center complex for \$706,000, tactical equipment shops and facilities for \$5,163,000, barracks support facilities for \$6,831,000 and elevated water storage tanks for \$980,000.

The barracks support facilities for Fort Carson are \$10,732,000.

For Fort Hood, the projects provide a \$461,000 flight simulator building, tactical equipment shops and facilities for \$4,683,000, a dental clinic for \$1,489,000, barracks modernization for \$10,084,000 and a barracks complex at \$29,564,000.

At Fort Sam Houston, the water storage tank is considered a low priority project and is deferred.

At Fort Lewis the projects include a \$2,830,000 tactical equipment shop and a barracks complex for \$29,031,000.

The aircraft maintenance facility at Fort Meade is \$2,892,000.

For Fort Ord the projects include a \$227,000 rifle platoon attack course, tactical equipment shops and facilities for \$7,575,000, a dental clinic for \$1,626,000 and barracks modernization for \$22,781,000.

Projects for Fort Polk include tank trails for \$4,281,000, tactical equipment shops and facilities for \$5,299,000, a barracks complex for \$38,107,000, two elevated water tanks for \$1,637,000, acquisition of mineral rights for \$5,037,000 and deficiency funding of \$15,260,000 to complete projects authorized and funded in the fiscal year 1974 program.

The airfield paving and lighting project at \$1,140,000 and street improvements are \$545,000 for Fort Richardson.

The program at Fort Riley provides a flight simulator building for \$478,000, a tracked vehicle road and wash facility for \$1,544,000, three tactical equipment shops and facilities for \$6,854,000, a dental clinic for \$1,492,000 and barracks modernization for \$4,511,000.

At Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield the projects include a \$614,000 CIDC Field Operations building, \$3,716,000 for tactical equipment shops and facilities, a \$518,000 cold storage warehouse addition, and a barracks complex for \$34,632,000.

The Committee recommends approval of the projects as discussed.

The Committee recommends approval of an appropriation of \$1,900,000 for modernization of existing permanent barracks for bachelor enlisted personnel at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. This is in

addition to \$7,827,000 approved last year. These additional funds will allow the Army to proceed with the necessary modernization of an entire barracks quadrangle in one increment. This will minimize the disruption of operations at Schofield and allow completion of the modernization project at a low cost.

U.S. ARMY TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND

The Appropriation request of \$210,375,000 was for 30 projects at 11 installations. The project for the Defense Language School at Lackland AFB was denied in Authorization.

The House deleted the training facilities and the reception station at Fort Benning and made a \$614,000 general cut. The training facilities are restored to support basic training and the general cut is restored based on its having been an administrative error. The House also deleted the pier utilities at Fort Eustis, the signal school addition at Fort Gordon, the flight simulator building at Fort Knox, the deficiency request at Fort Jackson and the aeromedical laboratory at Fort Rucker. Except for the deficiency request, these projects are restored based on demonstrated requirements. Individual projects are discussed below.

The projects for Fort Benning include \$1,080,000 for concrete bunkers, a \$504,000 flight simulator building, training facilities for \$3,275,000, a trainee barracks complex for \$28,400,000 and \$1,409,000 for a dental clinic authorized but not funded in the fiscal year 1975 program.

To complete the ranger training complex authorized and funded in fiscal year 1974, the deficiency request of \$511,000 is recommended for Eglin AFB.

The pier utilities project for berthing U.S. Army vessels at Fort Eustis is \$633,000.

At Fort Gordon the projects provide \$736,000 for fuel oil storage tanks, an addition to the signal school at \$1,335,000 and barracks modernization for \$4,874,000.

At Fort Jackson \$14,546,000 is required for a trainee barracks complex. Deficiency funding of \$2,191,000 is not recommended.

A flight simulator building for \$578,000 and an addition to Ireland Army Hospital for \$42,320,000 for Fort Knox.

For Fort Lee \$1,040,000 was requested to provide deficiency funding for the sewage plant upgrade. The sewage plant project, funded in fiscal year 1968, will allow Fort Lee to participate with the city in the construction of a joint use facility. The General Storehouse is considered a low priority project and its deferral is recommended.

The projects for Fort McClellan include range improvements at \$792,000, Noble Army Hospital addition and alteration for \$13,055,000, a dental clinic for \$1,317,000, a trainee barracks complex for \$21,645,000 and utilities expansion for \$1,781,000. The barracks complex was reduced in scope to provide for eight companies rather than 10, based on projected requirements.

Projects for Fort Rucker provide \$9,139,000 for a U.S. Army Aeromedical Research Laboratory, \$4,100,000 for a new electrical distribution system and deficiency funding of \$1,845,000 for the fiscal year 1974 airfield upgrade project and a dental clinic authorized but not funded in fiscal year 1975.

A barracks complex for trainees at Fort Sill is \$15,772,000.

At Fort Leonard Wood, the projects provide \$2,000,000 for training facilities improvement, \$2,984,000 for ammunition storage facilities and a deficiency of \$9,801,000 to complete projects authorized and funded in fiscal year 1974.

The Committee recommends approval of these individual projects, except as noted above.

MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

The Appropriation request was for \$2,368,000 for one project at Fort Myer. The Authorization Committee deferred the project to relocate activities at Fort Myer in the amount of \$2,368,000.

U.S. ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

The Appropriation request was for \$26,286,000. The ammunition truck inspection facility at Letterkenny Army Depot, the binary munitions facility at Pine Bluff Arsenal, the quality assurance laboratory, and depot operations building addition and alteration at Red River Army Depot were denied in authorization.

The House reduced the scope of the research animal isolation facility at Aberdeen PG by \$1,000,000. The restoration by this Committee is recommended in that it is believed that the project was reduced to a minimum by the Armed Services Committees. The deficiency request for White Sands Missile Range was deleted by the House. This Committee favorably considered all but \$69,000 based on demonstrated need. The individual projects are discussed in the following paragraphs.

At Aberdeen Proving Grounds, \$7,000,000 is required for construction of a research animal isolation facility.

At the Aeronautical Maintenance Center, now called Corpus Christi Army Depot, \$642,000 is needed to upgrade test cells and \$1,069,000 is provided as deficiency funding for the supply building originally authorized and funded in fiscal year 1974.

A dynamic deformation material laboratory for \$351,000 and a boiler house modernization for \$625,000 is needed for the Army Materials and Mechanics Research Center.

At Natick Laboratories \$222,000 is requested for a water supply system and \$151,000 is approved to supplement the barracks in the fiscal year 1974 program.

At Redstone Arsenal the environmental test facility for \$535,000 and the dental clinic for \$1,036,000 are requested.

The barracks at Sierra Army Depot is \$1,160,000.

At White Sands Missile Range, the program provides \$395,000 for fixed telescope sites, \$2,266,000 for mobile optical equipment sites, \$569,000 for a multi-target launch complex, \$485,000 for water wells and \$2,427,000 for projects approved in fiscal year 1974.

Yuma Proving Ground requires \$662,000 for a receiving and shipping building, \$116,000 for a range control building at Cibola Range and \$1,519,000 for deficiency funding to complete projects approved in fiscal year 1974.

The Committee recommends approval of these individual projects.

U.S. ARMY COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

(Inside the United States)

For the U.S. Army Communications Command the program request is for \$6,420,000 for projects at two installations.

The academic facility at Fort Huachuca was reduced in scope by the House, but restored by this Committee in order to provide a complete and usable facility. The approved projects at Fort Huachuca will provide Phase I of academic buildings at \$5,315,000, and a solar energy plant at \$690,000. The dental clinic is a low priority project and its deferral is recommended.

At Camp Roberts the project will provide upgraded power at the satellite terminal for \$415,000.

The Committee recommends approval of the projects in this section, except for the dental clinic.

U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY

At the Military Academy, the program would provide \$3,883,000 for two projects. These projects will provide consolidated service facilities for \$2,491,000 and separate power and communication ducts for \$1,392,000.

The Committee recommends approval of the projects in this section.

U.S. ARMY HEALTH SERVICES COMMAND

For the U.S. Army Health Services Command the program requests \$13,742,000 for projects at two installations.

At Fort Detrick, Maryland, a satellite terminal is needed for \$972,000.

At the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C., deficiency funding for the hospital is \$11,690,000. The Tri-Service Medical Information System is reduced to \$1,080,000. Funds from other appropriations should be used for the equipment.

The Committee recommends approval of the projects in this section.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

(Inside the United States)

The Appropriation request was for \$84,998,000. The Authorization Committee denied \$27,258,000 request to complete projects authorized in fiscal year 1972 and fiscal year 1973.

In support of the national goal in reducing environmental pollution the Committee recommends \$52,118,000 to provide air and water pollution abatement facilities. Of this total \$2,647,000 are for air pollution abatement projects and \$49,471,000 for water pollution control projects. This is approximately 70 percent over the amount requested and approved in fiscal year 1975. This reflects the onset of requirements growing from the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972. As these requirements develop further, even larger sums are anticipated for pollution abatement efforts in future MCA programs.

The ammunition demilitarization disposal system at Savanna Army Depot is no longer required and is deleted. The red water flume lines at Volunteer Army Ammunition Plant was deleted for the same reason. This agrees with the House action. The House also deleted the

two pollution projects at Joliet Army Ammunition Plant on the basis that the plant is to be phased out. These projects, however, are still required, even with the plant in a standby status. Accordingly, the Committee recommends restoration of \$288,000 for the full scope contaminated waste incinerator and \$1,450,000 for the red water ash and storage facility. This is a reduction of \$2,375,000 but will provide the necessary facility.

DINING FACILITIES MODERNIZATION

(Inside the United States)

To continue the Dining Facilities Modernization Program the Committee recommends \$16,547,000. This will provide 60 modernized facilities at 11 installations. This project is an important facet in the Army's program to improve overall service life.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

(Inside the United States)

To provide Energy Conservation measures the Committee recommends \$30,429,000. This is the first of a five year program aimed at reducing energy consumption at Army installations. These are considered high return projects as the average amortization period in five years based on present fuel prices. The project for building insulation at Fort Lewis for \$1,534,000 is no longer required and is therefore deleted.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

(Inside the United States)

For various locations in the United States, the Committee recommends approval of \$2,652,000 for improved Nuclear Weapons Security.

U.S. ARMY FORCES COMMAND

(Outside of the United States)

For the U.S.A. Forces Command Overseas the Committee recommends one project.

At Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico an Armed Forces examination and entrance station at \$2,480,000 is recommended for deletion. Use of leased facilities should be investigated. This is in agreement with the House.

For Fort Sherman, Canal Zone, replacement of the French Canal Bridge is recommended for approval at \$1,400,000.

U.S. ARMY KOREA

For Korea, the appropriation request was for \$9,976,000. The Authorization Committee denied an Army Recreation Center and a chapel. The projects recommended for approval are a \$347,000 flight simulator building, relocatable barracks for \$7,393,000, a new dining facilities for \$383,000, and bachelor officers quarters at \$1,131,000 for a total cost of \$9,281,000.

U.S. ARMY COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

(Outside the U.S.)

The request for \$412,000 deficiency funding for the fiscal year 1975 upgrade power at Futema is recommended for approval.

U.S. ARMY SECURITY AGENCY

(Outside the United States)

Bachelor Officer Quarters for \$1,176,000 at ASA overseas locations are recommended for approval.

U.S. ARMY EUROPE

The Appropriation request for U.S. Army, Europe was for \$150,-587,000. One project, improvements for the Nuernberg hospital in the amount of \$24,390,000 was denied in authorization.

The program recommended for approval would provide \$90,000,000 for NATO Infrastructure, (\$70,000,000 in fiscal year 1976 and \$20,-000,000 in the Transition) \$20,599,000 for various locations in Germany and \$3,589,000 for Camp Darby, Italy.

For Germany, the recommended projects provide improved ammunition storage at various locations for \$8,044,000, hardstands and shops at Gelnhausen for \$791,000, a medical-dental clinic at Bamberg for \$3,055,000 and dependent schools at Schweinfurt, Pirmasens, Augsburg and Kitzingen for \$8,709,000.

At Camp Darby, the recommended program provides improved ammunition storage.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

(Outside the United States)

For improved Nuclear Weapons Security at various overseas locations, the Committee recommends approval of \$34,000,000.

PRIOR YEAR CARRY-OVER

The Committee recommends a general cut of \$11,442,000 as a result of savings on central food preparation facilities that were funded in prior year programs at Forts Benning and Lee. The House made this same cut.

CONTINUING AUTHORIZATION

To provide for planning and design and urgent minor construction the Committee recommends \$86,100,000. This is broken down as follows:

	Fiscal year 1976	Transition
Planning.....	\$49,000,000	\$12,100,000
Minor construction.....	20,000,000	5,000,000

ARMY

(Reserve Components)

The Committee notes that the Army is continuing its aggressive policy of providing adequate facilities for the effective training and

improved readiness of its Reserve Components under the Total Force Policy. The \$113 million requested will provide a balanced program with \$62.7 million for the Army National Guard and \$50.3 million for the Army Reserve.

The Army National Guard construction appropriation of \$62.7 million will provide 58 armories and 60 non-armories projects to be constructed in 38 states, and Puerto Rico. The non-armory projects consists of six aviation facilities, 23 training facilities, 30 vehicle maintenance facilities and one USPFO warehouse.

The Army Reserve construction appropriation of \$50.3 million will be applied to the most critical requirements providing 41 projects located in 25 states and the Territory of Guam. Facilities must be available to train, administer, store weapons and materials and maintain assigned equipment. This years program will provide 14 new centers, 15 expansion and 12 other facilities. Three of the new centers will utilize solar energy for both heating and cooling.

Approval is so recommended.

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, N.C.	Barracks stat limit.....	1 - \$320
Fort Campbell, Ky.	Barracks support fac (Chapels).....	2 - 1,231
Fort Carson, Colo.	Land acquisition.....	-7,200
Fort Hood, Tex.	Barracks stat limit.....	1 - 1,666
Fort Lewis, Wash.	do.....	1 - 1,862
Fort Ord, Calif.	Tactical equipment shops.....	2 - 681
Fort Polk, La.	Tank trails.....	1 - 1,000
Do.	Barracks stat limit.....	1 - 1,838
Fort Richardson, Alaska	Airfield paving and lighting.....	2 - 1,402
Fort Riley, Kans.	ROTC HQ.....	-1,164
Fort Stewart, Ga.	Post office.....	-620
Do.	Barracks complex.....	13 - 1,281
Fort Benning, Ga.	Barracks stat limit.....	1 - 1,406
Do.	Receipt station (barracks stat limit).....	1 - 402
Fort Jackson, S.C.	Trainee barracks (Chapel).....	2 - 682
Do.	Barracks stat limit.....	1 - 773
Lackland AFB, Tex.	Defense Language School.....	-1,029
Fort McClellan, Ala.	Barracks stat limit.....	1 - 1,374
Fort Sill, Okla.	do.....	1 - 741
Fort Myer, Va.	Relocate activities.....	-2,368
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.	Research animal lab.....	3 - 2,193
Corpus Christi Army Depot, Tex.	Upgrade test cells.....	2 - 278
Letterkenny Army Depot, Pa.	Ammo truck inspection fac.....	-198
Pine Bluff Arsenal, Ark.	Binary munitions fac.....	-562
Red River Army Depot, Tex.	Alter depot operations bldg.....	-998
Do.	Quality assurance lab.....	-556
Sierra Army Depot, Calif.	Barracks (dining).....	3 - 1,223
Do.	Barracks stat limit.....	1 - 96
U.S. Military Academy, N.Y.	Roads and athletic fac.....	-2,054
Various	Energy investment.....	3 - 1,114
K-16, Korea	Recreation center.....	-230
Camp Humphreys, Korea	Chapel.....	-465
Location 178	Operations bldg.....	-795
Nuremberg, Germany	Hospital.....	-24,390
Camp Darby, Italy	Ammo storage.....	4 - 2,000
Letterman Army Hospital, Calif.	Hospital deficiency.....	4 - 280
Various	Air pollution abatement (fiscal year 1972).....	-10,109
Do.	Water pollution abatement (fiscal year 1972).....	-11,437
Do.	Water pollution abatement (fiscal year 1973).....	-5,712
Eglin AFB, Fla.	Barracks fiscal year 1974.....	2 - 1,124
Fort Jackson, S.C.	Fiscal year 1975 Program Deficiency.....	2 - 1,009
Yuma Proving Ground, Ariz.	Fiscal year 1974 Program Deficiency.....	2 - 329
Total reduction.....		94,186

1 Stat limit on barracks reduced from \$39.50 to \$35 per square foot.

2 Partial reduction.

3 Funding required.

4 To be funded from prior year appropriations.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

The Committee recommends approval of \$799,326,000 for Military Construction for the active forces of the Navy and Marine Corps and \$36,400,000 for the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve, for a total of \$835,726,000.

For the Active Forces, this represents a reduction of \$54,674,000 in the budget estimate of \$854,000,000. The recommended 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."

For the Budget Transition period of July 1, 1976 to September 30, 1976, the Committee recommends a total of \$17,200,000 for the Active Forces and \$400,000 for the Reserve Forces.

The Committee recommends action by Naval District and special programs as 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.....	0	\$2,800	\$4,800
3d Naval District.....	\$18,997	16,242	18,542
Naval District, Washington, D.C.....	181,753	172,399	180,106
5th Naval District.....	29,347	16,954	24,571
6th Naval District.....	32,799	29,421	34,121
8th Naval District.....	26,939	26,756	26,756
9th Naval District.....	11,599	11,599	11,599
11th Naval District.....	62,843	53,529	47,090
12th Naval District.....	3,435	3,435	3,435
13th Naval District.....	37,247	35,247	37,247
14th Naval District.....	12,947	6,469	16,903
Marine Corps.....	59,001	57,032	55,947
Various locations:			
TRIDENT facilities (fiscal year 75 including 13th naval district).....	186,967	116,967	166,967
Pollution abatement—Air.....	3,262	2,843	2,843
Pollution abatement—Water.....	44,827	44,654	44,827
Energy conservation.....	28,828	28,828	25,734
Nuclear weapons security.....	6,580	6,580	6,580
Total inside the United States.....	747,371	631,755	708,068
Outside the United States:			
10th Naval District.....	2,128	2,128	2,128
Atlantic Ocean area.....	3,792	3,792	78
European area.....	3,732	0	0
Indian Ocean area.....	13,800	13,800	13,800
Pacific Ocean area.....	17,277	1,200	1,200
Various locations:			
Pollution abatement—Air.....	0	0	0
Pollution abatement—Water.....	250	250	250
Patrol Aircraft Training Facilities.....	1,100	0	0
Total outside the United States.....	42,079	21,170	17,456

See footnote at end of table.

APPROPRIATIONS SUMMARY BY NAVAL DISTRICT—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Naval district	DOD request	House action	Approved by committee
Total projects.....	\$789,450	\$652,925	\$725,524
Continuing authority:			
Planning and design.....	41,550	50,550	50,550
Urgent minor construction.....	20,000	20,000	20,000
Access roads.....	3,000	7,200	7,200
Total continuing authorization.....	64,550	77,750	77,750
Total obligation authority.....	1,854,000	730,675	803,274
Funding adjustment (land acquisition):			
Land acquisition: fiscal year 1974 Jacksonville.....	0	0	0
Funding adjustment.....	0	1,948	3,948
New obligation authority.....	1,854,000	728,727	799,326

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

FIRST NAVAL DISTRICT

No projects were requested by the Navy for this district. The Committee recommends approval of \$4,800,000.

For the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery, Maine, the Armed Services Committees amended a fiscal year 1974 project. The amendment in the amount of \$2,800,000 will provide a portion of a 20 foot gauge crane rail system to permit the use of portal cranes being transferred from the Boston Naval Shipyard. This amendment to the Additional Crane Rail System project will satisfy the most urgent requirements, but additional authority and appropriations will be required to complete all of the work as originally planned. The Committee concurs in funds for the amendment.

At the Naval Underwater Systems Center, Newport, Rhode Island, which is the principal Research Development Testing and Evaluation Center the Committee recommends adding \$2,000,000 for a project support facility authorized in fiscal year 1975. This facility will provide storage space for fleet weapons returned to the Center for the development of modifications to improve weapon system performance.

The projects added in this district by the House or recommended by 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: Additional crane rail system (fiscal year 1974 amendment).....	0	+\$2,800	+\$2,800
Naval Underwater Systems Center, Newport, Rhode Island: Project support facility.....	0	(¹)	2,000
Total.....		+\$2,800	+\$4,800

¹ Not addressed.

THIRD NAVAL DISTRICT

For the Third Naval District, the Committee recommends approval of \$18,542,000 for 7 projects in the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York. The most significant projects are for the Naval Sub-

marine Base, New London, Connecticut. The projects are: (1) the berthing pier, which will provide the first 2 berths to accommodate all classes of Nuclear Attack Submarines (SSN) including the high speed 688 class. The construction includes dredging and demolition of 2 unusable timber piers to make 3 existing berths adequate; (2) a floating drydock mooring facility project which will provide a facility for mooring a floating drydock which has the required capacity to dock the 637 long hull and 688 nuclear submarines; (3) the dredge river channel project which will complete a dredging project approved in fiscal year 1973 which includes 7.5 miles of river channel deepening from 32' to 36' between Long Island Sound and the Sub Base. This project will enable the SSN 688 Class ships to be homeported at the Sub Base by 1977; and (4) a bachelor enlisted quarters project which will provide adequate living spaces for 300 E2-E4 personnel and 80 E5-E6 personnel.

The project reduced in this district by the House is shown in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

Installation/project	Budget request	House action	Senate action
Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn.: Berthing pier.....	\$4,940	-\$2,300	(¹)

¹ No change.

The Navy's request for a new berthing pier at the Naval Submarine Base, New London, has been reduced by the House from \$4,940,000 to \$2,640,000. This reduction denies funding to construct an urgently needed pier facility for new SSN 688 class submarines to be assigned to the New London Base. The funding approved will only permit work to proceed on other urgently needed waterfront facilities such as a quaywall and supporting facilities.

The Submarine Base's mission is being expanded to include the support of new SSN-688 class attack submarines which will begin to enter the Fleet in early 1976. The new SSN-688's are much larger than earlier submarines, in both length and draft. None of the existing piers are adequate for SSN-688 support, due mainly to insufficient length. An urgent need exists for a new pier designed to satisfy SSN-688 needs; therefore, the Committee recommends restoration of the \$2,300,000 cut from this project.

NAVAL DISTRICT WASHINGTON, D.C.

A total of \$180,106,000 is recommended for approval for projects in the Naval District Washington. The significant projects approved are discussed in the following paragraphs.

At the Naval Research Laboratory, the electromagnetic development laboratory project was approved to provide a single integrated facility for electronic warfare research.

The National Naval Medical Center modernization project which will construct a new teaching hospital is recommended for approval.

This project will include 500 acute care beds. Two existing buildings will be remodeled in subsequent project phases to provide 125 light care beds and 125 psychiatric beds for a total of 750 beds.

For the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences the Committee strongly recommends approval of the University project which provides for the completion of multi-purpose and anatomy laboratories, the completion of university administration space, an addition to general teaching and support areas; an increase in space for both basic science and clinical science faculty research; and the development of underground parking which will form the pedestal for the total university. A reduction of \$7,400,000 was made to this project by the Armed Services Committees for deferring a portion of the underground parking to Increment IV. The Department of Defense is currently studying the advisability of providing only a Medical School, or a University which would include Dental, Nursing, Allied Health, Pharmacy and Veterinary Schools. With a requirement for only a Medical School, the parking may be reduced by 50 spaces, leaving a total of 980 spaces to Support the Medical School.

For the Naval Surface Weapons Center, Dahlgren, Virginia the surface weapons system facility project will provide the laboratory with the capability to keep pace with expanding technology and development concepts in Naval gunnery.

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

[In thousands of dollars]

Installation/project	Budget request	House action	Senate action
Headquarters Naval District, Washington; Tingey House restoration.....	\$400	-\$100	-\$400
Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.:			
Luce Hall addition and modernization.....	0	(¹)	+6,450
Landfill and site improvements.....	0	(¹)	+378
Naval Ship Research and Development Center, Carderock, Md.: Heating plant improvement.....	550	-550	-550
Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head, Md.: Dispensary/dental clinic.....	0	(¹)	+1,179
Total.....		-650	+7,057

¹ No change.

The House reduced by \$100,000 the Tingey House restoration project, because it felt that \$300,000 was all that was required to restore the original period architecture of the house. The Committee understands the present facility may be utilized as is for the ceremonial functions planned by the Navy. The Committee believes the preservation of the historic significance of this house should be by subscription from interested parties and organizations. Accordingly, it is recommended that appropriations for this project be denied.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, \$6,828,000 is recommended for two projects authorized in fiscal year 1975, but which the Navy had to defer because appropriations were limited to \$36,300,000 for the Naval District Washington. The Committee believes both projects are important to the modernization of facilities at the Naval Academy, and therefore added funds so that construction may be started on these projects upon passage of the fiscal year 1976 Military Construction Appropriations Act.

For the Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head, Maryland, the Committee added \$1,179,000 for the restoration of the Dispensary/Dental mittee recommends adding \$1,179,000 for the restoration of the Dispensary/Dental Clinic severely damaged by fire on March 7, 1975.

FIFTH NAVAL DISTRICT

The Committee recommends approval of \$24,571,000 for 8 projects in the Fifth Naval District. The major projects, all located in the State of Virginia, are discussed below:

For the Commander-in-Chief Atlantic Fleet, Norfolk, Virginia a main evaluation center is needed. The additional space is required for new, automated, intelligence processing equipment being procured under a separate Navy budget. The new equipment will enable the main evaluation center in Norfolk to process data gathered by several remote stations, including a new facility, also undergoing a simultaneous equipment upgrade.

At the Naval Air Station, Oceana, Virginia, the Navy advised during the hearings that a change had been made in the trainers to be housed in the addition for the Operational Trainer Building. It was originally planned to install an F-4J Night Carrier Landing Trainer and an F-14 landing trainer. The Navy has determined that the F-14 Weapons System Trainer will be sufficiently versatile to handle both weapons systems and carrier landing simulations. Even with this change in the F-14 trainer, the Navy indicated that the full scope of the project is needed this year. The Committee concurs in the need for this project to house F-4J and F-14 trainers, since it agrees with the principle of transferring to simulators as many flight hours as feasible.

At the Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown, Virginia, there are four significant projects recommended for approval.

The ammunition segregation facility project will construct a new facility to segregate fleet return gun type ammunition prior to renovation, storage or disposal.

The projectile renovation facility project will replace a facility at St. Juliens Creek Annex, Portsmouth, Virginia, which renovates medium and major caliber projectiles.

The CAPTOR weapons systems facilities project will alter an existing facility to house CAPTOR weapons system assembly/test, maintenance and explosive components to meet production schedules for delivery to all activities to be supported by this East Coast facility.

The projectile magazines project will provide primary capability for supply of gun ammunition to ships based on the East Coast.

The projects denied in this district by the House and this Committee's recommendations are shown in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

Installation/project	Budget request	House action	Senate action
Fleet Combat Direction Systems Training Center, Dam Neck, Va.: Bachelor enlisted quarters.....	\$4,383	(¹)	-\$4,383
Naval weapons station, Yorktown, Va.:			
Projectile renovation facility.....	4,458	-\$4,458	(¹)
Ammunition segregation facility.....	2,055	-2,055	(¹)
Projectile magazine.....	5,487	-5,487	(¹)
Total.....		-12,000	-4,383

¹ As authorized—Authorization Act reduced \$393,000 from original requested amount of \$4,776,000.

² No change.

At the Fleet Combat Direction Systems Training Center, Dam Neck, Virginia, the low priority bachelor enlisted quarters project was denied.

The three projects denied by the House at the Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown, Virginia, are associated with relocation of ammunition segregation, projectile renovation, and gun ammunition storage and issue functions from the St. Juliens Creek Annex to Yorktown. The Committee believes the explosive hazards associated with operations at St. Juliens Creek should be eliminated as soon as practicable, therefore it recommends restoration of the three projects denied by the House.

SIXTH NAVAL DISTRICT

The Committee recommends approval of \$34,121,000 for 17 projects in the Sixth Naval District. The significant approved projects are located in the States of Florida, and South Carolina, and discussed in the following paragraphs:

At the Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Florida, the Committee recommends approval of a restrictive use easement acquisition project which will protect the operational capability of NAS Cecil Field and its primary approach/departure route from incompatible community development.

For the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida, the Armed Forces Reserve Center which will serve the combined needs of the Reserves in Jacksonville is recommended for approval.

At the Naval Station, Mayport, Florida, the bachelor enlisted quarters project will accommodate 312 E2-E4 personnel.

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

At the Naval Training Center (Service School Command), Orlando, Florida, an applied instruction building is needed, which will provide space for basic electronics and electrical and signalmen and quartermaster courses.

For the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida, a general warehouse project will eliminate the severe shortage in warehouse space needed for storage of repairable items of 25 aircraft and 6 aircraft engines with an inventory value of \$145 million.

The projects added and denied in this district by the House and this Committee's recommendations are shown in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

Installation/project	Budget request	House action	Senate action
Naval air station, Jacksonville, Fla. : Aircraft fire and rescue station.....	\$598	(¹)	-\$598
Naval station, Mayport, Fla. : Radiac repair and calibration facility.....	290	(¹)	-290
Naval training center, Orlando, Fla. : Applied instruction building.....	5,588	-\$5,588	(¹)
Naval air station, Whiting Field, Fla. : Instrument trainer facility.....	0	+500	+500
Naval station, Charleston, S. C. : Bainbridge Avenue extension.....	0	+2,100	+2,100
Total.....		-2,988	+1,712

¹No change

At the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, and the Naval Station, Mayport, Florida, the Committee recommends denying two low-priority projects. The Committee recommends approval of the Applied Instruction Building denied by the House at the Naval Training Center, Orlando, Florida.

The space provided by this project is needed for conducting courses for the Basic Electronics and Electrical Training School and the Signalman/Quartermasters School. The Committee believes it is important to provide this year adequate facilities for conducting basic courses that form the background for other training Navy personnel will receive during the course of their Navy careers. Since this course is a prerequisite to 25 percent of advanced training courses for the Navy, the Committee believes that it will be economically advantageous to conduct this training at each of the basic training centers.

The Committee concurs with the action of the Armed Services Committees in adding projects for an Instrument Trainer Facility at the Naval Air Station, Whiting Field, Florida and the Extension of Bainbridge Avenue at the Naval Station, Charleston, South Carolina. The funding was provided for the Instrument Trainer Facility and the Bainbridge Avenue Extension project added by the Armed Forces Committee. The Instrument Trainer project will permit the substitution of simulator hours for flying hours with attendant savings in fuel and operating costs. The Bainbridge Avenue Extension project will eliminate an explosive safety hazard.

EIGHTH NAVAL DISTRICT

For the Eighth Naval District, the Committee recommends approval of \$26,756,000 for three projects at two Naval installations in the State of Louisiana.

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

At the Naval Support Activity, New Orleans, the bachelor enlisted quarters project will be designed to accommodate 186 E2-E4 and 44 E5-E6 personnel.

NINTH NAVAL DISTRICT

For the Ninth Naval District, the Committee recommends approval of \$11,599,000 for three projects at two Naval installations. The major projects are discussed below.

For the Naval Training Center (Service School Command), Great Lakes, Illinois, a technical training building project will provide the specially configured classrooms and laboratories required to support engineman, operations specialist and instructor training schools. The training buildings addition and alteration project will alter 3 buildings to permit effective electronic training. The growth of electronic equipment in the Fleet coupled with the closure of the Electronics Training School at Treasure Island has increased the electronics technician and basic electricity and electronics training by 60 percent and 100 percent over the last 5 years, respectively.

ELEVENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

In the Eleventh Naval District, the Committee recommends approval of \$47,090,000 for 11 projects at 6 Naval installations in the State of California.

The significant projects approved are discussed below.

For the Naval Air Station, Miramar, California, there are three projects and funding for an amendment that are recommended.

The operational training building project will provide space for, an F-4J Night Carrier Landing Trainer, an Air Combat Maneuvering Flight Trainer and provide necessary supporting facilities and sound suppression facilities for the F-14, F-4, F-8 and A-4 multi-purpose aircraft.

The restrictive use easement acquisition project will acquire easements to protect the operational capability of Miramar and its primary aircraft departure routes from incompatible community development.

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

At the Electronics Laboratory Center, San Diego, California, an electronics development and testing laboratory project, third increment, will provide a controlled electronic environment laboratory space with electromagnet shielding for total development and testing of command control, communications and surveillance systems.

The projects denied or reduced in the Eleventh Naval District by the House and this Committee's recommendations are shown in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

Installation/project	Budget request	House action	Senate action
Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, Calif.: Electrical system improvements.....	\$3,322	(1)	-\$3,322
Naval Air Station, Miramar, Calif.: Bachelor enlisted quarters.....	\$3,117	(1)	-3,117
Aircraft maintenance hangar (fiscal year 1975 amendment).....	1,960	-\$1,627	-1,627
Total.....		-1,627	-8,066

¹ No change.

² Original request \$3,429,000—unit-cost reduction.

For the fiscal year 1975 amendment for the Aircraft Maintenance Hangar at the Naval Air Station, Miramar, California, it is possible to reduce the appropriated amount. Bids received subsequent to the budget submission have been lower than expected which reduces the total authorization and appropriations required.

The Committee also denied a low priority electrical system improvements project at the Long Beach Naval Shipyard, and a low-priority bachelor enlisted quarters project at the Naval Air Station, Miramar, California.

TWELFTH NAVAL DISTRICT

In the Twelfth Naval District the Committee recommends approval of \$3,435,000 for 4 projects at 4 installations in the States of California and Nevada.

The significant project was a taxiway overlay project for the Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, California. This project will provide a concrete overlay of the East taxiway and will reconstruct the holding area.

THIRTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

In the Thirteenth Naval District, the Committee recommends approval of \$37,247,000 for 6 projects at 4 Naval Installations in the States of Alaska and Washington.

For the Naval Regional Medical Center, Bremerton, Washington, the hospital complex requested would provide a 170-bed replacement hospital with 130 acute care beds and 40 light care beds and provide modern care to the eligible population in the Bremerton/Bangor area.

The project reduced in the Thirteenth Naval District by the House is shown in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

Installation/project	Budget request	House action	Senate action
Naval Regional Medical Center, Bremerton, Wash.: Hospital complex.....	\$29,959	-\$2,000	(1)

¹ No change.

The Committee recommends restoration of \$2,000,000 for the Hospital Complex at Bremerton, Washington. The House approved 135 beds, but included within the total 40 light care beds for convalescent active duty personnel. The Committee considers that greater flexibility in the management of medical care will be provided by the provision of 130 acute care beds, and 40 light care beds.

FOURTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

In the Fourteenth Naval District the Committee recommends approval of \$16,903,000 for 6 projects at 5 Naval installations in the State of Hawaii.

The most significant projects are discussed below.

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

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

At the Naval Communication Station, Honolulu, Wahiawa, Hawaii, the Satellite Communications Terminal project will provide communications support for Navy Shore Establishment and the Naval Operating Forces in the Pacific Ocean area. This project will expand the existing satellite communications facility to permit installation of a second satellite communications terminal and a broadcast terminal.

The projects added, denied or reduced in the Fourteenth Naval District by the House and this Committee's recommendations are shown in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

Installation/project	Budget request	House action	Senate action
Omega Navigation Station, Haiku, Oahu, Hawaii: Transmitter facility (fiscal year 1971 amendment).....	0	+\$600	+\$600
Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard, Hawaii: Machine shop modernization.....	0	0	+3,356
Naval station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Fleet command center.....	\$7,078	-7,078	(1)
Total.....		-6,478	+3,956

¹ No change.

Funds were requested for the fiscal year 1971 amendment for the transmitter facility project at Omega Navigation Station, Haiku, Oahu. This amendment was added by the Armed Services Committees to permit timely payment of a settled contractor claim. The House approved funds for this amendment.

The House denied the Fleet Command Center project on the basis that space available or soon to be vacated by headquarters in Hawaii should have been investigated by the Navy as a site for the functions of this facility. The Committee recommends restoration of the project because it believes that additional space in close physical proximity to the Fleet Intelligence Center is needed for effectively carrying out command and control of Naval forces in the Pacific.

At the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard, the Committee recommends adding funds for the Machine Shop Modernization project authorized in Fiscal Year 1975, as it understand this project is an urgent requirement for modernization of the shipyard.

MARINE CORPS

The Committee recommends approval of \$55,947,000 for 14 Projects at 10 Marine Corps installations in the States of South Carolina, North Carolina, Arizona, California, and Hawaii.

The Marine Corps has dedicated a major portion of its construction efforts to bachelor housing facilities for the past seven fiscal years. The Marine Corps is convinced that the provision of modern and reasonably comfortable living accommodations for bachelor marines is in the best interest of both the Marine and the Corps. Accordingly, they have continued to place personnel support projects to the forefront of this year's program.

During hearings, the Marine Corps advised that a delay has developed in the delivery of the CH-53 helicopter operational flight trainer associated with the Flight Simulator Building project for the Marine Corps Air Station, Santa Ana, California. On the basis of this delay, the Flight Simulator Building project in the amount of \$704,000 was dropped in the authorization act. The Marine Corps stated that the information on the delay had not been received in time to submit a change to their program. If time had been available, they would have requested that the Bachelor Enlisted Quarters project at the Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii be increased by 72 spaces for E2-E4 personnel and \$704,000. The addition of 72 spaces

for the quarters project at the Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay is recommended, since the Committee understands that even with this addition there will be a 3,000 men deficiency at the station.

The remaining portion of the Marine Corps projects will provide: \$5,857,000 for aviation training support and operational facilities; \$5,619,000 for aviation and ground equipment maintenance facilities; and \$4,799,000 for existing utility system improvements.

The Marine Corps projects that were added, denied or reduced by the House and the Committee's recommendations are shown in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

Installation/project	Budget request	House action	Senate action
Marine Corps Air Station, New River, N.C.: Ground support equipment shop and shed.....	\$1,085	(1)	-\$1,085
Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii.....	\$5,286	(+\$124)	(+\$124)

¹ No change.

² 72 spaces added by authorization act at \$704,000. This amount reduced by \$580,000 for unit cost adjustment resulting in a net increase of \$124,000. (Non add included in \$819,310,000 total).

Note: The committee denied the low priority ground support equipment shop and shed project at the Marine Corps Air Station, New River, N.C.

TRIDENT

The Committee recommends approval of \$166,967,000 for TRIDENT facilities at various Naval installations.

The first submarine to be supported at the TRIDENT support site is under construction and the contract has been executed for construction of the second and third TRIDENT submarines. The contract delivery date for the lead submarine is April 1979. However, the contractor is working toward meeting an earliest practicable delivery date of December 1977.

A change in the ship building program has occurred which stretches out submarine procurement per year from 1-2-2-2-2-1 to 1-2-1-2-1-2-1. The Navy stated a review of facilities construction had been made in view of this stretchout. This review confirms the shipbuilding rate change does not warrant changes in the fiscal year 1976 Military Construction Program.

In addition to the facilities construction authorized, \$7 million was approved (within the \$186,967,000), to assist communities in the TRIDENT Support Site, Bangor, Washington area in accordance with Section 608 of the fiscal year 1975 authorization act. Under Section 608, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to assist communities located near the support site in meeting the costs of providing increased municipal services and facilities to the resident of such communities.

The reduction of this project by the House and this Committee's recommendation is shown in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

Installation/project	Budget request	House action	Senate action
Trident support site—Trident facilities.....	\$186,967	-\$70,000	-\$20,000

The House reduced the TRIDENT facilities project by \$70 million because it felt the drydock construction could be deferred to next year's program. The House approved the purchase of long-lead time items for the drydock utilizing available TRIDENT funds. Under a phased construction plan, construction may start in September 1976. The Navy advises that a minimum of \$30 million is required for the initiation of the phased construction plan for the drydock. Based on this statement from the Navy it would appear reasonable to defer \$40 million until the fiscal year 1977 MILCON Program. The result of this action would probably be the deferral of some TRIDENT construction in fiscal year 1977 to fiscal year 1978, and some fiscal year 1978 to fiscal year 1979 under the budget constraints that exist for military construction. This could result in the delay of some construction that will have an impact on the initial operational capability date for the submarine. Of the \$2.0 billion budget request for the TRIDENT program for fiscal year 1976, it would be an error if a \$40 million reduction in the facilities construction were to result in the delay of the initial operational capability date of this weapon system. No savings would result in the deferral, only a ripple effect impact on future military construction programs. Therefore, the Committee recommends reducing the funding by only \$20,000,000.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

(Inside the United States)

The Committee recommends approval of \$47,670,000 for two projects for Pollution Abatement located inside the United States.

For air pollution abatement, the Committee recommends approval of \$2,483,000 at four installations. The facilities will improve air emissions by constructing a new regional solid waste facility, a missile propulsion unit reclamation facility, a vapor collection and recovery system and an ammunition disposal facility.

For water pollution abatement, \$44,827,000 is recommended for 31 water pollution abatement facilities at 27 Naval and Marine Corps installations. The significant items were the ship wastewater collection facilities to provide shore facilities for collection of ship generated wastes; 13 collection/sewage treatment industrial waste and sanitary facilities will improve the level of treatment to a degree that enables the effluent to meet all water quality requirements, and the demilitarization facility provides the fourth phase of a complex which will serve as the major West Coast disposal facility. The disposal facility will conform to all environmental quality standards.

The items denied in the Pollution Abatement project by the House and this Committee's recommendations are shown in the following table:

(In thousands of dollars)

Installation project	Budget request	House action	Senate action
Air pollution abatement:			
Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, Va., vapor collection and recovery system	\$419	-\$419	-\$419
Naval Underwater Systems Center, San Diego, Calif., sanitary treatment improvements	173	-173	(1)
Total		-592	-419

¹ No change.

The vapor collection and recovery system item is no longer required to meet applicable Virginia laws.

The sanitary treatment improvements item is required to meet California standards, therefore the Committee restored this item at the Naval Underwater Systems Center, San Diego, California.

The Navy advises that a comprehensive review has been made on the status of the fiscal year 1973 pollution abatement program, Inside the United States, and that this review confirms that it is not possible to proceed with a facility at the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard until the current ceiling of \$55,016,000 set by the appropriations committees is lifted. In fiscal year 1973, the House and Senate Appropriations Committees by Conference Report limited funding of the water pollution abatement Inside the United States project to \$50,016,000, as compared to an authorized amount of \$55,016,000. In fiscal year 1975, the appropriations committees added \$6,000,000 (for funding adjustments of prior year deficiencies) of which the Navy applied \$5,000,000 to the water and \$1,000,000 to the air pollution abatement projects. The Navy had requested a greater amount to enable them to use the cost variations provisions of the air and water pollution abatement projects, but when the committees denied these additional monies, the Navy considered that a ceiling existed for both the air and water pollution abatement projects of \$25,194,000 and \$55,016,000, respectively.

The office of Economic Adjustment has requested that the Navy proceed with certain pollution abatement items at the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, California, in order to enhance leasing opportunities at this shipyard. The shipyard is to be maintained in a reserve status as a result of the shore establishment realignment. The leasing of the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard should save \$3,000,000 per year being expended for maintenance. Although two fiscal year 1973 MILCON items are involved, only one is required in the immediate future; that is the storm/sanitary sewer separation item. In view of the merits of the request for the item at the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, and the need to complete the other pollution abatement items to avoid legal action for not meeting appropriate state and local regulations, the Committee recommends lifting the ceilings imposed on the fiscal year 1973 water and air pollution abatement projects. This action will allow use of the full authorization, including the cost variations provisions thereof.

As funds for utilization of the cost variations provision historically are obtained from savings on other construction projects, no additional funds are provided.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

The Committee recommends \$25,734,000 for energy conservation facilities at various Naval and Marine Corps installations.

Some of the improvements that will be provided under the energy conservation project are outdoor/indoor ambient hearing controls, utility alarm/control system items, steam generation/distribution system improvements, boiler plant controls, heating, ventilation, air-conditioning improvements and temperature control systems.

The recommendations for Energy Conservation projects by this Committee are shown in the following table:

(In thousands of dollars)

Installation/project	Budget request	House action	Senate action
Naval Air Station, Memphis, Tenn., Modification to steam and condensate lines.....	\$2,986	(1)	-\$2,986
Naval Air Station, North Island, Calif., Boiler plant controls.....	108	(1)	-108
Total.....			-3,094

¹ No change.

Full support is given to the objectives of the energy conservation program. However, the Committee believes the energy conservation program must also take a proportionate share of the program reductions.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

This project will provide improvements to physical security of two installations. The amount requested of \$6,580,000 is recommended for approval.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

TENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

For the Tenth Naval District, the Committee recommends a single air surveillance radar project in the amount of \$2,128,000.

This project supports the replacement of the obsolete rotating radar with a phased array radar, which will provide major improvements in the detection, tracking and data collection capability.

ATLANTIC OCEAN AREA

In the Atlantic Ocean Area, the Committee recommends \$78,000 for one project at one Naval installation. The project for fuel storage tanks at the Naval Air Station, Bermuda, will permit the purchase of three leased fuel storage tanks at considerable savings over the cost of building new ones.

The recommendations in this district by this Committee are shown in the following table:

(In thousands of dollars)

Installation/project	Budget request	House action	Senate action
Naval Air Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Bachelor enlisted quarters modernization.....	\$3,264	(1)	-\$3,264
Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Telephone system.....	450	(1)	-450
Total.....			-3,714

¹ No change.

EUROPEAN AREA

In the European area, the three projects requested in the amount of \$3,732,000 were not authorized.

INDIAN OCEAN AREA

The Committee recommends approval of the \$13,800,000 requested for the Naval Support Activity, Diego Garcia. See comments provided earlier in this report, page 21.

PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

In the Pacific Ocean area, the House approved \$1,200,000 for one project at the Naval Communication Station, Finegayan, Guam. This satellite communications terminal addition project will expand an existing building to permit the installation of a high capacity satellite communications terminal and a broadcast terminal. The Committee concurs in this action.

The one project requested for Okinawa (\$697,000) and the five projects requested for the Philippines (\$14,380,000) were not authorized.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

The Committee recommends \$250,000 for a single item that will extend the sewer outfall lines located at the Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico.

This item will eliminate periodic improper discharges by extending the sewer outfall line beyond the low tidal area.

PATROL AIRCRAFT TRAINING FACILITIES

The Armed Services Committees denied the two projects in the amount of \$1,100,000 requested for Various Atlantic and Pacific Installations.

These projects were requested to provide facilities for training flight crews in Directional Sonobuoy Systems used in the P-3 aircraft weapons system. The construction of the training facilities was denied because a decision had not been reached on the installations where the trainers would be located.

NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE

A total of \$34.8 million in fiscal year 1976 appropriations has been requested for the construction of Naval and Marine Corps Reserve facilities. Included in this amount is the entire \$13.9 million required to construct an Armed Forces Reserve Center on the Bolling/Anacostia site in Washington, D.C. A substantial portion of this project is for the D.C. Army National Guard. Total funding for the project is provided in the appropriation of the Naval Reserve as host service for simplicity of management. In addition, \$1.6 million is for planning, design and minor construction requirements to make the total appropriation for the Naval Reserve Program \$36.4 million.

The Committee recommends approval of this program.

The appropriations will provide two Naval Air Reserve operational facilities, one personnel support facility, and eight reserve centers in addition to that at Bolling/Anacostia. Four energy conservation projects and four pollution abatement projects will also be provided.

The Department of the Navy advises that the backlog of Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve construction deficiencies is now in excess of \$400 million. This represents a substantial increase in the past year, reflecting heavy inflation in construction costs and revisions to correct understatements of the deficiencies in prior years. No significant decrease in this backlog is to be expected at current levels of appropriations.

The obligations for fiscal years 1973 through 1975 Military Construction, Naval Reserve program to 30 June 1975 and the projected obligations for 30 September and 30 December 1975 follow:

[Dollar amounts in millions]

Fiscal year	Appropriations	Actual obligations June 30, 1975	Actual percent obligations June 30, 1975	Estimated obligations Sept. 30, 1975	Estimated percent obligations Sept. 30, 1975	Estimated obligations Dec. 30, 1975	Estimated percent obligations Dec. 30, 1975
1973	\$20.5	\$20.1	98.1	\$20.4	99.5	\$20.5	100.0
1974	22.9	16.2	70.7	16.8	73.4	22.0	96.1
1975	22.1	16.3	73.8	17.6	79.6	21.0	95.0

The House denied two projects for the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Center, Liverpool, New York, because of a concern over the regionalization plan which would close local reserve centers in favor of large regional centers. These projects are a Reserve Training Building (\$1,385,000) and a Vehicle Maintenance Facility (\$180,000). The Committee, following a review of the testimony and the appeal submitted by the Secretary of Defense, concurs with the stated need for these two facilities, and recommends the amount of \$36,400,000 for new (obligational) authority for the Naval Reserve program.

NAVY

SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZATION ACTIONS

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

[In thousands of dollars]

Installation	Project	Amount
Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn.	Bachelor enlisted quarters	1-367
Naval Underwater Systems Center, New London, Conn.	Land acquisition—Dresden	2-88
Naval District Headquarters Washington, D.C.	Naval historical center	-1,304
Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda, Md.	University	2-7,400
Fleet Combat Direction Systems Training Center, Dam Neck, Va.	Bachelor enlisted quarters	1-393
Naval Station, Mayport, Fla.	Bachelor enlisted quarters with mess	1-205
Naval Training Equipment Center, Orlando, Fla.	Applied research laboratory addition	-185
Naval Air Station, Whiting Field, Fla.	Instrument trainer facility	+500
Naval Station, Charleston, S.C.	Bainbridge Ave. extension	+2,100
Naval Support Activity, New Orleans, La.	Bachelor enlisted quarters	1-183
Naval Air Station, Miramar, Calif.	do	1-312
Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, Calif.	Equipment training facilities	-1,920
Naval Training Center, San Diego, Calif.	Recruit processing facility	-5,455
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, N.C.	Bachelor enlisted quarters (French Creek)	1-911
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Calif.	Bachelor enlisted quarters (Chappo)	1-226
	Bachelor enlisted quarters (Del Mar)	1-126
	Bachelor enlisted quarters (San Mateo)	1-126

See footnotes at end of table.

NAVY—Continued

SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZATION ACTIONS—Continued

[A summary of actions taken on the program originally submitted by the Navy is tabulated below by project]—Con.

Installation	Project	Amount (thousands)
Marine Corps Air Station, Santa Ana, Calif.	Flight simulator building	-\$704
Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii	Bachelor enlisted quarters	2-124
Classified location	Consolidate communication facility	-1,527
Naval Station, Rota, Spain	Air passenger terminal expansion	-422
Do	Building addition	-1,783
Naval Security Group Activity, Hanza, Okinawa	Emergency power improvements	-697
Naval Air Station, Cubi Point, Philippine Islands	Aircraft parking apron	-1,951
	Maintenance hangar	-4,785
	Bachelor enlisted quarters	-4,541
	Bachelor officer's quarters	-2,839
Naval Air Station, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands	Bachelor enlisted quarters	-1,264
Naval air station, various locations	Operational trainer building—Atlantic	-500
Do	Operational trainer building—Pacific	-600
Total		-38,090
Amendments:		
Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, Kittery, Maine	Additional crane rail system	+2,800
Omega Navigation Station, Haiku, Oahu, Hawaii	Transmitter facility	+600
Total		+3,400
Grand total		4-34,690

¹ Unit cost reduction \$39.50 per square foot to \$35 per square foot.

² Reduction.

³ Added 72 spaces and \$704,000—bachelor enlisted quarters unit cost reduction reduces by \$580,000—net change plus \$124,000.

⁴ Appropriation request modified to reflect authorization actions (\$854,000,000 minus \$34,690,000 equals \$819,310,000)

AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND (INSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The Committee is in agreement with House action to approve appropriations for 2 projects at Tyndall AFB in the amount of \$10,697,000.

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND

Of the original appropriation request for this command of \$42,084,000 three projects are recommended for deletion and one reduced in the authorization review. These are: deletion of the Fire Protection Logistics Storage at Kelly AFB, \$1,169,000; the Squadron Flight Operations, \$1,872,000 and the Academic Classrooms, \$2,118,000 at Tinker AFB; and reduction of the Kelly AFB Fuel Oil Storage by \$247,000 from \$995,000 to \$748,000. The House has further recommended that two projects in the amount of \$3,896,000 not be funded. The Committee agrees with deletion of the Kelly AFB Aircraft Hydrant Refueling System, \$1,696,000 but considers the Wright-Patterson AFB Systems Management Facility, \$2,200,000 to be a current and valid requirement. Additionally, the Committee finds that the Wright-Patterson AFB Logistics Management Facility, \$5,135,000 authorized in the fiscal year 1975 program should be funded at this time. With these changes, the command appropriation program will consist of 20 projects in the amount of \$40,117,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

The Committee recommends approval of a total of \$633,430,000 and \$16,000,000 for military construction for fiscal year 1976 and the Budget Transition Period, respectively. Of these totals, \$81,000,000 and \$2,000,000 are for the Reserve Forces. The Committee allowance represents a reduction of \$151,170,000 in the budget estimate of \$784,000,000 for fiscal year 1976 and is \$125,491,000 more than the appropriation for fiscal year 1975. The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$16,000,000 as submitted for the Budget Transition Period. A detailed tabulation by installations and States is outlined 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 recommendations by major Air Force command and special programs follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

Activity	DOD request	House action	Senate action	Conference report
INSIDE UNITED STATES				
Aerospace Defense Command.....	\$11,107	\$10,697	\$10,697	-----
Air Force Logistics Command.....	42,084	32,782	40,117	-----
Air Force Systems Command.....	26,293	27,093	27,093	-----
Air Training Command.....	181,827	179,297	175,360	-----
Alaskan Air Command.....	14,801	4,465	4,936	-----
Headquarters Command.....	10,333	3,089	9,995	-----
Military Airlift Command.....	5,413	5,413	5,413	-----
Pacific Air Force.....	5,610	5,610	5,610	-----
Strategic Air Command.....	13,226	13,226	11,266	-----
Tactical Air Command.....	18,129	16,104	15,440	-----
Various locations:				
Air pollution abatement.....	\$600	\$600	\$600	-----
Water pollution abatement.....	10,098	10,098	10,098	-----
Nuclear weapons security.....	7,909	7,909	7,909	-----
Satellite communications facilities.....	2,187	2,187	2,187	-----
Energy conservation.....	46,952	43,952	43,952	-----
Command, control and communications.....	15,346	9,866	9,866	-----
Air installation compatible use zones.....	0	10,000	10,000	-----
Total inside United States.....	411,915	382,388	390,539	-----
OUTSIDE UNITED STATES				
Aerospace Defense Command.....	2,182	0	0	-----
Pacific Air Forces.....	3,492	0	0	-----
U.S. Air Force, Europe.....	219,870	93,608	93,608	-----
Security Service.....	981	981	981	-----
Various locations:				
Special facilities.....	3,524	2,666	2,666	-----
Nuclear weapons security.....	5,591	5,591	5,591	-----
Satellite communications facilities.....	1,795	1,795	1,795	-----
Total outside United States.....	237,435	104,641	104,641	-----
GENERAL SUPPORT PROGRAMS				
Minor construction.....	24,000	24,000	24,000	-----
Planning and design.....	30,000	30,000	30,000	-----
Access roads and minor land.....	250	250	3,250	-----
Total general authorization.....	54,250	54,250	57,250	-----
Budget authority.....	703,600	541,279	552,430	-----

(60)

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

The original Air Force program for this command was for 15 projects in the amount of \$26,293,000 at 4 locations. One item, an Electromagnetic Compatibility Analysis Center at Fort George G. Meade in the amount of \$7,200,000 was lost in authorization. The House added \$8,000,000 against the Natural Disaster Authority for repair and restoration of damage caused by Hurricane Eloise on 23 September 1975 at Eglin AFB and Tyndall AFB, Florida. The Committee concurs in this addition. As a result, \$27,093,000 are recommended for appropriation for 74 projects at 3 locations.

AIR TRAINING COMMAND

When submitted by the Air Force, the appropriation request for 8 bases in this command was \$181,827,000 for 15 projects. In the authorization review, the addition of a project for a Fire Station at Craig AFB increased the program to \$182,246,000 for 16 projects at 9 bases. The Committee concurs in the House deletion of the Vance AFB Academic Classroom, \$1,270,000 and further deletes the Webb AFB Officers Quarters, \$3,937,000. Authorization action reduced funding against 3 bachelor housing facilities by a total of \$1,680,000 at 3 locations. The Committee, therefore, recommends approval of a net command program of \$175,360,000 at 9 bases.

ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

The budget request was for 5 projects at 5 locations costing \$14,801,000. The Committee concurs in the House deletion of the Galena Airport Dormitories but disagrees with the House deletion of the Eielson AFB Utilities, \$471,000 which provides a sorely needed loop system through a utilidor. These revisions, along with authorization reduction of \$362,000 on the King Salmon Airport Dormitories results in a program of \$4,936,000 for 4 projects at 4 locations.

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

The appropriation program for this command consisted of 3 projects at 2 locations for \$10,333,000. Authorization review reduced the Andrews AFB Airmen Dormitories by \$338,000. The House denied the Airmen Dormitories and Utilities at Andrews AFB, \$6,906,000. The Committee recognizes these two projects as current and valid for accomplishment at this time. The resulting program for this command is \$9,995,000.

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND

The Air Force requested appropriation for 6 projects at 4 locations for this command in the amount of \$5,413,000. The Committee recommends approval of this request.

PACIFIC AIR FORCES (INSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The Air Force requested appropriation of \$5,610,000 against the fiscal year 1975 Authorization at Hickam AFB Aircraft Operational Apron, in the same amount. The Committee concurs in House approval of this item.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

The appropriation request for this command was for \$13,226,000. This would provide 12 projects at 10 locations. This Committee recommends denial of two projects; Carswell AFB Officers Open Mess, \$1,992,000 and Kincheloe AFB Aircraft Corrosion Control Facility, \$670,000. However, the Committee adds \$702,000 for the Offutt AFB Library against the fiscal year 1975 Authorization in that amount. The resulting Strategic Air Command program is \$11,266,000 for 11 projects at 8 locations.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

The appropriation request of \$18,129,000 for this command was in support of 12 projects at 7 locations. One item, a Flight Simulator Facility at Mountain Home AFB, \$480,000 was denied in authorizations. Similarly, authorizations reduced the Mountain Home AFB Airmen Dormitories by \$209,000. The House denied the Langley AFB Ammunitions Storage Facility, \$1,336,000 which this Committee finds to be required, now, in support of a newly assigned weapons system. However, this Committee has determined that the George AFB Consolidated Base Personnel Office, \$2,000,000 is of insufficient priority to warrant accomplishment at this time. The resulting program is for 10 projects at 7 locations in the amount of \$15,440,000.

AIR POLLUTION ABATEMENT (INSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The Air Force appropriation request for Air Pollution Abatement at various locations inside the United States was \$600,000. This Committee concurs with House action to approve the program.

WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT

The appropriation request of \$10,098,000 is recommended for approval as submitted.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY (INSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The Air Force requested \$7,909,000 to continue the program for improvement of security at Nuclear Storage Sites. This Committee concurs in House approval of this time.

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES (INSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

This single item request, \$2,187,000 for 3 locations, is recommended for approval as submitted.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Of the \$46,952,000 requested, \$3,000,000 were denied in authorization review. The remaining \$43,952,000 is recommended for approval.

SPECIAL FACILITIES (INSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The authorization review denied the Cloudercroft AFS Spacetrack Observation Facility, \$1,000,000 and Various, Joint Surveillance System, \$4,480,000. This Committee concurs in House position to retain the remaining \$9,866,000.

AIR INSTALLATION COMPATIBILITY USE ZONES

Authorization extended authority from fiscal years 1973 and 1974 in the amount of \$30,000,000. The House provided \$10,000,000 in appropriations against this authorization. This Committee concurs in that action.

AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND (OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The budget request for one item, Sondestrom AF, Greenland Electric Power Plant, \$2,182,000 was denied in authorizations.

PACIFIC AIR FORCES (OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The single item requested, an Airmen Dormitory at Clark AB, \$3,492,000, was denied in authorizations.

U.S. AIR FORCE, EUROPE

The appropriation request for Europe was \$219,870,000. The authorization review reduced the request for Aircraft Protective Shelters by \$122,262,000 from \$175,000,000 to \$52,738,000 and the Various Locations Munitions Storage Facilities by \$4,000,000 from \$26,000,000 to \$22,000,000. The remaining program of \$93,608,000 was approved by the House and is concurred in by this Committee.

SECURITY SERVICE (OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The appropriation request for one facility, Chicksands AFS Chapel Center, \$981,000 is recommended for approval.

SPECIAL FACILITIES (OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

Authorizations denied one of the three items requested, Technical Control Facility Expansion, \$858,000. The remaining \$2,666,000 has

been approved by the House and this Committee recommends its approval.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY (OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The \$5,591,000 requested in appropriations is recommended for approval.

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES (OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The appropriation request of \$1,795,000 is recommended for approval.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION

The Committee recommends adding \$3,000,000 in recognition of an urgent need for access road construction at Keesler, Vandenberg, Ellsworth, MacDill, Robins Air Force Bases and at other locations. This brings the total for general support programs to \$57,250,000.

During the authorization review, the Department of Defense's request for increase on statutory unit square footage cost limitation for bachelor housing facilities was denied. This resulted in a \$3,930,000 reduction in the budget request.

Installation	Project	Amount (thousands)
Tyndall AFB, Fla.	Airmen dormitories	-410
Laughlin AFB, Tex.	Officers quarters	-458
Lowry AFB, Colo.	Airmen dormitories	-722
Webb AFB, Tex.	Officers quarters	-499
Galena Airport, Alaska	Airmen dormitories	-932
King Salmon Airport, Alaska	do	-362
Andrews AFB, Md.	do	-338
Mountain Home AFB, Idaho	do	-209
Total		3,930

The Armed Services Committees also granted deficiency authorizations as indicated below. These are to be financed from unobligated balances available to the Air Force from prior year appropriations:

Public Law	Fiscal year	Base	Amount (thousands)
91-511	1971	Laughlin AFB, Tex.	+865
91-511	1971	Reese AFB, Tex.	+63
91-511	1971	Webb AFB, Tex.	+67
92-545	1972	Lowry AFB, Colo.	+467
93-166	1973	Edwards AFB, Calif.	+294
93-166	1974	Kincheloe AFB, Mich.	+463
93-166	1974	Germany	+1,482
93-552	1975	Howard AFB, Canal Zone	+900
93-552	1975	Reese AFB, Tex.	+358
93-552	1975	Webb AFB, Tex.	+897
Total			5,056

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

The Air National Guard fiscal year 1976 Military Construction Appropriation request of \$63.0 million reflects Air Force recognition of the requirement for expanded sums to support the increasing need

for adequate Air National Guard facilities generated by the accelerated transfer of modern weapons systems into the Air National Guard in view of the total force policy which places increased emphasis on reliance on the Reserve Forces in support of national defense.

The fiscal year 1976 appropriation will enable the Air National Guard to construct 107 essential operational, maintenance and training facilities in 37 States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. In addition, other vital aircraft arresting systems and power check pads at various locations will be provided for. The appropriation request also provides \$1.0 million for energy conservation projects, \$4.3 million for planning, and \$3.6 million for essential minor construction requirements. The appropriation request for the Fiscal Year transition period of July 1, 1976 thru September 30, 1976 provides \$500,000 for planning and \$500,000 for essential minor construction.

AIR FORCE (AIR FORCE RESERVE)

In order to meet the requirement for adequate Reserve facilities to support the changing missions of its Reserve components, a total of \$18.0 million has been requested for the Fiscal Year 1976 Military Construction Program; \$16.0 million for construction; \$500,000 for minor construction, and \$1.0 million for design. For the three month transition period, an additional \$500,000 was requested for planning and design, and \$500,000 for minor construction.

The fiscal year 1976 Military Construction Program will, like previous programs, emphasize construction and modernization of aircraft maintenance, operations, and training facilities. The appropriations will provide, in part, three operational training facilities, a primary heating plant, various airfield lighting projects, various maintenance facilities, and has earmarked \$1.0 million for energy conservation.

AIR FORCE—SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZATION ACTIONS

Installation	Project	Amount (thousands)
Tyndall AFB, Fla.	Airmen dormitories	-410
Kelly AFB, Tex.	Fire protection	-1,167
	Fuel oil storage	-242
Tinker AFB, Okla.	Squadron operations facility	-1,878
	Academic classroom	-2,110
Fort Meade, Md.	Electromagnetic compatibility, analysis center	-7,209
Craig AFB, Ala.	Fire station	+419
Laughlin AFB, Tex.	Officers quarters	-458
Lowry AFB, Colo.	Airmen dormitories	-722
Webb AFB, Tex.	Officers quarters	-499
Galena Apt, Ala.	Airmen dormitories	-932
King Salmon Apt, Ala.	do	-362
Andrews AFB, Md.	do	-338
Mount Home AFB, Idaho	do	-209
Various	Flight simulator facility	-480
	Airmen dormitories	-209
	Energy conservation	-3,000
Cloudcroft Anx, N. Mex.	Spacetrack facility	-1,000
Various	Surveillance system	-4,480
Sondrestrom, Greenland	Electric plant	-2,182
Clark AFB, P.I.	Airmen dormitories	-3,492
Various, Europe	Airfield protective facilities	-122,262
	Munitions storage facilities	-4,000
Various	Technical control expansion	-858
Net reductions		-157,871

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, DEFENSE AGENCIES

GENERAL STATEMENT

For the Department of Defense Agencies, the Committee recommends a fiscal year 1976 appropriation of \$39,300,000. This is \$102,200,000 below the budget estimate of \$141,500,000 and \$20,000,000 above the House allowance of \$19,300,000.

The appropriation breakdown is as follows: Defense Mapping Agency, \$195,000; Defense Supply Agency, \$8,391,000; National Security Agency, \$3,012,000; and the Defense Nuclear Agency, \$24,033,000. Of the \$8,391,000 approved for the Defense Supply Agency, \$2,831,000 is to be financed from savings available from prior years, due principally to cancellation of plans to relocate the Defense Fuel Supply Center from Cameron Station in Alexandria to Richmond, Virginia. For general support programs, the Committee recommends approval of \$6,500,000 which includes \$2,000,000 for minor construction and \$4,500,000 for planning and design.

AUTHORIZATION ADJUSTMENTS

The major reductions against this year's request result principally from actions of the Committees on Armed Services which denied authorization for appropriations of \$86,100,000 for a new Defense Intelligence Agency headquarters facility, and \$10,000,000 of the \$20,000,000 requested for the Office of Secretary of Defense Emergency Fund.

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION FUND

The Committee recommends denial of \$20,000,000 of funds requested for the Secretary's Emergency Fund. The Committee considers the \$34,177,000 unobligated balance in this account as of July 1, 1975 ample to meet needs for fiscal year 1976 and the Transition period, since the Defense Department programs and justifies this fund on the basis of an estimated annual requirement of \$30,000,000. In this same respect, it is also noted that the fiscal year 1976 Military Construction Authorization Bill provides additional annual emergency construction authority totaling \$30,000,000 directly to the services for essentially the same purposes.

ENEWETAK ATOLL

This year's request included \$14,100,000 for the first increment of an estimated \$40,000,000 effort to clean up radiological contamination and debris on Enewetak Atoll to permit eventual resettlement there of peoples displaced when the United States Government utilized the atoll to conduct nuclear weapons testing programs. The Committees on Armed Services, as a conference issue, agreed to authorize \$20,000,000 as a target for the total cleanup effort, charging the Department of Defense to minimize the total cost through the use of Army

engineers and by limiting the scope of the cleanup as much as possible within the constraints of radiation exposure as set out by the appropriate Federal agency.

This Committee strongly supports this requirement and advocates full funding of the \$20,000,000 authorized. The Committee is fully mindful of its obligation to the United States taxpayer, but it is also mindful of the obligation of this country to indemnify properly for the loss sustained by the Enewetak people which, simply, is to restore their homeland to a habitable condition. In reconstruction of events since 1947, it seems clear that these were not sophisticated legal transactions, in the business sense of the term, in which these people consciously and irrevocably traded away their territorial rights for the considerations offered in return. This is reinforced by the testimony of the Chiefs of these people who emphatically declare Enewetak to be their rightful home. The people, including the younger, earnestly share this conviction.

The Committee fully agrees that the cost of this effort should be kept to the absolute minimum, but does not feel that uncertainty as to the absolute final figure should be an impediment to proceeding with the cleanup effort. The Defense Nuclear Agency has conducted exhaustive studies which indicate that the \$20,000,000 currently authorized may well be insufficient. Further, in view of the two to two and one-half years estimated to be required for the cleanup effort, the Congress will have ample opportunity to make adjustments when final costs become more apparent.

Additionally, the Committee is advised that similar parallels exist with respect to the Island of Kahoolawe in the State of Hawaii and the Aleutian Islands in the State of Alaska. Kahoolawe has been used as a Naval Bombing Practice area since May of 1941 despite the fact that it is only eight miles from Maui, the State's second largest island. The State's growing population and development has continually increased the constant threat to life and property on Maui. Additionally, the shock and sound disturbances from aircraft and explosives has been a source of annoyance to island residents. The Navy has maintained that the 30 years of surface and air bombardment has eliminated the possibility of any future safe, domestic use of the island; however, as demonstrated by the proposed cleanup of Enewetak, such a cleanup is not unfeasible. The Committee, therefore, directs the Department of Defense to study the feasibility of restoring Kahoolawe in a manner such as to permit return of the island to the State for domestic use.

The Committee is also concerned with the failure of the Army to proceed with the removal of debris and obsolete buildings remaining as a result of military construction in World War II in the Aleutian Islands. The responsibility for this hazardous and unsightly debris remains with the Army, and the Committee, therefore, directs the Department to immediately undertake an evaluation of this problem to report back to Congress methods and costs of removal. The Committee will expect a report to the Congress within a 12-month period.

TRANSITION PERIOD

The Committee recommends approval of \$1,000,000 requested for the three month transition period bridging fiscal years 1976 and 1977. This includes \$500,000 for urgent minor construction and \$500,000 for planning and design.

FAMILY HOUSING

The Committee recommends approval of \$1,332,244,000 in total obligating authority funds for the fiscal year 1976 military family housing program. This amount comprises 34 percent of the entire funds recommended in this report and is \$3,007,000 higher than the Defense budget request for family housing.

To provide maintenance and operation funds for military housing, a recommendation is made in the amount of \$971,434,000 to maintain and operate an estimated 387,731 units during fiscal year 1976. This includes \$25,000,000 above the Defense budget request, which is approved in order to reduce the substantial backlog of deferred maintenance in family housing. In addition, the Committee recommends \$92,229,000 for leasing of 10,000 domestic and 14,741 foreign family housing units for assignment as public quarters.

The Committee has recommended a \$206,307,000 construction program for fiscal year 1976. This provides for the construction of 3,031 new permanent units, which is 413 units less than requested. New construction approved includes 2,100 units at 3 Army installations, 928 units at 5 Navy and Marine Corps bases, and 3 units for DIA to be financed by excess foreign currency. The Committee recommends restoral of the 375 new construction housing units at Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield, which were deleted by the House. The Committee believes that the Army has thoroughly and satisfactorily studied the desirability of stationing a full division at this location, and believes that construction of necessary support facilities is required. A total of \$114,730,000 is recommended for the approved new housing construction program. Other fiscal year 1976 construction approved by the Committee includes \$120,357,000 for improvements to family quarters, \$5,200,000 for minor construction, and \$1,000,000 for planning.

For debt payment the Committee recommends the \$162,965,000 funding level requested in the budget for fiscal year 1976. This includes \$107,617,000 for the payment of debt principal amount owed on Capehart, Wherry, and Commodity Credit financed housing. In addition, \$49,840,000 is approved for the payment of interest on mortgage indebtedness on Capehart and Wherry housing and for expenses related to the construction and acquisition of these houses in prior years. The Committee recommends \$4,960,000 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 when purchasing homes. In addition, in fiscal year 1976 an estimated \$8,462,000 of other resources will be applied to debt payments, including \$548,000 for advance principal payments and \$7,924,000 for interest payments.

The Committee recommends the amount of \$310,639,000 to provide for provision of essential services and debt payment for Defense family

housing during the transition period. This includes \$1,900,000 for minor construction and \$40,808,000 for debt payment, for which a new appropriation of \$40,339,000 is approved. Advanced premium payments of \$136,000 and interest payments of \$333,000 will be applied to debt payments from other resources.

FISCAL YEAR 1976 APPROPRIATION REQUEST, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—ARMY

[In thousands of dollars]

Activity	DOD request	House action	Recommended Senate action	Conference report
INSIDE UNITED STATES				
FORSCOM	\$305,669	\$265,303	\$286,434	.....
TRADOC	210,375	173,731	185,472	.....
Military district Washington	2,368	0	0	.....
U.S. Army material command	26,286	17,803	21,230	.....
U.S. Army communications command	7,932	6,432	6,420	.....
U.S. Army Military Academy	5,937	3,883	3,883	.....
Health services command	16,242	16,522	14,022	.....
Various locations:				
Air pollution abatement	15,888	2,359	2,647	.....
Water pollution abatement	69,110	48,021	49,471	.....
Dining facilities modernization	16,547	16,547	16,547	.....
Energy conservation	33,077	31,963	30,429	.....
Nuclear weapons security	2,652	2,652	2,652	.....
Total inside United States	712,083	585,216	619,207	.....
OUTSIDE UNITED STATES				
U.S. Army southern command	1,400	1,400	1,400	.....
USAREUR, Germany	44,989	20,599	20,599	.....
USAREUR, Italy	5,589	3,589	3,589	.....
USAREUR, infrastructure	80,000	80,000	70,000	.....
U.S. Army security agency	1,971	1,176	1,176	.....
U.S. Army Pacific	9,976	9,281	9,281	.....
U.S. Army communications command	412	412	412	.....
Puerto Rico	2,480	0	0	.....
Various locations: Nuclear weapons security	34,000	34,000	34,000	.....
Total outside United States	180,817	150,457	140,457	.....
GENERAL SUPPORT PROGRAMS				
Minor construction	20,000	20,000	20,000	.....
Planning	49,000	49,000	49,000	.....
Total general authorization	69,000	69,000	69,000	.....
Grand total program	961,900	804,673	828,664	.....
Unobligated balance available to finance fiscal year 1976 program	-4,000	-16,336	-15,722	.....
Budget authority	957,900	788,337	812,942	.....

FISCAL YEAR 1976 APPROPRIATION REQUEST, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—NAVY

[In thousands of dollars]

Activity	DOD request	House action	Recommended Senate action	Conference report
INSIDE UNITED STATES				
1st Naval District	0	\$2,800	\$4,800	.....
3d Naval District	\$18,997	16,242	18,542	.....
Naval District, Washington, D.C.	181,753	172,399	180,106	.....
5th Naval District	29,347	16,954	24,571	.....
6th Naval District	32,799	29,421	34,121	.....
8th Naval District	26,939	26,756	26,756	.....
9th Naval District	11,599	11,599	11,599	.....
11th Naval District	62,843	53,529	47,090	.....
12th Naval District	3,435	3,435	3,435	.....
13th Naval District	37,247	35,247	37,247	.....
14th Naval District	12,947	6,469	16,903	.....
Marine Corps facilities	59,001	57,032	55,947	.....

FISCAL YEAR 1976 APPROPRIATION REQUEST, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—NAVY—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Activity	DOD request	House action	Recommended Senate action	Conference report
INSIDE UNITED STATES—Continued				
Various locations:				
Trident facilities.....	\$186,967	\$116,967	\$166,967	
Air pollution abatement.....	3,262	2,843	2,843	
Water pollution abatement.....	44,827	44,654	44,827	
Energy conservation.....	28,828	28,828	25,734	
Nuclear weapons security.....	6,580	6,580	6,580	
Total inside United States.....	747,371	631,755	708,068	
OUTSIDE UNITED STATES				
10th Naval District.....	2,218	2,128	2,128	
Atlantic area.....	3,792	3,792	78	
European area.....	3,732	0	0	
Indian Ocean area.....	13,800	13,800	13,800	
Pacific area.....	17,277	1,200	1,200	
Various locations:				
Water pollution abatement.....	250	250	250	
Operational trainer buildings.....	1,100	0	0	
Total outside United States.....	42,079	21,170	17,456	
GENERAL SUPPORT PROGRAMS				
Minor construction.....	20,000	20,000	20,000	
Planning.....	41,550	50,550	50,550	
Access roads and minor land.....	3,000	7,200	7,200	
Total general authorization.....	64,550	77,750	77,750	
Grand total program.....	854,000	730,675	803,274	
Unobligated balance available to finance fiscal year 1976 program.....	0	-1,948	-3,948	
Budget authority.....	854,000	728,727	799,326	

FISCAL YEAR 1976 APPROPRIATION REQUEST, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—AIR FORCE

(In thousands of dollars)

Activity	DOD request	House action	Recommended Senate action	Conference report
INSIDE UNITED STATES				
Aerospace Defense Command.....	\$11,107	\$10,697	\$10,697	
Air Force Logistics Command.....	42,084	32,782	40,117	
Air Force Systems Command.....	26,293	27,093	27,093	
Air Training Command.....	181,827	179,297	176,630	
Alaskan Air Command.....	14,801	4,465	4,936	
Headquarters Command.....	10,333	3,089	9,995	
Military Airlift Command.....	5,413	5,413	5,413	
Pacific Air Force.....	5,610	5,610	5,610	
Strategic Air Command.....	13,226	13,226	11,266	
Tactical Air Command.....	18,129	16,104	15,440	
Various locations:				
Air pollution abatement.....	600	606	600	
Water pollution abatement.....	10,098	10,098	10,098	
Nuclear weapons security.....	7,909	7,909	7,909	
Satellite communications facilities.....	2,187	2,187	2,187	
Energy conservation.....	46,952	43,952	43,952	
Command, control and communications.....	15,346	9,866	9,866	
Air installation compatible use zones.....	0	10,000	10,000	
Total, inside United States.....	411,915	382,388	391,809	
OUTSIDE UNITED STATES				
Aerospace Defense Command.....	2,182	0	0	
Pacific Air Forces.....	3,492	0	0	
U.S. Air Force, Europe.....	219,870	93,608	93,608	
Security service.....	981	981	981	
Various locations:				
Special facilities.....	3,524	2,666	2,666	
Nuclear weapons security.....	5,591	5,591	5,591	
Satellite communications facilities.....	1,795	1,795	1,795	
Total, outside United States.....	237,435	104,641	104,641	

FISCAL 1976 APPROPRIATION REQUEST, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—AIR FORCE—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Activity	DOD request	House action	Recommended Senate action	Conference report
GENERAL SUPPORT PROGRAMS				
Minor construction.....	\$24,000	\$24,000	\$24,000	
Planning.....	30,000	30,000	30,000	
Access roads and minor land.....	250	250	3,250	
Total, general authorization.....	54,250	54,250	57,250	
Grand total, program.....	703,600	541,279	553,700	

FISCAL YEAR 1976 APPROPRIATION REQUEST, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE—DEFENSE AGENCIES

(In thousands of dollars)

Activity	DOD request	House action	Recommended Senate action	Conference report
INSIDE UNITED STATES				
Defense Intelligence Agency.....	\$86,100	0	0	
Defense Mapping Agency.....	195	\$195	\$195	
Defense Supply Agency.....	6,823	7,654	7,654	
Includes:				
Air pollution abatement.....	(2,426)	(2,426)	(2,426)	
Water pollution abatement.....	(322)	(322)	(322)	
Energy conservation.....	(175)	(175)	(175)	
National Security Agency.....	3,012	3,012	3,012	
Total, inside United States.....	96,130	10,861	10,861	
OUTSIDE UNITED STATES				
Defense Supply Agency.....	737	737	737	
Defense Nuclear Agency.....	18,133	4,033	24,033	
Total, outside United States.....	81,870	4,770	24,770	
SUPPORT PROGRAMS				
OSD emergency construction.....	30,000	10,000	10,000	
Planning.....	4,500	4,500	4,500	
Minor construction.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Total, general support programs.....	36,500	16,500	16,500	
Grand total, program.....	151,500	32,131	52,131	
Unobligated balance available to finance fiscal year program.....	10,000	-12,831	-12,831	
Budget authority.....	141,500	19,300	39,300	

FISCAL YEAR 1976 APPROPRIATION REQUEST—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

(In thousands of dollars)

State/service and installation	DOD request	House action	Recommended Senate action	Conference report
INSIDE UNITED STATES				
Alabama:				
Army:				
Fort McClellan.....	\$42,464	\$41,090	\$38,590	
Redstone Arsenal.....	1,571	1,571	1,571	
Fort Rucker.....	15,084	5,945	15,084	
Subtotal.....	59,119	48,606	55,245	
Air Force: Craig AFB, Selma.....	0	419	419	
Total.....	59,119	49,025	55,664	

FISCAL YEAR 1976 APPROPRIATION REQUEST—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State/service and Installation	DOD request	House action	Recommended Senate action	Conference report
INSIDE UNITED STATES—Continued				
Alaska:				
Army: Fort Richardson.....	\$3,087	\$1,685	\$1,685	-----
Navy: Naval Station, Adak.....	2,945	2,945	2,945	-----
Air Force:				
Elmendorf AFB, Anchorage.....	568	568	568	-----
Eielson AFB, Fairbanks.....	471	0	471	-----
Galena Airport.....	9,503	0	0	-----
King Salmon AFS.....	3,620	3,258	3,258	-----
Various locations.....	639	639	639	-----
Subtotal.....	14,801	4,465	4,936	-----
OSD: DSA: Defense property disposal office,				
Elmendorf AFB.....	403	403	403	-----
Total.....	21,236	9,498	9,969	-----
Arizona:				
Army:				
Fort Huachuca.....	7,517	6,017	6,005	-----
Yuma Proving Ground.....	2,626	2,297	2,297	-----
Subtotal.....	10,143	8,314	8,302	-----
Navy: Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma.....	1,164	1,164	1,164	-----
Air Force: Luke AFB, Phoenix.....	439	439	439	-----
Total.....	11,746	9,917	9,905	-----
Arkansas: Army: Pine Bluff Arsenal.....				
	562	0		-----
California:				
Army:				
Letterman Army Hospital.....	0	280	280	-----
Camp Roberts.....	415	415	415	-----
Fort Ord.....	32,890	32,209	32,209	-----
Sierra Army Depot.....	1,033	1,160	1,160	-----
Subtotal.....	34,338	34,064	34,064	-----
Navy:				
Naval Parachute Test Range, El Centro.....	1,345	1,345	1,345	-----
Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Long Beach.....	8,022	8,022	4,700	-----
Naval Air Station, Miramar.....	23,018	21,079	17,962	-----
Naval Air Station, North Island.....	15,777	15,777	15,777	-----
Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Huenehue.....	1,920	0	0	-----
Naval Electronics Laboratory, San Diego.....	3,795	3,795	3,745	-----
Naval Public Works Center, San Diego.....	3,511	3,511	3,511	-----
Naval Training Center, San Diego.....	5,455	0	0	-----
Naval Weapons Station, Concord.....	264	264	264	-----
Naval Air Station, Moffett Field.....	2,400	2,400	2,400	-----
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey.....	217	217	217	-----
Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow.....	1,352	1,352	1,352	-----
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton.....	9,958	9,480	9,480	-----
Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	-----
Marine Corps Air Station, Santa Ana.....	704	0	0	-----
Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms.....	3,159	3,159	3,159	-----
Subtotal.....	82,897	72,401	65,962	-----
Air Force:				
Beale AFB, Marysville.....	3,590	3,590	3,590	-----
Edwards AFB, Rosamond.....	5,330	5,330	5,330	-----
George AFB, Victorville.....	3,646	3,646	1,646	-----
McClellan AFB, Sacramento.....	3,461	3,461	3,461	-----
Vanderberg AFB, Lompoc.....	2,696	2,696	2,696	-----
Subtotal.....	18,723	18,723	16,723	-----
OSD:				
DSA:				
Defense Depot, Tracy.....	0	637	637	-----
Defense Fuel Support Point, Norwalk.....	197	197	197	-----
Defense Property Disposal Office, Monterey, Seaside.....	635	635	635	-----
Subtotal.....	832	1,469	1,469	-----
Total.....	136,790	126,657	118,218	-----

FISCAL YEAR 1976 APPROPRIATION REQUEST—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State/service and Installation	DOD request	House action	Recommended Senate action	Conference report
INSIDE UNITED STATES—Continued				
Colorado:				
Army: Fort Carson.....	\$17,932	\$10,732	\$10,732	-----
Air Force: Lowry AFB, Denver.....	9,884	9,162	9,162	-----
OSD: DSA: Defense Property Disposal Office, Colorado Springs.....	440	440	440	-----
Total.....	28,256	20,334	20,334	-----
Connecticut: Navy: Naval Submarine Base, New London.....				
	17,880	15,213	17,513	-----
District of Columbia:				
Army: Walter Reed Medical Center.....	15,270	15,270	12,770	-----
Navy:				
Headquarters, Naval District of Washington.....	1,704	300	0	-----
Naval Research Laboratory.....	4,824	4,824	4,824	-----
Subtotal.....	6,528	5,124	4,824	-----
Air Force: Bolling AFB.....	3,089	3,089	3,089	-----
OSD: DIA: Bolling/Anacostia.....	86,100	0	0	-----
Total.....	110,987	23,483	20,683	-----
Florida:				
Army: Eglin AFB, Valpariso.....	1,635	511	511	-----
Navy:				
Naval Air Station, Cecil Field.....	4,878	4,878	4,878	-----
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville.....	3,382	3,382	2,784	-----
Naval Station, Mayport.....	4,789	3,584	3,294	-----
Naval Hospital, Orlando.....	2,978	2,978	2,978	-----
Naval Training Center, Orlando.....	5,588	0	5,588	-----
Naval Training Equipment Center, Orlando.....	185	0	0	-----
Naval Coastal Systems Laboratory, Panama City.....	1,924	1,924	1,924	-----
Naval Air Station, Pensacola.....	4,282	4,282	4,282	-----
Naval Air Station, Whiting Field.....	0	500	500	-----
Subtotal.....	27,007	21,528	26,228	-----
Air Force:				
Eglin AFB, Valpariso.....	8,390	16,390	16,390	-----
Tyndall AFB, Springfield.....	11,107	10,697	10,697	-----
Subtotal.....	19,497	27,087	27,087	-----
Total.....	48,138	49,126	53,826	-----
Georgia:				
Army:				
Fort Benning.....	47,429	31,393	34,668	-----
Fort Gordon.....	6,945	5,610	6,945	-----
Fort Stewart.....	41,381	33,044	39,480	-----
Subtotal.....	95,755	70,047	81,093	-----
Air Force: Robins AFB, Warner Robins.....	6,517	6,517	6,517	-----
Total.....	102,272	76,564	87,610	-----
Hawaii:				
Army: Schofield Barracks.....			1,900	-----
Navy:				
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor.....	7,842	764	7,842	-----
Naval Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor.....	2,605	2,605	2,605	-----
Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard.....			3,356	-----
Naval Communication Station, Honolulu, Wahiawa.....	2,500	2,500	2,500	-----
Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay.....	6,629	6,753	6,753	-----
Omega Station, Haiku.....	0	600	600	-----
Subtotal.....	19,576	13,222	23,656	-----
Air Force: Hickam AFB, Honolulu.....	5,610	5,610	5,610	-----
Total.....	25,186	18,832	31,166	-----
Idaho: Air Force: Mountain Home AFB, Mountain Home.....				
	9,230	8,541	8,541	-----

FISCAL YEAR 1976 APPROPRIATION REQUEST—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State/service and Installation	DOD request	House action	Recommended Senate action	Conference report
INSIDE UNITED STATES—Continued				
Illinois:				
Navy:				
Naval Training Center, Great Lakes	\$10,448	\$10,448	\$10,448	
Public Works Center, Great Lakes	1,151	1,151	1,151	
Subtotal	11,599	11,599	11,599	
Air Force: Scott AFB, Shiloh				
	1,488	1,488	1,488	
Total	13,087	13,087	13,087	
Kansas: Army: Fort Riley				
	16,043	14,879	14,879	
Kentucky:				
Army:				
Fort Campbell	14,911	12,452	13,680	
Fort Knox	42,898	42,320	42,898	
Total	57,809	54,772	56,578	
Louisiana:				
Army: Fort Polk				
	72,459	64,584	69,621	
Navy:				
Naval Personnel Center, New Orleans	21,300	21,300	21,300	
Naval Support Activity, New Orleans	2,039	1,856	1,856	
Subtotal	23,339	23,156	23,156	
Total	95,798	87,740	92,777	
Maine: Navy: Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery				
	0	2,800	2,800	
Maryland:				
Army:				
Aberdeen Proving Ground	9,193	6,000	7,000	
Fort Detrick	972	972	972	
Fort George G. Meade	2,892	2,892	2,892	
Subtotal	13,057	9,864	10,864	
Navy:				
Naval Academy, Annapolis	0	0	6,828	
National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda	100,000	100,000	100,000	
Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences, Bethesda	72,300	64,900	64,900	
Naval Ship Research and Development Center, Carderock	550	0	0	
Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head	0	0	1,179	
Subtotal	172,850	164,900	172,907	
Air Force:				
Andrews AFB, Camp Springs	7,244	0	6,906	
Fort George G. Meade	7,200	0	0	
Subtotal	14,444	0	6,906	
OSD:				
NSA: Fort George G. Meade	3,012	3,012	3,012	
DMA: DMA Topographic Center, Bethesda, Maryland	195	195	195	
Subtotal	3,207	3,207	3,207	
Total	203,558	177,971	193,884	
Massachusetts:				
Army:				
Army Mtls. & Mech. Research Center	976	976	976	
Defense Support Activity (Fargo Building), Boston	8,000	8,000	8,000	
Natick Laboratories	373	373	373	
Total	9,349	9,349	9,349	
Michigan:				
Air Force:				
Kincheloe AFB, Kinross	670	670	0	
Wurtsmith AFB, Oscado	447	447	447	
Total	1,117	1,117	447	

FISCAL YEAR 1976 APPROPRIATION REQUEST—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State/service and Installation	DOD request	House action	Recommended Senate action	Conference report
INSIDE UNITED STATES—Continued				
Mississippi:				
Air Force:				
Columbus AFB, Columbus	\$1,453	\$1,453	\$1,453	
Keesler AFB, Biloxi	43,140	43,140	43,140	
Total	44,593	44,593	44,593	
Missouri: Army: Fort Leonard Wood				
	14,785	14,785	14,785	
Montana: Air Force: Malmstrom AFB, Great Falls				
	622	622	622	
Nebraska: Air Force: Offutt AFB, Omaha				
	1,437	1,437	2,139	
Nevada:				
Navy: Naval Air Station, Fallon				
	554	554	554	
Air Force: Nellis AFB, Las Vegas				
	990	990	990	
Total	1,544	1,544	1,544	
New Jersey:				
Navy: Naval Weapons Station, Earle				
	879	879	879	
Air Force: McGuire AFB, Wrightstown				
	1,740	1,740	1,740	
Total	2,619	2,619	2,619	
New Mexico:				
Army: White Sands Missile Range				
	6,211	3,715	6,142	
Air Force:				
Cannon AFB, Clovis	1,876	1,876	1,876	
Kirtland AFB, Albuquerque	5,373	5,373	5,373	
Subtotal	7,249	7,249	7,249	
Total	13,460	10,964	13,391	
New York:				
Army: U.S. Military Academy				
	5,937	3,883	3,883	
Navy: Naval Underwater System Center, New London, Dresden Annex				
	238	150	150	
Air Force:				
Griffiss AFB, Rome	372	372	372	
Plattsburgh AFB, Plattsburgh	400	400	400	
Subtotal	772	772	772	
Total	6,947	4,805	4,805	
North Carolina:				
Army: Fort Bragg				
	13,534	13,214	13,214	
Navy:				
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune	14,334	13,423	13,423	
Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point	11,426	11,426	11,426	
Marine Corps Air Station, New River	5,493	5,493	4,408	
Subtotal	31,253	30,342	29,257	
Air Force: Seymour-Johnson AFB, Goldsboro				
	612	612	612	
Total	45,399	44,168	43,083	
Ohio:				
Air Force:				
Newark AFS, Newark	2,117	2,117	2,117	
Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton	8,038	5,838	13,173	
Subtotal	10,155	7,955	15,290	
OSD: DSA: Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton				
	96	96	96	
Total	10,251	8,051	15,386	
Oklahoma:				
Army: Fort Sill				
	16,513	15,772	15,772	
Air Force:				
Altus AFB, Altus	996	996	996	
Tinker AFB, Oklahoma City	16,169	12,179	12,179	
Vance AFB, Enid	1,270	0	1,270	
Subtotal	18,435	13,175	14,445	
Total	34,948	28,947	30,217	

FISCAL YEAR 1976 APPROPRIATION REQUEST—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State/service and Installation	DOD request	House action	Recommended Senate action	Conference report
INSIDE UNITED STATES—Continued				
Pennsylvania:				
Army: Letterkenny Army Depot.....	\$198	0	0	.....
OSD: DSA: Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia.....	1,400	\$1,400	\$1,400	.....
Total.....	1,598	1,400	1,400	.....
Rhode Island:				
Navy: Naval Underwater Systems Center.....	0	0	2,000	.....
OSD: DSA: Defense Fuel Support Point, Melville, Newport.....	352	352	352	.....
Total.....		352	2,352	.....
South Carolina:				
Army: Fort Jackson.....	19,201	14,546	14,546	.....
Navy:				
Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarine Training Center, Charleston.....	250	250	250	.....
Charleston Naval Shipyard, Charleston.....	5,348	5,348	5,348	.....
Naval Station, Charleston.....	0	2,100	2,100	.....
Polaris Missile Facility, Atlantic, Charleston.....	195	195	195	.....
Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort.....	2,782	2,782	2,782	.....
Subtotal.....	8,575	10,675	10,675	.....
Total.....	27,776	25,221	25,221	.....
Tennessee: OSD: DSA: Defense Depot, Memphis.....	377	377	377	.....
Texas:				
Army:				
Aeronautical Depot Maintenance Center.....	1,989	1,711	1,711	.....
Fort Hood.....	47,947	46,281	46,281	.....
Fort Sam Houston.....	870	870	0	.....
Red River Army Depot.....	1,554	0	0	.....
Lackland AFB, San Antonio.....	1,029	0	0	.....
Subtotal.....	53,389	48,862	47,992	.....
Navy: Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi.....	3,600	3,600	3,600	.....
Air Force:				
Carswell AFB, Fort Worth.....	1,992	1,992	0	.....
Kelly AFB, San Antonio.....	5,782	2,670	2,670	.....
Lackland AFB, San Antonio.....	104,596	104,596	104,596	.....
Laughlin AFB, Del Rio.....	11,475	11,017	11,017	.....
Randolph AFB, San Antonio.....	5,128	5,128	5,128	.....
Webb AFB, Big Spring.....	4,881	4,382	445	.....
Subtotal.....	133,854	129,785	123,856	.....
Total.....	190,843	182,247	175,448	.....
Virginia:				
Army:				
Fort Eustis.....	633	0	633	.....
Fort Lee.....	1,759	1,759	1,040	.....
Fort Myer.....	2,368	0	0	.....
Subtotal.....	4,760	1,759	1,673	.....
Navy:				
Naval Surface Weapons Center, Dahlgren.....	2,375	2,375	2,375	.....
Fleet Combat Direction Systems Training Center, Atlantic, Dam Neck.....	4,776	4,383	0	.....
Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, Norfolk.....	4,246	4,246	4,246	.....
Naval Station, Norfolk.....	2,289	2,289	2,289	.....
Naval Air Station, Oceana.....	3,293	3,293	3,293	.....
Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown.....	14,743	2,743	14,743	.....
Subtotal.....	31,722	19,329	26,946	.....
Air Force: Langley AFB, Hampton.....	1,336	0	1,336	.....
OSD: DSA: Defense General Supply Center, Richmond.....	0	194	194	.....
Total.....	37,818	21,282	30,149	.....

FISCAL YEAR 1976 APPROPRIATION REQUEST—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State/service and Installation	DOD request	House action	Recommended Senate action	Conference report
INSIDE UNITED STATES—Continued				
Washington:				
Army: Fort Lewis.....	\$33,723	\$24,461	\$31,861	.....
Navy:				
Naval Regional Medical Center, Bremerton.....	29,959	27,959	29,959	.....
Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton.....	3,261	3,261	3,261	.....
Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island.....	1,082	1,082	1,082	.....
Subtotal.....	34,302	32,302	34,302	.....
Air Force:				
Fairchild AFB, Spokane.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....
McChord AFB, Tacoma.....	1,189	1,189	1,189	.....
Subtotal.....	2,189	2,189	2,189	.....
Total.....	70,214	58,952	68,352	.....
Various locations:				
Army:				
Energy Conservation.....	33,077	31,963	30,429	.....
Dining Facilities.....	16,547	16,547	16,547	.....
Air Pollution Abatement.....	15,888	2,359	2,647	.....
Water Pollution Abatement.....	69,110	48,021	49,471	.....
Nuclear Weapons Security.....	2,652	2,652	2,652	.....
Subtotal.....	137,274	101,542	101,746	.....
Navy:				
Trident Facilities.....	179,967	109,967	159,967	.....
Trident Community Impact Support.....	7,000	7,000	7,000	.....
Air Pollution Abatement.....	3,262	2,843	2,843	.....
Water Pollution Abatement.....	44,827	44,654	44,827	.....
Energy Conservation.....	28,828	28,828	25,734	.....
Nuclear Weapons Security.....	6,580	6,580	6,580	.....
Subtotal.....	270,464	199,872	246,951	.....
Air Force:				
Energy Conservation.....	46,952	43,952	43,952	.....
Air Pollution Abatement.....	600	600	600	.....
Water Pollution Abatement.....	10,098	10,098	10,098	.....
Satellite Communication Facilities.....	2,187	2,187	2,187	.....
Command, Control and Communications.....	15,346	9,866	9,866	.....
Nuclear Weapons Security.....	7,909	7,909	7,909	.....
Air Installation Compatible Use Zones.....	0	10,000	10,000	.....
Subtotal.....	83,092	84,612	84,612	.....
OSD:				
DSA:				
Energy Conservation.....	175	175	175	.....
Air Pollution Abatement.....	2,426	2,426	2,426	.....
Water Pollution Abatement.....	322	322	322	.....
Subtotal.....	2,923	2,923	2,923	.....
Total.....	493,753	388,949	436,232	.....
Total inside United States:				
Army.....	712,083	585,216	619,207	.....
Navy.....	747,371	631,755	708,068	.....
Air Force.....	411,915	382,388	391,809	.....
OSD.....	96,130	10,861	10,861	.....
Total.....	1,967,499	1,610,220	1,729,945	.....

FISCAL YEAR 1976 APPROPRIATION REQUEST—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State/service and installation	DOD request	House action	Recommended Senate action	Conference report
OUTSIDE UNITED STATES				
Bermuda: Navy: Naval Air Station, Bermuda	\$78	\$78	\$78	
Canal Zone:				
Army: Fort Sherman	1,400	1,400	1,400	
Cuba:				
Navy:				
Naval Air Station, Guantanamo Bay	3,264	3,264	0	
Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay	450	450	0	
Total	3,714	3,714	0	
European area: Navy: Classified location	1,527	0	0	
Germany:				
Army: Various locations	44,989	20,599	20,599	
Air Force:				
Bitburg AB	1,400	1,400	1,400	
Hahn AB	3,946	3,946	3,946	
Subtotal	5,346	5,346	5,346	
OSD:				
DSA: Property Disposal Office:				
Nuremberg	500	500	500	
Seckenheim	237	237	237	
Subtotal	737	737	737	
Total	51,072	26,682	26,682	
Greenland: Air Force: Sondrestrom AB	2,182	0	0	
Guam, M.I.: Navy: Naval Communication Station, Finegayan	1,200	1,200	1,200	
Indian Ocean: Navy: Naval Support Activity, Diego Garcia	13,800	13,800	13,800	
Italy: Army: Camp Darby	5,589	3,589	3,589	
Johnston Atoll: OSD: DNA: Johnston Atoll	4,033	4,033	4,033	
Korea: Army: Various locations	9,976	9,281	9,281	
Marshall District, T.T.P.I.: OSD: DNA: Eniwetok Auxiliary Airfield	14,100	0	20,000	
Okinawa:				
Army: Fort Buckner	412	412	412	
Navy: Naval Security Group Activity, Hanza	687	0	0	
Total	1,109	412	412	
Philippines:				
Navy:				
Naval Air Station, Cubi Point	14,116	0	0	
Naval Station, Subic Bay	1,264	0	0	
Subtotal	15,380	0	0	
Air Force: Clark AB, Angeles	3,492	0	0	
Total	18,872	0	0	
Puerto Rico:				
Army: Fort Buchanan	2,480	0	0	
Navy: Atlantic Fleet Weapons Range, Roosevelt Roads	2,128	2,128	2,128	
Total	4,608	2,128	2,128	
Spain:				
Navy: Naval Station, Rota	2,205	0	0	

FISCAL YEAR 1976 APPROPRIATION REQUEST—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State/service and installation	DOD request	House action	Recommended Senate action	Conference report
OUTSIDE UNITED STATES—Continued				
United Kingdom:				
Air Force:				
RAF Upper Heyford	\$13,524	\$13,524	\$13,524	
RAF Chicksands	981	981	981	
Total	14,505	14,505	14,505	
Various locations:				
Army:				
USAREUR, Infrastructure	80,000	80,000	70,000	
Army Security Agency	1,971	1,176	1,176	
Nuclear Weapons Security	34,000	34,000	34,000	
Subtotal	115,971	115,176	105,176	
Navy:				
Operational Trainer Buildings	1,100	0	0	
Water Pollution Abatement	250	250	250	
Subtotal	1,350	250	250	
Air Force:				
Airfield Protective Facilities	175,000	52,738	52,738	
Munition Storage Facilities	26,000	22,000	22,000	
Special Facilities	3,524	2,666	2,666	
Nuclear Weapons Security	5,591	5,591	5,591	
Satellite Communication Facilities	1,795	1,795	1,795	
Subtotal	211,910	84,790	84,790	
Total	479,201	200,216	190,216	
Total outside United States:				
Army	180,817	150,457	140,457	
Navy	42,079	21,170	17,456	
Air Force	237,435	104,641	104,641	
OSD	18,870	4,770	24,770	
Total	479,201	281,038	287,324	
Planning:				
Army	49,000	49,000	49,000	
Navy	41,550	50,550	50,550	
Includes Trident	(7,900)	(8,500)	(8,500)	
Air Force	30,000	30,000	30,000	
OSD	4,500	4,500	4,500	
Total	125,050	134,050	134,050	
Minor construction:				
Army	20,000	20,000	20,000	
Navy	20,000	20,000	20,000	
Air Force	24,000	24,000	24,000	
OSD	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Total	66,000	66,000	66,000	
Access roads and minor land:				
Navy	3,000	7,200	7,200	
Includes Trident	0	(2,200)	(2,200)	
Air Force	250	250	3,250	
Total	3,250	7,450	10,450	
Emergency construction: OSD	30,000	10,000	10,000	

FISCAL YEAR 1976 APPROPRIATION REQUEST—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AIR POLLUTION ABATEMENT PROGRAM

[In thousands of dollars]

State/service and installation	DOD request	House action	Recommended Senate action	Conference report
INSIDE UNITED STATES				
Arkansas: Army: Pine Bluff Arsenal (deficiency).....	\$4,435	0	0	-----
California: Air Force: Edwards AFB.....	600	\$600	\$600	-----
Illinois: Army:				
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant.....	288	0	288	-----
Rock Island Arsenal (deficiency).....	1,635	0	0	-----
Savanna Army Depot.....	3,132	0	0	-----
Total.....	5,055	0	288	-----
Indiana: Army: Fort Ben Harrison (deficiency).....	295	0	0	-----
Louisiana: Army: Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant.....	797	797	797	-----
Maine: Navy: Naval Air Station, Brunswick.....	100	100	100	-----
Maryland: Navy: Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head.....	2,473	2,473	2,473	-----
Ohio: OSD: DSA: Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus.....	2,426	2,426	2,426	-----
Pennsylvania: Army: Letterkenny AD (deficiency).....	877	0	0	-----
Tennessee: Army:				
Holston AAP (deficiency).....	1,849	0	0	-----
Holston AAP.....	1,162	1,162	1,162	-----
Volunteer Army Ammunition Plant.....	400	400	400	-----
Total.....	3,411	1,562	1,562	-----
Virginia: Navy: Naval Supply Center, Norfolk.....	419	0	0	-----
Washington: Navy: Naval Torpedo Station, Keyport.....	270	270	270	-----
Various locations: Army: Deficiency authorization for prior year program.....	1,018	0	0	-----
Total inside United States:				
Army.....	15,888	2,359	2,647	-----
Navy.....	3,262	2,843	2,843	-----
Air Force.....	600	600	600	-----
OSD.....	2,426	2,426	2,426	-----
Total.....	22,176	8,228	8,516	-----

FISCAL YEAR 1976 APPROPRIATION REQUEST—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT PROGRAM

[In thousands of dollars]

State/service and installation	DOD request	House action	Recommended Senate action	Conference report
INSIDE UNITED STATES				
Alabama: Army: Fort McClellan.....	\$200	\$200	\$200	-----
Alaska:				
Navy:				
Naval Communication Station, Adak.....	172	172	172	-----
Naval Station, Adak.....	136	136	136	-----
Total.....	308	308	308	-----
Arkansas: Army: Pine Bluff Arsenal (deficiency).....	4,566	0	0	-----
California:				
Navy:				
Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado.....	289	289	289	-----
Naval Support Activity, Long Beach.....	328	328	328	-----
Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo.....	5,389	5,389	5,389	-----
Naval Air Station, Miramar.....	451	451	451	-----
Pacific Missile Range, Point Mugu.....	1,857	1,857	1,857	-----
Naval Supply Center, San Diego.....	1,010	1,010	1,010	-----
Naval Undersea Center, San Diego.....	173	0	173	-----
Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach.....	196	196	196	-----
Marine Corps Auxiliary Landing Field, Camp Pendleton.....	276	276	276	-----
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton.....	1,607	1,607	1,607	-----
Subtotal.....	11,576	11,403	11,576	-----
Air Force:				
March AFB.....	2,780	2,780	2,780	-----
Travis AFB.....	954	954	954	-----
Subtotal.....	3,734	3,734	3,734	-----
Total.....	15,310	15,137	15,310	-----

FISCAL YEAR 1976 APPROPRIATION REQUEST—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT PROGRAM—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State/service and installation	DOD request	House action	Recommended Senate action	Conference report
INSIDE UNITED STATES—Continued				
Colorado: Army: Pueblo Army Depot.....	\$429	\$429	\$429	-----
Florida:				
Navy: Naval Air Station, Jacksonville.....	2,678	2,687	2,678	-----
OSD:				
DSA:				
Defense Fuel Support Point, Lynn Haven.....	78	78	78	-----
Defense Fuel Support Point, Tampa.....	66	66	66	-----
Subtotal.....	144	144	144	-----
Total.....	2,822	2,822	2,822	-----
Georgia:				
Navy: Marine Corps Supply Center, Albany.....	256	256	256	-----
Air Force: Robins AFB.....	617	617	617	-----
Total.....	873	873	873	-----
Hawaii:				
Army: Schofield Barracks.....	920	920	920	-----
Navy:				
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor.....	5,128	5,128	5,128	-----
Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay.....	402	402	402	-----
Subtotal.....	5,530	5,530	5,530	-----
Total.....	6,450	6,450	6,450	-----
Illinois:				
Army:				
Joliet AAP (deficiency).....	1,280	0	0	-----
Joliet AAP.....	3,825	0	1,450	-----
Total.....	5,105	0	1,450	-----
Indiana:				
Navy: Naval Ammunition Depot, Crane.....	3,800	3,800	3,800	-----
Air Force: Grissom AFB.....	996	996	996	-----
Total.....	4,796	4,796	4,796	-----
Iowa: Army: Iowa AAP.....	572	572	572	-----
Kentucky:				
Army:				
Fort Knox.....	10,291	10,291	10,291	-----
Lexington—Blue Brass A.D.....	500	500	500	-----
Total.....	10,791	10,791	10,791	-----
Louisiana:				
Army: Fort Polk.....	286	286	286	-----
Navy: Naval Personnel Center, New Orleans.....	1,001	1,001	1,001	-----
Air Force:				
Barksdale AFB.....	1,411	1,411	1,411	-----
England AFB.....	1,060	1,060	1,060	-----
Subtotal.....	2,471	2,471	2,471	-----
Total.....	3,758	3,758	3,758	-----
Maine: Navy: Naval Air Station, Brunswick.....	191	191	191	-----
Maryland:				
Army:				
Fort Detrick.....	2,520	2,520	2,520	-----
Fort Detrick (deficiency).....	66	0	0	-----
Subtotal.....	2,586	2,520	2,520	-----
Navy:				
Naval Station, Annapolis.....	854	854	854	-----
Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River.....	1,751	1,751	1,751	-----
Subtotal.....	2,605	2,605	2,605	-----
Total.....	5,191	5,125	5,125	-----

FISCAL YEAR 1976 APPROPRIATION REQUEST—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT PROGRAM—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

State/service and installation	DOD request	House action	Recommended Senate action	Conference report
INSIDE UNITED STATES—Continued				
Michigan: Army: Detroit Arsenal.....	\$121	\$121	\$121	-----
Missouri:				
Army:				
Lake City Army Ammunition Plant.....	385	385	385	-----
Fort Leonard Wood.....	10,270	10,270	10,270	-----
Total.....	10,655	10,655	10,655	-----
Nevada:				
Navy: Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne.....	6,816	6,816	6,816	-----
Air Force: Nellis AFB.....	199	199	199	-----
Total.....	7,015	7,015	7,015	-----
New Jersey:				
Army:				
Fort Dix.....	114	114	114	-----
Fort Dix (deficiency).....	472	0	0	-----
Subtotal.....	586	114	114	-----
Navy:				
Naval Weapons Station, Earle.....	2,520	2,520	2,520	-----
Naval Air Station, Lakehurst.....	115	115	115	-----
Subtotal.....	2,635	2,635	2,635	-----
Air Force: McGuire AFB.....	278	278	278	-----
Total.....	3,499	3,027	3,027	-----
New York: Army: Watervliet Arsenal.....	1,722	1,722	1,722	-----
Ohio: OSD: DSA: Defense Fuel Support Point, Cincinnati.....	178	178	178	-----
Pennsylvania: Army: New Cumberland A.D.....	253	253	253	-----
South Carolina: Navy: Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island.....	386	386	386	-----
South Dakota: Air Force: Ellsworth AFB.....	903	903	903	-----
Tennessee:				
Army:				
Holston AAP (deficiency).....	1,908	0	0	-----
Milan Army Ammunition Plant.....	2,611	2,611	2,611	-----
Volunteer AAP.....	2,180	2,065	2,065	-----
Total.....	6,699	4,676	4,676	-----
Texas:				
Army:				
Lone Star AAP.....	593	593	593	-----
Red River AD (deficiency).....	2,817	0	0	-----
U.S. Aeronautical Depot Maintenance Center.....	188	188	188	-----
Total.....	3,598	781	781	-----
Virginia:				
Army:				
Fort Monroe.....	288	288	288	-----
Fort Lee.....	150	150	150	-----
Radford AAP (deficiency).....	2,497	0	0	-----
Radford AAP.....	13,543	13,543	13,543	-----
Subtotal.....	16,478	13,981	13,981	-----
Navy: Navy Public Works Center, Norfolk.....	1,500	1,500	1,500	-----
Air Force: Langley AFB.....	900	900	900	-----
Total.....	18,878	16,381	16,381	-----
Washington:				
Navy:				
Naval Supply Center, Puget Sound.....	4,012	4,012	4,012	-----
Naval Torpedo Station, Keyport.....	179	179	179	-----
Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island.....	1,354	1,354	1,354	-----
Total.....	5,545	5,545	5,545	-----
Various locations: Army: Deficiency authorization for prior year program.....	3,543	0	0	-----

FISCAL YEAR 1976 APPROPRIATION REQUEST—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT PROGRAM—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

State/service and installation	DOD request	House action	Recommended Senate action	Conference report
INSIDE UNITED STATES—Continued				
Total inside United States.....				
Army.....	\$69,110	\$48,021	\$49,471	-----
Navy.....	44,827	44,654	44,827	-----
Air Force.....	10,098	10,098	10,098	-----
OSD.....	322	322	322	-----
Total.....	124,357	103,095	104,718	-----
OUTSIDE UNITED STATES				
Puerto Rico: Navy: Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads.....	250	250	250	-----
Total outside United States, Navy.....	250	250	250	-----

FISCAL YEAR 1976 APPROPRIATION REQUEST—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ENERGY CONSERVATION PROGRAM

(In thousands of dollars)

State/Service and installation	DOD request	House action	Recommended Senate action	Conference report
INSIDE UNITED STATES				
Alabama:				
Army:				
Fort McClellan.....	\$1,142	\$1,142	\$1,142	-----
Fort Rucker.....	119	119	119	-----
Subtotal.....	1,261	1,261	1,261	-----
Air Force: Craig AFB, Selma.....	112	112	112	-----
Total.....	1,373	1,373	1,373	-----
Alaska:				
Army: Fort Richardson.....	1,313	1,313	1,313	-----
Air Force:				
Campion AFB, Galena.....	239	239	239	-----
Cape Lisburne AFS, Point Hope.....	141	141	141	-----
Eielson AFB, Fairbanks.....	203	203	203	-----
Galena Airport, Galena.....	490	490	490	-----
Indian Mountain AFS, Hughes.....	797	797	797	-----
Kotzebue AFS, Kotzebue.....	282	282	282	-----
Murphy Dome AFS, College.....	206	206	206	-----
Shemya AFB, Atka.....	3,635	3,635	3,635	-----
Sparrevohn AFS, Iliamna.....	333	333	333	-----
Various.....	314	314	314	-----
Subtotal.....	6,640	6,640	6,640	-----
Total.....	7,953	7,953	7,953	-----
Arizona:				
Army: Fort Huachuca.....	514	514	514	-----
Air Force:				
Davis Monthan AFB, Tucson.....	169	169	169	-----
Luke AFB, Glendale.....	290	290	290	-----
Williams AFB, Chandler.....	119	119	119	-----
Subtotal.....	578	578	578	-----
Total.....	1,092	1,092	1,092	-----
Arkansas:				
Army: Pine Bluff Arsenal.....	263	263	263	-----
Air Force:				
Little Rock AFB, Little Rock.....	1,964	1,964	1,964	-----
Blytheville AFB, Blytheville.....	57	57	57	-----
Subtotal.....	2,021	2,021	2,021	-----
Total.....	2,284	2,284	2,284	-----

FISCAL YEAR 1976 APPROPRIATION REQUEST—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT PROGRAM—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State/service and installation	DOD request	House action	Recommended Senate action	Conference report
INSIDE UNITED STATES—Continued				
California:				
Army: Sierra Army Depot.....	\$207	\$207	\$207	
Navy:				
Naval Air Station, Alameda.....	256	256	256	
Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo.....	6,461	6,461	6,461	
Naval Air Station, North Island.....	430	430	322	
Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme.....	69	69	69	
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton.....	372	372	372	
Subtotal.....	7,588	7,588	7,480	
Air Force:				
Beale AFB, Marysville.....	1,326	1,326	1,326	
Castle AFB, Atwater.....	168	168	168	
Edwards AFB, Muroc.....	557	557	557	
George AFB, Victorville.....	135	135	135	
Los Angeles AFS, Los Angeles.....	318	318	318	
March AFB, Riverside.....	1,267	1,267	1,267	
Mather AFB, Sacramento.....	301	301	301	
Norton AFB, San Bernardino.....	1,334	1,334	1,334	
Travis AFB, Fairfield.....	1,238	1,238	1,238	
Vandenberg AFB, Lompoc.....	357	357	357	
Subtotal.....	7,001	7,001	7,001	
Total.....	14,796	14,796	14,688	
Colorado:				
Army:				
Fort Carson.....	467	467	467	
Pueblo Army Depot.....	2,400	2,400	2,400	
Subtotal.....	2,867	2,867	2,867	
Air Force:				
Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs.....	1,177	1,177	1,177	
Lowry AFB, Denver.....	162	162	162	
Peterson Field, Colorado Springs.....	51	51	51	
Subtotal.....	1,390	1,390	1,390	
Total.....	4,257	4,257	4,257	
Connecticut: Navy: Naval Submarine Base, New London.....	88	88	88	
Delaware: Air Force: Dover AFB, Dover.....	428	428	428	
District of Columbia:				
Navy: Naval District, Washington.....	1,628	1,628	1,628	
Air Force: Bolling AFB, Washington.....	688	688	688	
Total.....	2,316	2,316	2,316	
Florida:				
Navy:				
Navy Public Works Center, Pensacola.....	2,573	2,573	2,573	
Naval Air Station, Whiting Field.....	660	660	660	
Naval Air Station, Cecil Field.....	79	79	79	
Subtotal.....	3,312	3,312	3,312	
Air Force:				
Eglin AFB, Valparaiso.....	881	881	881	
Homestead AFB, Homestead.....	2,202	2,202	2,202	
McDill AFB, Tampa.....	1,125	1,125	1,125	
Tyndall AFB, Panama City.....	185	185	185	
Subtotal.....	4,393	4,393	4,393	
Total.....	7,705	7,705	7,705	
Georgia:				
Army: Fort Benning.....	732	732	732	

FISCAL YEAR 1976 APPROPRIATION REQUEST—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT PROGRAM—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State/service and installation	DOD request	House action	Recommended Senate action	Conference report
INSIDE UNITED STATES—Continued				
Air Force:				
Moody AFB, Valdosta.....	\$306	\$306	\$306	
Robins AFB, Warner Robins.....	51	51	51	
Subtotal.....	357	357	357	
Total.....	1,089	1,089	1,089	
Hawaii: Navy: Marine Corps Air Station Kaneohe Bay.....	257	257	257	
Idaho: Air Force: Mountain Home AFB, Mountain Home.....	212	212	212	
Illinois:				
Navy:				
Navy Public Works Center, Great Lakes.....	2,352	2,352	2,352	
Naval Training Center, Great Lakes.....	178	178	178	
Subtotal.....	2,530	2,530	2,530	
Air Force:				
Chanute AFB, Rantoul.....	855	855	855	
Scott AFB, Belleville.....	928	928	928	
Subtotal.....	1,783	1,783	1,783	
Total.....	4,313	4,313	4,313	
Indiana:				
Navy: Naval Ammunition Depot, Crane.....	900	900	900	
Air Force: Grissom AFB, Peru.....	259	259	259	
Total.....	1,159	1,159	1,159	
Kansas:				
Army: Fort Riley.....	1,466	1,466	1,466	
Air Force: McConnell AFB, Wichita.....	64	64	64	
Total.....	1,530	1,530	1,530	
Kentucky:				
Army:				
Fort Campbell.....	160	160	160	
Fort Knox.....	3,305	3,305	3,305	
Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot.....	1,514	1,514	1,514	
Subtotal.....	4,979	4,979	4,979	
Navy: Naval Ordnance Station, Louisville.....	482	482	482	
Total.....	5,461	5,461	5,461	
Louisiana:				
Air Force:				
Barksdale AFB, Shreveport.....	306	306	306	
England AFB, Alexandria.....	84	84	84	
Total.....	390	390	390	
Maine: Air Force: Loring AFB, Limestone.....	1,007	1,007	1,007	
Maryland:				
Army:				
Fort Detrick.....	150	150	150	
Fort Meade.....	713	713	713	
Fort Ritchie.....	183	183	183	
Subtotal.....	1,046	1,046	1,046	
Navy:				
Naval Station, Annapolis.....	140	140	140	
Naval Academy, Annapolis.....	328	328	328	
Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River.....	847	847	847	
Subtotal.....	1,315	1,315	1,315	
Air Force: Andrews AFB, Camp Springs.....	937	937	937	
Total.....	3,298	3,298	3,298	

FISCAL YEAR 1976 APPROPRIATION REQUEST—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT PROGRAM—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State/service and installation	DOD request	House action	Recommended Senate action	Conference report
INSIDE UNITED STATES—Continued				
Massachusetts:				
Army:				
Fort Devens.....	\$178	\$178	\$178	.....
Natick Laboratories.....	350	350	350	.....
Total.....	528	528	528	.....
Michigan:				
Air Force:				
K. I. Sawyer AFB, Marquette.....	101	101	101	.....
Wurtsmith AFB, Oscoda.....	1,024	1,024	1,024	.....
Total.....	1,125	1,125	1,125	.....
Mississippi:				
Air Force:				
Columbus AFB, Columbus.....	142	142	142	.....
Keesler AFB, Biloxi.....	573	573	573	.....
Total.....	715	715	715	.....
Montana: Air Force: Malmstrom AFB, Great Falls.....	55	55	55	.....
Nebraska: Air Force: Offutt AFB, Omaha.....	669	669	669	.....
Nevada:				
Navy:				
Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne.....	433	433	433	.....
Air Force:				
Neilis AFB, Las Vegas.....	473	473	473	.....
Total.....	906	906	906	.....
New Hampshire:				
Army:				
Cold Region Laboratory.....	95	95	95	.....
Pease AEB, Portsmouth.....	216	216	216	.....
Total.....	311	311	311	.....
New Jersey:				
Army:				
Bayonne Military Ocean Terminal.....	128	128	128	.....
Fort Dix.....	1,114	0	0	.....
Fort Monmouth.....	1,798	1,798	1,798	.....
Picatinny Arsenal.....	1,867	1,867	1,868	.....
Subtotal.....	4,907	3,793	3,793	.....
Navy:				
Naval Weapons Station, Earle.....	299	299	299	.....
Naval Air Test Facility, Lakehurst.....	252	252	252	.....
Subtotal.....	551	551	551	.....
Air Force: McGuire AFB, Wrightstown.....	668	668	668	.....
Total.....	6,126	5,012	5,012	.....
New Mexico:				
Army:				
Fort Wingate Depot Activity.....	361	361	361	.....
Air Force:				
Cannon AFB, Clovis.....	51	51	51	.....
Holloman AFB, Alamogordo.....	645	645	645	.....
Kirtland AFB, Albuquerque.....	186	186	186	.....
Subtotal.....	882	822	882	.....
Total.....	1,243	1,243	1,243	.....
New York:				
Air Force:				
Griffiss AFB, Rome.....	280	280	280	.....
Plattsburgh AFB, Plattsburgh.....	848	848	848	.....
Total.....	1,128	1,128	1,128	.....

FISCAL YEAR 1976 APPROPRIATION REQUEST—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT PROGRAM—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State/service and installation	DOD request	House action	Recommended Senate action	Conference report
INSIDE UNITED STATES—Continued				
North Carolina:				
Army: Fort Bragg.....				
	\$1,986	\$1,986	\$1,986	.....
Navy:				
Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point.....	152	152	152	.....
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune.....	650	650	650	.....
Subtotal.....	802	802	802	.....
Air Force:				
Pope AFB, Fayetteville.....	435	435	435	.....
Seymour-Johnson AFB, Goldsboro.....	716	716	716	.....
Subtotal.....	1,151	1,151	1,151	.....
Total.....	3,939	3,939	3,939	.....
North Dakota:				
Air Force:				
Grand Forks AFB, Grand Forks.....	776	776	776	.....
Minot AFB, Minot.....	147	147	147	.....
Total.....	923	923	923	.....
Ohio:				
Air Force:				
Rickenbacker AFB, Lockbourne.....	918	918	918	.....
Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton.....	1,180	1,180	1,180	.....
Total.....	2,098	2,098	2,098	.....
Oklahoma:				
Army: Fort Sill.....				
	3,479	3,479	3,479	.....
Air Force:				
Altus AFB, Altus.....	50	50	50	.....
Tinker AFB, Oklahoma City.....	158	158	158	.....
Vance AFB, Enid.....	60	60	60	.....
Subtotal.....	268	268	268	.....
Total.....	3,747	3,747	3,747	.....
Pennsylvania:				
Navy: Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia.....				
	613	613	613	.....
OSD: DSA: Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia.....				
	175	175	175	.....
Total.....	788	788	788	.....
South Carolina:				
Army: Fort Jackson.....				
	1,113	1,113	1,113	.....
Navy:				
Charleston Naval Shipyard, Charleston.....	322	322	322	.....
Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort.....	68	68	68	.....
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island.....	375	375	375	.....
Subtotal.....	765	765	765	.....
Air Force:				
Charleston AFB, Charleston.....	2,097	2,097	2,097	.....
Myrtle Beach AFB, Myrtle Beach.....	151	151	151	.....
Shaw AFB, Sumter.....	400	400	400	.....
Subtotal.....	2,648	2,648	2,648	.....
Total.....	4,526	4,526	4,526	.....
South Dakota: Air Force: Ellsworth AFB, Rapid City.....				
	57	57	57	.....

FISCAL YEAR 1976 APPROPRIATION REQUEST—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT PROGRAM—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

State/service and installation	DOD request	House action	Recommended Senate action	Conference report
INSIDE UNITED STATES—Continued				
Tennessee:				
Navy: Naval Air Station, Memphis.....	\$2,986	\$2,986	0	.....
Air Force: Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tullahoma.....	623	623	\$623	.....
Total.....	3,609	3,609	623	.....
Texas:				
Army:				
Fort Sam Houston.....	1,714	1,714	1,714	.....
Red River Army Depot.....	250	250	250	.....
Subtotal.....	1,964	1,964	1,964	.....
Air Force:				
Bergstrom AFB, Austin.....	427	427	427	.....
Brooks AFB, San Antonio.....	693	693	693	.....
Carswell AFB, Fort Worth.....	86	86	86	.....
Dyess AFB, Abilene.....	277	277	277	.....
Kelly AFB, San Antonio.....	83	83	83	.....
Lackland AFB, San Antonio.....	1,466	1,466	1,466	.....
Laughlin AFB, Del Rio.....	50	50	50	.....
Randolph AFB, San Antonio.....	186	186	186	.....
Reese AFB, Lubbock.....	78	78	78	.....
Sheppard AFB, Wichita Falls.....	574	574	574	.....
Subtotal.....	3,920	3,920	3,920	.....
Total.....	5,884	5,884	5,884	.....
Utah: Air Force: Hill AFB, Ogden.....	150	150	150	.....
Virginia:				
Army:				
Fort Belvoir.....	662	662	662	.....
Fort Eustis.....	400	400	400	.....
Fort Lee.....	917	917	917	.....
Fort Monroe.....	483	483	483	.....
Subtotal.....	2,462	2,462	2,462	.....
Navy:				
Fleet Combat Direction Systems Training Center, Atlantic, Dam Neck.....	619	619	619	.....
Naval Station, Norfolk.....	627	627	627	.....
Naval Regional Medical Center, Portsmouth.....	259	259	259	.....
Navy Public Works Center, Norfolk.....	809	809	809	.....
Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico.....	64	64	64	.....
Subtotal.....	2,378	2,378	2,378	.....
Air Force: Langley AFB, Hampton.....	200	200	200	.....
Total.....	5,040	5,040	5,040	.....
Washington:				
Army: Fort Lewis.....	1,534	1,534	1,534	.....
Navy: Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton.....	2,200	2,200	2,200	.....
Air Force:				
Fairchild AFB, Spokane.....	263	263	263	.....
McChord AFB, Tacoma.....	402	402	402	.....
Subtotal.....	665	665	665	.....
Total.....	4,399	4,399	2,865	.....
Wyoming: Air Force: Francis E. Warren AFB, Cheyenne.....	58	58	58	.....
General reduction: Air Force.....	0	-3,000	-3,000	.....
Total inside United States:				
Army (33,077).....	33,077	31,963	30,429	.....
Navy (28,828).....	28,828	28,828	25,734	.....
Air Force.....	46,952	43,952	43,952	.....
OSD.....	175	175	175	.....
Total.....	109,032	104,918	100,290	.....

MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING (NEW CONSTRUCTION APPROVAL RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE COMMITTEE)

State/service, installation:	Number of units
INSIDE THE UNITED STATES	
California:	
Army: Fort Ord.....	350
Georgia:	
Army: Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield.....	750
Louisiana:	
Army: Fort Polk.....	1,000
Massachusetts:	
Navy: Naval Facility, Nantucket.....	18
North Carolina:	
Marine Corps: Camp Lejeune.....	250
Washington:	
Navy: Naval Complex, Bangor.....	400
West Virginia:	
Navy: Naval Radio Station, Sugar Grove.....	10
Subtotal.....	(2,778)
OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES	
Egypt:	
DIA: Defense Attache Office, Cairo.....	3
Iceland:	
Navy: Naval Base, Keflavik.....	250
Subtotal.....	(253)
Total.....	3,031

ROLL CALL VOTES IN COMMITTEE

1. By a vote of 14 to 8, the Committee voted to include \$13,800,000 for the Navy installation on the Island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

2. By a vote of 12 to 9, the Committee defeated a motion to delete \$64,900,000 for the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.

3. By a vote of 13 to 8, the Committee voted to delete \$10,953,000 for a reception center at Fort Benning, Georgia. The committee directed the Army to make a report by March 31, 1976 on the one-station training concept.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1975 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1976**

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1975 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1976/transition (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 1975 (6)	Budget estimates, new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1976 (7)	House bill, new (obligational) authority (8)
Military construction, Army.....	\$656,825,000	\$957,900,000	\$788,337,000	\$812,942,000	+\$156,117,000	-\$144,958,000	+\$24,605,000
Transition period.....		37,100,000	37,100,000	37,100,000			0
Military construction, Navy.....	606,376,000	854,000,000	728,727,000	799,326,000	+192,950,000	-54,674,000	+70,599,000
Transition period.....		17,200,000	17,200,000	17,200,000			0
Military construction, Air Force.....	456,439,000	708,600,000	541,279,000	553,700,000	+97,261,000	-149,900,000	+12,421,000
Transition period.....		14,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000			0
Military construction, Defense agencies.....	31,260,000	141,500,000	19,300,000	39,300,000	+8,040,000	-102,200,000	+20,000,000
Transition period.....		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000			0
Transfer, not to exceed.....	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)	0	0	0
Transition period.....							

Military construction, Army National Guard.....	59,000,000	62,700,000	62,700,000	62,700,000	+3,700,000		0
Transition period.....		1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000			0
Military construction, Air National Guard.....	35,500,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	+27,500,000	0	0
Transition period.....		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000			0
Military construction, Army Reserve.....	43,700,000	50,300,000	50,300,000	50,300,000	+6,600,000	0	0
Transition period.....		2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000			0
Military construction, Naval Reserve.....	22,135,000	36,400,000	34,835,000	36,400,000	+14,265,000	0	+1,565,000
Transition period.....		400,000	400,000	400,000			0
Military construction, Air Force Reserve.....	16,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	+2,000,000	0	0
Transition period.....		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000			0
Total, military construction.....	1,927,235,000	2,887,400,000	2,306,478,000	2,435,668,000	+508,433,000	-451,732,000	+129,190,000
Transition period.....		75,700,000	75,700,000	75,700,000			0
Family housing, Defense.....	1,255,984,000	1,329,237,000	1,319,862,000	1,332,244,000	+76,260,000	+3,007,000	+12,382,000
Transition period.....		310,639,000	310,639,000	310,639,000			0
Portion applied to debt reduction.....	-103,430,000	-107,617,000	-107,617,000	-107,617,000	-4,187,000	0	0
Transition period.....		-27,239,000	-27,239,000	-27,239,000			0
Subtotal, family housing.....	1,152,554,000	1,221,620,000	1,212,245,000	1,224,627,000	+72,073,000	+3,007,000	+12,382,000
Transition period.....		283,400,000	283,400,000	283,400,000			0
Homeowners assistance fund, Defense.....	5,000,000				-5,000,000		
Transition period.....							
Grand total, new budget (obligational) authority.....	3,084,789,000	4,109,020,000	3,518,723,000	3,660,295,000	+575,506,000	-448,725,000	+141,572,000
Transition period.....		359,100,000	359,100,000	359,100,000			0

¹ Includes \$10,194,000 appropriated in 2d Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1975 (Public Law 94-32).

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1976

NOVEMBER 12, 1975.—Ordered to be printed

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

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 10029]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10029) "making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976, and the period ending September 30, 1976, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3 and 5.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 6, 7, and 8, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$790,025,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$770,018,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$550,644,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

Sec. 112. None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used prior to April 15, 1976, for the purpose of carrying out any military construction project on the island of Diego Garcia; except that \$250,000 may be used to procure, construct and install aircraft arresting gear on the island of Diego Garcia.

And the Senate agree to the same.

ROBERT L. F. SIKES,
EDWARD J. PATTEN,
GUNN MCKAY,
JOHN P. MURTHA,
BOB TRAXLER,
TOM STEED,
GEORGE MAHON,
BURT L. TALCOTT,
E. A. CEDERBERG,

Managers on the Part of the House.

MIKE MANSFIELD,
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
DANIEL K. INOUE,
J. BENNETT JOHNSTON, JR.,
WALTER D. HUDDLESTON,
STUART SYMINGTON,
HOWARD W. CANNON,
TED STEVENS,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
HENRY BELLMON,
EDWARD W. BROOKE,
JOHN TOWER,
JOHN O. PASTORE,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10029) making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976, and the period ending September 30, 1976, and for other purposes, submit the following joint statement to the House and the Senate in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report.

Amendment No. 1, military construction, Army: Appropriates \$790,025,000 instead of \$788,337,000 as proposed by the House and \$812,942,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees have agreed to the following additions and deletions to the amounts and line items as proposed by the House:

Fort Campbell, Ky.: Tactical equipment shops and facilities-----	+\$1,228,000
Fort Lewis, Wash.: Barracks complex-----	+3,700,000
Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield, Ga.: Barracks complex-----	+1,360,000
Fort Benning, Ga.:	
Training facilities—phase II-----	+614,000
Fiscal year 1975 carryover-----	+614,000
Fort Gordon, Ga.: Signal school addition-----	+1,335,000
Fort Knox, Ky.: Flight simulator building-----	+578,000
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.: Research animal isolation facility-----	+1,000,000
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.: Academic buildings—phase I-----	+750,000
Air pollution abatement: Joliet Army Ammunition Plant, Illinois:	
Incinerator for contaminated waste-----	+288,000
Water pollution abatement: Joliet Army Ammunition Plant, Illinois: Red water ash and storage-----	+725,000
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii: Barracks modernization-----	+1,900,000
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.: Water storage tank-----	-870,000
Fort McClellan, Ala.: Barracks complex, trainee-----	-2,500,000
Walter Reed Army Medical Center, District of Columbia:	
TRIMIS ADP facilities-----	-2,500,000
Energy conservation: Fort Lewis, Wash.: Building insulation-----	-1,534,000
NATO infrastructure-----	-5,000,000

The conference committee has denied the funds for the acquisition of the mineral rights at Fort Polk, Louisiana. The conference committee directs the Army to further study the needs for acquiring the mineral rights at Fort Polk and to report to the Appropriations Committees of both Houses on two subjects: (1) the necessity of acquiring the mineral rights and an evaluation of the compatibility of mineral exploration with the training uses of the land, and (2) the valuation of the mineral rights on federal property.

At Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia, the conferees have restored the family housing and a portion of the barracks spaces which were denied by the House. In denying the tactical equipment shops

and facilities and barracks and related facilities which were requested in support of a second brigade at Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield, the conferees are not precluding the stationing of a mechanized division minus one brigade at this installation. The conferees require that Army reexamine any plans to station a division minus one brigade at this installation in view of the large amount of construction which would be required and to thoroughly and faithfully research and evaluate the suitability of Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield as a location for the stationing and training of a mechanized division minus one brigade or smaller armored or mechanized units. In conjunction with these studies, the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives will expect the Army to thoroughly review its stationing plans for units of brigade size or larger so as to develop the most effective and least costly base structure and to report to these Committees on its findings.

At Fort Benning, Georgia, the conferees agreed to restore only as much of the House reduction in training facilities requested at Fort Benning, some \$614,000, as is necessary to provide training ranges for advanced individual training for infantry. Training facilities for basic combat training at Fort Benning are denied. Adjustments to new budget authority to compensate for carryover balances in the amount of \$614,000 are also restored.

The conferees are fully in agreement that the Army should carefully test one-station training and one-station unit training at existing training installations. The analysis of this test should be based upon experience with initial entry training and upon the monitoring and evaluation of the graduates of this training by their Forces Command units. The Army should report its findings on the test and evaluations to the Congress prior to November 30, 1976.

With regard to the barracks complex approved at Fort Benning, the conferees agree that the Army and the Office of the Secretary of Defense must certify that the design of the barracks to be constructed represents the most economical and prudent type when the full range of possible missions at Benning is considered.

Conferees agreed that careful consideration should be given future utilization of existing facilities in an efficient manner before plans go forward to replace adequate facilities now in place with new, more expensive facilities elsewhere. Particular attention is directed to Army plans for utilization of training facilities, with special emphasis on Fort Dix, New Jersey. However, the concern of the conferees applies to military installations nationwide. Conferees direct the attention of the Army and all the Services to language in this regard contained in the House and Senate reports accompanying the fiscal year 1976 military construction appropriation bill.

At Fort Rucker, Alabama, the conferees have deleted a United States Army aeromedical research laboratory in the amount of \$9,139,000. The conferees believe that further study of the possibility of greater interservice support of research in this area, using existing facilities to the extent possible, is warranted.

The conferees have agreed to delete \$5,000,000 from new obligational authority for Military construction, Army in view of the large unobligated balances that were available for NATO infrastructure at

the end of fiscal year 1975. The Senate had deleted \$10,000,000 in this area. The reduction made is not viewed as a limitation on the amount which may be obligated for NATO infrastructure in fiscal year 1976.

Amendment No. 2, Military construction, Navy: Appropriates \$770,018,000 instead of \$728,727,000 as proposed by the House and \$799,326,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees have agreed to the following additions and deletions to the amounts and line items as proposed by the House:

Naval Underwater Systems Center, Newport, R.I.: Project support facility	+ \$2,000,000
Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn.: Berthing pier	+2,300,000
Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.: Landfill/site improvement	+378,000
Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head, Md.: Dispensary/dental clinic	+1,179,000
Naval Regional Medical Center, Bremerton, Wash.: Hospital complex	+2,000,000
Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard, Hawaii: Machine shop modernization	+3,356,000
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Fleet command center	+7,078,000
Trident	+25,000,000
Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda, Md.: Fiscal year 1975 increment	-2,000,000

The Senate receded on its reduction to the amount provided for Tingey House restoration. The conferees are in agreement that the amount provided for Tingey House is limited to \$300,000 and should be used for restoration of the outside of this historic structure and for necessary air conditioning modifications. Further, the conferees recommend that this house continue in use as a residence for a senior naval officer.

At the Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, the fleet command center deleted by the House was restored in full scope with the proviso that the Navy inform the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives if it is not planned to centralize Army, Navy, and Air Force automatic data processing and worldwide military command and control computer functions into this facility.

The conferees restored \$25,000,000 of the \$70,000,000 reduction made by the House in facilities requested at Bangor, Washington in support of the Trident weapons system. While the resulting reduction of \$45,000,000 in new budget authority is not specifically applied to any portion of the Trident request, the conferees are particularly concerned about technical problems which are present in the Navy's plans to construct a dry dock at the Trident support site. In the opinion of the conferees, these technical problems are such that they could, at worst, cause the type of dry dock planned to be prohibitively expensive or technically infeasible. Accordingly, the Navy is directed to report its plans with regard to dry dock construction to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives for their approval before initiating any construction work at the site; in other words, anything other than long leadtime procurement as proposed by the House. Furthermore, the Navy is directed to keep the Committees on Appropriations fully informed and up to date on technical problems regarding this dry dock at all times.

The House conferees are in agreement with the Senate with regard to language contained in the Senate report lifting funding limitations

with regard to storm sanitary sewer separation at the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, California.

Amendment No. 3, Military construction, Navy: Deletes language proposed by the Senate which would delay implementation of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences by three months.

Amendment No. 4, Military construction, Air Force: Appropriates \$550,644,000 instead of \$541,279,000 as proposed by the House and \$553,700,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees have agreed to the following additions and deletions to the amounts and line items as proposed by the House:

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio: Alter systems management engineering facility.....	+ \$2,200,000
Vance Air Force Base, Okla.: Academic classroom.....	+1,270,000
Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska: Utilities.....	+471,000
Andrews Air Force Base, Md.:	
Airmen dormitories.....	+3,114,000
Utilities.....	+600,000
Offutt Air Force Base, Nebr.: Library.....	+702,000
Access roads.....	+3,000,000
Carswell Air Force Base, Tex.: Officer open mess.....	-1,992,000

Amendment No. 5, Military construction, Defense Agencies: Appropriates \$19,300,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$39,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Following lengthy discussion, Senate conferees reluctantly agreed to defer funding for the decontamination and cleanup of Enewetak Atoll in the Pacific Trust Territories.

Mindful that spokesmen for the Executive Branch of the United States have accepted responsibility by the United States to the people who were displaced from this atoll in order that nuclear testing could take place there, the conferees believe other alternatives should be explored by the Department of Defense and the Department of Interior to examine all options in order to determine the best and most economical means of fulfilling this responsibility. About 150 people were removed from the atoll. This number and their descendants are now approximately 450. Additional information is needed on the exact numbers of Enewetak natives and their descendants who actually plan to return to the atoll in the event that a program of restoration there is deemed advisable after careful study of alternatives. The conferees are agreed that further study is needed before vast sums are spent on what could be an ineffective program.

The Department of Defense is directed to evaluate the problem posed by debris and obsolete buildings remaining as a result of military construction in World War II in the Aleutian Islands in the State of Alaska. This evaluation should also analyze methods and costs of removing such debris. Additionally the conferees agree that the Department of Defense should conduct a study on the plans for utilization and on the feasibility and cost of clearing the Island of Kahoolawe in the State of Hawaii of unexploded ordnance. The conferees expect these reports to be submitted to Congress within a 12-month period.

Amendment No. 6, Military construction, Naval Reserve: Appropriates \$36,400,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$34,835,000 as proposed by the House.

In House Report No. 94-530, the Committee expressed concern over the possible effect of the Navy's regionalization plan on local reserve centers in surrounding areas and denied funding for one such regional center at Liverpool, New York. While this continues to be a matter of concern, the Senate and House Committees in conference have agreed to restore the funds deleted but with the proviso that the Navy will present to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives for their approval a more detailed explanation and justification of the plan, particularly as to its effect on reservists located far distant from a central drill site, prior to commitment of funds for this project.

Amendment No. 7, Family housing, Defense: Appropriates \$1,332,244,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,319,862,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 8, Family housing, Defense: Provides \$95,700,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$83,318,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 9, General provisions: The conferees discussed the Senate's Diego Garcia amendment at length. House conferees expressed agreement with their Senate counterparts that negotiations regarding mutual arms restraint in the Indian Ocean are highly desirable and should proceed at the earliest practical time; however, the Senate amendment would have the undesirable effect of prolonging completion if the Diego Garcia project and increasing costs significantly as a result of split procurements and escalated prices. After much discussion, the conferees agreed to modify the Senate amendment with the full expectation that the Administration will report to the Committees on Appropriations and Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives regarding negotiation initiatives before April 15, 1976; however, the Navy would be permitted and is expected to arrange its procurement contracts to minimize cost and delay in procurement of materials for the fiscal year 1976 increment of facilities by the use of fiscal year 1975 appropriations for construction at Diego Garcia which have been already made available. Such projects may proceed provided that neither cumulative obligations nor cumulative expenditures by April 15, 1976, on projects authorized for fiscal year 1975 and fiscal year 1976 will exceed \$18.1 million, or that amount authorized and appropriated for fiscal year 1975, except that funds in the amount of \$250,000 from the fiscal year 1976 appropriations may be used to procure, construct and install aircraft arresting gear prior to April 15, 1976, as authorized by law. The conferees' intent is to prohibit construction of projects on Diego Garcia using fiscal year 1976 funds before April 15, 1976 but not to delay planning or the procurement of long leadtime items.

CONFERENCE TOTAL—WITH COMPARISON

The total new budget (obligational) authority for the fiscal year 1976 and the transition period recommended by the Committee of Conference with comparisons to the fiscal year 1975 amount, the 1976

and transition period budget estimates, and the House and Senate bills for 1976 and the transition period follows:

New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1975.....	¹ \$3,084,789,000
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1976	4,109,020,000
Transition period.....	359,100,000
House bill, fiscal year 1976.....	3,518,723,000
Transition period.....	359,100,000
Senate bill, fiscal year 1976.....	3,660,295,000
Transition period.....	359,100,000
Conference agreement.....	3,585,014,000
Transition period.....	359,100,000
Conference agreement compared with:	
New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1975.....	+500,225,000
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1976.....	-524,006,000
Transition period.....	
House bill, fiscal year 1976.....	+66,291,000
Transition period.....	
Senate bill, fiscal year 1976.....	-75,281,000
Transition period.....	

¹ Includes \$10,194,000 appropriated in Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1975 (Public Law 94-32).

ROBERT L. F. SIKES,
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EDWARD W. BROOKE,
JOHN TOWER,
JOHN O. PASTORE,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

○

Ninety-fourth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE FIRST SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of January,
one thousand nine hundred and seventy-five*

An Act

Making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976, and the period ending September 30, 1976, 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, 1976, and the period ending September 30, 1976, 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, \$790,025,000, to remain available until expended.

For "Military construction, Army" for the period July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976, \$37,100,000, 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, \$770,018,000, to remain available until expended.

For "Military construction, Navy" for the period July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976, \$17,200,000, 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, \$550,644,000, to remain available until expended.

For "Military construction, Air Force" for the period July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976, \$14,000,000, 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, \$19,300,000, to remain available until expended; and, in addition,

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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.

For "Military construction, Defense agencies" for the period July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976, \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

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, \$62,700,000, to remain available until expended.

For "Military construction, Army National Guard" for the period July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976, \$1,500,000, 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, \$63,000,000, to remain available until expended.

For "Military construction, Air National Guard" for the period July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976, \$1,000,000, 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, \$50,300,000, to remain available until expended.

For "Military construction, Army Reserve" for the period July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976, \$2,500,000, 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, \$36,400,000, to remain available until expended.

For "Military construction, Naval Reserve" for the period July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976, \$400,000, 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, \$18,000,000, to remain available until expended.

For "Military construction, Air Force Reserve" for the period July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976, \$1,000,000, 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, \$1,332,244,000, 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, \$95,700,000;

For the Navy and Marine Corps:

Construction, \$61,060,000;

For the Air Force:

Construction, \$49,400,000;

For Defense agencies:

Construction, \$147,000;

For Department of Defense:

Debt payment, \$154,503,000;

Operation, maintenance, \$971,434,000:

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

For "Family housing, Defense" for the period July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976, \$310,639,000, 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, \$800,000;

For the Navy and Marine Corps:

Construction, \$470,000;

For the Air Force:

Construction, \$630,000;

For Department of Defense:

Debt payment, \$40,339,000;

Operation, maintenance, \$268,400,000:

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

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 first session of the Ninety-fourth 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.

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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.

SEC. 111. Funds made available for the period July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976, shall be available for the same purpose as the corresponding appropriation for fiscal year 1976.

SEC. 112. None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used prior to April 15, 1976, for the purpose of carrying out any military construction project on the island of Diego Garcia; except that \$250,000 may be used to procure, construct and install aircraft arresting gear on the island of Diego Garcia.

This Act may be cited as the "Military Construction Appropriation Act, 1976".

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.*

November 19, 1975

Dear Mr. Director:

The following bill was received at the White House on November 19th:

H.R. 10029

Please let the President have reports and recommendations as to the approval of this bill as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Robert D. Linder
Chief Executive Clerk

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