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Department of the Navy



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Volume III

NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC CENTER
BAY ST. LOUIS, MISSISSIPPI

June 1975

FINAL



ANNEX A

PUBLIC HEARING

CONCERNING

DRAFT

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

ON PROPOSED RELOCATION

NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC CENTER TO

BAY ST. LOUIS, MISSISSIPPI

SUITLAND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL
SILVER HILL ROAD
SUITLAND, MARYLAND

MONDAY, 5 MAY 1975
7:30 O'CLOCK P.M.

PUBLIC HEARING
Chairman: Mr. W. Andry
5 May 1975

CHAIRMAN: Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen,
good evening.

My name is Walter Andry. I am the Legal Advisor on the Staff of the Oceanographer of the Navy and I am the Hearing Officer tonight on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement entitled "Naval Oceanographic Center, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi".

At this time I would like to express the Navy's appreciation and thanks to the Principal of Suitland Senior High School for permitting the use of these facilities for this hearing.

It is indeed an honor to recognize the presence in our midst: Senator Beall, Congresswoman Holt, Congresswoman Spellman. Have I omitted any of the dignitaries that are with us tonight? Mr. Breck Wilcox sitting in for Senator Mathias.

This hearing is being held pursuant to the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act, and its implementing executive order and regulations.

The purpose of the hearing is first, to provide interested members of the general public with information regarding the proposed establishment of a Naval Oceanographic Center at Bay St. Louis, Mississippi.

The second purpose of this hearing is to provide an opportunity for members of the general public to present their views with respect to any environmental impact that may result from this action.

I would like to introduce the gentlemen sitting on the platform. Immediately to my right is Commander Charles Bassett, Assistant Chief of Staff, Financial Management, Oceanographer of the Navy. Next to his right, Mr. Johnny Stephens, Special Assistant to the Oceanographer of the Navy. To Mr. Stephens' right, is Commander Larry Riley on the Staff of the Oceanographer of the Navy.

Commander Bassett will make a brief presentation on the proposed consolidation of the Naval Oceanographic Office and other oceanographic programs at Bay St. Louis.

He and the other gentlemen on the platform participated in developing information for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

The panel is not here to defend the Navy's proposed action but to benefit from the views expressed tonight in preparing the final Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

At the conclusion of Commander Bassett's presentation individuals who have filled out a speaker's slip will be asked to make a statement for the record.

All comments will be addressed to the Hearing Officer and made from the microphone provided.

Three minutes have been allotted for individual speakers and five minutes for speakers representing a recognized group.

The purpose of these constraints is to permit the widest possible latitude for the expression of views.

All persons who desire, including those who have made oral statements, will have an opportunity to submit a written statement for inclusion in the hearing record, but it must be received by May 15, 1975.

It is important to emphasize that this is a hearing soliciting environmental impact comments.

It is not the purpose of this hearing to argue over or defend the proposed action but to insure that its environmental impact is fully developed.

The Oceanographer of the Navy specifically requests that anyone who has comments on the socio/economic environmental impact of the proposed action submit such comments so that they may be fully considered in the decision making process.

Commander Bassett.

STATEMENT BY COMMANDER C.H. BASSETT, ASSISTANT
CHIEF OF STAFF, FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, OFFICE OF
OCEANOGRAPHER OF THE NAVY

COMMANDER BASSETT: Good evening ladies and gentlemen.

The Oceanographer of the Navy is charged by his mission to provide for an integrated and effective Naval Oceanographic Program and in that context to determine the long term

personnel and facilities requirements for the program to be technically efficient and cost effective.

Presently the Naval Oceanographic Program elements are housed in 22 different buildings in the National Capital Region ranging from Crystal City in Virginia to Chesapeake Beach in Calvert County, Maryland, and are located as shown on this slide. The total round trip distance from the Oceanographer's Office to all of these locations is 180 miles. The location of the various buildings occupied are Crystal City, Washington Navy Yard, Naval Research Laboratory, Federal Center in Suitland, Maryland, and Naval Research Laboratory facilities in Chesapeake Beach, Maryland. The main concentrations are in four locations; Suitland, Washington Navy Yard, Naval Research Lab and Chesapeake Beach.

Managers of the Naval Oceanographic Program have for ten years recognized the need to consolidate and revitalize the oceanographic program. The selection of a site outside the National Capital Region was considered appropriate in light of the stated Congressional desire to decentralize government activities and the inability to obtain Congressional support for new facilities in the National Capital Region.

The Oceanographer increased his efforts to locate suitable facilities in 1973, and the search culminated in the fall of 1974. It was conducted without the knowledge of or consultation with the subordinate activity commanders, employees or employee organizations in order to avoid political or community pressures which would interfere with the selection of the most technically suitable site at which to consolidate and revitalize the Naval Oceanographic Program elements now located in the National Capital Region.

In a search for suitable facilities in which to consolidate the program, various locations throughout the country were examined. A preliminary search covered the entire United States including all of the obvious Navy locations and detailed technical examinations were made for several more promising under utilized alternatives.

The only existing government owned facilities discovered in the United States which would meet the technical requirements of the Naval Oceanographic Program with minimum new construction are in the National Space Technology Laboratory, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi.

The facilities at Bay St. Louis, Mississippi are in a campus-like setting spread over total ground area of less than one square mile.

Six main buildings have been identified for Navy use and as shown here are typical of those available. Capitalized value of the facilities is about \$65M.

Here you see exterior aerial views of the main individual buildings at the NSTL which are being considered for Navy use. Some of these buildings provide unique facilities not available at any other site investigated. These include underwater instrumentation and calibration laboratory, underwater tow tank and water jet equipment calibration facilities. These are relatively new.

The Oceanographer has, therefore, proposed to the Secretary of the Navy a plan for consolidation and revitalization of the Navy's Oceanographic Program which would then necessitate a relocation. Employees, both civilian and military, totaling 1,314 would be relocated to the new site beginning in August 1975 with the final contingent to be relocated in August 1977.

The Oceanographer of the Navy specifically requests that anyone having comments on the socio/economic environmental impact of this proposed action submit them tonight or later in writing so that they may be considered as a part of the decision making process.

CHAIRMAN: I would like now to open the stage to accepting the comments from the people in the audience. Senator Beall, would you honor us with your comments.

STATEMENT FROM THE HONORABLE J. GLENN BEALL, JR.,
SENATOR FROM MARYLAND

SENATOR BEALL: Thank you. Mr. Andry, members of the panel, ladies and gentlemen. First of all I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to discuss this proposal this evening. The proposal to move the Naval Oceanographic Center from its current site at Suitland to Bay St. Louis, St. Missouri (SIC) (Mississippi).

Mr. Andry, while I appreciate your pointing out and suggesting that the two Congresswomen and I are classified as distinguished witnesses, I would like to point out that really the distinguished people in the audience this evening are those citizens who are affected by this move; and I hope that their voices are not only heard but heeded.

Mr. Chairman, I want to express in the strongest possible terms my unqualified opposition to what I considered to be an ill-advised and completely unnecessary proposal.

It seems to me that, at a time when all government should be working to reduce federal outlays, it makes no sense to waste literally millions of the taxpayers' dollars for no apparent gain, as this action would appear to do.

Further, there is also no justification for the traumatic impact that this move will have on hundreds of employees at the facility, as they face the choice of either uprooting their families and moving to an unfamiliar environment, or looking for new employment in today's uncertain economy.

If I may, I would like to discuss for a moment the effects the proposed move would have on both the Washington metropolitan region and the Bay St. Louis area.

The most profound and immediate effects such a move would have on the Washington metropolitan area would be (1) the loss of \$20-25,000,000 payroll; and (2) the probable unemployment of a significant number of employees who would for compelling personal reasons not make the move.

Conversely, the effect on Bay St. Louis would be to cause the rapid population growth of an area which is inadequately prepared to handle such an influx.

It is important to note that the Navy's own Environmental Impact Study reveals that, because of close ties to the Washington area, some 450 workers out of the 1,250 currently employed at the facility, would elect to stay in this region. Further, 80-90% of the minority employees, according to the Navy, would refuse to move. Undoubtedly, many of these individuals would be unable to find another job.

Conversely, for those who choose to move and whose spouses are presently employed, there is no evidence that they will be able to find new jobs in Mississippi thereby drastically reducing their family income.

Additionally, critical public services in the Mississippi area appear to be insufficient to meet the new demands which will be placed on them.

For instance, while the public schools in the Washington, particularly in the suburban areas, area are generally among the best in the nation, the relative quality of education in Bay St. Louis is far below ours. Moreover, it is my understanding that no arrangements have been made for state aid to schools in this region; and, although portable classrooms will be provided for the influx of new students the cost will be borne by the local communities and therefore the incoming taxpayers. Such burdensome costs may have a detrimental effect on the quality of education available there.

As with the schools, the housing facilities in the Bay St. Louis area are limited. There are only a relatively small number of housing and apartment units available for immediate occupancy. And, many of those units which are available require one year leases. Employees could obtain short term housing in areas such as New Orleans and other metropolitan areas. Unfortunately, these larger communities would require a commuting distance of from 55 to 125 miles each day.

Although I recognize the practical need to make a scientific operation centrally located, I do not believe that the facts show that there would be a beneficial centralization in Bay St. Louis. There is some indication that the proposal would take an operation (which is admittedly spread out over a number of buildings) and squeeze it into a much smaller centrally located group of buildings. The present operation occupies approximately 372,000 square feet of space. The centralized location would only provide approximately 168,000 square feet of space, with an additional 87,000 to be constructed in the future. There seems to be a tremendous sacrifice of space in the interest of centralization. The better idea would seem to be to centralize the facilities around the existing plan here in Prince George's County.

I am also deeply concerned by the Navy's efforts to portray this action as an economy move. When the Navy first chose the Bay St. Louis site, they estimated that it would cost approximately \$24-25,000,000 to make such a move. Now they have reduced their estimated cost to \$17,000,000 without the benefit of any supportive statistics. It appears to me that they have arbitrarily established this low figure in the name of ECONOMY and are now stuck with convincing the public and the General Services Administration that it can be done. What concerns me is that if the Navy is given the green light to make the move to Bay St. Louis without a complete and impartial analysis, they will, as they have done in the past, make substantial subtle moves which will move them beyond the point of no return, such as setting up "temporary" operations and sending personnel under the facade of "temporary duty assignment".

For these reasons, Mr. Chairman, I hope the Department of the Navy and other Department of Defense officials will recognize the many problems this proposal represents, and thus drop any plans to move the Naval Oceanographic Center away from its present location. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much Senator Beall, for your well considered remarks. It is now my pleasure to recognize Congresswoman Holt.

STATEMENT BY THE HONORABLE MARJORY HOLT, CONGRESSWOMAN, 4th DISTRICT, MARYLAND

CONGRESSWOMAN HOLT: I think Senator Beall has stated it very well. He has examined the survey, and I feel he has brought out some very good points. I am not going to make a long statement tonight, but I think you know that I feel very strongly that at this point in our economic situation in this country this would be a very ill-advised move. I have also been told recently that this is going to impact on the civilian oceanographic community; and, therefore, I was very pleased to learn that the Oceanographic Subcommittee of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee is going to request, or has requested, the Secretary of Defense to delay any consideration of this move until they do have an opportunity to have oversight hearings in that area. So, we feel very strongly that the voice of the people is that we don't want this move at this time. We feel that it would impact very detrimentally on the program and on the people involved. So we urge your serious consideration. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. I would like now to recognize Congresswoman Spellman.

STATEMENT BY THE HONORABLE GLADYS SPELLMAN, CONGRESSWOMAN, 5th DISTRICT, MARYLAND

CONGRESSWOMAN SPELLMAN: Mr. Chairman, I am Gladys Spellman, member of Congress from the 5th Congressional District in Maryland.

Although the Naval Oceanographic Institute is not in my District, many of the personnel reside in my District, and their concerns are my concerns; and I am concerned, Mr. Chairman, about the lack of consideration given to the employees and their families, not only in this proposed move, but in a similar move proposed for the Navy's Ship Engineering Center now located in Hyattsville, also programmed for change of venue. And, as you may know, the Prince George's County government, the government of the City of Hyattsville, two Navy employees, and one resident of Crystal City, Virginia, have joined me in a court suit enjoining the Navy from pulling up stakes in our county to relocate into a congested area. The basis of our suit there follows very closely. The overriding concerns which are germane to the oceanographic

move, i.e., the human factor. We just wonder, has the Navy lost all sensitivity? Has the Navy forgotten that its employees are human beings, not chess men on a chess board? Is the Navy totally unaware of the needs of people? Has it forgotten that it is dealing not only with those actually employed at Naval Oceanographic, but with their families, their wives, their husbands, their children? What kind of a community are these people being asked to move to? Where are the families going to live? Where will their children attend school, and where will they attend universities of higher learning?

There are two towns in close proximity to Bay St. Louis where most people will be expected to locate their families. There is Slidell, La., and Picayune, Ms., and this isn't Picayune at all. Slidell is the closest of the two and let's take a look at the housing, educational and cultural support offered by this community.

Housing. Presently the Chamber of Commerce of Slidell has indicated that there are no plans for additional housing, and yet Breck Wilcox of Senator Mathias' office went out and researched this himself and found that in a 50 square-mile area near Bay St. Louis, there is totally inadequate housing facilities. Even the needs of the first 400 people slated to move this summer could not be met. Larger homes are practically nonexistent, and there are only 25 apartments available. This lack of adequate housing will result in the personnel being forced to look for housing in East New Orleans, a commuting distance of 50 miles each way, and that means 100; and if they are not lucky enough to get right on the boarder, 125 or so miles each day back and forth to work. There the housing is more expensive and less available in summer tourist months.

And then there are schools. The schools in Slidell are full, and they can handle only a 5% increase. There have been no plans to accommodate the proposed increase in enrollment. Presently the students are housed in 70 trailers used as classrooms. The Slidell High School offers a total, and hold onto your seats, a total of 60 courses in the curriculum. Well, I haven't checked on the school we are in, but I know that Largo Senior High School in my district offers 150 courses, not just 60. And it should be additionally noted that because many families may have to locate outside the State of Mississippi, there would be no federal impact aid for educating those children. And just think of the financial burden that will be placed on the local school system. Think of the financial burden that will be placed on the residents of the community, and also think of the students, our Maryland children who are going to be deprived of the educational benefits that they have every right to expect.

One of the assets of the Washington metropolitan area is the unique opportunity to further ones pursuit of higher education in some of the finest universities in the country. By contrast, the proposed relocation site offers no such opportunity due to the proximity of similar institutions of learning. And don't take those comments lightly. Last year over 700 of the oceanographic employees took advantage of our local institutions of learning, higher institutions of learning, by enrolling in courses both job related and non-job related.

And what about the culture? Life is not composed only with housing and education, but it needs enrichment of a cultural dimension. There are no libraries in any of the high schools in Slidell, La.; and I am certain that the one public library and the one book mobile that they do have won't ever compete with Prince George's Memorial Library system which is one of the best in the nation.

We need to take a look at the social atmosphere in the proposed location for the approximately 100 minority employees, because that is a vital factor; and although there are laws to the contrary, we know that there are 68 non-integrated housing groups in the area and there is still an all pervasive attitude of segregation.

It has been estimated that 80-90% of the present minority complement probably would not elect to move because of these cultural and social stone walls. Although women are certainly not a minority, we are in the majority; and the 21% of this work force faces additional problems because their spouses may be unable or unwilling to relocate because of the unavailability of positions comparable to the ones that they presently hold, and these prospects will, of course, add to our already high unemployment rate.

After that, one other factor. That public and private medical hospital care are totally inferior, and then you get the picture of why many families would have to chose not to relocate; and so when the Navy talks about relocation feasibility and cost advantages and working effectiveness, they are speaking of numbers, numbers which, we might add, are very suspect when they attempt to claim economy. But we see faces, we see people, men, women, children; and because of the deep concern we have for those employees and their families and their roots which are firmly planted here in Maryland, we strongly urge all plans for relocation of Naval Oceanographic Institute be shelved for all time. I would like to place into the record this Resolution, House Resolution 140, which refers specifically to this move. It

was co-sponsored by myself, Mrs. Abzug, Mr. Baldus, Mr. Downey, Mr. Edgar, Mr. Flario, Mr. Gude, Mr. Hechler of West Virginia, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Long, Mr. Mitchell of Maryland, Mr. Neal and Mr. Charles Wilson of Texas; and this is a resolution which says in effect: "Cut it out, and leave this facility right here where it belongs."

CHAIRMAN: At this point I would like to recognize Mr. Breck Wilcox who will make a few remarks on behalf of Senator Mathias.

STATEMENT BY MR. BRECK WILCOX, LEGISLATIVE
ASSISTANT FOR THE HONORABLE CHARLES MATHIAS,
SENATOR FROM MARYLAND

MR. WILCOX: Thank you Mr. Chairman. I would like to, at this time, apologize for the absence of Senator Mathias. He was planning, of course, on being here this evening; but he came down with a bad case of the flu in mid-afternoon and he regrets his absence this evening. I would like to read into the record, if I could, a relatively brief statement by the Senator which he would have read were he here.

Ever since I became aware of this proposal approximately a year ago, I have been viewing with increasing concern the proposed relocation of the Naval Oceanographic Office to Mississippi. I recently sent one of my staff members down to Bay St. Louis to personally view the situation. I can report that the Navy is apparently making little attempt to make proper use of the facilities at the NASA site. In an effort to keep costs within what the Navy seems to view as an acceptable level, the oceanographic employees will be relocated in less than one-half the space they currently occupy; no money will be spent to refurbish or redesign the existing buildings; and since no new construction will take place until 1978, many of the employees will be forced to work in "temporary" trailers. In order to make the economics of this move at all palatable, the Navy has decided not to spend the kind of money that by any definition would be needed to properly effectuate this move. Moreover, since the Navy intends to ask for only 168,000 square feet (plus an additional 87,000 square feet of new construction) at the National Space Technology Laboratory - less than half of what is presently used by the Naval Oceanographic Office - we can surely anticipate considerably more requests for expensive new military construction, once the move has been completed.

The refusal of many scientists to relocate, for either personal or professional reasons; the disruptions associated with the actual move; the fact that one-half the Office is

scheduled to move this year, the balance a year later; and the cramped working conditions in Mississippi all point to a catastrophic affect on the nation's Naval Oceanographic Program, from which it may not recover.

In addition, it is apparent that the local communities are unprepared and ill-equipped to deal with a sudden influx of new employees. For the most part, schools are filled. Additional students can be accommodated, but at the cost of less effective education for all. Housing is in short supply in many places. By the Navy's own admission, the largest bulk of their employees will choose to live in the Slidell, Louisiana, area. At the present time there are only 75 four, five and six bedroom homes available in the entire Slidell area irrespective of location or price. Using extrapolated figures from the Navy's own internal survey, there will be a need for nearly 350 such homes in Slidell. In addition, there are almost no apartments available in Slidell, either for rent or purchase.

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement makes little or no mention of the plans that the Army has for the National Space Technology Laboratory. The Army is building a munitions plant that will employ between two and three thousand new workers. A large amount of military construction will be required, and the addition of another sizeable group of new employees will have an even greater impact on the environment and the ability of the local communities to deal with this influx. A four-fold increase in the work force at NSTL is the dimension of these combined plans, and a problem that cannot be taken lightly. Since the Navy is not disposed to consider the problem from a total impact perspective, I intend to make sure that the Defense Department and the Council on Environmental Quality take a long look at the overall picture.

It is clear to me that the Navy, in its haste to gain approval for this move by this summer, has failed to take the most elementary steps to ensure an orderly relocation. The refusal to spend the necessary money will result in chaotic working conditions. The inclusion of Code 480 of the Office of Naval Research will result in the amalgamation of basic research, applied research, and operation programs. No thought has been given to the tremendous managerial burden that this will impose upon the Oceanographic Office. The net result will be a disastrous dislocation of the Navy's Ocean Research Program, and untold hardships on 1,400 local federal employees. And all of this to achieve some short-term political benefit. I do not think that the state of Maryland, or the nation, should be made to bear the burden of such an ill-advised adventure.

I would like to add one further thing to you, Mr. Chairman and the other Navy personnel and all these fine citizens. You have heard from three of your elected representatives, and I, representing the fourth, I can assure you as Dean of the Maryland Delegation that Senator Mathias and the rest of the delegates stand united on this problem and we will pull out every single available resource to head off this very ill-advised move.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much Mr. Wilcox. Is Mr. Scott here? Mr. Scott had indicated he would offer a few remarks for Mr. Kelly. Is Mr. Scott here? Mr. Lewis J. Franc.

STATEMENT BY MR. LEWIS J. FRANC, EMPLOYEE, U.S.
NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE, SUITLAND, MD.

MR. FRANC. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen. Some of my remarks will be addressed to the Chair and others will be addressed to the audience here.

During World War II, gasoline was rationed; and in order to emphasize the need for great care in its use, a slogan was made popular. It asked, "Is this trip necessary?" If we each answered that question about the move to Mississippi, we would probably find that most of us would answer in the negative. There are some people who would answer in the affirmative, and most of them are probably sincerely motivated. But there are some who seem to be not so sincerely motivated, and there is something about their shrill persistence about the move to this particular site that causes one to ponder about such things as special interest, conflicts of interest, cupidity and politics. We have been assured again and again until it does seem to me that they do protest too much that this move is not politically motivated. We have all heard the argument that Navy employs too many people in the National Capital Region and that we are in the vanguard of many thousands who will be relocated. The number of Navy employees in the National Capital Region varies between 40,000 and 60,000, depending on one's source. Now, I don't know what the target strength of Navy employees in the National Capital Region is, but let's assume it to be similar to the reported number of Army employees in the National Capital Region, 20,000. Assume also the lower estimate of Navy's present strength of 40,000, that is the Navy employees here, you can see that at the rate of 1,000 Navy employees relocated each year beginning with NAVOCEANO, it would take about 20 years to attain target strength. So if the Navy is really sincere about meeting its goal, if it is truly a non-political argument, then it behooves them to stop this nonsense of small game hunting and go after big game.

In addressing these people here in the audience - if you had read the Impact Statement you probably asked yourself many questions which the statement did not or could not answer. While reading it, you probably sat there and were able to refute almost on a point-by-point basis the various arguments and rationalizations given for relocating NAVOCEANO to this proposed site. We all know that this would be a futile exercise and would probably make the proponents of this move even more defensive than they are now. Such an exercise would also tend to cloud what appears to be a primary driving force of relocating to the proposed site. The proponents argue again and again that it is not politically motivated. That is, it was only an accident that the loss of Congressman Hebert's chair on the House Armed Services Committee coincided with the sudden demise of Michoud, La., as a viable site for relocation. If we do accept the premise that politics is not the main factor here, what are we left with? What is the primary motivating factor for relocation? The answer to that is on page 42, "relocation to the Gulf Coast could have a negative impact on minority employees. Potentially, as many as 80% to 90% of the blacks may refuse transfer." Now whether or not that specific figure is reliable is mute. The fact is that the Navy has tacitly agreed that particularly the minority personnel in the oceanographic program are no longer desired. This makes the Navy plans to form a so-called Center of Excellence a contradiction in terms. It takes more than just good facilities to obtain such a goal. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mr. Franc. I would like to recognize now Mr. Alvan Fisher.

STATEMENT BY MR. ALVAN FISHER, EMPLOYEE, U.S.
NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE, SUITLAND, MD.

MR. FISHER: Mr. Chairman, guests and fellow employees. The Draft Environmental Statement prepared by the Oceanographer overlooks several important aspects of relocation entirely while providing misleading information on that material it does cover. Of the omissions, I believe the most important is the failure to consider the combined effect on the proposed oceanographic center and the Army munitions facility planned for the NSTL area. The Army Environmental Impact Statement apparently approved for the Council for Environmental Quality several months ago is nowhere cited by the Navy study. The Environmental Impact Statement we are studying tonight admittedly will strain the facilities of the neighboring communities. When added to as many as 3,000 Army employees who will share these facilities the

effect might be catastrophic. Another omission is the failure to consider flood plains as required by Appendix 2 of the Environmental Impact Statement guidelines. Construction of homes and public services facilities in the area surrounding NSTL may require considerable use of flood plain areas. Particularly when the impact of the Army munitions facility is added to the Navy requirements. The Army Corps of Engineers has undoubtedly conducted flood studies in the region surrounding NSTL, yet none of these studies have been cited by the Navy.

A serious omission is a failure to list in detail the exact facilities and space requirements of Navy. How can the Oceanographer stipulate that only 87,000 square feet of military construction is required when he nowhere lists total space requirements, including office space, lab space, and storage space? Misleading and erroneous information includes, but is not limited to: (1) studies of alternate sites, Chapter 6, are woefully inadequate. This deficiency has been admittedly omitted by the Navy in the most recent dispatch of a study group to re-evaluate the Rhode Island facility. (2) The draft statement gives much weight that other agencies involved in environmental research will be **collocated at NSTL**. Comparison of NAVOCEANO mission, the tasks given in Tabs A through G, Appendix E, shows little similarity of mission. (3) Chapter 3 indicates the Gulf Regional Planning Commission is actively planning for future development of the area surrounding NSTL. Tab B of Appendix G clearly shows that this commission has no real power. That it can assure only recommended, orderly growth of the required facilities. (4) The \$10M allegedly saved by using NSTL test facilities is valid only if the proposed oceanographic center uses all included facilities. It is extremely doubtful that exotic features, such as the tow tank and the water jet tank, could be used without extensive modification, if at all. (5) The transit expenditures between the present NAVOCEANO sites are given as 20 man years of \$100,000. My estimate indicates that about 40% of NAVOCEANO employees and NRL and the WNY must travel to Suitland every day in order to achieve these figures. Therefore, I feel these figures are grossly over-estimated. Relocation will probably result in much greater travel expenditures than are presently incurred. (6) True comparison between the National Capital Region and the area surrounding NSTL concerning housing, education and medical facilities has not been made. The token effect that is given in describing these facilities near NSTL sounds like the public relations releases from which they were taken. In truth, these facilities do not come close in approaching similar facilities in the National Capital Region.

In conclusion, I believe that the facts as presented in the draft copy of the Environmental Impact Statement are inadequate and misleading. I believe that the statement should be redrafted and opened once again for comments at a later date. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Dr. Gregory H. Hartmann.

STATEMENT BY DR. GREGORY H. HARTMANN, PAST PRESIDENT,
FEDERAL PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION, RETIRED FORMER
HEAD OF WHITE OAKS

DR. HARTMANN: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen. I am very glad to be here on behalf of the Federal Professional Association of whose executive committee I am a member. The committee has asked me to do this because of my past experience with Navy R&D matters and because I am not personally involved in the outcome one way or another of the proposal to form a Navy Oceanographic Center at Bay St. Louis, Ms. I retired in June, 1973, from the Naval Ordnance Laboratory at White Oak where I had been Technical Director for the preceding 18 years.

There are a few rather obvious points to be made. A lab or a technical program depends primarily on its professional staff to produce its results. A research program without technical competence, enthusiasm and insight clearly loses its value. A poor research program is a waste of money. A good one is priceless. A key question, therefore, concerning the plan to move is: "What effect that will have on the technical staff?". If the more imaginative, competent, highly-trained and energetic of the staff - professional and supporting alike - chose not to move, what will the resulting program be worth? Shouldn't we expect that the most valuable employees will be those who can find employment elsewhere if they so desire? And how long will it take to build it back if ever? It seems to us that these questions should be examined more realistically. First, perhaps by anonymous employees survey and that the usual Environmental Impact Statement is a second-order matter; and that should come later, if at all. In fact, it's safe to conclude from the draft statement dated April 1975, that the transfer of 800 of the 1,200 oceanographic employees to Bay St. Louis would have more beneficial effect on that area than it would on the oceanographic program.

The Navy needs a good oceanographic program. Moving it to the Gulf Coast where housing and schools are inadequate with a loss of 1/3 of the present staff is a good way to set the program back several years and possibly kill it all together. With respect to costs, it appears it will be necessary to have additional military construction at Bay St. Louis to provide space beyond what is available now. If

this is so, it would be prudent to see what the same amount spent in Suitland would do towards providing space and consolidation here. If a smaller amount were to be spent, the difference could be counted as a savings and would be an economical reason for not moving. In reading the Impact Statement I saw nothing about the effect of moving on energy conservation reflecting that the buffer zone around the rocket test center and within which there are no residences is more than three times the size of D.C. The displaced workers will undoubtedly use more gas getting to work than they do here. In fact, if we look to the future, they could use a lot less here because they could ride the metro straight to Suitland.

Further, the cost of travel and travel time, the contractor establishments, oceanographic institutions on both coasts and headquarters meetings here should be compared to similar costs for a Washington base center. In summary, the points we have made are: First, the forced transfer of the program to Bay St. Louis may do irreparable damage to an important naval function in terms of productivity and output. Second, is the claim of consolidation valid? Is the program really dispersed here and together there? How can it be more consolidated if 1/3 of it is missing? Third, in terms of dollars, could not better results be achieved here by the expenditure of less money? That is less MILCON, less transfer costs, less severance costs and less recruitment costs.

The Federal Professional Association recommends that the points raised be further examined and that no decision be taken until well-supported answers are available. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much Dr. Hartmann. I would like to recognize Ms. Dottie McMillan. Is Ms. McMillan here? I would like to recognize Mr. Fred Sorenson. Looks like we have a couple of no shows. These were called in earlier, much earlier. Mr. Larry McCullen, please.

STATEMENT BY LARRY W. McCULLEN, SR., PRESIDENT
LOCAL 1028 OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF GOVERNMENT
EMPLOYEES

MR. McCULLEN: We agree that the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office needs to consolidate and to revitalize the oceanographic program. However, we do not agree that this goal will be accomplished at the proposed site at the NSTL in Bay St. Louis, Ms. In choosing this site, needs of both personal and professional of the NAVOCEANO employees have been ignored. This can best be confirmed by the Environmental Impact Statement where it estimates that only 10% of our racial minority

employees will choose to relocate to this site. In addition, employees of NAVOCEANO, including most of the civilian managers of the Office, were not involved in selecting the proposed site. Alternative sites, including those in the National Capital Region and outside the National Capital Region, were only given token reviews. This again is borne true in the impact statement in that only approximately one paragraph was devoted to these alternatives which covered pages 53-56 of the impact statement. It has been stated that it will only cost \$17M to relocate at NSTL with an additional savings of \$10M depicted in the existing equipment at the proposed site. However, a breakdown of this \$10M has not been given.

I was fortunate enough to be included in a group that visited the proposed area and the facility the week of 21-28 April. In viewing this proposed site, it was noted that the facility as a whole was far superior than those occupied by NAVOCEANO at the present time. However, the spaces involved are presently occupied by other tenants which will have to consolidate or relocate in other facilities or other areas at the NSTL. This has not been done yet, and it is still questionable the total amount of space and the actual facilities that the Naval Oceanographic Office will benefit in this proposed relocation. It has also been stated earlier that the Army plans to relocate at the northern end of the NSTL and will employ 2,000 to 3,000 employees. This will in itself put an additional burden on the facilities at NSTL and also on the surrounding communities. We visited Picayune, Waveland, Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Long Beach and Gulfport Ms. In addition, we visited Slidell and Lake Forest which is a community at East New Orleans, La. In viewing these areas, we encompassed many subjects including housing, schools, including colleges, public transportation, medical facilities, recreation facilities. It was ascertained across the board that housing in the entire area is available but on varying quantities and quality. Approximately 67% of the employees at the present own their own homes or condominiums. Thirty percent rent homes or apartments. The availability of apartments throughout the area are very limited except in New Orleans East and in Gulfport or Biloxi. And yet in these areas the type and quantity is varying according to the time of the year and the overall construction rates. The availability of homes, especially in the 4 or more bedrooms variety, is limited throughout the area.

Schools in the area vary in quality, especially in considering that the main focus of attention in the schools is on vocational training rather than college preparatory. Approximately a 10% across the board increase is projected

on page 52, 5.05 of the impact statement; yet, without exception, the school board and superintendent of schools depicted to us that they could only handle approximately a 5% increase across the board in their respective communities at the present time. They would need long range planning in order to accommodate any mass influx even this next year. Public transportation in the entire area is non-existent as far as getting back and forth to work.

I will submit a written statement to cover the rest of it.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mozian please.

STATEMENT BY MR. ZAREH MOZIAN, EMPLOYEE, U.S.
NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE, SUITLAND, MD.

MR. MOZIAN: Mr. Chairman, I will delete some portion of my statement to stay within the three minutes.

I would like to address this evening the impact to Allied Student training program as a result of the proposed move to Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. The objective of Allied Student training is to teach NAVOCEANO/DMAHC methods and procedures in the acquisition, compilation and production of marine science data.

Since 1950, approximately 320 students from 41 countries have received training at NAVOCEANO.

We, of the training staff, attribute the success of this program despite recent reorganizations and severe personnel reductions to a number of significant factors: the dedication of staff instructors and their continuing devotion to attaining the goals of the Training Division, and the close support enjoyed from the mapping, charting and geodesy communities, which includes Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic Center, the National Ocean Survey, the National Geodetic Survey, U.S. Geological Survey and the Applied Physics Laboratory-Johns Hopkins University.

Our oceanographic program support from the National Oceanographic Data Center, the National Oceanographic Instrumentation Center and Charles County Community College, to name a few, successfully cap our intensive marine environment training for the students.

It is the considered opinion of the training staff that the Allied Training Program would be severely effected and probably discontinued should the program be required to move to Bay St. Louis for the following reasons:

1. No MC&G technical support would be available, thus severely limiting course material and thereby reducing the overall effectiveness of the training (unless of course, it is also intended to move DMAHC or some of its major components to the area).

2. Oceanographic technical support is so far removed from the proposed relocation site that it would be of prohibitive cost to establish and maintain a working relationship and liaison between classrooms, field training area and expertise outside of the agency which would primarily involve the college and universities on the Gulf Coast.

3. Our two major programs are interrelated to the point, where they complement each other and provide the maximum amount of theory and field training, in the shortest possible time. Once the student completes his training at NAVOCEANO, he has an intense comprehensive exposure to all of the various problems of the marine and coastal environment. Should the programs be separated, then it is severing the continuity of this intensive training and thus reducing and severely limiting the capability of the student. In recent years, more than 75% of the Allied Students stay for both programs, and some for additional training, if available.

4. Asiatic and African nations are taking a keener interest in what we offer. Students from Nigeria, Pakistan, India, Indonesia, Greece, Turkey, Guatemala, Chile and Mexico come here to study.

Mr. Chairman, I will submit the rest of my statement in writing. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Paul Fox.

STATEMENT BY MR. PAUL FOX, EMPLOYEE, U.S. NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE, SUITLAND, MD.

MR. FOX: Tonight I speak for myself to give you a few personal comments about one of the reasons that I believe this move is proposed as it now is. As you know, I am sure you understand, many of the reasons of this move are political and not rational. One of the reasons that I feel the Oceanographer of the Navy is unalterably committed to the relocation of NAVOCEANO outside the National Capital Region; the facts are that according to the military personnel list supplied by NAVOCEANO to AFGE Local No. 1028 under our contract, in the 18 months between 1 August 1973 and 1 March 1975 the military actual onboard strength increased from 8 officers and 1 enlisted man to 15 officers and 10 enlisted men, an

almost 200% increase from 9-25. At the same time the NAVOCEANO civilian complement has gone from 1,473 to 1,309, a more than 10% decrease. The number of military billets now available could increase our complement to 16 officers and 20 enlisted. These are the facts that worry prudent civilians when considering their future at NAVOCEANO. Again the appearances of lack of concern by our military leaders for civilian billets relative to military billets despite the pronounced policy of the Department of Defense.

Rumor has it, and I have inferred from my talks with Admiral Snyder, that some of the Navy sees this move as a mechanism to get rid of some of NAVOCEANO's top civilian managers because it is unresponsive and inept. Whether this is the case or not, perhaps another idea would be to remove all the unnecessary military that has over the years been brought in by Department of Defense policy should be civilian functions. Then bring back some of the civilians that have left NAVOCEANO because they preferred not to be "yes men" to one or another of the short-time military commanders.

If command now wonders why there is no feedback from top management, perhaps this entire move episode serves to indicate that the lack of communication begins at home. The position of the Oceanographer of the Navy is superfluous extension of NAVOCEANO by virtue of the location of NAVOCEANO in the National Capital Region. This has been most recently demonstrated by the Oceanographer's decision last week to take over the control of NAVOCEANO from Captain Ayres by ordering that any and all "All Hands" memorandum must have his approval. Only if the oceanographic program of the Navy is consolidated outside the National Capital Region will the Oceanographer of the Navy have any necessary function. Perhaps this is why this officer is committed to this move. Now is the time for the Navy to turn the oceanographic program of the Navy over to a civilian organization which can carry forward a consistent program for more than a two-year tour. The first step in this process is for the civilian director of the Department of Defense to direct the Navy to postpone any administrative action to move us to Mississippi until after the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of the Congress, has completed an objective and independent study of the proposal and its alternatives that the Navy seems unwilling and unable to make.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Mr. Delaplane. Mr. Walter Delaplane, please. Have I mispronounced it?

STATEMENT BY MR. WALTER DELAPLANE, EMPLOYEE, U.S.
NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE, SUITLAND, MD.

MR. DELAPLANE: Thank you Mr. Andry. My comments concern the apparent shortcomings in the Environmental Impact Statement of the projected needs for the additional military construction. My own superficial analysis suggested that the Navy might need between 150,000 and 185,000 square feet of MILCON instead of the publicized 85,000 just to maintain the status quo. I found nothing in the Impact Statement to suggest the diminished space requirements relative to what we have now. In fact, paragraph 106 in Appendix B was quite emphatic on the critical need for additional space above what we occupy now. Presumably, the proposal for relocation should entail plans for space equal or in addition to what we have now. What the Environmental Impact Statement fails to say is just how much space we do occupy. That is in my understanding in excess of 400,000 square feet for NAVOCEANO and ONR Code 480 combined. This figure does not include current space occupancy of the other elements of the Naval Oceanographic Program to be colocated with us. According to the Environmental Impact Statement paragraph 112, the Navy assumes a total of 429,000 square feet to be available and an anticipated additional 87,500 through MILCON for a total of 516,500. Apparently short fall of considerably more than 15% without regarding additional program elements. This shortfall is even worse when one considers the suitability and distribution by type of space available at NSTL compared to what we have here. A significant amount of that space at NSTL is tied up in unique facilities that have questionable application to our past or present operations. It might be hard to set up our labs in the tow tank. The bulk of the projected MILCON requirements will be to make the computer facility secure. Comparison of present and anticipated space and our automated data processing facility and instrumentation calibration are roughly comparable. The brunt of this shortage is going to fall on laboratories, staging areas and the related functional areas.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Michael Greene.

STATEMENT BY MR. MICHAEL GREENE, EMPLOYEE, U.S.
NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE, SUITLAND, MD.

MR. GREENE: I have noted after a reading of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Volume I, that several statements in the report are contrary to the facts as I have observed them.

The first sentence of paragraph 2.10 states, "Engineers, scientists and technicians assigned to the various buildings in the Washington Navy Yard account for about 27% of the total NAVOCEANO population and generally find themselves in an undesirable working environment." The paragraph closes with the sentence which reads, "Extremely difficult commuting and almost nonexistent parking create morale problems and attrition among employees at WNY is greater than those assigned to Suitland."

According to a telephone listing of Code 3400 personnel dated April 1975, 41% of the personnel in the Navy Yard are in Building 159E. The NAVOCEANO offices in this building have recently been refurbished. They are spacious and well lit. Some of the offices provide a panoramic view of the metropolitan Washington, D.C. area.

The Washington Navy Yard is one of the most accessible areas in metropolitan Washington, D.C. from S.E. Washington and S.E. Maryland.

Presently, the parking lots surrounding the area where 27% of NAVOCEANO personnel are situated are half full. Other parking areas within five minutes walking distance of Building 159E are almost empty.

Attrition is higher at the Navy Yard because of higher percentage of the people here are survey personnel. Personnel who after a few years at sea decide they want a "landlubber's" position.

The first sentence of paragraph 4.01.a reads, "The personnel involved in the proposed action represent only about 2% of the total population of the National Capital Region employed by the Navy."

A Washington newspaper columnist reported approximately two weeks ago that the Navy currently employs 38,000 civilian workers. Tab B, an appendix to the Report lists, 1,280 civilians to be relocated to the NSTL area. Therefore, 3.3% of the total population, or only about 50% more personnel than stated in paragraph 4.01.a will be involved in the proposed action.

Paragraph 9d of enclosure (3) of OPNAV instruction 6240.2D states that the hearing officer should answer questions which seek information about the action, but should not attempt to respond to attacks on it. I wish to know, "Who will be tasked with making corrections to inaccuracies which may exist in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement?". Thank you.

CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much Mr. Greene. Your remarks will be made a part of the record and they will be addressed in the final Environmental Impact Statement. Any erroneous conclusions or statements will, if appropriate, be corrected. Mr. Oscar Huh.

STATEMENT BY DR. OSCAR HUH, EMPLOYEE, U.S. NAVAL
OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE, SUITLAND, MD.

DR. HUH: Good evening Mr. Andry, ladies and gentlemen.

As you might expect, a speaker who is lower on the list here this evening, some of his thunder has been stolen; but I have some more inadequacies and inaccuracies in this statement, this Environmental Impact Statement, for you to consider. Particularly in the cost of the local travel in our present disbursed condition around this Washington area. It is no doubt, it is an abomination but let's look at the numbers congered up in this particular report.

\$100,000 cost for local travel. That is the cost to get from point A to point B. \$100,000 a year. Twenty man years of time. That is the time we spend running around from NRL to Chesapeake Beach and back again. Twenty man years which figure out to \$17,000 per man year. \$340,000 for one year's cost, then we have 50 total extraneous administrative employees who are there simply for the purpose to keep us running from NRL to Chesapeake Beach and back to NRL and back to Suitland. Ladies and gentlemen, this is a total cost of \$1,290,000 to keep us running around where we are. At least we keep in shape and the oil companies are certainly not unhappy. Please gentlemen, look into this and straighten this out. Now, secondly, let's get back to this voluntary situation where the Navy has seen it necessary and extremely fit to get down there to Mississippi. The Navy is obviously under terrific and unfair political pressure to make this move apparently against logic and fiscal responsibilities. This potential irreversible error, institutionalizing poor management of defense spending by separating ocean environmental support program from the Navy users; the fleet, the systems development people and the engineering centers.

Now about this objective review, Captain Ayres in August 22, 1974, said about the rumors that we might move, "The Navy is just answering it's mail. Inquiries have been received by the Secretary's office." Preliminary among these inquiries were Senator Long, Congressman Hebert, and Senator Stennis of Mississippi. At the learning of Senator

Stennis' inquiry, we went down there and took a look. We found no adequate buildings existed except at Michoud and that Michoud location was already utilized. However, stations available right now they just booted NASA right out of its own test facility. Under more rational conditions, ladies and gentlemen, a set of criteria were set up as to where to move the Naval Oceanographic Office. Proximity to an institution of higher learning with a good program in marine sciences. Not a good program, but the best in the country if we find it. Location on deep water port and near a naval air station on either the east or west coast of the United States as near as possible, an area where our ships and aircraft and the fleet normally operate. Gentlemen, please think of the oceanographer in 1980. Where the hell are they? They are in the swamp.

CHAIRMAN: After that we don't need a five minute break. I would like to call on Mr. Wendell Carriker.

STATEMENT BY MR. A. WENDELL CARRIKER, EMPLOYEE,
U.S. NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE, SUITLAND, MD.

MR. CARRIKER: Mr. Chairman, I want to remain objective in my evaluation about the move being good for the Office and for me personally. I have looked at the pros and cons of the information that was promised us and furnished in the draft Environmental Impact Statement, but it is difficult to remain objective when much of the information is biased - pro move.

Some "Grape Vine" information this past year has turned out to be true and some has been false, but the apparent bias in the draft Environmental Impact Statements needs to be clarified.

This whole situation is fraught with fear of overt and subtle reprisal. In speaking out we employees - supervisory and non-supervisory - fear subtle or overt reprisal from higher management. Management fears reprisal from military. Military fear reprisal from higher military. Top levels in the Department of Defense fear reprisal from Capital Hill; and those on Capital Hill fear loss of stature, and loss at the ballot box, if the move doesn't come off as told to constituents.

Before asking specific questions on the draft Environmental Impact Statement content I ask a question regarding a "Grape Vine" rumor - we recall some of those rumors turned out to be true.

1. Have any Navy personnel contributing in any manner to this draft Environmental Impact Statement taken positive measures to acquire property in the proposed area, and have any of them been given commendations, honors, or appreciative recognitions by higher levels, or by any organizations bodies or individuals in that region? If such occurrences transpired, what are the details?

I hope no one who participates in such serious matters as a draft Environmental Impact Statement, that may cause hundreds of us to make decisions that affect the remainder of our lives, will have allowed himself to be in such a prejudicial position.

2. When was the candidate Environmental Impact Statement submitted, and what was its review cycle time(s) before approval was received for preparing the draft Environmental Impact Statement? How did these cycle times compare with other candidate draft Environmental Impact Statements that were before the draft Environmental Impact Statement Review Panel during the past year?

3. What have the average college board scores of students from the various high schools in that area been for the past year? Similarly, how have the elementary and junior high schools fared? Student/teacher ratios, enrollments and admittedly limited curricular as appeared in the draft Environmental Impact Statement are important in evaluating schools, but a measure of their product can be seen by a "yardstick" that is used nationwide.

I will submit the rest of my statement in writing. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: I would like to recognize now Mr. Paul LaViolette.

STATEMENT BY MR. PAUL LaVIOLETTE, EMPLOYEE,
U.S. NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE, SUITLAND, MD.

MR. LaVIOLETTE: For the record, I would like to know the things that we say tonight, are they recorded or do we have to give a written statement?

CHAIRMAN: No. Oral remarks will be a part of the record.

MR. LaVIOLETTE: The reason I ask that is because a lot of the things we have had to base our judgement and ideas that we have had so far have been oral things. That is the ordinary rumors we have heard. A lot of times the only thing we have heard that finally proves to be concrete is those we read in the newspaper. I think that this is a disgrace to find out that we have an Environmental Impact Statement such as this that's so blightenly bias for the move and with so many ambiguities that I hope that the final statement as you said before, will have the corrections removed. Not the corrections removed, but mistakes removed.

I would like to talk specifically about one particular portion. It says here, 1.10, "The physical facilities at NSTL offer a unique potential for accomplishing the consolidation of the Naval Oceanographic Program. NSTL has readily available relatively new buildings, 10 years old, all originally designed to meet the requirements of an oceanographic environmental support activity." That is, I am reading from the report here, . . . "a modern oceanographic instrumentation calibration facility, tow tank, a water jet tank, well equipped laboratory facilities and a computer facility." Later on it goes on, it had very quickly as has already been mentioned, quickly brushed through the other facilities that had been examined and makes the remark, "In addition to the reasons outlined above, in order to make all the potential sites, that is the sites that had been considered comparable from an operational standpoint, it would be necessary to duplicate the under-utilized oceanographic instrumentation facility which exists at NSTL." The estimated cost for duplicating these facilities is \$10M. It must be added to all potential sites to be considered relocation costs figures except the NSTL. Sir, I am a working oceanographer, I have been on many ships, aircraft, I have worked on many studies for the Office, so I am speaking as a professional. I don't know what a water jet tank is. \$10M what in the world . . . I would like an instrumentation calibration facility as I sure would use it for the AXBT's I use. But \$10M? We don't need it that much. A tow tank? What are we going to do with a tow tank? I mean in consideration with the fantastic needs that this Office really has. We can go on with the rest of this thing; but the point I am trying to reach is that if the final draft is as bias as what we have had to read and it is as ambiguous as the statements that we have had here, if the only thing I have to go around \$10M is the sort of side remarks and the things I read in the paper, I would like to know who the final judge will be on the final environmental statement.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. George Moss.

STATEMENT BY MR. GEORGE MOSS, EMPLOYEE, U.S.
NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE, SUITLAND, MD.

MR. MOSS: Sir, I would like to address a few deficiencies in the Environmental Impact Statement which make it virtually impossible to come to a realistic appraisal of the environmental impact with the available information.

The impact statement fails to account for the inter-relationships and cumulous have been environmental impacts of the proposed action and the related establishment of a U.S. Army munitions related activity on the same site. The Army and Navy projects can not be considered totally independent and mutually exclusive for purposes of assessing environmental impact on the surrounding communities because it's the cumulative rather than the individual impacts of these two projects which determine the ability of local housing, utilities, municipal services and school systems to handle the increased load. Therefore, decisions on the proposed Navy action should be deferred. Until a coordinated environmental impact statement can be prepared neither project should be allowed to proceed until a combined impact is accessible. The ability of schools in the surrounding communities to adjust to and meet the needs generated by the influx of college-bound children can not be accessed from the unlimited data presented on the student/teacher ratios. Additional information includes municipality and district breakdown of average scores on college board examinations and other relative national testing programs together with a similar control breakdown for the National Capital Region.

Amoritization of relocation costs which was used as part of the rationale for rejection over some of the alternatives has not been documented sufficiently to support a determination of whether or not the cost amortization is indeed a benefit of the proposed action. If Navy plans to occupy substantially less building space at the new site than constituent agencies now occupy in the National Capital Region in order to keep relocation costs within \$17M, alternatives formerly rejected on the basis of amount of available space may again become competitive. The amount of effort spent evaluating various alternative sites as opposed to the Bay St. Louis site should have been documented at the draft Environmental Impact Statement stage. While stretching anticipated savings from the elimination of travel within the capital region the impact statement fails to account for off-setting costs of travel between Bay St. Louis and the nearest docking facilities and between Bay St. Louis and Washington, D.C.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mr. Moss. It's been suggested that we take a five minute break so we'll reconvene in five minutes. At this time I would like to recognize Ms. Darlene White who would like to read, as a representative of Prince George's County, a statement prepared for presentation.

STATEMENT BY MRS. DARLENE Z. WHITE, MEMBER PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY COUNCIL, PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD.

MRS. WHITE: I am Darlene White and I am a member of the County Council. I reside in the Forestville/District Heights area - my councilmanic district. I would like to read you a statement prepared that gives some small view of the county council. It's not an extensive statement but we would like to keep this, type it formally and mail it to you by the 15th.

I come with a statement from Chairman Francois and the total council. The county council went on record in October 1974, by Resolution CR 100, 1974, as being strongly opposed to the proposal of moving the Naval Oceanographic Office from Suitland. That strong opposition still stands, and the county executive and county council are united in an effort to utilize every legal weapon at our disposal to stop the move. We have reviewed the Environmental Impact Statement prepared by the Navy, and it only serves to strengthen our resolve to block this move. There are several points, but a couple in particular, that call out for reply.

1. The Navy seems to regard hard working, long-established residents of our county as transients. We object strongly. The many employees of this facility who reside in Prince George's County are valued citizens whom we want to keep.

2. The Navy overlooks the traumatic impact on the many black employees that are being asked to move to the deep south. The Navy may not believe such a move has an environmental impact on black employees. We do and feel this alone is enough reason to reject the move.

3. Nowhere does the Navy point out savings in federal tax dollars. If these would result from the move, we could understand it more readily. The obvious reason is that there are no such savings. In the name of common sense, this move must not be allowed. We would like to keep our citizens of Prince George's County here in Prince George's County. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now I would like to recognize Delegate Charles Blumenthal.

STATEMENT BY DELEGATE CHARLES F. BLUMENTHAL,
REPRESENTATIVE TO THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, STATE
GOVERNMENT, MARYLAND

DELEGATE BLUMENTHAL: Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of the panel. I represent some of the surrounding communities in the area. I represent them in the state capital at Annapolis, an elected representative; and I am here to say that these communities in which your employees live are a vital part of the community. We need them, and we believe that they need us. We want them to stay, they are a part of us, they are a part of our whole environment in the purest definition of the word. They are very important people to our community. They are very distinguished people. We have enjoyed their relationship with us. They are a very vital part of our every day life, and we think that we are part of their life. They contribute their knowledge and their beings and their selfishness and efforts in all of our community organizations and our civic organizations, our PTA's, our churches, and we in turn contribute to their environment. We think that our environment is a lot better than the environment of Southern Mississippi, and we make an appeal to you to please do not uproot these people, their families, their children. They are a part of us and we want them to remain. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Is Senator Hoyer in the audience? Thank you very much. Would you kindly alert us when he does appear. Thank you very much. I would like to recognize now Mrs. William L. King.

STATEMENT BY MRS. WILLIAM L. KING

MRS. KING: My husband was at the Mississippi test facility for 2-1/2 years and New Orleans for a year. I have three minutes to talk about something I could talk about for three hours minimum; and I am not a native Mississippian. I can't go into details. I would just like to say that the area surrounding the test site has something for everyone. The big city of New Orleans, the small town Picayune, the suburb Slidell. The Mississippi Gulf Coast, Waveland, Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Long Beach and Gulfport within easy reach of the test facility and with I-10 even Biloxi. I am most familiar with the Gulf Coast, having lived in Pass Christian 3-1/2 years where we owned our 5-bedroom home. The sunsets have been compared to the Riviera. Sailing is good

all year round. Also golf. No waiting in line and no golf reservations. All are accessible and reasonable. What more beautiful site than shrimp boats in the harbor, men tonging for oysters, twinkling lights on the sand at night as people soft shell and flounder and all this on one of the nicest protected beaches in the country. This is why artists like this area, and it's a grand place for a family also. I can't draw, but I can eat. Can you imagine all the fresh fried fish you can eat for \$1.75? Shrimp for as little as 50-60¢ a pound and pulling up in 2-1/2 hours, 40 hard shell crabs? It's a grand tourist area; and, therefore, it must be cosmopolitan. The Gulf Coast Symphony puts on five concerts at a cost of \$12 for a season ticket. The New Orleans Symphony comes to Bay St. Louis and puts on a concert in a junior high gym that is acoustically perfect, a real treat. I sang in two Gulf Coast Opera productions, the "Merry Widow", the "Macado", and "Tosca" was also done while we were there. There are numerous little theatres. I was on the Board of Directors of the Bay St. Louis Little Theatre and took part in their productions.

The schools are not full, but they are fully accredited. The elementary school in Pass Christian was built for six grades, it holds four grades. There is now a middle school for 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th and the high school has the other four grades. Coast Episcopal High School and Christ Episcopal Day School for a very reasonable tuition and individual attention. Coming to Fairfax County, our high school junior is ahead in language and has lost out in nothing else. We went down in the middle of the seventh grade to the same books that she used at Leland Junior High School in prestigious Chevy Chase.

What I want to finish in saying is life is too short. Don't pass up the opportunity to experience and enjoy something just a little bit different.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mrs. King. I would like to recognize Delegate Craig Knoll.

STATEMENT BY DELEGATE CRAIG S. KNOLL, REPRESENTATIVE
TO THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, STATE GOVERNMENT, MARYLAND

DELEGATE KNOLL: Mr. Hearing Officer, I sincerely hope that the Navy has an open mind in this matter because I personally have not heard anything said tonight that would lead me to the conclusion that this move ought to be made. I trust that this exercise that we are engaging in tonight is not a charade in spite of the fact that the same Admiral,

I understand, who is responsible for development of the Environmental Impact Statement will ultimately be responsible for making a judgment as to its correctness.

We have been asked tonight to address the question of environmental impact. I would like to suggest, therefore, one possible environmental impact to this transfer. Gentlemen, if one more military installation is located in the southern states represented by certain very influential senators and congressmen, their districts are going to sink right into the swamps out of the sheer weight of these facilities.

Gentlemen, in the area of the environment which I am particularly interested, being a representative on the Maryland Environmental Matters Committee in the House of Delegates, there is a new area called Human Ecology, and I think it is extremely important that the human element be recognized in these deliberations. I think it is extremely important to recognize that there will be many families uprooted by this proposed move and that there will be other families whose bread winners are unemployed as a result of this move. Gentlemen, I represent this District, the 26th District of the State Legislature in the Maryland House of Delegates in which Suitland is located; many of my constituents work at the facility. Many others of my constituents depend in their jobs and in their businesses for the income generated by the existence of this facility in our particular community in Suitland. Gentlemen, I believe that this move is unconscionable and ought not to be made. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Delegate Lorraine Sheehan.

STATEMENT BY DELEGATE LORRAINE SHEEHAN, REPRESENTATIVE
TO THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, STATE GOVERNMENT, MARYLAND

DELEGATE SHEEHAN: Gentlemen, my name is Lorraine Sheehan and I am a member of the House of Delegates of the Maryland General Assembly and I too represent this immediate area. I would like to echo the statements of the previous speakers. In these times of economic difficulty, I find it appalling that the Navy is considering such a wasteful, expensive move. Is it any wonder that the taxpayers are more and more critical of military budgets?

I would like to commend all those employees who have made statements here. It's not an easy thing to be critical of your employer. I would like you to consider one social factor that has not previously been mentioned. I am a

resident of this immediate community. Those of us who live here discussed at the last meeting of our civic group the impact of this proposed move. And we agreed that the loss of the employees to our community will have a detrimental affect to our community. Your Environmental Impact Statement does not adequately portray our county. It is true that many of us are senior citizens and blue collar workers and some of us are transients. But the majority of us are citizens who are concerned about our county and have worked many years towards improvement. Your employees and their spouses are the leaders and perhaps more importantly the doers in this community. They are active in clubs and scouts and PTA's and serious organizations and veterans groups, civic groups and churches and many others. We want them to stay here, preferably gainfully employed; and we need them here. Our community and county stands to lose a great deal by this move, and I urge the Navy to reconsider this wasteful move. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. I would like to recognize Ms. Louise Driscoll.

STATEMENT BY MS. LOUISE DRISCOLL, EMPLOYEE, U.S.
NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE, SUITLAND, MD. EEOD

MS. DRISCOLL: Good afternoon Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen. I would like to ask the lady that was here why did she leave that island paradise?

I am the Deputy EEO for NAVOCEANO. Tonight, I am speaking as an individual. As an individual, I am deeply concerned about the impact the move - shall I say the impending move - to Mississippi will be not only on minorities but on women too.

I was there from March 21-28. I had the opportunity of being in Bay St. Louis, also Slidell. Along the coast it's beautiful, like the lady said. They have the beach, so forth, bla, bla. But they roll up the sidewalks at six o'clock at night. There is nothing to do after that as far as recreation is concerned. I am more concerned also that there are no day care centers in the area. There is no bus transportation. I am concerned about the people aspect that this move will have on employees of NAVOCEANO. We are losing approximately 90% of our minorities who, I am sure, are not going and most of them are professionals. Has any thought been given as to where we are going to pick up this professional expertise in Mississippi? Also, I am concerned that nothing has been said to the minorities in the Mississippi area.

I went on the Chamber of Commerce tour. We had one token black on one tour who was an "Oreo Cookie". We had one other token black who was let into Diamondhead Club only because we were there, and I am sure that is the only reason. In these areas there is nothing for you to do. In picayune the theatre is still segregated. Blacks are on one side and whites on the other. If you are a black policemen in Picayune you don't arrest white people. This is true. If there are houses they will say that's a black house, that's a white house and they call that integration. It is not integrated. On the coast is fine, but don't go a mile or two inland, it's just like it was 100 years ago. And I am speaking as an individual. I am not speaking as a Deputy EEO Officer tonight.

I am not representing Captain Ayres, I am representing Louise Driscoll tonight.

I think this move will set the EEO program back more than 100 years and looking over at the sign over there . . . equal employment opportunity is hard enough right here, we don't need to go to Mississippi.

CHAIRMAN: Does anyone want to withdraw? Dr. Dick James.

STATEMENT BY DR. DICK JAMES, EMPLOYEE, U.S.
NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE, SUITLAND, MD.

DR. JAMES: Relative to the remarks by the young lady about Mississippi and Louisiana, I lived in New Orleans for a year and I also lived in Mississippi for six months. I still say it's a wonderful place to visit, but who wants to live there?

These remarks are address to OCEANAV, to all of OCEANAV. The Naval Oceanographic Office is not just buildings and equipment, but people. People who have devoted their careers to providing the fleet with better oceanographic support. We agree with OCEANAV's idea to make our Office the best of its kind, since recognition to NAVOCEANO is recognition to all of us. However, we consider NAVOCEANO as belonging to us rather than those who on the basis of relatively recent association are planning to locate the Office in Mississippi. A large degree of resentment engendered by the proposed move stems from this fact. It is our Office, and yet we are not involved in decision making.

What do we want? We would like to see more consideration to other sites with the pros and cons spelled out in detail. We would like to see a well-organized plan for any move instead of the present phercifitus (SIC) rush to Mississippi. We also would like to see those who have devoted their careers to NAVOCEANO given a chance to contribute to the planning and the decisions as to what is best for our Office. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you Dr. James. Mr. Russell Michael.

STATEMENT BY MR. RUSSEL MICHAEL

MR. MICHAEL: The impact statement is laced with inaccuracies already been pointed out. They are not all inaccuracies, some are way out assumptions. But I would like to take a thought that Mrs. Spellman had in her data on the lack of housing and schools in the Slidell area. The impact statement points that, or I think, it says it assumes that 30% of the employee population will be expected to settle in the Slidell area. Now I realize that these are based on assumptions, but does the Navy realize that they are cramming 70% of the people that are relocating into an area that does not have the housing and school facilities?

And another thought I have is why does the Navy assume where people will relocate? Why don't they ask the people that are involved? It appears from the surface, at least, that the Navy doesn't want to talk to their employees. If this keeps up, the Navy may move bodies but not employees.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Mr. Jacob Hoffman, please.

STATEMENT BY MR. JACOB HOFFMAN

MR. HOFFMANN: I would like to discuss how this move will affect the Jewish people that will relocate to the Bay St. Louis area. The main problem is that there are no synagogues. There is one in Biloxi and several in New Orleans. The synagogue is an important institution for the religious, educational, cultural and social lives of many of the Jewish families. Of those living within commuting range of the Bay St. Louis facility will have to drive 35-40 miles to attend religious services and send their children to Hebrew school and Sunday school. Except for New Orleans,

there are no kosher food facilities for those who obey dietary laws. Some of our colleagues are orthodox Jews and do not drive on the Sabbath and must walk to synagogue and thus must live over 50 miles from their work in order to practice their religion. In the Washington metropolitan area, many of the Jewish families purposely live near synagogues which are available in almost all suburban areas. This problem is not unique for those of the Jewish faith but affect all religious groups that will not be provided with churches and temples to practice their religion in the Bay St. Louis area. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Ms. Anita Koster please.

STATEMENT OF MS. ANITA KOSTER

MS. KOSTER: Mr. Andry, gentlemen, ladies and gentlemen in the audience, and particularly Miss Driscoll.

I am Anita Koster speaking as an individual and my husband has not censured what I have to say. While I am not an oceanographic office employee, my concerns with the impact statement are vital ones. My husband's position is categorized as a difficult to replace group because of his unique technical skills, and for years the Navy has enjoyed the synergistic benefit of our marriage partnership; and I feel that the time has come for the Navy to be made forcefully aware of its obligation to me.

The Environmental Impact Statement rather cryptically dismisses the roll of 21% of its employees. One single paragraph takes care of women in the Navy. This is just another example in a long historical progression of chauvenistic attitudes on the part of the U.S. Navy. In our society today, we will no longer tolerate this.

I would like to think that what I find unacceptable in this proposal is equally unacceptable to the wives of every male employee and certainly to the 21% of the female population of the oceanographic office. In two volumes of your report I could find no information concerning employment opportunities for women. No statement supported by employment data from various employing agencies that were furnished really by the Chambers of Commerce of such all-American cities as Slidell, La., and Picayune, Ms. Exactly, gentlemen, what are the employment opportunities for women here? Your report discussed the less than charitable attitudes towards minorities, and I believe most women feel as I do. The same

attitudes concerning race are often mirrored in attitudes towards sex. There are other places where women belong, gentlemen, and I mean places other than the usual two. Precisely, what are the employment opportunities for professional women? What are the salary ranges for these women? Why should the professional women be content to become a GS-1 clerk typist in Pass Christian, Mississippi? Can you imagine with what joy a women with advanced degrees would be welcomed by the "St. Regis Paper Co.", a major employer that lists 275 employees. I would have expected a more professional report considering the resources at the Navy's disposal, and instead I am asked to be content with xerox copies of Chamber of Commerce brochures. Gentlemen, I am not impressed. Yes, my husband will go and we will commute for holidays together which isn't really much different then we do now. I am not afraid to compete, but the deck had better not be stacked already.

I find this difficult to comprehend with a work force of 21% women, how many female section chiefs do you have? I couldn't find out. How many branch chiefs are female? Is there a single department head that is female? Come on, gentlemen, as usual your report is one more example of governmental ineptitude and sex bias. Yes, it should be read and digested not only for its contents, but for its omissions because they are far more important. This is 1975, gentlemen, and it is not only immoral, but it is also illegal for any employer to indulge in sex bias and that includes the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office. I urge that the impact statement be re-evaluated and that more accurate precise information be furnished at least on these points. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN: Delegates, what about that. Mr. H. F. Tappan.

STATEMENT BY MR. H. F. TAPPAN, EMPLOYEE, U.S.
NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE, SUITLAND, MD.

MR. TAPPAN: I would like to touch on a couple of highlights. I heard what I would call a reliable rumor. I stumbled into it. Somebody mentioned some apartments in the area, well a nice lady called me from Picayune and offered to sell me an apartment complex and if any of you come to one of my apartments, you can be sure you will have those nice one year leases.

I asked a couple of questions. I asked if anyone from here had bought any property down there yet and she mentioned one name. But the darnedest thing happened. She described -

she was a real estate person, wants to sell real estate - she was describing a distraught employee of NASA and this is only a rumor and I am just passing it on what came to me and I have no future knowledge of it except what verbally came over a long distance phone call, but according to this story the employee who worked at NSTL was told that the Navy is on it's way down and he was told that NASA has to vacate and make room for the Navy and move to Houston, Tx., and he was a little upset and, of course, had to shuffle his houses to live in, etc., etc.

In a proposed second draft which I hope you people will be doing now based on this kind of thing, it's the hope of people here tonight that they definitely wish a need for this hearing to take place. A negative attitude would comprise that there was no need for this hearing to take place because a decision has already been made. The Navy is already on it's way. It is the hope of everybody here that really the sincerity of this occasion is to enhance the study and really look at the alternatives that we have.

A couple of highlights here. DMA is in a role with NAVOCEANO but NAVOCEANO - one group makes the charts to go out on the ships, DMA publishes the charts. The logistics would expand between the two areas as DMA stays put and I suppose they will. Nothing has been said about DMA. That would propose another question. Does Navy anticipate taking over the entire facility as a property management role? There seems to be some suggestions that they will. What government agencies that are already there would move? How many people are involved that would move just to make room for Navy people coming down? There is some discussion about Suitland, in Volume I, page 14, talking about Suitland senior citizens. I live in Suitland. I walk to work. I own a home a very short distance away. I think there's a number of other people that live in apartments that do not have very far to go. I don't think the employees here asked how far they actually drive to go to work. There was a figure mentioned. I wonder where it came from. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Mr. John Birken please.

STATEMENT BY MR. JOHN BIRKEN, EMPLOYEE, U.S.
NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE, SUITLAND, MD.

MR. BIRKEN: Mr. Hearing Officer, certain impact statement facts should be collated. The tow jet water facilities highly praised will provide little value to NAVOCEANO. Secondly, the Environmental Impact Statement has been shown written

with error. Such error can be used for desired results. As an R&D section member, I will cite two analogist situations. Along the Golden 128 highway circumventing Boston, two major corporations, General Telephone Electronic and Raytheon, relocated their R&D groups. Within two years, both were admitted failures. At the honor of admitting their errors both corporations reconstructed their R&D groups about Boston. Verification of the lack of desire that groups had to be moved is illustrated by other naval laboratories about the country. Their oceanographic sections are expeditiously removing the term oceanographic from their titles. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mr. Birken. Mr. Bernard M. Streaan, Jr.

STATEMENT BY MR. BERNARD M. STREAN, JR., EMPLOYEE
U.S. NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE, SUITLAND, MD.

MR. STREAN: Mr. Hearing Officer, I have heard that Mississippi is very beautiful and has a very beautiful coast line. Now I am a geologist and interested in active volcanoes, and I have been told by quite a few people that the most beautiful site is an exploding volcano. I wouldn't want to be too close to one, but they are still beautiful.

My wife is an employee of the Defense Mapping Agency, and I work for the Naval Oceanographic Office. Now if the Oceanographic Office moves, either I have to split up with my wife or else she has to give up her job or I have to give up my job. It's basically the same thing. She has about equal pay as I do. We are both GS-11's. Another thing, NAVOCEANO has been declining through RIFs and budget cost for several years. I am afraid of moving to Mississippi and then being fired. Regardless of what the Navy says, they cannot promise me a job for more than two years simply because that is the length of a term of Congress and Congress can change its mind on how much it has to give in the way of money and appropriations at any time. Here I can look for a federal job in some other government agency; and if I get down there and have a reduction in force, there are very few places for me to look for another job. I have 12 years of Civil Service seniority, and I don't want to give that up, and I, as a scientist, do not see why we must spend so much to move except to satisfy the Mississippi politicians. In other words, it seems to me that Senator Stennis' power is so great. Now, I was told that another RIF is coming because of lack of money, but when I asked how we can afford to move when we cannot even employ the people we have now, I am told the money for the move comes out of a completely

separate pocket. I cannot see where these two . . . I always thought that the Federal Treasury was one unit and I am told this is being made for economic uses.

I am afraid that this move, along with the trends of the Office with budget cuts over the last several years, might destroy this fine oceanographic center.

Another comment is when an explanation of the impact statement was given to my branch, that I made a very quick showing of Hurricane Camile. I later stood up and asked how often can you expect to be struck by a hurricane? The answer was about once every 4.7 years. I am a geologist by training, and I have been in that area. My father is a naval officer, a retired naval officer, and he was stationed in that area; and I know how low and how flat that area is and how high the water table is. The normal result is flooding and just try to get flood insurance down there. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mr. Strean. Mr. Russell Michel. Mr. Russell Michel. Any other withdrawals? Mr. Robert W. Anderson.

STATEMENT BY MR. ROBERT W. ANDERSON, EMPLOYEE, U.S. NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE, SUITLAND, MD.

MR. ANDERSON: Ladies and gentlemen, I would just like to touch on a couple small points in the impact statement. It is stated that a fairly typical driving time that is the work force from residential areas presently being 45 minutes. I ask, "How do they know?" This question was not asked in the employee questionnaire. I believe a typical commuting time is 20-25 minutes or about 10 miles, and I know several people who are able to walk to work. I was able to do that the first five years I worked at NAVOCEANO. Down at the space laboratory with a six mile buffer zone the closest sizeable residential area is Picayune at about 12 miles, with Gulfport at about 35 miles and New Orleans about 50 miles, being considered as residences. The typical commuting distance will likely be 20-30 miles, and there's no public transportation available. Especially in these times of increasing fuel shortage awareness, it would be particularly ironical to force 1,400 workers to participate in such a waste of fuel. Since the buffer zone is available, an activity that needs to be insulated from residential areas, should take advantage of the site like a naval ordnance testing group or the Navy munitions group that is considering moving in. In addition to the waste of fuel for much larger commuting distances, there will be additional waste for

temporary duty assignments since most of NAVOCEANO's survey and fleet support occur in the Atlantic, more fuel, time and money would be wasted travelling to the TDY location. How can the government urge the nation to conserve precious fuel on the one hand and conspire to such a fuel wasting move on the other?

Save the site for an agency that needs a buffer zone.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mr. Anderson. Senator Hoyer has arrived I understand.

STATEMENT BY THE HONORABLE STENY HOYER, PRESIDENT
STATE OF MARYLAND SENATE

SENATOR HOYER: Gentlemen, I apologize for my lateness. I had a speech to give, but of course, I wanted to come to this very important hearing because of the subject matter is quite obviously very important as many, many of the people that I have the great privilege of representing in the Maryland State Senate - many of whom you can see here before you. I want to impart to you simply the personal knowledge that I don't think you really need to know the numbers of people who have come out tonight are, I think, speak much more eloquently and much louder and longer certainly than I could as to the feelings of the overwhelming majority of employees with reference to the perspective move that has been contemplated and is the subject matter of this hearing. I might say that I understand that Delegate Knoll and perhaps others have mentioned what appears to us to be a move dictated much more by politics of the move than by its practicality, by its economics or by its good planning thought process which has gone beyond it. Now that is redundant, I am sure, although I have not heard the speakers before me. I will say, however, that we have here an area, a government, a county, and indeed a state because I have discussed this matter over with Governor Mandell, the Governor of our State. He has asked me to convey to you his personal opposition to the prospective move. And the fact that the State, Prince George's County, I do not know whether County Executive Gullet, spoke to this matter before - I know who the County Executive is - whether he spoke to this matter before and, or course, he is a member of the Republican Party as you know. Since that period of time we have had a change of administrations and certainly County Executive Kelly, a Democrat, has spoken to this prospective move. Unanimously in Prince George's County we are hospitable to and want the continuation of this agency within our borders, and we continue to show and will continue to show each and every employee of that agency the respect and dignity to which they are entitled. We are not confident that any other jurisdiction which has been planned for a move can make such a pledge so I would ask each of you to consider very carefully this prospective move.

I might also say that in closing that I have indicated again on a very bipartisan effort that this is not a political matter in our county or state although it might be nationally to Congresswoman Holt (a Republican) and Congresswoman Spellman (a Democrat) and to Senators Mathias and Beall, who I know share our opinions that the Navy and the federal government would be ill-advised to take this proposed step. Thank you very much gentlemen.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much Senator. Mr. K. W. Lackie.

STATEMENT BY MR. K. W. LACKIE, EMPLOYEE, U.S. NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE, SUITLAND, MD.

MR. LACKIE: Mr. Chairman, honored panel, ladies and gentlemen.

Admiral Snyder stated last week that the selection of the Mississippi site was made in secrecy by he and his staff in order to eliminate any chance of political pressure and influence. Commander Bassett essentially said the same thing earlier this evening. Unfortunately, this only heightens the potential for political influence since any opposing forces never find out what is going on until it's too late. I think most Americans expect decisions of this magnitude to be made in an open forum with all involved encouraged to make their views known. The Environmental Impact Statement heightens these suspicions by making only the briefest mention of why other sites were eliminated. It would appear that the decision on where to move would be as important as whether or not a move was to be made and ought to be fully justified in terms of cost effectiveness. Since no such figures have been made available in the Environmental Impact Statement or anywhere else one can only assume that no detailed site selection study was ever conducted.

In fact, the suspicion persists that a decision was reached to move the Naval Oceanographic Program to Mississippi before any other sites, including the Washington area, were seriously examined. Since that time, all data generated have been designed to justify a predetermined series of events. For example, despite the attractiveness of the facilities on the NASA site the fact remains that there simply won't be enough office and lab space there to fit all of the 1,400 or so people that have been slated to go even if the 87,000 square feet of military construction is approved. The figures on the space available on the Mississippi site have been inflated by the inclusion of thousands of square feet of warehouses and other highly specialized space that is of little real use to the Navy. Similarly, the \$10M worth of

equipment and facilities include literally millions of dollars worth of hardware like our tilting flum that NAVOCEANO will never use and has no need for. The much publicized 87,000 square feet of new construction and the \$7.1M that it would cost for the most the Navy would claim are required and still be able to advertise the cost of the move in a reasonable time. These figures appeared months ago, even before the cost analysis team from the Navy Facility Command hadn't as yet set foot on the site. The fact is the NAVOCEANO and ONR personnel will be shoehorned as soon as possible into the available space with the excess squeezed into a few hundred leased trailers without enough office or working space to carry out their vital support mission to the Navy. After a suitable waiting period of a year or two, during which very little useful work will be accomplished, the Navy will attain a critical mass on the site and will take over ownership and start evicting the other tenants. It's all in the plan. With the help of the Senate Armed Services Committee more MILCON will finally solve the space crunch in the early 1980's. I recommend a careful and independent study of the space currently occupied. The amount truly required for NAVOCEANO and ONR components to perform effectively. To move to a site offering less than is available right here is truly absurd. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN; Mr. Norman Downs. Norman Downs. Ms. Nettie McArthur.

STATEMENT BY MS. NETTIE MCARTHUR, EMPLOYEE, U.S.
NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE, SUITLAND, MD.

MS. MCARTHUR: For the lady who was pro move, I would like for her to silently thing about this: . . . "How many blacks have sail boats? Who are the beaches protected from? And, do you mean the move will be different or detrimental?"

My questions were raised and other unanswered in the impact statement. I will emphasize only a few. Consistently, the impact study indicated that women would not be greatly effected by the move. This is because, it says, we are low-paying clerical jobs and are not major bread winners in our families. I would like to know if you have polled the women in the oceanographic office. How many have come from behind the typewriter? How many are widowed or divorced with children to support? How many are single and, therefore, are their own supporters? Very few good reasons were presented to support this. I suggest that you add women in your number of those critically affected by the move.

When were the polls taken to determine the distance that employees had to travel? How will this move decrease this distance? Inadequate housing will increase it.

How did you determine the community activities that employees could participate in? Can we, and particularly blacks, participate in similar activities in Mississippi?

My oceanographic associates received questionnaires after the impact statement was completed. Who supplied your data?

Where is the literature for the other locations that were considered? For an impartial conclusion to be made, each location must be evaluated by the same method. Or did you eliminate all the others and then produce your impact statement? In the impact statement you reference the blacks fearing the move. You stated that we feared negative attitudes from the community. Yet in your entire study you never stated whether these fears were well grounded. I ask you, are they well grounded? The impact statement mentioned all persons who relocated will experience a cultural shock. This means whites as well as blacks. Yet again you never explain what situations will cause the cultural shock. Is this the policy of the U.S. Government and the Navy to force people to lower their standard of living? How do schools rate among the other states in this area? You never stated this. When does the Oceanographer of the Navy wish to visit all locations in one day? What can he accomplish if they are concentrated? You also said that a prime reasons for moving was that the oceanographic office being a tenant in the present buildings has great problems. Also, if we move, it's quite possible that we will still be a tenant. I really don't see the advantage of being a tenant in Mississippi versus a tenant in Maryland. The impact statement stated that the first to relocate will receive the best and cheapest homes. In light of this, and in the event that we move, I suggest that the maintenance men, the aids and the clerks be relocated first and lastly the Oceanographer of the Navy.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Richard M. Newman. Mr. Richard M. Newman. Mr. Richard M. Newman please.

STATEMENT BY MR. RICHARD M. NEWMAN, EMPLOYEE, U.S. NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE, SUITLAND, MD.

MR. NEWMAN: Good evening ladies and gentlemen. I am a Wage Board employee and I am very much concerned about

this proposed move. I have questions that I would like to have answers to, and I am sure you cannot give them to me right now.

What effect will this proposed move to Mississippi have on the wage board employees? Interesting, isn't it? How many wage board employees work for the Naval Oceanographic Office? Of these wage board employees working for NAVOCEANO, how many are non-minorities? What will be done, if anything, to place these wage board employees? Does the President, meaning President Ford, have the final say as to whether or not this move takes place? What would you advise a wage board employee attempting to buy a new home or planning a vacation to do at this difficult time? What is the average wage board salary in the Mississippi area? What percentage of wage board employees are expected to go from here to Mississippi?

I am 52 years old, should I pull up my roots now? On the 23rd of July, I will have 30 years of service; and I'm not a draft dodger. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mr. Newman. Ms. Joyce Robinson please. Joyce Robinson. Ms. Grace Carnal. Mr. George Stockton.

STATEMENT BY MR. GEORGE STOCKTON, EMPLOYEE, U.S.
NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE, SUITLAND, MD.

MR. STOCKTON: Good evening ladies and gentlemen. I would like to say something to the lady who was for the move first of all. We might not all agree with what you said, but we would all fight for your right to say it.

I have some information from the National Center of Education statistics. The schools in Mississippi rated 50th of the 50 states in 1973, the scholastic average.

I was lucky enough to go to Mississippi in the last two weeks, and I have some information regarding the visit there to the community. My first visit was to Picayune, Ms; and I was shown through the area by the Mayor of Picayune. I was shown some beautiful homes in many subdivisions of which I could not own a home. There is one base movie, one local movie, in the area. There is separate seating, white on one side and black on the other. There is one doctor's office that was pointed out to me by someone who lived in Picayune that has separate waiting rooms, black and white on the other side. The next stop was Slidell, La. The Chamber of Commerce tour was very impressive. I saw 70 subdivisions

of homes. I didn't see very many "For Sale" signs. There are only three subdivisions which are integrated at this time. The EEO Officer went to the real estate agents in Slidell as a private concern, and we understand there is pressure on real estate agents to keep blacks and minorities out of those other 70 .67 subdivisions. The only area that I would actually say that I would live, or any minority may consider living, would be the bay area which is Pass Christian, Bay St. Louis and Waveland. In these areas you must consider the natural environmental hazards that occur quite frequently. Also I saw very little homes for the total black population of NAVOCEANO if they all consider living in this one area. In closing on this statement, I would say that the Navy knew at the beginning that we wouldn't find areas to live of our own choice that would offer us the liberties and freedoms which we now enjoy. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mr. Stockton. Ms. Irene Thomas.

STATEMENT BY MS. IRENE THOMAS, EMPLOYEE, U.S.
NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE, SUITLAND, MD.

MS. THOMAS: The Environmental Impact Statement indicates approximately 300 houses and 56 apartments available. As for the facilities shortage, 87,000 square feet of space. This means that there is housing shortage, inadequate space facilities for the potential move of NAVOCEANO. The impact statement also indicates good quality, low cost housing may not be available in areas. The Bay St. Louis, Waveland, Hancock existing, liveable housing in Mississippi range from \$22,000 to \$120,000 within a 25-30 mile radius of NSTL facility. Diamond Head, located in the eastern part of Hancock County of Bay St. Louis, offers condominiums 1, 2 and 3 bedroom homes at the price range from \$40,000 to \$120,000. There is a 5% sales tax. State income tax from 3% on the first \$5,000 and in excess of deductions. 12% on remainder. Other taxes such as city, county, club, town and county tax, as well as pest control services, are imposed according to residential areas. Comparison with the IRS sales tax table show greater sales tax on all levels of salary. Air conditioning is a necessity which means greater fuel, electric bills and require air-conditioned automobiles. The climate average temperature of 68.3, humidity of 62% will cause health problems for those with allergies and other respiratory conditions. It is noted that gasoline costs from 42-44¢ per gallon. This measured against the added miles in comparison of the metropolitan area means greater gasoline costs in routine employment transportation. The state gasoline table indicates a deduction of income tax in Mississippi, Virginia, Maryland of 9¢ per mile and the District of Columbia

8¢. The local newspaper indicates the Bay St. Louis Utility Commissioner, Lutheran Kidd, reported gas rise of 10% effective in Bay St. Louis area in May. Also, Waveland area has established a school service charge for single residences and will add \$6.75 to residential buildings. Women and minorities as principal income earners and households will not be able to purchase houses because of the menial NAVOCEANO minority income of \$6-7,000. Plus, Mississippi is the poorest state in the United States.

Therefore, if NAVOCEANO doesn't hire both the husband and the spouse, the minority running the household would be subject to the existing \$3,130 minority median Mississippi salary if he is lucky to even find a job. I thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. George A. Boyd.

STATEMENT BY MR. GEORGE A. BOYD, EMPLOYEE, U.S.
NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE, SUITLAND, MD.

MR. BOYD: I am an employee of NAVOCEANO and also a member of the EEO committee.

Your Environmental Impact Statement reports that blacks make up 14% and women 21% of the work force which is equal to 35% of the total work force of NAVOCEANO. It also reports that potentially as many as 80-90% of the blacks may refuse transfer and a higher percent of the women employees than men may chose to reject relocation also. It further reports that relocation will likely cause a number of individuals to exercise their retirement options earlier than previously planned. This would include approximately 43 employees who are considered eligible for full retirement and another 222 employees eligible for discontinued service, early retirement, which makes up about 23% of the NAVOCEANO work force. This total of 23% plus 33% of blacks and women which are not likely to relocate and other male employees who refuse transfer could possibly cost NAVOCEANO to lose over 50% of it's total force. Therefore, the proposed move to Mississippi would have the following negative impact:

1. Cause NAVOCEANO to ineffectively carry out its mission.
2. Deprive NAVOCEANO of its expertise, technical knowledge in the various fields of sciences, engineering, logistics and so forth much of which was gained through the experience and provided by training programs which are funded by tax payer's money.

3. Leave some persons unemployed because of poor job market, that becomes worse each day.

4. Deprive some employees the full retirement who would stop their careers of specialized training.

Another very important thing is the reduction in salary of the wage board, blue collar employees, who made the transfer because the pay that they are paid on the area wage system in which the rates are tied to prevailing industry pay for the same work. The area pay system which is now under study of the Civil Service Commission and should be finished in late June is leaning toward recommendation that which sets up area local wage systems for clerical workers and regional rates for professionals. If this report . . . make the final recommendation and they are implemented, the clerical and professional employees who transfer to Mississippi will receive a cut in salary because of the poor state of economics in that region. The statement reports that the economic effect will probably be less noticeable on employees in the lower non-professional force. As many of these are not the sole source of families income and in addition are highly mobile among the agencies in the Washington area. This is a sad statement because the lower income employees are working to supplement their families income for mere survival and some of these are the sole bread winners of the family. Further, jobs in all of these categories are hard to find particularly among blacks and other minorities which are the first hired but the . . . or first fired and last hired and have an employee rate about double that of the national rate. The statement also reports the following: that NAVOCEANO management emphasis, assigning individuals to components in the Washington Navy Yard with frequent necessity, without regard to employee preference. The impact statement does not accurately reflect the conditions of the Washington Navy Yard. Most employees at the WNY and Suitland have stayed because they don't want to go to Mississippi, and it appears the the proposed move is without regard as to employee preference. Many employees who have stated that the blacks feel that since the statement states that they are . . . that 80-90% of them won't go to Mississippi, that they have been written off and that those who propose the move, continue to fight for the move to Mississippi, it seems that they are, I don't want to say racist, they plan to eliminate the blacks from the Naval Oceanographic Office.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Thomas A. Ogden.
Mr. Thomas A. Ogden.

STATEMENT BY MR. THOMAS A. OGDEN, EMPLOYEE, U.S.
NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE, SUITLAND, MD.

MR. OGDEN: Mr. Chairman, fellow employees. The physical, quote, this is in reference to paragraph 1.10, "the physical facilities at NSTL offer a unique potential for accomplishing the consolidation of Environmental Impact Statement, 1975. In each office a few of us from the Office and OCEANAV, made a one-day tour of the NASA facility at Bay St. Louis, Ms., the old MTF, and at Michoud, in order to know what was being spoken to. We found that no adequate buildings existed except at Michoud." All Hands Memo, J.E. Ayres, August 1974.

Mention is made of a computer facility, but Admiral Snyder said, 25 March 1975, that the remaining oceanographic program personnel would not be relocated until the existing computer system is operational at the site. If it isn't operational after 10 years, then there isn't too much to be said for their computer facility. Also how come no deep water port or does that come later after its own separate environmental impact statement and request for additional MILCON money?

I am located at Chesapeake Beach. In paragraph 2.13 it stated that 3% of the employees of the Office are located there. It's 6% and we are not 40 miles from Suitland, we are 32 miles. But then how often has the Oceanographer of Captain Ayres been out to visit the spaces? NAVOCEANO personnel make up 54% of the people permanently assigned to the NRL, Chesapeake Beach Annex. The other permanent people being mainly support personnel. CBA is not in the National Capital Region. It is in an area that in many ways is comparable to that of NSTL's area. A large percentage of the CBA support personnel is made up of minorities or women or people over 45. The removal of NAVOCEANO personnel would have a definite impact on the jobs and economy of the area. Of course, consolidation at Suitland would also have an impact. This is not the point. The point is, no where in the study is this impact considered; and since CBA is not in the National Capital Region, it should be considered.

Paragraph 2.14. How was it determined that the majority of these people, the women employees are not the sole source of the family income? There is the assumption here that since these people are paid so little that they cannot possibly support a family alone.

Paragraph 2.33. Is membership in the Picayune Athletic Association open to everyone?

Paragraph 2.33F. What is the policy of the three private clinics towards minorities?

Paragraph 2.36E. What about minorities with boats as well as golf clubs and tennis rackets?

Paragraph 4.04. Potentially as many as 100% of the blacks may refuse to transfer. The implication is these concerns is not only restricted to the blacks.

I will submit the rest of my statement in writing. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Roscoe Franklin. Mr. Roscoe Franklin.

STATEMENT BY MR. ROSCOE FRANKLIN, EMPLOYEE, U.S.
NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE, SUITLAND, MD.

MR. FRANKLIN: Mr. Chairman. I would like to congratulate the Navy for the future exploration of sending NAVOCEANO to Mississippi. I believe this exploration would be awarded to high level officials since it would insure so many faithful employees unemployment. Especially the blacks. Many who have served for years without promotion and yet were responsible for the success of many of the Office's missions. Yes, maybe congratulations for a job well done. Give the blacks a new opportunity to seek employment in a non-discriminating government agency and achieve the promotion opportunities that so many whites have enjoyed at NAVOCEANO. This move to Mississippi is not an oceanographic department move but to rid people of jobs in the area and to give jobs to low class whites in Mississippi. The number of blacks, over 14% of the Office population, have not . . . was not considered totally in this move. Yet, if you need the work done, see who is doing it. A black with the lowest pay. Yet this is what the Navy and NAVOCEANO thinks of its blacks. I say rid Maryland of rats. Send them to Mississippi. Let my people be free.

CHAIRMAN: Ms. Lula Greenhow. Ms. Lula Greenhow.

STATEMENT BY MS. LULA GREENHOW, EMPLOYEE, U.S.
NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE, SUITLAND, MD.

MS. GREENHOW: As a minority, I would like to address the recreational aspects of the Environmental Impact Statement. The Environmental Impact Statement reports that

recreation facilities are adequate for local residents in all of the townships surrounding Bay St. Louis, Ms. It also indicates that many of the facilities are private. Since many of the recreation facilities are private this could cause some hardships to minority groups. Particularly blacks as well as the low income level of whites. The statement indicated that facilities for indoor activities are sparse. Therefore, this could cause problems particularly during inclement weather which is quite frequent. Due to the unequal distribution of minorities in the local community, the following questions are raised:

1. Are the people restricted to recreation facilities in their own township?
2. Are the recreation facilities private to deny membership to minorities?
3. Why don't minorities have membership in private clubs?
4. Are the memberships out of the price range for most minorities?
5. If minorities become members of a private club can they participate in all activities.
6. How many parks are controlled by the National Park Service?

All of the brochures that have been made available show the whites are golfing and participating in their recreation activities. We didn't see any blacks present, or maybe we are expected to assume that the blacks just didn't participate on those days. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you Ms. Greenhow. Ms. Gwendolyn Phillips.

STATEMENT BY MS. GWENDOLYN PHILLIPS, EMPLOYEE, U.S. NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE, SUITLAND, MD.

MS. PHILLIPS: Mr. Chairman, I have heard statements made tonight on the impact on the community, the impact on the individual people, but I would like to address the Navy now and ask them if they have thought of the impact of this move on the Navy and the Nation as a whole? This Navy used to have a very good R&D department in all phases. We

have in the 12 years I have been with NAVOCEANO, we have severed and cut the NAVOCEANO Office to more than half and the majority of this has been in the R&D department. It takes a good 10 years to do a good development program and get it going. You are now going to cut the R&D department, send it down to Mississippi, and separate it from the home office. You are going to cut the R&D department to a mil. It is not going to be anything. The Russians are building up their Navy, we are declining ours . . . diminishing ours: We need to build up our Navy. Take the money that we are going to use for this move, build up our R&D and instead of having an epitaph in the Mississippi paper that the Naval Oceanographic Office died here, we can have the Post blazing on the front headlines that hurray, the Navy has created a greater ocean world today. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you Ms. Phillips. Mr. Robert Barrett.

STATEMENT BY MR. ROBERT BARRETT, EMPLOYEE, U.S.
NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE, SUITLAND, MD.

MR. BARRETT: Gentlemen. Several years ago the Navy conducted a study to examine sites around the country as potential sites for relocating NAVOCEANO. This study was done, however, in a somewhat more logical manner. It gave three criteria especially that they were looking for. Number 1 was proximity to an institution of higher learning with education facilities for employees and their families. Number 2 was location on a deep water port either on the west coast or on the east coast (sure as hell not on the Gulf Coast). Number 3 was located within a reasonable driving distance of a major airport that offered service to Washington, D.C. and other cities around the world. None of these criteria are met by the proposed site.

Number 2 - The Environmental Impact Statement says that there will be significant savings in travel. One group composing about 15% of the Office estimated that it would cost an additional \$190,000 a year in travel funds due to the location in Mississippi.

Number 3 - The statement says that once a decision to move has been made that the Office or the Oceanographer will dispatch a group of people to the proposed site to make a study of all facts of life there. This was done on the 21st of April when NAVOCEANO sent 50 employees down there to do just such a study and that implies to me that a decision to

move has already been made. Even if it hasn't, I don't think that the cost of sending 50 people and all their rental cars and per diem for a week has been included in the cost of the move. I would like to see a detailed accounting of just such costs.

Number 4 - The statement assumes that most people will relocate around Slidell yet then goes on to say that the schools are full. This has been covered quite a bit by a lot of people.

Number 5 - Consolidation is the key here. We want to consolidate the program. Well, we are still going to be located in eight buildings at the site and the majority of the people will be located in a building 1-1/2 to 2 miles from the computer. Now, we are approximately 200 yards away, on the average, to the computer; and I submit that this extreme distance would have a lot to do with our work. I think it would really have a detrimental effect.

Number 6 - The study says that the Mississippi area is in bad need of about 1,000 manufacturing jobs. This kind of implies that by our Office moving down there, that we will be able to provide those kinds of jobs. I submit that it won't. I just don't see where this Office can provide that kind of employment for the local people and finally the study assumes and I really point out the word assumes, that NASA will willingly vacate its spaces in favor of the Navy. And it then says that no formal negotiations have been conducted and certainly no contract or anything on paper has been signed with NASA, and I would like to be convinced; number one, that NASA will vacate these spaces; number two, that it won't cost the Navy just a whole hell of a lot; and number three, that it will be done in any kind of reasonable amount of time.

CHAIRMAN: C. Reed Jones.

STATEMENT BY C. REED JONES, EMPLOYEE, U.S. NAVAL
OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE, SUITLAND, MD.

MR. JONES: I am not going to speak on facilities, I'm not a facilities expert. I'm not speaking as a space engineer or an economist. I am speaking as a family man, and an individual who took a vacation to Kentucky and decided to spend about 10 days in New Orleans looking around the proposed area and to give you some of my impressions.

The people, including politicians who have said that the housing is very inadequate in the whole general area are very wrong. In fact, I am of the opinion that they maybe doing a little politicing themselves.

Now Slidell has a lot of housing. I would say from 300 to 500 houses available now. They have houses on land, they have houses on stilts, they have houses in all price ranges. They have houses from \$12,000, \$18,000, \$16,000 and \$20,000. The houses at \$12,000 you might duplicate here for between \$18-25,000. I looked in the Michoud area. In the Michoud area, being a family man, I didn't pay much attention to the apartment situation; but they had apartments from \$75 a week. In east of Michoud, they had very nice housing developments, condominiums, townhouses, some with their own docks, \$45-55,000. In Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, low and behold they even had a few five-room and over house right on the beach. In Picayune the housing situation is plentiful. In the country I don't know how it is. Within the corporate city limits they had very adequate housing. Now I know these people that were at NASA have been cut down greatly in strength. Well, these people are not there anymore. These people used to live in houses. They used to send children to schools in that area. These houses, many of them are now available and schools are not in that bad a situation as you have heard. The schools in Picayune, they may be approaching capacity but they are very modern, very well developed, clean and consolidated next to a beautiful public library in which there are beautiful exhibits open to the public and can be touched and yet are not vandalized. There are two courses that they don't offer. It's true that they may be short on courses, they don't offer very much in the way of dope and vandalism in their curriculum. Now, I'd just like to finish by saying that I own a home and have a wife and four kids, and I don't think I will find it too much of a trauma since working in this warehouse down here to quit and go down to Mississippi.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much Mr. Jones. Timothy McBride.

STATEMENT BY MR. TIMOTHY McBRIDE, EMPLOYEE, U.S.
NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE, SUITLAND, MD.

MR. McBRIDE: I was just about ready to leave. In case anybody is interested, the law under which this meeting has been provided is the Law for National Environmental Policy Act. It is also that law which basically changes the

philosophy in this government about being innocent until proven guilty. This law not puts the blame on the agency that wants to make a move and makes them provide the proof for their innocence. In the environmental policy act, nobody has actually discussed the legality of this move nor the legality of this Environmental Impact Statement. There is a section 101B, 3, 4, and 5 that have not been discussed at all in the impact statement either Item A or Item B. 101B 3 says that you will obtain the widest range of beneficial use of the environment which is specified as human environment meaning everything including air, sea, land, etc., plus your people social economic without degradation, risk to health or safety or other undesirable and unintended consequences. Number 4 - Preserve important historical, cultural and natural aspects of our natural heritage. Maintain wherever possible an environmental environment which support diversity and variety of individual choice and 5 achieve a balance between population and resources as it will permit high standards of living and a wide sheeting of lives amenities.

Also, the Environmental Impact Statement doesn't seem to have any of the guidelines which have been produced by the Department of Transportation and listed in the Federal Register. The Environmental Impact Statement also does not seem to follow the council on environmental quality guidelines which have been listed in the Federal Register. I state my case. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Stuart Foster

STATEMENT BY MR. STUART FOSTER, EMPLOYEE, U.S.
NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE, SUITLAND, MD.

MR. FOSTER: We have been here a long time gentlemen, ladies. I am a GS-7. I am a technician. I have two years of college. I am and have been a qualified sea survey technician. I am and have been a qualified land survey technician. I am now a computer technician, and I am qualified as a computer programmer. I am a member of the Smithsonian Institution. I am a member of the Coast Guard Auxiliary. I am a member of the Oceanic Society. I am a member if the Jacques Cousteau Society, and I am not going.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. C. VanIderstine. Mr. C. VanIderstine.
Beg your pardon, Ms.

STATEMENT BY MS. C. VANIDERSTINE, EMPLOYEE, U.S.
NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE, SUITLAND, MD.

MS. VANIDERSTINE: I would like to quote a text "Social Psychology" by Dr. Henry Clay Lindgren from a course at the University of Maryland, that I'm taking. It has direct parallels on things that can be drawn to the proposed relocation and the relocation of the National Radio Astronomy Observatory which is what I will be quoting. The same factors that will effect this move effected that move the same factors are being blatenly neglected. I quote:

"Perhaps one of the most common errors made by people who use common sense as a basis for predictions is that of ignoring social factors altogether. In 1956 a committee on radio astronomers, working under the auspices of the National Science Foundation, an agency of the Federal Government, decided to locate the National Radio Astronomy Observatory near the village of Green Bank, West Virginia. This decision was made on the basis of atmospheric conditions, freedom from radio broadcast interference, and other physical criteria relative to the successful operation of a radio observatory.

It soon became evident that the planning committee had overlooked some important social psychological factors in selecting Green Bank as the location for the observatory.

It's population was about 250, and the nearest approximation to an urban center was the county seat of Marlinton, population 1,500, located thirty miles away. Elkins, then a town of 8,000, is fifty miles away; Charlottesville, Va. is 100 miles away; Charleston, West Virginia, is 170 miles and Washington, D.C., is more than 200 miles away.

Several problems developed but the major one was the attitude of the scientists and their families toward the community. They found, first of all, that they had no one to socialize with but themselves, and that going to Charlottesville, which had a population of only 29,000 was like escaping to the outside world. Not only did the men miss contacts with people outside their field, but the women missed shopping and complained about the limited educational facilities for their children. As reports of life in Green Bank spread among scientists in other parts of the country, it came increasingly difficult to recruit personnel for the observatory, and the decision was finally made to move the staff to Charlottesville.

Although hindsight is easier than foresight, it does appear that at least some of the problems encountered by the observatory staff and their families could have been anticipated. A considerable amount of data accumulated by psychologists and other behavior scientists shows that man is an integrated part of his social environment. Common sense tends to overlook or to minimize the importance of this relationship. Decisions made daily by administrators in government and business assume Mr. A. will have the same capability to produce for his employer irrespective of whether he is permitted to stay in Salt Lake City, where he had worked for the last five years, or whether he is transferred to Washington, Key West or Coos Bay, Oregon. There is a common tendency to overlook the fact that Mr. A's competence on the job is to a large extent affected by his attitudes toward it and towards his employers. These attitudes, in turn, are influenced by all segments of his social environment, and particularly by the attitudes and feelings of Mrs. A. Mr. A. may or may not perform as adequately in Key West as he did in Salt Lake City, but it is a mistake to assume that his feelings toward his job, his employer, his future and his everyday experiences will be the same in both places. The more unfamiliar the new environment, the greater the dislocation will be.

In the Green Bank episode, it is quite likely that many of the scientist administrators believed that astronomers would do an even better job in Green Bank, because there would be less interference in the form of the "outside disturbances" ordinarily found in an urban area. The common sense idea that "the fewer the distractions the better the job" has some short range validity, but it overlooks the fact that once a day's (or night's) work is over, even dedicated scientists find distractions pleasantly stimulating." Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Ms. Cheryl Strauss. That concludes the people who have submitted statements. Thank you for attending. The questions that have been raised in the course of these comments will be addressed in the Environmental Impact Statement. Ladies and gentlemen, may I have your attention for a minute please. Would you please police the area around where you were sitting and take out any empty ash trays and take your plackers, etc. It is necessary for us to police the area before we secure it this evening. We would also like to thank you for attending.

ANNEX B

MARYLAND

WRITTEN STATEMENTS CONCERNING DRAFT

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

ON PROPOSED RELOCATION

NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC CENTER TO

BAY ST. LOUIS, MISSISSIPPI

FROM THE SILENT MAJORITY, WHO ARE IN AGREEMENT WITH THE
NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE BEING MOVED TO MISSISSIPPI

J. H. Newberry Director Purchase Div
Thurley Code 4132
Bob Fitzgerald " 4112
Bob Selby Code 4111
Janet Hall Code 4131
" Code 4137

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Paul [unclear]
Kenneth [unclear]
Richard [unclear]
Paul [unclear]
J. Shover
V. J. [unclear]
W. J. [unclear]

HEAD, EXHIBITS
EXHIBITS STAFF
Exhibits Technician
HEAD TRAFFIC BRANCH
DIRECTOR, MATL. & TRANS DIVISION
Director 1001
Hydrographic Surveys Dept.

FROM THE STUENT MAJORITY, WHO ARE IN AGREEMENT WITH THE
HAWAII GEOGRAPHIC DEPT.

H.M. Mardel
Industrial Dept 3552

A. J. Howard
Mat'l Readiness Dept.

A. W. Olshefski
Code 6110

R. K. Fromholz
Code 4130

Linda Tompkins
Code 013

Betty Lou Appell 1310

Jester Estep 3514

Joseph C. Denson 3514

William H. Green 3440

Joe H. [unclear] 012

Frank Johnson 1130

Robert [unclear] 012

Y. [unclear] 011

FROM THE SILENT MAJORITY, WHO ARE IN AGREEMENT WITH THE
NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE BEING MOVED TO MISSISSIPPI

	Pauline's Division
Kathie Slipman	
Walter J. McLaughlin	3511
Jerry H. Bandy	3515
Andrew Stone	3515
Joseph M. Fleming	3515
A. Christian Snoot	3511
John J. Wagoner	3511
John J. Wagoner	3511
N. J. Nelson	3511
Leigh Winslow	3511
John Palensky	3511
Donald R. Layman	3511
Jo Mazon	1310

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UNITED STATES NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE

BEING MOVED TO THE MISSISSIPPI TEST FACILITY IN MISSISSIPPI.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>CODE</u>
<u>Rayon W. Ruffin</u>	<u>6250</u>
<u>Leslie Hery</u>	<u>6251</u>
<u>Charles F. Sutton</u>	<u>6230</u>
<u>Leslie S. Cannaggio</u>	<u>6232</u>
<u>Marshall A. Payne</u>	<u>6232</u>
<u>John F. Nicholson</u>	<u>6232</u>
<u>Walter H. Hain</u>	<u>6230</u>

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BEING MOVED TO THE MISSISSIPPI TEST FACILITY IN MISSISSIPPI.

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>CODE</u>
<u>Sidney W. Oliver</u>	<u>3432</u>
<u>Ruth Little</u>	<u>3432</u>
<u>W. R. Heiner</u>	<u>3432</u>
<u>John R. Hedges</u>	<u>3432</u>
<u>Rud W. Sandford</u>	<u>342-21</u>
<u>Cecyle E. Williams</u>	<u>3411</u>
<u>R. Zuck</u>	<u>34222</u>
<u>Bo Huddell</u>	<u>3421</u>
<u>John C. Willett</u>	<u>3421</u>
<u>A. R. Mooney</u>	<u>3432</u>
<u>J. Ecker</u>	<u>3432</u>
<u>Kana S. Oring</u>	<u>3420</u>
<u>L. A. Tower</u>	<u>3411</u>
<u>Carey Ingram</u>	<u>3412</u>
<u>Robert J. Mitchell</u>	<u>3431</u>

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UNITED STATES NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE
BEING MOVED TO THE MISSISSIPPI TEST FACILITY IN MISSISSIPPI.

NAME

CODE

<u>Andrew J. Guss Jr</u>	<u>6232</u>
<u>Stacy L. Mayes</u>	<u>623J</u>
<u>Miriam A. Sherman</u>	<u>6210</u>
<u>James W. Brown</u>	<u>6210</u>
<u>Robert W. Cantler</u>	<u>6240</u>
<u>Taney D. Bess</u>	<u>62312</u>
<u>Mary H. McKeel</u>	<u>6230</u>
<u>Robert D. Ketchum</u>	<u>6140</u>
<u>Marian E. Osborn</u>	<u>6140</u>
<u>L. J. Coffey</u>	<u>3422</u>
<u>J. P. Bounce</u>	<u>3422</u>
<u>W. H. Hester</u>	<u>3425</u>
<u>Merton L. Parke Jr.</u>	<u>3432</u>
<u>Sergeant James II</u>	<u>3427</u>
<u>Lawrence Reynolds</u>	<u>3432</u>

FROM THE SILENT MAJORITY, WHO ARE IN AGREEMENT WITH THE
UNITED STATES NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE
BEING MOVED TO THE MISSISSIPPI TEST FACILITY IN MISSISSIPPI.

NAME

CODE

E Kelly

3412

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NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE BEING MOVED TO MISSISSIPPI

San L Cassin Col. 4103
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FROM THE SILENT MAJORITY, WHO ARE IN AGREEMENT WITH THE
NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE BEING MOVED TO BAY ST. LOUIS, MISSISSIPPI

To whom it may concern:

We the undersigned should like to be known as favoring the move of the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office and other related oceanographic facilities from the NCR to Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, NASA site:

Ronald T. Murray

code 3530

Julius W. Johnson

Robert A. Fortes

John M. Quinn

James A. Harms

Stanley B. Radack

James R. Cook

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To whom it may concern:

We the undersigned should like to be known as favoring the move of the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office and other related oceanographic facilities from the NCR to Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, NASA site:

B. J. Buckles 3530

A. G. Gray 3530

H. C. Merchant 3310

1975 MAY 27 PM 3:07

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I APPRECIATE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS WITH YOU THE PROPOSAL TO MOVE THE NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC CENTER FROM ITS CURRENT SITE AT SUITLAND, MARYLAND TO BAY ST. LOUIS, MISSISSIPPI.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I WANT TO EXPRESS IN THE STRONGEST POSSIBLE TERMS MY UNQUALIFIED OPPOSITION TO THIS ILL-ADVISED AND COMPLETELY UNNECESSARY PROPOSAL.

IT SEEMS TO ME THAT, AT A TIME WHEN ALL GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE WORKING TO REDUCE FEDERAL OUTLAYS, IT MAKES NO SENSE TO WASTE LITERALLY MILLIONS OF THE TAXPAYERS' DOLLARS FOR NO APPARENT GAIN, AS THIS ACTION WOULD DO.

FURTHER, THERE IS ALSO NO JUSTIFICATION FOR THE TRAUMATIC IMPACT THAT THIS MOVE WOULD HAVE ON HUNDREDS OF EMPLOYEES AT THE FACILITY, AS THEY FACE THE CHOICE OF EITHER UPROOTING THEIR FAMILIES AND MOVING TO AN UNFAMILIAR ENVIRONMENT, OR LOOKING FOR NEW EMPLOYMENT IN TODAY'S UNCERTAIN ECONOMY.

IF I MIGHT, I WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS FOR A MOMENT THE EFFECTS THE PROPOSED MOVE WOULD HAVE ON BOTH THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN REGION AND THE BAY ST. LOUIS AREA.

THE MOST PROFOUND AND IMMEDIATE EFFECTS SUCH A MOVE WOULD HAVE ON THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA WOULD BE (1) THE LOSS OF \$20-25,000,000 PAYROLL; AND (2) THE PROBABLE UNEMPLOYMENT OF A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO CHOOSE NOT TO MAKE THE MOVE. *FOR COMPELLING PERSONAL REASONS WOULD*

CONVERSELY, THE EFFECT ON THE BAY ST. LOUIS AREA WOULD BE TO CAUSE THE RAPID POPULATION GROWTH OF AN AREA WHICH IS INADEQUATELY PREPARED TO HANDLE SUCH AN INFLUX.

IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE THAT THE NAVY'S OWN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STUDY REVEALS THAT, BECAUSE OF CLOSE TIES TO THE WASHINGTON AREA, SOME 450 WORKERS OUT OF THE 1,250 CURRENTLY EMPLOYED AT THE FACILITY, WOULD ELECT TO STAY IN THIS REGION. FURTHER 80-90% OF THE MINORITY EMPLOYEES, ACCORDING TO THE NAVY, WOULD REFUSE TO MOVE. UNDOUBTEDLY, MANY OF THESE INDIVIDUALS WOULD BE UNABLE TO FIND ANOTHER JOB.

CONVERSELY, FOR THOSE WHO DO CHOOSE TO MOVE AND WHOSE SPOUSES ARE PRESENTLY EMPLOYED, THERE IS NO EVIDENCE THAT THEY WILL BE ABLE TO FIND NEW JOBS IN MISSISSIPPI THEREBY DRASTICALLY REDUCING FAMILY INCOME.

ADDITIONALLY, CRITICAL PUBLIC SERVICES IN THE

MISSISSIPPI AREA APPEAR TO BE INSUFFICIENT TO MEET THE NEW DEMANDS WHICH WILL BE PLACED ON THEM.

FOR INSTANCE, WHILE THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE WASHINGTON AREA ARE GENERALLY AMONG THE BEST IN THE NATION, THE RELATIVE QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN BAY ST. LOUIS IS FAR BELOW OURS. MOREOVER, IT IS MY UNDERSTANDING THAT NO ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR STATE AID TO SCHOOLS IN THE REGION; AND, ALTHOUGH PORTABLE CLASSROOMS WILL BE PROVIDED FOR THE INFLUX OF NEW STUDENTS THE COST WILL BE BORNE BY THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES. SUCH BURDENSOME COSTS MAY HAVE A DETRIMENTAL EFFECT ON THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION THERE.

AS WITH THE SCHOOLS, THE HOUSING FACILITIES IN THE BAY ST. LOUIS AREA ARE LIMITED. THERE ARE ONLY A RELATIVELY SMALL NUMBER OF HOUSING AND APARTMENT UNITS AVAILABLE IN THE IMMEDIATE AREA. AND, MANY OF THOSE UNITS WHICH ARE AVAILABLE REQUIRE ONE YEAR LEASES. EMPLOYEES COULD OBTAIN SHORT TERM HOUSING IN AREAS SUCH AS NEW ORLEANS AND OTHER LARGE METROPOLITAN AREAS. UNFORTUNATELY, THESE LARGER COMMUNITIES WOULD REQUIRE A COMMUTING DISTANCE OF 55 TO 125 MILES EACH WAY.

ALTHOUGH I RECOGNIZE THE PRACTICAL NEED TO

HAVE A SCIENTIFIC OPERATION CENTRALLY LOCATED, I DO NOT BELIEVE THAT THE FACTS SHOW THAT THERE WOULD BE A BENEFICIAL CENTRALIZATION IN BAY ST. LOUIS. THERE IS SOME INDICATION THAT THE PROPOSAL WOULD TAKE AN OPERATION (WHICH IS ADMITTEDLY SPREAD OUT OVER A NUMBER OF BUILDINGS) AND SQUEEZE IT INTO A MUCH SMALLER CENTRALLY LOCATED BUILDING. THE PRESENT OPERATION OCCUPIES APPROXIMATELY 372,000 SQUARE FEET OF SPACE. THE CENTRALIZED LOCATION WOULD ONLY PROVIDE APPROXIMATELY 168,000 SQ. FEET, WITH AN ADDITIONAL 87,000 TO BE CONSTRUCTED IN THE FUTURE. THERE SEEMS TO BE A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE OF SPACE IN THE INTEREST OF CENTRALIZATION. THE BETTER IDEA WOULD SEEM TO BE TO ~~FIND A MORE CENTRALIZED LOCATION IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA.~~ *CENTRALIZE THE ACTIVITIES AROUND THE PRESENT FACILITY*

I AM ALSO DEEPLY CONCERNED BY THE NAVY'S EFFORTS TO PORTRAY THIS ACTION AS AN ECONOMY MOVE. WHEN THE NAVY FIRST CHOSE THE BAY ST. LOUIS SITE, THEY ESTIMATED THAT IT WOULD COST APPROXIMATELY \$24-25,000,000 TO MAKE SUCH A MOVE. NOW THEY HAVE REDUCED THEIR ESTIMATED COST TO \$17,000,000, WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF ANY SUPPORTIVE STATISTICS. IT APPEARS TO ME THAT THEY HAVE ARBITRARILY ESTABLISHED THIS LOW FIGURE IN THE NAME OF ECONOMY AND ARE NOW STUCK WITH CONVINCING THE PUBLIC AND THE GENERAL

SERVICES ADMINISTRATION THAT IT CAN BE DONE. WHAT CONCERNS ME IS THAT IF THE NAVY IS GIVEN THE GREEN LIGHT TO MAKE THE MOVE TO BAY ST. LOUIS WITHOUT A COMPLETE AND IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS, THEY WILL, AS THEY HAVE DONE IN THE PAST, MAKE SUBSTANTIAL SUBTLE MOVES WHICH WILL MOVE THEM BEYOND THE POINT OF NO RETURN, SUCH AS SETTING UP "TEMPORARY" OPERATIONS AND SENDING PERSONNEL UNDER THE FACADE OF "TEMPORARY DUTY ASSIGNMENT".

FOR THESE REASONS, I HOPE THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY AND OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OFFICIALS WILL RECOGNIZE THE MANY PROBLEMS THIS PROPOSAL REPRESENTS, AND THUS DROP ANY PLANS TO MOVE THE NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC CENTER FROM MARYLAND.

RECEIVED

1975 MAY 15 PM 3:35

3607 Glenbrook Road
Fairfax, Virginia 22030

May 15, 1975

The Oceanographer of the Navy
200 Stovall Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22332

Attn: Mr. Walter Andry

Dear Sir:

I am presently employed by the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office (NAVOCEANO).

I have read the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) issued by the Office of the Oceanographer of the Navy in connection with the proposed establishment of a Naval Oceanographic Center in Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. I feel that the DEIS is extremely biased in favor of moving NAVOCEANO to the NSTL facilities in Bay St. Louis. Additionally, the DEIS is riddled with half-truths and misinterpretations of fact in a weak attempt to make the National Capital Region appear undesirable under the "Do Nothing" alternative. I would think that a DEIS should be completely unbiased to be of any true value to the public, and most certainly should contain only hard facts, not the many conjectures which the present DEIS has presented in a rather obvious partisan attempt to deceive the public.

The DEIS offers insufficient documentation to verify the data presented under a number of categories. We (the public) have only the DEIS's statements to go on and are afforded no opportunity to check the data used in arriving at these figures. Indeed, we are not even told where the data were obtained! I refer to such statements as:

1. Para. 1.07. \$100,000 per year in travel expenditures resulting from physical dispersal
2. Para. 1.07. 20 man-years of personnel time spent in inter-office travel.
3. Para. 1.07. "would result in decreasing annual expenditures for space rental." (Here we are not even given any figures!)

Certain statements contained in the DEIS are simply not correct. An excellent example is the description of the Washington Navy

Yard Annex in para. 2.10. I have worked there since 1966 and do not consider it to be "an undesirable working area." Contrary to the statement that "parking is almost nonexistent," parking is no problem whatsoever. How was your information arrived at? What data do you have to support your statement?

The DEIS gives almost no consideration to the economic impact the proposed move will have upon home-owners employed by NAV-OCEANO. No mention is made of the difficulty these people would have in obtaining full or near-full value for their homes if they were required to sell in the present tight-money situation the country is presently undergoing. Not enough consideration is given to the housing situation in the NSTL area. In para. 2.16 the statement is made that "this pattern would be predictably repeated in a new area if housing were available in sufficient variety and price range to be attractive." (Emphasis mine.) The DEIS should, in all fairness, explore the possibility, or fact, of insufficient housing in the NSTL area. Why was this not explored?

The same lack of information has been carried over to the subject of public schooling available in the NSTL area. This can be considered to be the most important parameter to be impacted upon if NAVOCEANO moves to NSTL, and yet the DEIS treats the subject only in generalities. The single most important question that the DEIS has failed to answer is, "Can the public schools within the NSTL commuting area absorb the children of approximately 800 families without detriment to those children and the children presently attending those schools?" I do not feel that the Final Environmental Impact Statement should be issued if that question cannot be resolved.

In closing, I urge the Office of the Oceanographer of the Navy to re-evaluate the DEIS on the basis of its many inaccuracies, and to attempt to obtain factual information from some source other than brochures produced by Chambers of Commerce and other such self-serving organizations in the NSTL area.

Yours very truly,


Peter Bockman

PB:bb

Boyd

Boyd,

EMPLOYMENT

The Environmental Impact Statement reports that blacks make up 14% and women 21% of the work force, which is equal to 35% of the total work force at NAVOCEANO. It also reports that potentially, as many as 80 to 90% of the blacks may refuse transfers, and a higher percentage of women employees than men may choose to reject the relocation offer. It further reports that relocation will likely cause a number of individuals to exercise their retirement option earlier than previously planned. This group includes approximately 43 employees who are considered eligible for full retirement and another 225 eligible for discontinued service early retirement, which make up about 23% of NAVOCEANO's total work force. This figure of 23% plus 35% of blacks and women which are not likely to relocate and other male employees who will refuse a transfer, could possibly cause NAVOCEANO to lose over 50% of its total work force. Therefore, the proposed move to Mississippi would have the following negative impact:

1. Cause NAVOCEANO to ineffectively carry out its mission;
2. Deprive NAVOCEANO of expertise technical knowledge in the various fields of science, engineering, logistics, etc., much of which were gained through experiences or provided by training programs which were funded with tax payers money;
3. Leave some persons unemployed, because of the poor job market that becomes worst each day;
4. Deprive some employees of full retirement which would stop careers of individuals with specialized training;
5. Reduce salaries of wage board (blue collar) employees who make the transfer because they are paid on an area wage system in which the rates are tied to prevailing industry pay for the same work. The Area Pay System which is now under study at the Civil Service Commission, and should be finished by late June, is leaning toward recommendations that would set up area (local) wage systems for clerical workers, and regional rates for professionals. If the final report make these recommendations, and they are implemented, the clerical and professional employees who transfer to Mississippi would receive a cut in salary because of the poor state of the economy in that region; and
6. It would reduce the job market and decrease the economy of the Washington Metropolitan Area.

The Statement reports that the economic effect would be probably less noticeable on the employees in the lower non-professional force, and many of these are not the sole source of family income and in addition are highly mobile between agencies in the Washington area. This is a sad statement, because the lower income level employees are working to supplement the family income for mere survival, and some are the sole bread winner for the family. Further, jobs in any or all categories are hard to find, particularly, among blacks and other minority groups which are the last hired,

first fired, and have an unemployment rate about double that of the national rate.

The Statement also reports the following:

Since NAVOCEANO is a management entity, assignment of individuals to components in the Washington Navy Yard (WNY) is frequently a necessity without regards to employee preference. Extreme difficult commuting and almost nonexistent parking create moral problems and attrition among employees at WNY is greater than those assigned at Suitland.

The above statements does not accurately reflect the conditions at the WNY. Most employees at WNY and Suitland have stated that they do not want to go to Mississippi, and it appears that the proposed move is without regards to employee preference. Many employees have stated that the commuting time to and from WNY is about the same as for Suitland. There is no parking problem at WNY. The moral problem and the attrition rate among employees are mainly due to: 1) the proposed move to Mississippi; 2) the constant threat of a Reduction In Force (RIF); 3) lack of promotion opportunities; and 4) poor management.

Another statement of concern is:

The center city residential areas are not considered desirable by many employees and the majority at WNY commutes an average of 45 minutes each way on heavily congested thoroughfares in order to reach the suburbs.

This statement causes great concern, because those whites that considered the central city undesirable and choose to move did so, mainly because blacks were moving in their neighborhood and they wanted to maintain a separate society. They were also influenced to move by blockbuster Realtors in a fashion similar to the slide presentations recently shown to NAVOCEANO employees (a promised land). Now that they have found that problems are not limited to color, people of the different races have begun to understand each other and are working together to find solutions to our problems. Therefore, whites are moving back into the center city, including the ghetto.

Now that blacks have moved to the suburbs, too, it appears that those pushing the proposed move to Mississippi have found the suburbs undesirable and want to escape to a foreign land. This is particularly true when the statement reports that 80 to 90 percent of blacks won't make the transfer, yet they keep on pushing. Also, there is little consideration given to the employment of other minority groups and women who will not make the transfer.

The proposed relocation to Mississippi will add greatly to the problem of the Metropolitan area because most of them are related to economic, and that means jobs for survival. You can't rob Peter to pay Paul, that is don't take jobs from the residents of the Washington Metropolitan area and give them to residents of Mississippi as implied in the Environmental Impact Statement that relocation will be beneficial in that it will provide approximately 400 jobs for local residents of Mississippi.

RECREATION

The Environmental Impact Statement reports that recreational facilities are adequate for local residents in each of the townships surrounding Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. It also indicates that many of the facilities are private.

Since many of the recreation facilities are private, this could cause some hardships to minority groups, particularly, blacks as well as the lower income level of whites. The statement indicates that facilities for indoor activities are sparse, therefore, this could cause problems, particularly, during inclement weather which is quite frequent.

Due to the unequal distribution of minorities in the local communities, the following questions are raised:

1. Are people restricted to recreation facilities in their own township?
2. Are the recreation facilities private to deny membership to minorities?
3. Why don't minorities have memberships in private clubs?
4. Are the memberships out of the price range for most minorities?
5. If minorities become members of a private club, can they participate in all activities?
6. How many parks are controlled by the National Park Service?

HEALTH

The Environmental Impact Statement indicates that the medical services and facilities are sufficient to accommodate the local residents in the various townships. The statement did not give the kinds of services offered at each facility or the quality of services rendered. Since the statement reports that medical facilities are adequate for local residents, there is some concern if proper medical care can be given to an increased population. There is also some doubt that the medical facilities have the modern equipment for rendering medical care.

5 May 1975

To: HEARING CHAIRMAN
From: A. WENDELL CARRIKER

I WANT TO REMAIN OBJECTIVE IN MY EVALUATION ABOUT THE MOVE BEING GOOD FOR THE OFFICE AND FOR ME PERSONALLY. I HAVE LOOKED AT THE PROS AND CONS OF THE INFORMATION THAT WAS PROMISED US AND FURNISHED IN THE DEIS, BUT IT IS DIFFICULT TO REMAIN OBJECTIVE WHEN ^{MUCH OF} ~~ALL~~ THE PROVIDED INFORMATION IS BIASED ONE SIDED -- PRO MOVE.

SOME "GRAPE VINE" INFORMATION THIS PAST YEAR HAS TURNED OUT TO BE TRUE AND SOME HAS BEEN FALSE, BUT THE APPARENT BIAS IN THE DEIS NEEDS TO BE CLARIFIED.

THIS WHOLE SITUATION IS FRAUGHT WITH FEAR OF OVERT AND SUBTLE REPRISAL. IN SPEAKING OUT WE EMPLOYEES - SUPERVISORY AND NON-SUPERVISORY - FEAR SUBTLE OR OVERT REPRISAL FROM HIGHER MANAGEMENT. MANAGEMENT FEARS REPRISAL FROM MILITARY. MILITARY FEAR REPRISAL FROM HIGHER MILITARY. TOP LEVELS IN DOU FEAR REPRISAL FROM CAPITAL HILL; AND THOSE ON CAPITAL HILL FEAR LOSS OF STATURE, AND LOSS AT THE BALLOT BOX, IF THE MOVE DOESN'T COME OFF AS TOLD TO CONSTITNENTS.

IS IT FEAR OF REPRISAL AT THE MIDDLE & UPPER LEVELS THAT HAS KEPT

THIS "BALL ROLLING" THIS PAST YEAR AND CREATED BIAS IN THE DEIS?

BEFORE ASKING SPECIFIC QUESTIONS ON THE DEIS CONTENT I ASK A QUESTION REGARDING A "GRAPE VINE" RUMOR -- WE RECALL SOME OF THOSE RUMORS TURNED OUT TO BE TRUE.

1. HAVE ANY NAVY PERSONNEL CONTRIBUTING IN ANY MANNER TO THIS DEIS TAKEN POSITIVE MEASURES TO ACQUIRE PROPERTY IN THE PROPOSED AREA, AND HAVE ANY OF THEM BEEN GIVEN COMMENDATIONS, HONORS, OR APPRECIATIVE RECOGNITIONS BY HIGHER LEVELS, OR BY ANY ORGANIZATIONS, BODIES, OR INDIVIDUALS IN THAT REGION? IF SUCH OCCURANCES TRANSPIRED, WHAT ARE THE DETAILS?

I HOPE NO ONE WHO PARTICIPATES IN SUCH SERIOUS MATTERS AS A DEIS, THAT MAY CAUSE HUNDREDS OF US TO MAKE DECISIONS THAT AFFECT THE REMAINDER OF OUR LIVES, WILL HAVE ALLOWED HIMSELF TO BE IN SUCH A PREJUDICIAL POSITION.

2. WHEN WAS THE CANDIDATE EIS SUBMITTED, AND WHAT WAS ITS REVIEW CYCLE TIME(S) BEFORE APPROVAL WAS RECEIVED FOR PREPARING THE DRAFT EIS?

WHAT WAS THE CYCLE TIME FOR OTHER CANDIDATE EIS THIS PAST YEAR?

3. WHAT HAVE THE AVERAGE COLLEGE BOARD SCORES OF STUDENTS FROM THE

VARIOUS HIGH SCHOOLS IN THAT AREA BEEN FOR THE PAST 3 YEARS? SIMILARY,
HOW HAVE THE ELEMENTRY AND JR. HIGH SCHOOLS FARED? STUDENT/TEACHER
RATIOS, ENFOLLMENTS, AND ADMITTEDLY LIMITED CIRICULA ARE IMPORTANT IN
EVALUATING SCHOOLS, BUT A MEASURE OF THEIR PRODUCT CAN BE SEEN BY A
"YARDSTICK" THAT IS USED NATIONWIDE. I'D LIKE TO SEE REPORTS OF THOSE

SCHOOLS LIKE THIS ONE ON FAIRFAX COUNTY SCHOOLS *(Annual Report of Standardized Test Scores, Division of Research & Testing, Dept. of Instructional Services, Fairfax County Public Schools, Fairfax Va. 1975-1976)*
4. HOW MUCH OF THE \$100K FOR LOCAL TRAVEL AND THE 20 MAN YEARS WAS

TIED TO TRANSPORTATION BETWEEN THE NAVY YARD AND SUITLAND? A GOOD SHUTTLE
SERVICE WOULD REDUCE THAT EXPENSE, IMPROVE PARKING, AND ENHANCE CAR POOLING.
MY WRITTEN SUGGESTIONS ON THESE MATTERS, SOME SUBMITTED NEARLY TWO YEARS
AGO, HAVE NOT BEEN ANSWERED DESPITE NUMEROUS PHONE CALLS. WILL THERE BE A
SHUTTLE BETWEEN BUILDINGS AT NSTL?

5. HOW THOROUGHLY HAVE THE COSTS OF ALTERNATIVES TO THE MOVE TO THE NSTL
BEEN EVALUATED AND BY WHOM?

6. IS EMPLOYEE TURN-OVER AT THE NAVY YARD BECAUSE OF THE ENVIRONMENT
OR IS IT BECAUSE MOST OF THE DIVISIONS WITH PEOPLE WHO TIRE OF SPENDING
A LOT OF TIME AT SEA ARE LOCATED THERE?

7. WILL NOT OUR CAREER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAMS SUFFER GREATLY

WITHOUT LSC, OCMM, USDA, AND STRONG LOCAL UNIVERSITIES READILY AVAILABLE?

8. WHERE DO THE 50 ADMINISTRATIVE BILLETTS SAVED BY CO-LOCATION COME FROM?

IN CLOSING I AGAIN STATE I WANT TO REMAIN OBJECTIVE AND I WANT
OBJECTIVE INFORMATION FOR MY DECISION PROCESS.

I WOULD LIKE TO RECEIVE A WRITTEN COPY OF THE HEARING INFORMATION
AND THE ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS PRESENTED AT THE HEARING.

A. Wendell Carver
8606 Pilgrim Court
Alexandria, VA 22308

13 May 1975

Mr. W.G. Andry
Office of the Oceanographer of the Navy
Hofman Building No. 2
200 Stovall Street
Alexandria, Va. 22332

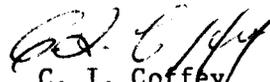
Dear Sir:

I should like to comment on the proposal to relocate the Naval Oceanographic Office to the Bay St. Louis, Mississippi area. First, the matter of moving any naval organization for better efficiency, security, cost effectiveness, dispersal, etc., is strictly the business and responsibility of SECNAC and DOD- the views and opinions of the employees should have no bearing on this.

The choice of a location is, however, of concern and importance to most of us. Initially the thought of moving to the Gulf Coast area was not particularly appealing since I've been a lifelong local resident. Having lived 40 years in the Bethesda-Chevy Chase area and 10 years on the Chesapeake Bay and having all immediate family and many childhood friends living in this area, a reluctance to move anywhere would seem reasonable. After a visit to the Gulf Coast last October at which time I visited the Michoud Plant, the MTF, and numerous towns from Covington, Mandeville, and Slidell, Louisiana and eastward along the Mississippi Coast to Pascagoula, I am thoroughly convinced that a move to that area would be highly desirable and in my family's best interest for many reasons.

Some of the advantages I can foresee are far lower property and state income tax levies, more housing for the dollar, reduced population pressure, much lower suburban crime, excellent year-round climate, superior outdoor recreational opportunities, and lower cost of food, fuel, and transportation. In summary, I say Let's Go as soon as possible.

Sincerely,


C. I. Coffey

Naval Oceanographic Office
Washington, D.C. 20371

For the Record of the Hearing
on the
Draft Environmental Impact Statement:
Naval Oceanographic Center
Bay St. Louis, Miss.

Presented at the Hearing
Suitland High School
Suitland, Maryland

5 May, 1975

Comments prepared and presented by
Walter H. Delaplane, Jr.
Rt. 3, Box 139-C
La Plata, Md. 20646

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My comments concern apparent shortcomings in the EIS of projected needs for additional Military Construction. My own superficial analysis suggests the Navy may need between 150,000 ft² and 190,000 ft² of MilCon instead of the publicized 87,500 ft² just to maintain the status quo.

I found nothing in the impact statement to suggest diminished space requirements relative to what we have now. In fact para. 1.06 and Appendix B are quite emphatic on the critical need for additional space above what we presently occupy. Presumably, the proposal for relocation should entail plans for space equal or in addition to what we have now. What the EIS fails to say is how much space we currently occupy; I understand the current figure is in excess of 400,000 ft² for NavOceanO and OHR Code 480 combined. This figure does not include current space occupancy of other elements of the Navy Oceanographic Program to be collocated with us.

According to the EIS (para. 1.12) the Navy assumes a total of 249,000 ft² to be available and anticipates an additional 87,500 ft² through MilCon for a total of 336,500 ft², an apparent shortfall significantly greater than 15% without regarding additional program elements. .

The apparent shortfall is even worse when one considers suitability and distribution by type of available space at NSTL compared to what we have here. A significant amount of space at NSTL is tied up in those unique facilities that have questionable application to our past or present operations. It may be difficult for us to set up our labs in the Tow Tank.

The bulk of the projected MilCon request will be to make the computer facility secure. Comparison of present and anticipated space for automatic

data processing and instrument calibration are roughly comparable. The brunt of the apparent shortfall will be in space for laboratories, staging areas, and related functional areas.

6301 Hil-Mar Drive
Forestville, Maryland 20028

13 May 1975

Mr. W. G. Andry
Office of the Oceanographer
200 Stovall Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22332

Dear Mr. Andry:

As a concerned citizen and an employee of the Naval Oceanographic Office, I have read the draft of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed move of the Naval Oceanographic Office to the proposed Naval Oceanographic Center, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. The draft EIS contains many statistical errors and weak arguments. It also recommends a course of action that is unsubstantiated by any reasonable argument showing benefit to the Navy and in my opinion beyond the scope of the EIS.

The following paragraphs are those I have chosen to enumerate and elucidate for your edification and inclusion into the hearing record where, in my opinion, some of the short fall of thought, gross errors, and negligence in details occur.

1.01 Page 1

The time schedule calls for the move to be complete by the fall of 1976. The EIS calls for construction of 87,500 square feet of secure space for classified operations. Unless plans are already drafted for this extra space, can a request for bids on the construction of the space be made, military construction funds appropriated, architects plans drawn, submitted, reviewed, a contract awarded and the additional space erected in the approximate 16 months between now and next fall?

According to office space allocation regulations for personnel, floor space per employee ranges between 60 square feet for a clerk-typist to 200 square feet for a department head. Assuming 25% of the additional space required is consumed by halls, bathrooms, vaults, etc., there will be office space for over 500 employees at 120 square feet per person. Five hundred employees represent more than 60% of those scheduled to move and about 40% of estimated full strength. Where, and at what cost, are these employees to work while the additional space is being constructed? There is apparently much space available at NSTL but it apparently is not office space.

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1975 MAY 15 AM 10:41

1.05 Page 5

Concerning the relocation of personnel at Fort Story, Virginia and NAS Patuxent, Maryland, if space at NAS New Orleans is not now available, what sequence of events is supposed to occur to allow 250 military personnel and three aircraft to move to NAS New Orleans without major facilities modifications? If major modifications have to be made; how much will they cost, when will they be complete, and why isn't this spelled out in the EIS. Is this considered a separate and mutually exclusive event as is the potential Army relocation (4.08, Page 50)? For the time the aircraft remain at Patuxent or if the aircraft remain indefinitely, much extra travel and per diem for those NAVOCEANO employees associated with the aircraft operations will be wasted. Has this cost been calculated and where is this information available?

1.10 Page 8

The other agencies at NSTL that are working in "similar pursuits" are primarily engaged in estuarine and interior work, i.e., flood control, erosion, coastal and river pollution, etc. These have little or nothing to do with deep-sea oceanography. What a move to NSTL will do is to remove us from such closely related agencies as Naval Research Laboratory, National Oceanographic Data Center, National Geophysical Data Center, Naval Ordnance Laboratory, Federal Records Center, Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic Center and others within the National Capitol Region. Of the 1,100 personnel at NSTL how many are actually engaged in deep-sea research?

1.14 Page 9

This paragraph provides more questions than answers, such as: How many NSTL occupants will have to be relocated? How much will their move cost? Will a building have to be built or renovated for them? Is this a way of hiding some of the costs of the move?

2.35b Page 34

What and where are the "numerous institutions of higher learning"? What is "easy commuting distance"? Is it an "easy commute" to Tulane from Picayune, Waveland, Pass Christian, or Gulfport where people are expected to settle? What is the additional costs per semester hour if an employee is a nonresident at the institute of higher learning where the courses the person takes are given? Can courses, a BS, MS, or PhD in oceanography be earned at any university or college within commuting distance of NSTL or a majority of the communities where people are expected to relocate?

4.08 Page 50

The Environmental Protection Agency has been spending much time and effort to correct the idea that population shifts or economic changes have mutually exclusive effects on the environment, but rather, they have cumulative effects. Certainly the Department of Defense can be responsible for its total environmental impact on the proposed area and consider the combined effects of both the Navy relocation and the proposed Army relocation of an unspecified number of personnel to the same region.

5.05 Page 52

What quantity of additional federal aid will be required to help offset the effects of increased school enrollment in the area? While this may not be a cost born by the Navy it is born by the taxpayers and it is my understanding that in terms of cost effectiveness is a definite consideration.

6.02b Page 54

It is my understanding that 2,000 personnel may be moving from Hyattsville to Crystal City and that Social Security that was originally intended to move in there now is not going to. Why is there not enough space to move in 1,300 people to space being vacated by 2,000 people? And if the 2,000 people don't go to Crystal City why could not NAVOCEANO move into the Crystal City space much more economically feasible than moving all the way to Mississippi?

6.02d Page 54

In the event a Construction Battalion Mobilization does not occur for 50 years does the Davisville, Rhode Island facilities stand empty? According to statements made in this EIS (6.02c) the buildings would be too old and uninhabitable. Why not get some use out of these facilities?

6.02e Page 54

Apparently approximately 40% of the required office space has to be constructed at NSTL (comments on 1.01). What would the total expense be to develop Newport, Rhode Island? Certainly some of the facilities there are useful. A 30 year old building would be suitable for warehouse space if nothing else. Most of the government offices in Washington, D.C. are over 30 years old and are still adequate for their intended use. I should hate to see the Capital torn down just because it is over 30 years old. No where in this EIS does it state the requirements for various types of floor space nor does it show what types are available either at NSTL or Newport. How many square feet of floor space is required for offices? laboratories? shops? or warehouses?

Do we currently use the \$10M instrumentation and calibration facilities at NSTL? What plans are made to use them in the future? What are these facilities? Certainly an oceanographic center doesn't need an experimental flood control basin. What proportion of these facilities would we actually use?

APPENDIX A, TAB D SECDEF Memo of 24 February 1972

Paragraph one of this memo specifically stages relocation to military installations. NSTL is not a military installation. Has new construction been justified as required by this memo? Is adding to building 1000 at NSTL a way to hide new construction as a modification to an existing structure?

APPENDIX B

While we are still spread out and short on space our Office has shrunk to about one-half the size it was when the letters in Appendix B were written. If the Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic Center moved out of our spaces in Suitland only a relatively small inexpensive building would have to be constructed on the Suitland complex to fulfill our needs. This would provide us with the necessary space at minimum cost and minimize the personnel turbulence mentioned in SECDEF's Memo of 24 February 1972.

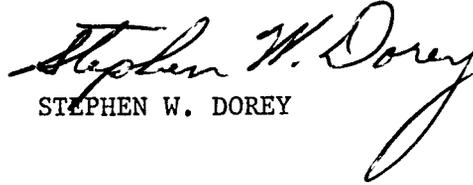
Some of the statistical errors that are easy to locate in the text are 2.13 Page 16 states it is 40 miles to Chesapeake Beach from Suitland, it is 31 miles (an error of nearly 25%); 3% of the Office total works at Chesapeake Beach, over 4% do (an error of over 25%); 2.30 d Page 30 states there are a total of 180 apartments in all of Hancock County and there are 7,815 other residences. 2.31d Page 31 lists vacancies at 12% (56 units) for apartments and 7% (300 units) for other residences in Hancock County. Correct percentages for the number of units specified are 31% and less than 3% respectively (errors of 250% and 135% respectively). Perhaps the percentages are correct and the number of available units are wrong, who can tell. If the estimate of relocation costs are as much in error as the number of vacant apartments is to the percentage of vacant apartments the cost of the move could be over \$42M. It is apparent that this report was hurriedly prepared and more concerned with meeting a legal requirement than to present the facts of the matter. How many of the all too few statistics given are in error? What is the source of the statistics given? Can statements be verified if need be?

SUMMARY

It appears that this EIS, while making specific recommendations to move to NSTL in Hancock County, Mississippi, does not look at the whole spectrum of alternatives seriously but is merely an endorsement of the proposal. No

means of comparison between the alternatives is given, easily verified statistics are in error and probability tells us that many of the other statistics are also in error but sources of the statistics are not given for the reader to verify any that are questionable. If a recommendation is to be made in a report of this nature then it should show with equal (or better) thoroughness corresponding details for at least two other potentially viable alternatives.

Sincerely,


STEPHEN W. DOREY

As the wife of a geophysicist (GS-5) I am unhappy about the move to Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. With my husband's present salary, we can't possibly afford a house and I have heard that the apartment situation there is atrocious. Also, there is very little if any possibility of my being able to get a job there. Even if I did get a job, I would have no way of getting to it as my husband would need the car to get to the job site and we can't afford a second car any more than we can afford a house. Therefore, I will be virtually stranded all day. Where we live now my husband walks to work and I have use of the car.

There is another problem, what do I do while my husband is out at sea on a field trip. The Washington area is within convenient travelling distance to both my in-laws and my mother, so that if I get too lonely I can always go to see them or they can come and stay with me. If we move to Bay St. Louis neither of these things will be possible.

In short gentlemen, I do not think you have considered the wives position in this possible move at all.

*Thank - you
Frances A. Dunn*

STATEMENT OF ANNA EINWICH

Although "human impacts" on environments are quite well represented in the Environmental Impact Statement, the impact on the humans who are presently employed at NCR is almost neglected. Mention is made of the "less noticeable" effect of the move on employees in the lower non-professional working areas (p.16, 2.14) but little note has been made of the effect on the highly specialized and skilled professionals and technicians. Although the non-professionals may perhaps find new jobs in the area, and their replacement may not have a far reaching effect on the mission of the agency, the situation is totally different for the professionals and technicians who make an agency unique. These are the people whose education, expertise, skills and experience are the life-blood of an agency. The federal employment situation at this time with its budgetary restrictions and employment celling makes it virtually impossible for them to find another suitable position, especially in this area. Employment in the private sector is similarly affected. Thus an intolerable situation has been created for many of them, making them unwilling captives and, in effect, forcefully coercing them to make the move because they have no choice. Those who came into the agency from outside the area did so by choice; others have lived here all their lives and expected to continue to do so, particularly as their jobs are not military and the agency has been in this area for over a hundred years.

Only a few professionals or technicians may find other positions, and thus be lost to the agency, or even to the federal government. Those who have no freedom of choice, and move because they have no other alternatives, will certainly have low morale and be less effective in their work. Their presence in key positions will certainly lessen the efficiency and effectiveness of the agency. Others may regard the move as only a temporary displacement and seek to return to their former home area at the earliest opportunity.

The whole point of this discussion is that a move at this time violates the right and spirit of freedom of choice for many employees; they have only two: move or join the unemployment rolls.

Ann Einwich
Code 6120, Building 20 CBA

Subject : Comments on the proposed move of the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office from Suitland, Maryland to Bay St. Louis, Mississippi at the public hearing.

Date : Monday, 5 May, 1975

Time : 7 : 00 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.

Place : Suitland Senior High School
5200 Silver Hill Road
Suitland, Maryland

By : Alfred Davey Elmond

Address : 6922 Elkins Avenue
Oxon Hill, Maryland 20021

Employer : U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office
Suitland, Maryland

Title : Oceanographer

Comments :

I oppose the move of the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office From Suitland, Maryland to Bay St. Louis, Mississippi because of the following reasons :

1. The cost of such a move is prohibitive. I believe that the office can be consolidated at a much cheaper cost else-where. Why weren't cost studies done for all potential relocation sites so that a comparison cost study for all alternatives could be done ?
2. I believe that the move to Bay St. Louis is politically motivated. From all indications to me this is the major reason for choosing this site. Why wasn't an environmental impact study done for all potential alternative relocation sites?
3. Office production will suffer too much during the transition from Suitland, Maryland to Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. The U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office plays a vital role in our nations defense. Production

schedules will not be possible to meet during the move.

4. The office will lose too many experienced professional personnel. Many of the best qualified and most experienced professionals will not move with the office and many of the professionals who do move will leave after a short while as they find jobs elsewhere in more desirable areas.

If the office moves to Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, my family could not live happily there. My wife is Japanese and mixed marriages are frowned upon in Mississippi. My wife and children would suffer too much from discrimination.

I have devoted the best years of my life to my career serving the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office which performs very vital functions for our nations defense. I have established a good work record and sacrificed many hours to taking classes after hours to help me perform my duties to the best of my ability for the U.S. Navy. Now the U.S. Navy wants to take my job to Mississippi.

Alfred Davey Elmond
Alfred Davey Elmond

10906 Exeter Court
Upper Marlboro, MD 20870
22 May 1975

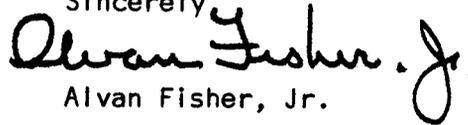
Office of the Oceanographer
Hoffman II Building
200 Stoval Street
Alexandria, VA 22332

Attention: Mr. W. G. Andry

Dear Sir:

The many omissions, errors, and misconceptions contained in the draft of the environmental impact statement on the proposed creation of a Naval Oceanographic Center at Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, make concise, meaningful, and constructive criticism difficult. However, I am forwarding some comments in hopes of clarifying certain sections of the draft statement. Comments are divided into sections according to topic: violations of the National Environmental Policy Act, mission, fiscal, site, human environment, and miscellaneous.

Because of the many deficiencies in the environmental impact statement, it is requested that a corrected draft version be recirculated for additional comment in accordance with 40 CFR Section 1500.11(b).

Sincerely,

Alvan Fisher, Jr.

Encl:
(1) Comments on Draft EIS

Copy to:
The Hon. John O. Pastore
The Hon. Charles McC Mathias
The Hon. J. Glenn Beall, Jr.
The Hon. Marjorie S. Holt
The Hon. Gladys Noon Spellman

1. VIOLATIONS OF NEPA

a. An Army munitions facility is planned for the northern sector of the NSTL. The interrelationships and cumulative impact of both the munitions facility and the proposed oceanographic center should be investigated as required by 40 CFR Section 1500.8(a)(1). Although the two facilities are administratively and functionally independent, their combined effect on the environment surrounding the NSTL is cumulative and might well be significant. This is particularly true when population and growth characteristics of affected areas are considered. Secondary and indirect effects (flood plains, wetlands, highways, sewage, water quality, etc.) also should receive additional study.

b. The EIS does not consider the effect of new construction on soil conservation either at NSTL or in the surrounding communities. This oversight is in contradiction to 40 CFR Section 1500.8(a)(3)(i). Construction at NSTL, whether as an addition to existing facilities such as Building 1100 or at the nearby Army munitions facility, and in the surrounding communities can be expected to have irreversible effect on drainage patterns.

The effect of this construction is perhaps best stated in a Department of Agriculture bulletin:

"Areas actually covered by building or paving...are generally safe from erosion. But the abnormal runoff from these impervious surfaces concentrates the erosion hazard on the soil areas between..."

"Buildings and streets not only cause more of the rain to run off the land, but they also obstruct and concentrate its flow."

c. The EIS also fails to examine possible effects of the proposed relocation on flood plains as required by 40 CFR Section 1500.8(a)(3)(i).

An Army Corps of Engineers' study (Floods in Slidell, Louisiana) states that:

"New developments in the flood plain, if unregulated, could be constructed so as to restrict the flow of water and thus increase flood heights upstream. The adoption of flood plain regulations would not prevent the use of the area located within the flood plain for parks and other open-type facilities that would not be damaged seriously by flooding."

This study continues:

"During past floods in the Slidell area, inundation has included commercial developments, homes, transportation facilities, and outlying rural areas. If residential and commercial areas are to be constructed in flood prone areas, future damages to these developments may be extensive.

"The lower reaches of the study area are more susceptible to flooding not only from rainfall, but also from high tides caused by hurricanes.

"Housing developments in the study area are proceeding at a rapid pace. As this development expands, land in the flood plain becomes more attractive unless some measure of control exists for awareness of possible flood damage. Large floods occurring after the event of uncontrolled development could effect the economy and general welfare of the entire community."

The standard measure used by the Corps of Engineers to define flood plains is the intermediate regional flood -- a flood having an average frequency of occurrence in the order of once in 100 years although the flood may occur in any year. In the suburban Maryland area construction is prohibited on the 50 year flood plain, and a bill is being considered by the Prince Georges' County Council which would prohibit construction on 100 year flood plains. Another Corps publication (Flood Plain Information...Slidell, Louisiana, and Vicinity) shows all land in and south of Slidell (with the exception of a small area near Highway I-10) as being within the flood plain. Flooding in this area is of special significance as the EIS estimates that 40 percent of

personnel relocating to NSTL will live in the Slidell area.

A similar report on the Picayune, Mississippi, area shows similar findings.

The following quotation summarizes the report adequately:

"An idea of the magnitude of the existing flood hazard can be obtained from the fact that out of the 6,425 acres within Picayune, the Intermediate Regional Flood would inundate about 2,100 acres including 360 structures..."

d. Alternate facilities as discussed in Chapter 6 are not adequately explored as required in 40 CFR Sections 1500.2 and 1500.8. The latter section states emphatically that:

"A rigorous exploration and objective evaluation of the environmental impacts of all reasonable alternative actions, particularly those that might enhance environmental quality or avoid some or all of the adverse environmental effects, is essential. Sufficient analysis of such alternatives and their environmental benefits, costs and risks should accompany the proposed action through the agency review process in order not to foreclose prematurely options which might enhance environmental quality or have less detrimental effects."

The relative merits of alternate sites, including on-site facilities and the human environment of surrounding communities, is dismissed in three pages in the draft EIS.

2. MISSION

a. Section 1.08 cites a study for the Chief of Naval Development on Research and Development as concluding that present budgetary and management arrangements are complex with little coherence. The EIS assumes that consolidation of oceanographic research groups at the NSTL will correct these discrepancies, yet it provides no definite plan for doing so. Establishment of firm, consistent, and effective management practices within the Oceanographer's office could accomplish this goal without relocation. Relocation, with its disruption and loss of key personnel, will likely delay institution of good management practices for several years.

b. Sections 1.11, 3.01, and 7.04 state that other Federal agencies have complementary programs in residence at NSTL. Comparison of the stated mission of these programs (Tabs A-G of Appendix E) shows little similarity to NAVOCEANO tasks. Furthermore, the very presence of a large oceanographic research center may upset the delicate environment required by agencies presently conducting research at NSTL.

3. FISCAL

a. Section 1.07 states that consolidation of NAVOCEANO will decrease travel expenditures from physical dispersal (\$100K/year), and eliminate loss of personnel time spent travelling inter-office (20 MY). No supportive information is given for these statements.

The accompanying table was computed using the data provided in the EIS. In all cases it was assumed that employees from remote sites (WNY, NRL, CBA) were travelling to Suitland and return. Results show that 179 WNY employees (41.5 percent of all WNY employees), 35 NRL employees (41.0 percent), and 12 CBA employees (18.6 percent) would be required to travel to Suitland each day if the 20 MY figure were correct. Total cost of milage would be \$121.8K if all local travel was reported and paid. In actuality, little local travel is reported. It thus appears as if the EIS travel data are grossly exaggerated.

b. Sections 1.10, 1.13, and 6.02h describe existing oceanographic instrumentation facilities at NSTL, with a remark that these facilities would cost \$10M to duplicate elsewhere. No statement is made as to what facilities are actually required by the proposed oceanographic center. Exotic facilities such as an underwater tow tank and a water jet tank, not presently required by NAVOCEANO, may actually be a costly liability rather than an asset when maintenance costs are considered. Modification of existing facilities to fit the proposed center's requirements may be more costly in the final analysis than

Personnel Costs Resulting from Dispersal of NAVOCEANO

Site	WNY	NRL	CBA	Total
Employees (1)	432	85	63	580
Apportionment (2)	74.5	14.7	10.8	100.0
MY Share (3)	14.9	2.9	2.2	20.0
Time of Round Trip (hrs)	0.67	0.67	1.50	-
Round trips/day/MY (4)	12	12	5.3	-
Travelers (5)	179	35	12	-
Pct Travelers (6)	41.5	41.0	18.6	-
Milage Round Trip	14	22	64	-
Cost in 1000s of \$ (7)	75.5	23.2	23.1	121.8

Notes:

- (1) Employees on board 3/31/75 adjusted to show recent relocation of Code 3420 personnel to WNY.
- (2) (employees at remote site)/(total employees at remote sites)
- (3) Apportionment X 20 MY
- (4) 8 hrs/(time of round trip)
- (5) (MY share) X (apportionment)
- (6) Percent of site employees travelling per day :
(round trips per day) X (MY share)
- (7) Travelers X milage X \$0.12 X (work days in year) (251)

building limited but more modest facilities actually required. This negates the argument of an alleged \$10M savings realized by using the NSTL.

c. Section 1.14 states that existing occupants at NSTL would have to relocate although no specifics of this relocation are given. Has the cost of this added relocation been included in the overall costs of establishing the proposed oceanographic center?

d. Section 1.14b schedules the remainder of NAVOCEANO personnel for relocation during the summer of 1976. This date seems unrealistic inasmuch as Congressional approval for military construction is required, with funding not likely until FY 77.

4. SITE

a. Section 1.01 states that NASA would continue to be the hosts at the proposed research center. Does this arrangement not leave the oceanographic center at the mercy of NASA? Part of NAVOCEANO's present problem stems from the fact that their current hosts want them to vacate. Thus it appears that the proposed research center would be better off at a Naval facility.

b. Buildings under consideration and floor area available for the proposed oceanographic center are listed in section 1.12. The combined area available totals 249K ft². Construction of a secure area of 87.5K ft² will increase total floor area to about 336K ft², but cannot be accomplished without approval of Congress. Budgetary limitations may limit funds available for the relocation, thus further reducing available floor area.

The exact floor area required by the proposed center is not given in the EIS. A memo from the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (I&L) to OP-946 of 28 April 1975 indicates that those NAVOCEANO/ONR components scheduled for relocation to NSTL currently occupy 373K ft² -- 70 percent greater

the maximum available space under consideration. Space requirements for Navy shore installations are given in NAVFAC Publication P-80. This publication recommends 130 ft² for professional/semiprofessional/administrative personnel at RDT&E facilities with added floor area for lab spaces. It is recommended that the draft EIS be revised to provide realistic space requirements.

c. Section 1.13 implies that an 1108 computer is not presently installed at NSTL. A recent NAVOCEANO memo indicated that computer personnel would relocate to the NSTL approximately 2 months prior to the second contingent of NAVOCEANO personnel. Installation and certification of an 1108 and peripheral equipment will require considerable time -- perhaps as long as six months. What facilities are the research personnel located during the initial phase of the relocation expected to use in the meantime?

5. HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

a. Section 2.12 states that relocation of NAVOCEANO personnel from NRL to the WNY will cause morale problems that might be a factor in keeping and attracting people with unique talent. I contend that a survey of affected personnel would show that the disccmforts of the WNY are more attractive than the relatively new facilities at NSTL.

b. Sections 2.28 through 2.36 are misleading at best. Few facilities in the communities surrounding NSTL compare favorable with the National Capital Region. OCEANAV has not conducted a comprehensive survey among affected employees to determine exactly what housing and educational needs must be fulfilled. The EIS admits that housing problems exist but offer no hard facts to back up their statements. The enclosed table indicates the number of homes that will be required by 1300 employees based upon sample data collected

by NAVOCEANO Code 6100 memo dated 15 April 1975. No adjustment has been made for the fact that larger homes may be required because homes with basements do not exist in the NSTL area. Additional figures are provided to indicate housing needs if a lesser number (approximately 60 percent) choose to relocate.

<u>Bedrooms</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
1300 Employees	65	143	520	403	78	26
800 Employees	40	88	320	248	48	16

Figure 19 indicates that only a few accredited public schools are located within the NSTL area. It is suggested that only these schools should be considered when determining vacancies. A breakdown of school enrollment, based on the same data used in the preceding paragraph, is shown below:

<u>Grade Level</u>	<u>K-6</u>	<u>7-8</u>	<u>9-12</u>	<u>Total</u>
1300 Employees	689	143	286	1118
800 Employees	424	88	176	688

c. Section 2.08 states that a typical commuting time to Suitland is 45 minutes. This figure is erroneous. A recent survey conducted by the Navy Office of Civilian Manpower Management at the request of OCEANAV indicates that 57 percent of NAVOCEANO employees reside in Prince Georges County while another 8 percent reside in the District of Columbia. Nearly all areas of these regions can be reached well within 45 minutes; several employees living in Fairfax County commute to Suitland within 45 minutes.

This section also attempts to downgrade the characteristics of Prince Georges County -- apparently to make the area surrounding NSTL look more attractive. A compilation of statistics on wage earners shows that the percentage of blue collar workers in the area surround NSTL is considerably greater than in Prince Georges County.

Employment Characteristics of Work Force

	<u>White Collar</u>	<u>Blue Collar</u>	<u>Service</u>	<u>Farm</u>	<u>Total</u>
Louisiana, 1st District	36.7	52.5	7.8	3.0	100.0
Maryland, 4th District	49.0	41.4	8.4	1.2	100.0
Maryland, 5th District	56.0	35.1	8.5	0.4	100.0
Mississippi, 5th District	34.6	57.0	6.0	2.4	100.0

Source: Congressional District Data Book, 93rd Congress

"It is also interesting to note that the most striking feature of the overall population configuration is the smallness of the population 20-40 years old as compared to younger and older aged persons. There are fewer persons aged 35-39 than there were persons 60-64 years of age. In fact the 35-39 group is the smallest cohort in the population of the county until age 65 and beyond is reached..." cites a study on the population composition of the coastal counties of Mississippi. Yet the EIS states that Prince Georges County has a high percentage of retired personnel -- apparently another attempt to make the NSTL area appear more favorable.

d. The relatively (to what?) high demand for housing in the NCR, as claimed in Section 4.05b, does not exist. I have been advised by three local real estate dealers to put my house on the market at least three months prior to a move to assure a reasonable chance of selling. This will cause considerable difficulty for those who must sell within the stipulated 60-day period. An added difficulty is that a prospective buyer in the NSTL area may not be able to make a down payment on a new home until the old one has been sold. Thus the first part of section 4.07b is incorrect in stating that buyers will have funds for substantial down payments. Furthermore, the paucity of apartments in the NSTL region will create difficulty for both single employees and those

who wish to get to know the area prior to making the important decision of where and what to buy.

e. The proposed relocation would require adjustment in school curricula to fulfill the need of college bound students as stated in Section 4.07e. Students about to enter college cannot wait for these curricula to be established -- they must have them now. Slidell H.S. offers a total of 64 courses over 4 years and Bay Senior H.S. offers 60 over three years, many of which are vocational. As a comparison, Largo (Maryland) Senior H.S. offers 150 courses over three years.

6. MISCELLANEOUS

a. Section 2.09 states that half a wing of FOB #4 has been vacated by the Navy within the last two years at the request of the Department of Commerce. This is erroneous; there is presently more space utilized by NAVOCEANO employees in this building than at any previous time.

b. Section 2.10 states that parking is virtually nonexistent at the WNY. This is not true at the civilian end of the yard where parking -- although of an inferior quality -- exists in quantity.

c. Section 2.13 states that only 3 percent of NAVOCEANO personnel are located at CBA. This should be 5 percent (63 of 1225 on board as of 31 March 1975).

d. Section 4.07b referred to a 1973 postal survey which was not given in the Bibliography.

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5 May 1975

A STATEMENT IN OPPOSITION TO RELOCATING THE NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE

During the second World War gasoline was rationed, and in order to emphasize the need for great care in its use, a slogan was made popular. It asked - "is this trip necessary?" If we each answered that question about the move to Mississippi we would probably find that most of us would answer in the negative. There are some people who would answer in the affirmative, and most of them are probably sincerely motivated. But there are some who seem to be not so sincerely motivated, for there is something about their shrill persistence (sic) about the move to this particular site that causes one to ponder about such things as special interests....conflicts of interest....cupidity....politics. We have been assured again and again - until it does indeed seem that they do protest too much - that this move is not politically motivated. We have all heard the argument (sic) that Navy employs too many people in the National Capital Region and that we are in the vanguard of many thousands who will be relocated. The number of Navy employees in the NCR varies between 40 and 60,000 depending on ones source. Now, I don't know what the target strength of Navy employees in NCR is but assume it to be similar to the reported number of Army employees in NCR- 20,000. Assume also the lower estimate of Navy's present strength in NCR - 40,000. You can see that at the rate of 1000 Navy employees relocated each year, beginning with NAVOCEANO, it will take about 20 years to attain target strength. So - if Navy is really sincere about meeting its goal; if theirs is truely (sic) a Non-Political argument (sic) then it behooves them to stop this nonsense of small-game hunting and go after some big game.

If you have read the Impact Statement you have probably asked yourselves many questions which the statement did not or could not answer. While reading it you have probably sat there and been able to refute, almost on a point-by-point basis, the various arguments (sic) and rationalizations given for relocating NAVOCEANO to this proposed site. We all know that this would be a futile exercise, and it would probably make the proponents of this move even more defensive than they are now. Such an exercise would also tend to cloud what appears to be the primary driving force of relocating to the proposed sit. The proponents have argued again and again that it is not politically motivated; that it was only an accident that the loss of Congressman Herbert's chair on the House Armed Services Committee coincided with the sudden demise of Michoud Louisiana as a viable site for relocation. If we do accept the premise that politics is not the main factor here, what are we left with? What is the primary motivating factor for relocating to the proposed site? The answer to that question is found on page 42 of volume one of the Impact Statement. Quote. Relocation to the Gulf Coast could have a negative impact on minority employees. Potentially, as many as 80% to 90% of the blacks may refuse transfer. Unquote. Whether or not that specific figure is reliable is moot; the fact is that the Navy has tacitly agreed that participation by minority personnel in its oceanographic programs is no longer desired. This makes the Navy's plans to form a so-called oceanographic center of excellence in Mississippi a contradiction in terms. It takes more than just good facilities to attain such a goal.

But we should take heart; after all, the Herbert/Stennis complex of federal industry seems to be mushrooming at such a rate that it will be politically expedient very soon to decry its size. The call will then go out to reduce the number of federal employees (sic) working there and we will again find ourselves in the National Capital Region. And so we should be here. The reasons for staying in the National Capital Region are much more significant than those expressed in the Impact Statement as reasons for relocating. In fact, the arguements (sic) for staying here are so over-whelming that they contain a fatal weakness----they make sense.

THANK YOU

Louis J. Franc

Michael L. Greene
13103 Venango Road
Oxon Hill, Maryland 20022
5 May 1975

Hearing Officer
c/o Suitland Senior High School
5200 Silver Hill Road
Suitland, Maryland

Mr. Hearing Officer, I wish to make the following statement in accordance with paragraph 9e of Enclosure (3) of OPNAV instruction 6240.2D:

I have noted after a reading of the "Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Volume 1" that several statements in the report are contrary to the facts as I have observed them:

The first sentence of paragraph 2.10 states, "Engineers, scientists, and technicians assigned to the various buildings in the Washington Navy Yard account for about 27% of the total NAVOCEANO population and generally find themselves in an undesirable working environment." The paragraph closes with the sentence which reads, "Extremely difficult commuting and almost nonexistent parking create morale problems and attrition among employees at WNY is greater than thos assigned to Suitland."

According to a telephone listing of Code 3400 personnel dated April 1975, 41% of the personnel in the Navy Yard are in Building 159E. The NAVOCEANO offices in this building have recently been refurbished. They are spacious and well lit. Some of the offices provide a panoramic view of the center of Washington, D. C.

The Washington Navy Yard is one of the most accessible areas in metropolitan Washington, D. C. from S. E. Washington and S. E. Maryland.

Presently, the parking lots surrounding the area where 27% of NAVOCEANO personnel are situated are half full. Other parking areas within five minutes walking distance of Building 159E are almost empty.

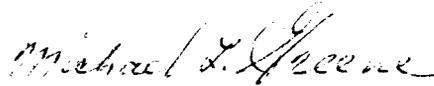
Attrition is higher at the Navy Yard, because of higher percentage of the people here are survey personnel. Personnel who after a few years at sea decide they want a "landlubber's" position.

The first sentence of paragraph 4.01.a. reads, "The personnel involved in the proposed action represent only about 2% of the total population of the NCR employed by the Navy."

A Washington newspaper columnist reported approximately two weeks ago that the Navy currently employs 38,000 civilian workers. Tab B, an appendix to the Report lists, 1,280 civilians to be relocated to the NSTL area. Therefore, 3.3% of the total population, or only about 50% more personnel than stated in paragraph 4.01.a. will be involved in the proposed action.

Paragraph 9d. of Enclosure (3) of OPNAV instruction 6240.2D states that the hearing officer should answer questions which seek information about the action, but should not attempt to respond to attacks on it. I wish to know, "Who will be tasked with making corrections to inaccuracies which may exist in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement?"

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Michael L. Greene".

MICHAEL L. GREENE

JOHN F. HALLETT
P. O. Box 62
Kittery Point, Maine 03905

April 28, 1975

Mr. W. G. Andry, Hearing Coordinator
Office of the Oceanographer
200 Stovall Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22332

Dear Mr. Andry,

Re; Public Hearing May 5, 1975 regarding
proposed establishment by the Navy
of a Naval Oceanographic Center,
Bay St. Louis, Mississippi.

The Kittery, Maine, Bicentennial Committee has just received an information copy of the notice of the above public hearing regarding the proposed establishment of a Naval Oceanographic Center at Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. The Town of Kittery has been interested in obtaining this center for the presently deactivated U. S. Naval Disciplinary Command (Prison) at the Portsmouth Kittery Naval Shipyard. We were informed that our site was not selected due to costs of conversion of the Disciplinary Command buildings, and that more optimum space was available elsewhere on the East Coast at lower cost.

We have looked up Bay St. Louis on the maps and in the Coastal Pilot and other encyclopedias and find that it is located at 30-19 N, 89-20W on the Intercoastal canal about 48 miles east of New Orleans and on the Gulf of Mexico. Bay St. Louis is reported to be a much smaller town than Portsmouth and Kittery Maine, the Intercoastal Canal is reported to have a dredged depth of only 19 feet at Bay St. Louis, and the Town, along with Pass Christian are largely small fishing and resort centers. Bay St. Louis is also located on the Gulf of Mexico and about as far from the North Atlantic and the North and Central Pacific as it is possible to get within the continental United States.

Accordingly we are astonished at the even possible selection of this undoubtedly worthy town, Bay St. Louis, as the site for the central location of the Naval Oceanographic Office, The Ocean Science Technology Division, the Long Range Acoustic Propagation Project, the Acoustic Environmental Support Detachment of the Office of Naval Research, Personnel from the Office of Naval Materiel, Navy Sea Systems Command and Naval Air Systems Command. We can not believe that the housing situation in the Bay St. Louis area is any less expensive than that in our area, and the Portsmouth Kittery Naval Shipyard already has much of the acoustic capabilities that would seem to be needed, as well as a large deep draft harbor and berthing facility.

About the only redeeming feature of the Selection of Bay St. Louis is the active interest of Senators Stennis and Eastland, whose support of the Navy is needed and much appreciated. However, the site is far from the critical areas of the Denmark Strait, and the Norway-Icelandic Gap.

We therefore respectfully request that the above questions be raised at your hearings at Suitland, Maryland and Bay St. Louis on May 5th and 8th respectively. We have only good will for Bay St. Louis, but believe the vital interests of the United States and the Navy would be better served by the selection of a different location.

Mr. W. G. Andry, Hearing Coordinator

April 28, 1975

We ask that this letter be made a part of the official record of the hearings and that before final selection is made that these matters be reviewed by competent authority. The Naval establishment at the Portsmouth-Kittery Naval Shipyard has had no part in the drafting of this letter or even knowledge of it. However copies are being sent to them along with members of the Maine and New Hampshire Congressional Delegations.

I have tried several times to reach your office by telephone to obtain a copy of the Draft Environmental Statement on the Bay St. Louis Project, but have received the busy signal at all times. I am therefore sending this letter to you directly, as there will be insufficient time to receive the Environmental Statement and the reply to it prior to your hearings.

Thank you and your Office for any consideration you may be able to give to our position on this proposed location at Bay St. Louis, Mississippi.

Very Truly yours,

John F. Hallett, Co-Chairman
Kittery, Maine, Bicentennial Committee
Member, Kittery Planning Board.

JFH/h

- cc: Senator Muskie
- Senator Hathaway
- Congressman Cohen
- Congressman EMery
- Senator McIntyre
- Congressman D'Amours
- Congressman Cleveland
- Hon F. Tyler Marcy, Ass't Secy for R & D.
- Mr. Robert Young, Chairman, Kittery Council
- Rep Neil Rolde, Maine
- Gov, James Longley
- CO Portsmouth-Kittery Naval Shipyard
- Chairman Kittery Bicentennial Committee.

With enclosure of Notice of the Hearing.

RECEIVED
1975 MAY - 1 AM 10: 22

*Copy sent
5/11/75
EIS by code
N5 memo
Hye*

Department of the Navy

ESTABLISHMENT OF NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC CENTER,
BAY ST. LOUIS, MISSISSIPPI

Public Hearings and Availability of Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Announcement. Public hearings will be held for the purpose of soliciting comments from the public regarding proposed establishment by the Navy of a NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC CENTER, BAY ST. LOUIS, MISSISSIPPI. The hearings will be conducted by a representative of the Office of the Oceanographer of the Navy, and will include a presentation of the Navy's plan for the establishment of the NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC CENTER.

Date: Monday, May 5, 1975
Time: 7:00 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.
Place: Suitland Senior High School
5200 Silver Hill Road
Suitland, Maryland

Date: Thursday, May 8, 1975
Time: 7:30 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.
Place: National Space Technology
Laboratory
Bay St. Louis, Mississippi

TITLE:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Naval Oceanographic Center,
Bay St. Louis, Mississippi.

Description. The proposal is to consolidate the Naval Oceanographic Office; the Ocean Science Technology Division, the Long Range Acoustic Propagation project, and the Acoustic Environmental Support Detachment of the Office of Naval Research; and personnel from the Office of Chief of Naval Material, the Navy Sea Systems Command and the Naval Air Systems Command whose primary duty is management of oceanographic research and development efforts.

Where copies of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement can be obtained.
Office of the Oceanographer of the Navy, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria,
Virginia 22332, Attn: Code N52

Cost of Copies: No charge but stock is limited

Location of local copies available for public reference:
Naval Oceanographic Office, Library Room 1711, FOB-3 (Census Bldg.), Suitland,
Maryland 20373; Naval Research Laboratory, 4555 Overlook Avenue, S.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20375

Maryland Libraries

Oxon Hill Library, 6200 Oxon Hill Road, Oxon Hill, Maryland
Suitland Library, 4821 Silver Hill Road, Suitland, Maryland
Hillcrest Heights Library, 2342 Iverson, Hillcrest Heights, Maryland

Mississippi Libraries

City-County Public Library, 501 Ulman Avenue, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi
Harrison County Public Library, 21st Avenue, Gulfport, Mississippi
Crosby Margaret Reed Memorial Library, Goodyear Blvd., Piquette, Mississippi
Pass Christian Public Library, 111 Helm Avenue, Pass Christian, Mississippi

Louisiana Libraries

Slidell Branch (St. Tammany Parish) Library, Erlanger Street, Slidell, Louisiana

Name, address, and telephone number of public hearing coordinator.
Mr. W. G. Andry, Office of the Oceanographer, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria,
Virginia 22332; telephone (202) 325-8778.

Time Limit for oral presentations. The following procedures will be followed during the public hearings. Individual speakers will be limited to 3 minutes, with 5 minutes for a group spokesman for each recognized group. There will be no relinquishing of time by one speaker to another. Written statements, in addition to or in lieu of oral presentations will be accepted. The submission of written documentation and text material pertaining to the technical aspects of the proposal is encouraged. The closing date for including written communications in the hearing record is May 15, 1975.

THE FEDERAL PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION

Statement by Dr. G. K. HARTMANN

I am glad to be here to present a statement on behalf of the Federal Professional Association of whose Executive Committee I am a member. The Committee has asked me to do this because of my past experience with Navy Research and Development matters and because I am not personally involved in the outcome, one way or the other, of the proposal to form a Naval Oceanographic Center at Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. I retired in June 1973 from the Naval Ordnance Laboratory White Oak, where I had been Technical Director for the preceeding eighteen years.

There are a few rather obvious points to be made. A laboratory or a technical program depends primarily on its professional staff to produce its results. A research program without technical competence, enthusiasm and insight quickly loses its value. A poor research program is a waste of money; a good one is priceless.

A key question therefore concerning the plan to move is what effect will this have on the technical staff? If the more imaginative, competent, highly trained, and energetic of the staff, professional and supporting alike, choose not to move, what will the resulting program be worth? Shouldn't we expect that the most valuable employees will be those who can find employment elsewhere if they so desire? And how long would it take to build it back, if ever? It seems to us that these questions should be examined more realistically first (perhaps by anonymous employee surveys), and that the usual environmental impact statement is a second order matter that should come later if at all. In fact it is safe to

conclude from the Draft Statement dated April 1975 that the transfer of 800 of the 1200 oceanographic employees to Bay St. Louis would have a more beneficial effect on that area than it would on the oceanographic program. The Navy needs a good oceanographic program. Moving it to the Gulf coast where housing and schools are inadequate, with the loss of one third of the present staff, is a good way to set the program back several years and possibly kill it altogether.

With respect to cost it appears it will be necessary to have additional Mil'Con at Bay St. Louis to provide space beyond what is available now. If this is so, it would be prudent to see what the same amount spent in Suitland would do toward providing space and consolidation here. If a smaller amount were to be spent, the difference could be counted as a saving and would be an economic reason for not moving.

In reading the Impact statement I saw nothing about the effect of moving on energy conservation. Reflect that the buffer zone around the rocket test center and within which there are no residences is more than three times the size of the District of Columbia. (69 sq. mi.) The displaced workers will undoubtedly use more gasoline getting to work than they do here. In fact, if we look to the future, they could use a lot less here because they could use the Metro straight to Suitland. Further, the costs of travel and travel time to contractor establishments, oceanographic institutions on both Coasts, and headquarters meetings here should be compared with similar costs for a Washington based center.

In summary, the points we have raised are:

1. The forced transfer of the program to Bay St. Louis may do irreparable damage to an important Naval function in terms of productivity and output.

2. Is the claim of consolidation valid? Is the program really dispersed here and together there? How can it be more consolidated if one third of it is missing?

3. In terms of dollars could not better results be achieved here by the expenditure of less money i.e. less Mil Con, less transfer cost, less severance cost and less recruiting cost?

The Federal Professional Association recommends that the points raised be further examined and that no decisions be taken until well supported answers are available.

G. K. Hartmann

May 5, 1975

5/14/75

From: John R. Hedges Physical Oceanographer GS I2

To: The Oceanographer of the Navy

Subject: Proposed move and consolidation of the Naval Oceanographic Office.

I. In my opinion the decision to move the Oceanographic Office has been too long in coming. Be it long or short in coming I believe it to be a wise decision.

During the past several months we have heard many reasons why the office should not move. Some of these reasons being, a great number of hurricanes, racial overtones, poor living conditions, and a general dislike of the area.

Granted personnel considerations should be looked into, and in our case I believe this has been done, but I do not believe the final decision to move this office should be based strictly on personnel considerations.

Not once in the past several months have we heard about the poor working conditions, the thousands of dollars lost yearly traveling between the various Navoceanic components scattered in seven different locations in Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

We have heard that the proposed move is strictly political yet at an open meeting to discuss the pros and cons of the move who do we hear from? Senator Beall, who will be coming up for re-election and various other Maryland congressional men and women, who in my opinion, if the office were to close up shop, would say, Oh well, we need more money for the unemployed.

I firmly believe that if this office is not moved and consolidated we will have a tough time justifying our existence. For this reason I hope the move and consolidation will take place.

John R Hedges

From: John R. Hedges, Physical Oceanographer GS 12

To: The Oceanographer of the Navy

Subject: Proposed move and consolidation of the Naval Oceanographic Office.

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I firmly believe that if this office is not moved and consolidated we will have a tough time justifying our existence. For this reason, I hope the move and consolidation will take place.

Mr. W. G. Andry
Office of the Oceanographer of the Navy
200 Stovall Street
Alexandria, Virginia

May 14, 1975

HUDDALL, MARILYN

Dear Mr. Andry,

This letter is written to express my family's support for the proposed move to the Bay St. Louis area. My husband, our two sons, and I feel that the move would provide a healthier environment for us all. We look forward to a more relaxed and peaceful lifestyle.

Cordially,
Marilyn Huddell
(Mrs. Howard D. Huddell)

Comments
on the
Draft Environmental Impact Statement:
Naval Oceanographic Center
Bay St. Louis,
Mississippi

Presented at the Public Hearing
Suitland High School
Suitland, Maryland
5 May, 1975

Prepared and presented by

Dr. Oscar K. Huh
112 Williamsburg Dr.
Silver Spring, Md. 20901

Inaccuracies occur in the draft EIS in Vol. 1, p. 5 and 53, paragraphs 1.07 and 6.0 respectively. They involve three cost estimates:

Travel due to physical dispersal	100,000/yr
Man years of local travel time 20MY =	340,000
Admin. Personnel necessitated by local travel 50MY/Yr	850,000
 Total dollar cost estimated	 1,290,000
@ \$.12/mi.	

The \$100,000/yr travel represents 830,000 miles driven per year, (@.12/mi) specifically to travel between our facilities at NRL, WNY, and Chesapeake Beach. More realistic figures are provided as follows:

WNY 50 r/t per week 16 mi.	=	41,600 miles per year
NRL 30 r/t per week 16.5 mi.	=	25,740 miles per year
Chesapeake Beach 5 r/t per week 64 mi.	=	<u>16,640</u> miles per week
		<u>83,980</u> miles per year

@ \$.12/mi = \$10,077 per year for travel

Twenty man years represents, on the basis of 1200 NAVOCEANO employees, approximately 35 hours/employee year! As local, i.e., inter-office travel by secretarial and clerical employees amounts to virtually none, the Navy's figures would result in even more than 35 hrs/employee/year. Now most of the local travel is done by professionals and some technicians located at CBD, NRL and WNY; significantly less by Suitland-based employees. Therefore, on the basis of the chief components actually doing the travelling, we may calculate a reasonable estimate as follows:

- (1) CBD: 2 hours per round trip
5 R/T per week = 10 hours per week
Net time = 520 hours per year
- (2) NRL: 0.5 hours per round trip
6 R/T per day or 30 R/T per week = 15 hours per week
Net time = 780 hours per year
- (3) WNY: 0.5 hours per round trip
10 R/T per day = 5 hours per day = 25 hours per week
Net time = 1300 hours per year

TOTAL = 2600 hours per year

This 2600 hours/yr equals 1.4 MY/year. This is not only a very reasonable estimate, it is inflated and generous. Yet his estimate is approximately fifteen (15) times less than the figure cited by the Navy in the Draft EIS. If we double our figure of 1.4 MY to be conservative and to allow for some travel between these components, our estimate would then be 2.8 MY --- which is still seven (7) to eight (8) times less than that cited by the EIS. In terms of dollars and, on the basis of a many year being 17K (NAVOCEANO Avg.), we find for our estimate of 2.8 MY that \$23,800 is saved vs the Navy's estimate of \$340,000 K based on 20 man years.

The estimate of the administrative personnel reductions possible by co-location of NAVOCEANO elements appears to be the most seriously inflated of all the figures. Administration of local travel is quite minor, involving monthly write-up, submission, and processing of local travel vouchers. Many people do not even submit claims and contribute local travel vouchers. Many people do not even submit claims and contribute local travel costs to the Navy from their own pocket. An extremely liberal estimate is part-time for perhaps 20 secretaries and administrative personnel, 1/4 time of 20 employees @17,000/MY (a generous estimate not considering generally low grade levels of personnel involved) comes to \$85,000 per year administrative personnel time costs.

In summary, the following figures are presented as more realistic:

Travel costs due to physical dispersal	= \$10,077/yr
Man years of local travel time 2.8 MY	47,600/yr
Admin personnel costs	<u>85,000/yr</u>
TOTAL ESTIMATE	142,677/yr.
VS. PREVIOUS	1,290,000/yr of original estimate

The physical dispersal of our facility is an abomination and no rational person should support it, but it is not a key fiscal factor and certainly contributes no weight to the decision to relocate to Mississippi. In addition, buried in total travel figures is local travel to NOAA, NASA, DMA, Pentagon, and other local Navy facilities which provides lines of communication, coordination, and cooperation that could also be ascribed a very significant dollar value to the Navy. Duplicating just some of this travel from the south would be very very costly.

RECEIVED

1975 MAY -6 AM 8: 33

Leonard Johnson
12207 Kinloch Court
Upper Marlboro, Maryland

29 April 1975

Mr. W. G. Andry
Office of the Oceanographer
of the Navy
200 Stovall Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22332

Unsolicited Comment on Environmental Impact Statement Concerning
Relocation of U. S. Naval Oceanographic Office.

I am speaking as a private citizen formerly employed by the U. S.
Naval Oceanographic Office and now by an unaffected division of the
Office of Naval Research.

The following points I believe to be pertinent:

(1) The Bay St. Louis facility does not provide a badly needed
adjacent deep water facility. If ships tie up at New Orleans, this
will be a fuel costly diversion from the North Atlantic operating
areas. If the vessels continue to use east coast ports, the travel
burden will increase on travel monies which are already in short
supply.

(2) The isolation of the facility will cause increased travel
expenses or severance from Washington, D.C. facilities, such as ONR
Headquarters, CNO, NSF, CHES DIV NAV FAC, NRL, FLT WEA FAC, etc.,
which are frequently contacted. The relocation will result in three
to four trips to New Orleans for me on an annual basis plus a car
rental to reach the facility. I cannot estimate the number of other
personnel such as I who will be affected, but they will be numerous.

(3) An estimate states that 80% of the blacks in the Office
are not expected to relocate due to social conditions in the region.
There are still ads for volunteers to join the Klu Klux Klan in the
local Mississippi papers. This is obviously, therefore, in conflict
to the EEO principles which are supposed to be sacred.

(4) The proposed new facility would be a new "empire" primarily
acoustically oriented. It will therefore be in competition with
existing facilities such as NUC, NUSL. The net result will be another
drain on existing oceanography dollars.

Mr. W. G. Andry
29 April 1975
Page 2

(5) By its organization, the new center will be "user" oriented. Basic research (6.1) cannot thrive under those conditions. The vast majority of data utilized by acousticians today was discovered by marine geologists, biologists, chemists, etc., doing basic research-not acoustically applied research.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Leonard Johnson". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

LEONARD JOHNSON

5410 Ferndale Street
N. Springfield, Va. 22151
11 May 1975

Mr. W.G. Andry
Office of the Oceanographer of the Navy
Hoffman Building No. 2
200 Stovall Street
Alexandria, Va. 22332

Dear Sir:

I wish to advocate that the proposed relocation of the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office; the Long Range Acoustic Propagation Project and Acoustic Environmental Support Detachment of the Office of Naval Research; and personnel from the Office of Chief of Naval Material, the Navy Sea Systems Command and Naval Air Systems Command, be located at the present NSTL facilities in Hancock County, Mississippi.

After close study of the draft of the Environmental Impact Statement and verbal discussion of these documents, I have formed the following conclusions:

1. It would be in the favor of the Navy and the taxpayers to relocate in the aforementioned area, because of the eventual savings of tax dollars.

2. The incorporation of these Offices, Detachments, and Commands are only natural, in order to establish a Naval Oceanographic Center of significance, particularly in the various disciplines and expertise necessary today.

3. School and living conditions are quite sufficient at present and their expansion has recently been accepted by the electorate in the affected area, despite newspaper commentary and verbal assertions by the local media.

4. It is true that most of the blacks will not agree to relocation from the NCR.

5. It should be pointed out that most of the additional opposition comes from those people from the northeast (primarily, New York and the New England states). For some reason these people refuse to believe in the possibility of so-called "centers of excellence" existing in the South. This is a direct affront to Rice University, Houston University, Texas University, Texas A&M University, Louisiana State University, Tulane University, the University of Southern Mississippi, Auburn University, and Florida State University among many others in the affected area. As an alumnus of Tulane University, I cannot condone this manner of thinking. I earned my degree in Physics honestly and without reservations take personal offense to the allegation of the suggestion that this area is devoid of these "centers of excellence".

Recently, I had the occasion to discuss with educators in New Orleans who assured me that the public schools of St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana;

and the Mississippi coastal counties of Harrison, Hancock, and Jackson were adequately staffed and rated highly in the national standards. There are, of course, many private and parochial schools in the area with equal or superior standards.

Finally, I wish to take exception to the charge that this move is politically motivated. I base this conclusion on the fact that the spearhead of the opposition originates in those congressional constituencies that normally reveal a voting ratio of approximately 3 to 1 in favor of the opposition political party. Since many of these politicians are up for re-election next year, this must be grave concern to them in regard to their political futures.

Very truly yours,



Sargent F. Jones II
Oceanographer GS-12

RECEIVED
1975 MAY 12 PM 2:03

PAINT BRANCH *Unitarian Church*

3215 Powder Mill Road
Adelphi, Maryland, 20783
Telephone: 937-3666

RICHARD W. KELLEY
Minister

CONSTANCE HOWE
Religious Education Director

ROBERT J. HOLLOWAY
Music Director

PATRICIA CAIN
Office Secretary

May 4, 1975

I wish to protest the proposed relocation of the United States Naval Oceanographic Office on the Mississippi Site because of the extremely adverse impact it will have upon the environment. I ask you consider:

1. Adverse impact the Office will have upon the physical environment of rural Mississippi. Other, already developed sites in eastern, urban and semi-urban areas (such as in Maryland or in Rhode Island) are available where the destruction of the physical environment would be far less than that proposed in Mississippi.
2. Adverse impact the Mississippi Site will have upon the human environment of the Oceanographic Office personnel. As it should, the Office employs a number of black citizens, who presumably will be moved with the Office. Also presumably in the future the Office will be seeking to employ other black citizens in compliance with federal law. The social and cultural climate of Mississippi is well-known for its hostility to black professionals, and constitutes a very adverse environment for such personnel and their families.
3. Adverse impact the Mississippi Site will have upon the scientific environment of the Oceanographic Office and its work. Scientific endeavours do not exist in a vacuum, as is well known. Such activities are most fruitful when nourished by cross-fertilization by frequent and continuous contacts with colleagues and other members of the broader scientific community. Isolation from the mainstream of scientific research, such as would occur were the Office placed in Mississippi, can only reduce radically the effectiveness of its work.

The United States Naval Oceanographic Office has important work to do, funded by the United States taxpayers. In addition to radically damaging the physical ecology of the state, placement of the Office on the Mississippi Site will greatly reduce the effectiveness of its work and have an adverse impact upon its personnel, thus wasting the taxpayers' money. For these reasons, the federal government should consider other, more desirable sites in Maryland or Rhode Island or some other eastern, urban or semi-urban setting.


Richard W. Kelley, Minister

Comments of Prince George's County Executive Winfield M. KellyPROPOSED COMMENTS CONCERNING THE
RELOCATION OF THE NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC CENTER

Prince George's County is among those interested in governmental agencies to whom the Draft Environmental Impact Statement concerning the transfer of the Naval Oceanographic Center from Suitland, Maryland, to Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, was distributed. It is particularly appropriate that our County review and comment upon this Statement because of the extreme environmental, social, and economic impact that this transfer will have upon Prince George's County. There is no justification in the Statement which we have reviewed which requires our County to suffer the adverse effects of this move. The Department of the Navy has totally ignored or rejected the manifold benefits to retaining this Center in our County. For that reason we are strongly opposed to the proposed transfer.

It need be noted in this hearing that Prince George's County is serious about retaining federal facilities in this County when their removal, as in the present case, would have such a detrimental effect on our citizens. As the Department of the Navy is fully aware, we have recently filed suit in United States District Court to prevent a similar transfer of 1800 persons from the Naval Ship Engineering Center presently located in Prince George's Center in Hyattsville, Maryland. We would not hesitate to similarly file suit with regard to this proposed transfer if that became necessary.

The primary installation of the Naval Oceanographic Center is in Suitland, Maryland. Many of the employees of that Center are residents and taxpayers of Prince George's County. They enjoy the public services of our County as well as those of the various municipalities which are located within our County. In addition, the Naval Oceanographic Center itself at its present location is of substantial benefit to this County both environmentally, socially and economically.

One of the major deficiencies in the draft Environmental Impact Statement is the fact that the Department of the Navy has simply glossed over or ignored the effect this move will have upon our County. A commitment of \$17,000,000 is required for this move to be effected.

On page 14 of this draft Statement the Navy begins with the assumption that the population of Prince George's County is highly transient and consists primarily of hourly wage earners and senior citizens. The population of this County cannot, in fact, be characterized in this manner. Such a description is simplistic and totally ignores the rich and varied occupations, ages and aspirations of our citizens. Our citizens come from all walks of life. They include professional persons, rural agricultural employees, workers in private industry, and executive personnel in numerous private corporations and governmental agencies.

At page 16 of the Statement, no more than cursory attention is given to the impact that this move will have on the economic viability of both Prince George's County and present employees of the Naval Oceanographic

Center. The treatment accorded this aspect of the proposed move is tantamount to totally ignoring the problem. On that page, the Navy alleges that the economic effect of this move will be "less notable on employees in the lower non-professional working areas such as the secretarial and clerical force. Many of these employees are not the sole source of family income and, in addition, are highly mobile between agencies in the Washington area." This statement on its face ignores the rising percentage of unemployment in the Washington area. Furthermore, it is characteristically discriminatory with regard to minority employees and women employees in the lower grades at the Suitland Center. To say that these persons may seek other jobs and will likely be successful simply begs the question. As a matter of fact, these employees, which may include as many as 150 black employees, will simply be thrown out of work. Whether or not they obtain other employment is obviously not a major concern of the Navy. The quality of human environment for these persons is obviously and seriously affected by this move.

In this regard at page 42 the Navy frankly admits that black employees will refuse to transfer. Executive Order No. 11512 requires Federal agencies, such as the Department of the Navy, to determine the availability of adequate low and moderate income housing with regard to transfers such as the one now under consideration. There is a more than adequate supply of such housing in Prince George's County readily and immediately available. Indeed, the extent to which such housing is available in our County has been documented on many occasions. As the Department of the Navy notes at page 24 "good quality, low-cost housing is scarce in the area to which the Naval Oceanographic Center is to be transferred." Indeed, at page 45 of the same Statement the Navy indicates that the influx of new persons into the Bay St. Louis area will have the inevitable result which will increase the cost of housing. To many of the employees who reside in Prince George's County this factor as well as the general attitudes of the populace of Bay St. Louis towards minorities and the degree to which minority groups have been unable to fully enter into the general mainstream of life activities (page 42 of the Statement), it is no wonder that minority employees do not want to transfer to Bay St. Louis.

It is also evident from the Statement that many of the clerical employees which the Navy simply proposes to leave behind are women employees who because of family ties or expenses of such a transfer are not expected to move to Bay St. Louis. The Navy simply dismisses this problem as a necessary evil. Indeed, it is not necessary and the fact that the Navy chooses to ignore the problem will not make it go away. Discrimination against women as evidenced by this attitude on behalf of the Navy is no more to be countenanced than (sic) discrimination against minorities.

In reviewing the Statement by the Navy, we could not help but notice that the means of avoiding the various adverse effects recited in this Statement is reserved until page 59 near the very end of the Statement. As noted on that page "all of the adverse effects described in Chapter 5 could be avoided by exercising the 'do-nothing' option or construct needed facilities at Suitland, Maryland." That option remains viable at this time and, in fact, has long been supported by Prince George's County.

Although the Navy claims that it will reap substantial economic savings by the movement of this Center to Bay St. Louis, we have found no statement to the exact amount of money the Navy has determined will be saved as a result of this proposed transfer. Indeed, there is none. If there were, I have no doubt it would have been cited in the Statement.

In recent years when Federal installations have for one reason or another been transferred, it has been governmental policy to assure that the vacated office space would be "backfilled", i.e., that other employees of other Federal agencies would move in to occupy vacated space. In the present situation, there are no such plans. Consequently, the transfer of 800 employees out of Prince George's County is really a double loss. We are not losing 800 people with their families and dependents. We are losing 1600 people with their families and dependents. The loss of such a significant segment of our population further depresses the ability of Prince George's County to provide needed public services to its citizens. Although the Navy may do so, the County cannot ignore the fact that the size of its tax base relates directly to its ability to provide public services which enhance the quality of human environment in our County. Let there be no doubt that the fiscal impact of such a move upon Prince George's County will be substantial. Such move will do serious additional injury to the already depressed financial picture in Prince George's County.

When you have read through the draft Environmental Impact Statement, it becomes very clear that the Navy has focused its attention upon the natural environment only largely to the exclusion of the human environment. The greater part of this Statement concerns itself with the affect upon conservation, fish and wildlife resources, flood damage, privileged navigation, water supply and water quality. These matters will be affected by the proposed transfer. The primary effect of the proposed transfer is socio-economic in nature. In this Statement the Navy never gets around to that realization until page 51 of the Environmental Impact Statement and even then, it is only briefly considered. The National Environmental Policy Act requires Federal agencies, such as the Navy, to balance the economic benefits against the adverse affects that its action will have upon the human environment. To dismiss the affect of this move upon the human beings involved is to ignore the basic policy and spirit of this Act. In a word, this Statement is "insufficient." The quality of human environment in Prince George's County, on its citizens and employees of this Center has not been adequately considered or evaluated.

Before any further action is taken with regard to this proposal, it must be reviewed, it must be supplemented, and our county must be given full opportunity to present the information to the Navy which will correct the many erroneous factual conclusions that have been reached in this Statement.

Lackie
COMMENTS ON DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

1. Section 1.02 - There is no indication that the projected move will result in "enlargement of facilities to meet expected needs". In fact, far less usable space will be available at NSTL than is currently occupied in the National Capital Region.
2. Section 1.07 - The statement that "Consolidation of NAVOCEANO will decrease travel expenditures resulting from physical dispersal (100K/year), present loss of personnel time spent traveling inter-office (20 man-years) . . ." is clearly untrue. Even if the above figures are true (which is questionable), they are dwarfed by the cost in money and man-years that would be required to support travel from New Orleans back to Washington to attend meetings that now only take a few hours. The E I S simply ignores the fact that many NAVOCEANO and ONR personnel attend one or two meetings a week at other offices in the NCR in the normal course of their duties; attendance at such meetings in the future will require a major investment of time and money. One NAVOCEANO division alone estimated that about \$192K additional would be required in travel funds alone (not including lost man-hours) during the first year after the move.
3. Section 1.10 - Although the facilities at NSTL are indisputably elegant, the E I S implies that NAVOCEANO will be able to take advantage of all of the facilities on hand there. In reality, NAVOCEANO has no foreseeable need for much of the hardware installed there, and the inclusion of the value of this hardware in the "saving" column of the ledger is simply an attempt to bias the cost effectiveness figures.
4. Section 1.11 - The benefits resulting from coordination with non-DOD ocean-oriented agencies are trivial compared to the losses resulting

from a move out of the NCR. Several of the groups now located at NSTL moved there from the NCR, and hardly anyone working for the Navy has noticed their absence. In comparison, the current location in Washington has permitted ONR and NAVOCEANO personnel many valuable opportunities to interact with other Navy agencies involved in similar efforts, such as the Naval Research Laboratory, Naval Ordnance Laboratory, Naval Electronic Systems Command, Naval Air Systems Command, etc. The loss of this direct communication channel will seriously reduce managerial efficiency.

5. Section 2.12 - This section mentions that a move to NSTL might result in an improvement in morale for those working "in a generally depressing area with severe commuting problems" like the Washington Navy Yard. NOT discussed, of course, is the reduction in morale for the much larger number of employees who do not wish to move.
6. Section 4.05.b - Despite the "high demand for housing in the NCR", many people continue to have difficulty selling their homes, due to the depressed state of the economy and the high interest rates. This is simply not a good time to be buying or selling a home.
7. Section 4.07 - Despite many promises, no solid information has been made available on the quality of education in the area around NSTL. This is of great concern to many employees.

In addition, there will be little or no opportunity for after-hours education, at least during the first few years. Many employees (and many spouses) will have to give up their personal educational goals, due to a complete lack of opportunities and facilities near NSTL.

8. Section 6.02 - As discussed above, the move will not result in "increases in managerial efficiency", but will greatly increase the requirement for official travel, travel funds, and time spent in unproductive transits.
9. Section 6.02.a - The cost of the proposed move will ultimately cost far more than the \$17 million that a new building in the NCR would require. The Navy thus far has grossly underestimated many factors associated with the move, such as: square feet of new construction required, increased cost of travel required, lost productivity (caused by the move itself, and by the lack of adequate facilities thereafter), cost of training personnel to replace those experienced people that are lost, morale considerations, and many others.
10. Section 6.02.b - The argument used for rejecting Prince George's Center is no longer true; much of the space there will soon be vacated. In addition, the EIS mentions that the cost of a move there would be increased by the necessity to move some of the present occupants out; not mentioned are the costs associated with moving several hundred NASA employees from NSTL back to Houston.
11. Section 6.02h - The statement that "The estimated cost for duplicating". . . the underutilized oceanographic instrumentation facilities which exist at NSTL". . . "is \$10M, which must be added

to all potential site relocation cost figures except NSTL" is false and very misleading. What should be so added are those facilities that are truly required by NAVOCEANO on a regular basis. In addition, the estimated cost of duplicating all equipment left behind in Washington should be subtracted from the cost of relocation. Much of the \$10 million worth of equipment either:

- a. Will never be required by NAVOCEANO; or
- b. Duplicates equipment that is already owned by NAVOCEANO, or is available in the NCR at little or no cost for NAVOCEANO use.

Lackie

Many of the people who have visited the proposed relocation site in Mississippi have reported that most of the more desirable housing sites are country-club-like areas where the developer sells lots only, not houses. This type of area would be most attractive to those of us who have major investments in houses in the D.C. area, and don't wish to lose all our effort and profit in capital gains taxes. We also might be able to satisfy any unusual housing requirements, since the housing in the Bay St. Louis area offers little in the way of variety.

Unfortunately, those of us in R&D components are scheduled for uprooting 60 days after the decision is announced, and simply won't have the time to have a home custom built for us. Why are we being singled out as the shock troops who must make such a major decision in the minimum possible time? Even if the decision is made to move, what is behind this great urgency to start occupying the site? Could it be that the sponsors are afraid that the justification won't stand up under strong objective analysis?

NAVOCEANO PROFESSIONAL'S "USE" OF
WASHINGTON/EAST COAST AREA

The Washington area and the central U.S. east coast is the home of an impressive powerhouse of academic and government laboratories and other institutions. The viability of research at the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office depends--in some cases vitally--on mutual interaction with these other activities. Even if more money is spent on telephone, post, and travel, the proposed transfer to Mississippi will dramatically curtail, in many cases put a practical end to such professional interaction. Since Navy management, for some reason, has never asked for some evaluation of this professional interaction, we do so here, although at this time only for ⁽⁹⁾ scientists at the Ocean Floor Analysis Division who are available.

Professional interaction may take many forms: For example, the U.S. Geological Survey in Reston has the best U.S. library in the earth sciences, and the Naval Research Laboratory has an exceptionally good, well-indexed library in physics and engineering. These libraries are more complete than what is available at NAVOCEANO. NRL also has an excellent, research-oriented computer center, as well as other specialized technologies--e.g. electron microprobe and microscope, rock thin sectioning, etc. Researchers from the Ocean Floor Analysis Division have in recent years made extensive use of the USGS and NRL libraries and NRL computer center.

Collaborative research is the strongest kind of interaction with other institutions. Since the Naval Research Laboratory (NRL) has one of the world's foremost ocean oriented science and technology programs, and because it is a Navy laboratory, there are many opportunities for NAVOCEANO

definition and photographic, typographic and printing services. Conversely, DMAHC is dependent on NAVOCEANO to conduct much of its R&D. In that DMAHC compiles and prints the charts which are surveyed by NAVOCEANO, colocation is considered mandatory. Additionally, close technical associations exist with DMAHC's Navigational Science Division.

The Defense Mapping Agency Topographic Center provides NAVOCEANO with geodetic records, topographic maps, and repair and calibration of surveying instruments. A recent DoD auditor's report strongly recommends that more of NAVOCEANO'S equipment be repaired by DMATC. Of far more importance the same report recognizes the fragmentation of DoD's MC&G activities and recommends that DMA absorb all of Navy's MC&G assets.

Close liaison is also necessarily maintained by NAVOCEANO with the National Ocean Survey. NAVOCEANO is dependent on NOS for tidal records, nautical charts and geodetic records of the U.S. and its possessions. Also, frequently NAVOCEANO and NOS conducts joint hydrographic operations such as during the past year in Alaska and the Caribbean Sea.

At the sacrifice of NAVOCEANO'S largest and highest priority program the NAVY proposes to relocate NAVOCEANO to Mississippi. A frequently given answer to the loss of NAVOCEANO'S close and necessary association with other MC&G activities is that business can be done by telephone, mail, messages and travel to meetings. All of these are inefficient when compared to our present methods of exchanging information and an additional expense to the tax payer. Classified information, which constitutes a large part of the MC&G activity, cannot be discussed over the telephone or carried by individuals in civil aircraft.

It should be recognized that, for the most part, the activities which are currently located at the National Space Technology Center have responsibilities which have very little commonality with NAVOCEANO'S mission. There is absolutely no commonality with those activities and NAVOCEANO'S largest and highest priority program!

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE
Local 1028
U. S. NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE
Washington, D. C. 20390

13 May 1975

From: President, Local 1028
To : Oceanographer of the Navy

Subj: Material to be Entered into the Environmental Impact Statement
Hearing Record

Encl: (1) Statement by L. W. McCullen, Sr., President, Local 1028 on
the Proposed Relocation to Bay St. Louis, Miss.
(2) Final Draft on the Report on a Visit to the National Space
Technology Laboratory (NSTL), Bay St. Louis, Mississippi
and to its Surrounding Environs
(3) Advantages and Disadvantages of Potential NAVOCEANO Move
to NSTL, Mississippi

1. Enclosures (1), (2), and (3) are submitted from Local 1028, AFGE,
AFL-CIO for inclusion in the Official Hearing Record, which was held,
for the proposed relocation of the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office to
Bay St. Louis, Mississippi.

Larry W. McCullen, Sr.
Larry W. McCullen, Sr.
President Local 1028
AFGE, AFL-CIO

May 13, 1975

Statement by Larry W. McCullen, Sr., President, Local 1028, AFGE AFL-CIO on the Proposed Relocation of the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office to N.S.T.L., Bay St. Louis, Mississippi.

Local 1028 agrees that the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office needs to consolidate and revitalize the Oceanographic Program. However, the general concensus is that this goal will not be best accomplished at the proposed site, NSTL in Bay ST. Louis, Mississippi. Local 1028 feels that in choosing this site, the needs (both personal and professional) of NAVOCEANO's employees have been neglected. This can be confirmed by the E.I.S. which estimates that only 10% of our Racial Minority employees will choose to relocate.

In addition the employees of NAVOCEANO, including most of the civilian managers of the office, were not involved in the proposed site selection process or in the development of the environmental impact statement. Alternative sites including some in the National Capital Region and others outside of this region were not given a very thorough review in the E.I.S. (alternatives on page 53-56).

In the E.I.S. it has been stated that it will cost only 17M to relocate at NSTL. It also stated that to relocate elsewhere 10M would have to be added to any cost figure, since to make another area comparable it would be necessary to spend approximately 10M to duplicate the oceanographic instrumentation facilities which exist at NSTL. However, the breakdown of the 10M has not been given.

The U.S. Army is planning to establish a munitions production facility at the northern area of NSTL. In doing so they will employ from 2,000 to 3,000 employees which will add an additional burden to the surrounding communities (i.e. schools, utilities, housing, medical facilities, etc.), as well as to the NSTL available facilities.

During the week of 20 April 1975 I was fortunate enough to be one of a group of employees sent to Mississippi to inspect the NSTL and surrounding communities. During our stay we visited the communities of East New Orleans (Lake Forest), La., Slidell, La., Waveland, Bay St. Louis, Picayune, Pass Christian, Long Beach, and Gulfport, Mississippi. It was noted while visiting the NSTL that most of the proposed buildings to be utilized by NAVOCEANO are presently occupied by other personnel. In order for NAVOCEANO to occupy these buildings, extensive relocation and/or consolidation will be necessary. There seems to be a definite discrepancy as to the exact square footage NAVOCEANO and ONR presently occupy and to the exact square footage we will occupy at NSTL even after the proposed military construction is completed.

Enclosure (1)

Due to the lack of available suitable vacant space at NSTL it is apparent NAVOCEANO's employees will have to occupy temporary office space, temporary office trailers and/or temporary structures until the planned auxiliary construction is completed. Furthermore it has been noted that the proposed cost of this relocation did not include any expenditures for renovating and remodeling the existing spaces at NSTL.

In visiting the local communities we paid particular attention to available housing, public schools, colleges, recreational facilities, and other services and facilities. Without exception we were informed by superintendents, assistant superintendents, and/or principles of the schools that they cannot handle an increase in their enrollment of more than approximately 5%-10% by this summer. Temporary classrooms would have to be set up in some of the areas to handle even that many. An exception to this was noted at the Waveland/Bay St. Louis consolidated high school which is presently at 200 plus below the designated capacity.

Housing availability and purchase/rental rates vary extensively from community to community. However, assuming that 67% of the relocated employees will purchase their residence and 30% will rent (as is the present case), it is not clear to us where they will live. Vacant rental homes, apartments, and low income housing were extremely scarce. Diverse types of vacant homes for sale were limited but the builders, real estate agents, and Chamber of Commerce made it quite clear that they would have to build additional housing to accommodate most of our employees.

Public transportation is non-existent in and around NSTL.

Medical facilities are acutely limited in the NSTL area. In fact there are only 3 doctors in Hancock County, Miss., and only two hospitals in the area that man their emergency rooms with medical doctors at all times which are at New Orleans and Gulfport. Except for these two areas, ambulance services are also non-existent.

Recreational facilities including playgrounds, public parks, YMCA & YWCA facilities, Boy's Club facilities, live theatres, bowling alleys, etc. are again extremely limited and in some cases non-existent except in the major cities.

Colleges that offer scientific under-graduate and graduate level courses are non-existent except in the New Orleans area. This situation will critically curtail the short term training program of NAVOCEANO.

Since the NSTL area lies in a semi-tropical zone, many of NAVOCEANO's employees, especially those with asthmatic and heart conditions, will find the area non-conducive to their physical conditions.

The E.I.S. states that it can be anticipated that a significant number of the total projected vacancies (450) can be filled by minority employees to be hired from the NSTL area. Yet, it has already been determined by NAVOCEANO that the NSTL area minority population does not possess the educational background necessary to qualify for most of these projected vacancies. The E.I.S. also states that recruitment problems will exist in replacing technical and professional occupational vacancies created by relocation to NSTL.

The E.I.S. states that there will be an adverse effect upon NSTL and the surrounding communities if NAVOCEANO doesn't relocate at NSTL. However, the E.I.S. does not address the impact that this proposed relocation will have upon 450 out of 1280 civilian employees, whom the E.I.S. projects will not choose to relocate to NSTL, Bay St. Louis, Miss.

NAVOCEANO's employees, especially the racial minorities, will find that the job opportunities for their spouses will be very limited in the immediate area of NSTL. Racial minorities will also find that they will be limited in their individual freedom and equal treatment in and around the NSTL area.

It is realized that all of the factors mentioned and others will be considered and weighed in different proportions by each employee in determining whether to accept an offer to relocate to the proposed NSTL site.

It is recommended that the Oceanographer of the Navy give equal consideration to other locations as was given to the NSTL site and select a final site that is in the best interest of the employees as well as the Navy's Oceanographic Program. We feel that NAVOCEANO's and ONR's employees should play a key role in any site that is selected for our relocation. If the majority of employees are not reasonably content with the proposed area, then it will very likely affect their work. A major concern should be whether the employees will be able to satisfactorily relate to the new environment of the NSTL area.

U. S. NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20373Code 00-mls
14 May 1975

MEMORANDUM

From: Commander
To: NAVOCEANO EmployeesSubj: Report on a Visit to the National Space Technology Laboratory (NSTL),
Bay St. Louis, Mississippi and to Its Surrounding Environs

Encl: (1) Subject report

1. Enclosure (1) is a compilation of facts and observations made by a representative group of NAVOCEANO employees sent to the National Space Technology Laboratory and the surrounding areas to gain firsthand knowledge of the area and the facility. I requested they observe the area in order that my own observations might be tempered and expanded by their interpretation of what was seen and heard.
2. The group included Louise Driscoll, Mitchell Shank, George Stockton, Larry McCullen, Martin Fagot, and Jerry Imm. The group departed Washington on 21 April and the majority returned on 25 April. Louise Driscoll and Larry McCullen remained until the 29th of April.
3. During their visit the group toured the NSTL facilities; met with various civic leaders, educators and realtors, and toured schools and residential areas. At times they used local guides, but they were under no coercion to do so. Their time, and their actions, were up to them.
4. I believe the investigators, individually and collectively, did a fine job. Their observations were astute, and their report - at times necessarily incorporating various interpretations of the same subject - clear and concise. I am much in their debt - they have given me six additional pairs of eyes and ears, tuned across the NAVOCEANO spectrum.

REPORT ON A VISIT TO THE NATIONAL SPACE TECHNOLOGY
LABORATORY (NSTL), BAY ST. LOUIS, MISSISSIPPI
AND TO ITS SURROUNDING ENVIRONS

I. INTRODUCTION

The following report summarizes the findings of our investigation of the area in and around the National Space Technology Laboratory, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. The summary is primarily applicable to the initial proposed relocation of a limited number of Office personnel and families this summer. Certainly when the bulk is moved next year and the year after there will have to be additional housing and educational facilities made available.

II. NSTL FACILITIES

The physical plant is a well groomed, spacious, and a modernly constructed installation. Even though the facility was constructed some 10 years ago there is still a sense of newness. With the necessary additional construction it is felt that the installation will be superior to the present NAVOCEANO facilities. The facility is separated from any major population centers which eliminates traffic congestion and thereby provides ease of ingress and egress. It is difficult to find real fault with the installation and if the space problems are solved, NSTL should be more than adequate for NAVOCEANO needs.

The approximate distance from computer facility, Bldg. 1000, to the engineering building, Bldg. 8100, is about one mile. It is approximately the same distance between Bldg. 1000 and Bldg. 2105, the proposed logistics spaces. The greatest separation, two miles, is from Bldg. 8100 to Bldg. 2105. The other spaces to be occupied are within easy walking distance of Bldg. 1000. Ample parking exists for all buildings.

Within Bldg. 1100 (proposed R&D/Administration Building) there is a cafeteria which now seats 400 persons, and which could be enlarged to accommodate additional persons. Since the site is isolated, people will either eat in the cafeteria or bring lunches. The cafeteria serves breakfast and lunch. The building also houses a bank, credit union and barber shop. A small extension of this cafeteria is located near Bldg. 2105.

There is a recreation association on the site which now has a picnic area and skeet range. Plans to improve this site include swimming and tennis facilities. Fishing by employees and their families is allowed in all the canals, bayous and sloughs, no license required.

The facility is now equipped with a clinic staffed by full-time nurses and a medical doctor on a part-time basis. There is also emergency ambulance service available as well as emergency fire fighting equipment.

NSTL is a Natural Disaster Center and in times of emergencies (or during hurricane evacuation), NSTL opens the facility to the general public on a first come first served basis.

The U.S. Army is scheduled to construct a munitions facility on the northern half of the Fee Area. Drainage and clearing operations will commence within the next several months. It has been estimated that 100 to 1000 construction workers will be involved between 1976 and 1979, and when full production commences in 1982, up to 1800 production workers will be employed.

At present there is no public transportation to and from the facility, but there is a proposal to initiate bus service from the Gulf Coast communities.

III. HOUSING

A. Gulf Coast Area (Bay St. Louis, Waveland, Pass Christian, Long Beach, Gulfport and Biloxi).

In this area there is both rental and purchase housing available, but few development tracts; however, there is a range of prices and areas to choose from. It is estimated that prices were generally 15% lower than similar housing in the NCR. This area will be attractive to some people due to the close proximity to the Gulf and the recreation provided, such as: fishing, swimming, boating, and sun bathing. This area provides the only true ocean waterfront property, as much of the area to the west and surrounding Lake Ponchartrain is marshland. In this area there are inherent dangers from hurricanes and the flooding that may result, and these should be considered in a decision to locate in these communities.

Emergency plans for hurricane evacuation seem well conceived and the availability of Federally subsidized flood and hurricane insurance hopefully will prevent the large financial losses which previously occurred. Insurance rates depend on location and height of building above mean sea level. Federal insurance is only available for property located more than 12.5' above mean sea level.

Of all the areas visited the Gulf Coast appeared to be the most liberal in matters of integrated housing and treatment of minorities. This is in large part due to the cosmopolitan atmosphere of the area since it is largely tourist oriented and therefore people from throughout the country visit or pass through the region. Gulfport is the most likely eastern limit of commuting.

It might be pointed out that in this area there is more traffic congestion as one proceeds east towards Biloxi due to the higher population density which is served by highway U.S. 90 along the coast. From Waveland (intersection Rt. 43 and 90) via Rt. 90 and 607 to the south entrance of the NSTL is 15 miles.

Off of route I-10 at the head of Bay St. Louis is located the country club community of Diamondhead (15 miles to NSTL). The atmosphere is that of a country club lifestyle. As per local real estate personnel, there have been 6300 lots of the maximum 9700 sold, but less than 80 homes built. Lot ownership is the only means of country club membership. There are no schools within the complex but bus service is available at \$3.00 per student per week. There is no shopping in the development.

B. Picayune, Mississippi

As would be expected in this area there is a complete range of purchase housing, which is more concentrated than in the Gulf Coast area. In Picayune housing is probably the best buy of any of the areas in value and quality; comparison shopping may save as much as 20% relative to NCR prices. There is a good range of prices to suit most people's needs. Picayune is a small town with a rural atmosphere, in which the majority of persons would not choose to live if seeking an area similar to Washington. In Picayune there is a more conservative attitude which is evident in the lack of integrated housing, both single dwelling homes and apartments. It would be prudent for any minority member to look at Picayune with concern, and determine if he could live and abide by the local customs in matters of race relations. There still exists separate seating in the movie theater and other forms of segregation.

Picayune is in close proximity to the NSTL (from downtown to Bldg. 1100 via the north entrance is 16 minutes) and affords some relief in the terrain as opposed to the area south towards the coast, which may be a feature some would like.

C. Slidell, Louisiana.

Slidell is a town of approximately 21,000 persons (and still growing) north of Lake Ponchartrain at the intersections of Interstate 10, 12 and 59. From Slidell (Rt. 433 and I-10) to the site is approximately 14 miles. Slidell has been termed a bedroom community for New Orleans. In and around Slidell there are a number of housing developments consisting of single family dwellings, apartments and condominiums, but the availability of rental properties is low. The cost of Slidell housing is more comparable to NCR, with a maximum saving of roughly 10%. Veterans are exempt from the state and St. Tammany Parish real estate tax up to \$5,000 of the assessed value. Since Slidell is in a state of rapid growth, there is abundant purchase housing to accommodate a greater influx of people than in the other areas.

Slidell is a more cosmopolitan area than Picayune, but here there are forms of racial discrimination prevalent mainly in housing patterns. There are very few integrated neighborhoods or developments; in fact there may be as low as 5% of the sub-divisions integrated. There are pressures applied to real estate dealers and the private seller that preclude total integration.

D. New Orleans East

New Orleans East (Lake Forest) is a planned development community encompassing the complete range of housing in cost and type. This area is well integrated, and would in addition be attractive to some people because of the proximity to New Orleans. However, the rental rates and purchase prices for homes in this area will be higher than one would pay in the Gulf Coast area. Furthermore, it should be noted that the entire area is under development and availability of vacant homes and apartments may be a problem.

The community has churches, public and private schools, a hospital, two major shopping centers, and other facilities one expects of a cosmopolitan area.

IV. SCHOOLS

By and large the schools were near or at capacity (roughly 25-1 student to teacher ratio), however, the Slidell schools which we visited were crowded with many temporary classrooms. Slidell High School was poorly maintained and dirty. The schools in the Bay St. Louis - Long Beach area are clean and the students well disciplined. Officials of several school systems commented they would generally need a minimum of one year for planning purposes to handle the proposed increase in enrollments. Certainly the overcrowding and curricula of the schools should be a major concern of our potential impact on the area. Most of the high schools are geared for vocational and college preparatory training, but evaluations of the school systems can only be made when standard testing scores are made available and individual considerations are taken into account. Requests were made to school officials for test scores, but, to date, they have not been furnished.

In Mississippi it is illegal to bus children who live within city limits, so one must be prepared to take their children to and from school if you settle within any Mississippi city. In Slidell, students living more than 15 blocks from school are bused. Corporal punishment is allowed and used in both the Mississippi and Louisiana school systems. There are no sex education courses taught in the public schools.

All of the public schools visited offered hot lunches which cost approximately \$0.35 for those who could afford it; a subsidy is made for others.

There are private schools in the area but may be hard to get into because of their waiting lists and can be expensive (\$325 to \$850 yearly tuition).

The following private schools were highly recommended by some of the people of the Bay St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and by some NASA people:

Christ Episcopal Day School, 912 So. Beach, Bay St. Louis, Miss.
Coast Episcopal High School, Espy Ave., Pass Christian, Miss.
Our Lady's Academy, P.O. Box 208, Bay St. Louis, Miss.
St. Stanislaus, Bay St. Louis, Miss. 39520

V. MEDICAL

Medical facilities are located in the following areas:

Slidell Memorial Hospital, Slidell, Louisiana

Approximately - 132 beds
17 doctors on staff
2 ambulance services (2 private vehicles &
2 police vehicles)
100 RN's on staff

Lucius Olen Crosby Memorial Hospital, Picayune, Mississippi

Approximately - 96 beds
7 doctors on staff
Private ambulance service

Hancock General Hospital, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi

Approximately - 56 beds
3 doctors on staff
30 RN's on staff
1 doctor on weekends from New Orleans to
man emergency room

NOTE: There are only three doctors in Hancock County.

Memorial Hospital at Gulfport, Mississippi.

Approximately - 272 beds
3 ambulance services which include private,
fire department and police department vehicles.

Unable to obtain statistics on staff, but
hospital appears to be comparable to
Suburban Hospital in Bethesda, Maryland.

Proximity of New Orleans with its many medical institutions makes
it a valuable adjunct to these areas.

Except for the hospitals at Gulfport, Biloxi and New Orleans most
persons arrange for their own doctors to meet them at the hospitals since
doctors are not generally present on duty.

Ambulance service in the entire Gulf Coast area is virtually non-
existent except in a few areas. Most people provide their own transportation
but there is one private ambulance service with six vehicles in the area.
This service is one year old (others have folded in the past), and for \$20.00
a year you can use their services. However, they only take on new customers
once a year.

VI. RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

All areas have usual activities, but certainly none in the amount or variety of the NCR. Fishing, hunting, and the beach seem to be the only exceptions. The three principal areas where settlement is considered are basically rural and there is not a large enough population base to furnish many activities. Although New Orleans is the city mentioned as a substitute for Washington, it lacks the quality or quantity of social and cultural activities of the NCR.

VII. SHOPPING

The closest large shopping centers are in Gulfport and East New Orleans. Other areas support small centers which consist of basically a food store, discount store, hardware store, and a few specialty shops.

VIII. CLIMATE

High humidity with high temperatures for four months seems the most adverse climatic change from the Washington area.

No snow would be a plus or minus depending on personal attitude.

IX. GENERAL

Mississippi and Louisiana state income and real estate property taxes are roughly half of taxes in the NCR. In addition, there are parish or county and city taxes.

Persons living in Louisiana, but working in Mississippi must pay Mississippi state income tax and will only be required to pay Mississippi taxes since it is the higher of the two, and full credit is given in Louisiana for these taxes.

Insect and pest control is a recommended practice costing on an average of \$8.00/month. A mosquito tax where applicable is approximately \$25.00/year.

Some persons will probably find it desirable or necessary to build their home rather than purchase ready built or established homes. Homes can generally be built within 120 days.

Air conditioning in both homes and automobiles is a practical necessity.

Employees should consider the possibility of local flooding when choosing their living areas. Serious flooding normally occurs only with hurricanes, but some flooding can occur with heavy rainfall or strong winds in particular areas. Realtors in Mississippi are required to provide flood plain information to potential home purchasers.

Several species of poisonous snakes are present in the areas and the hospitals are prepared to administer the proper anti-venom serum.

The insurance rates for such things as automobiles and personal property will be higher than in the NCR.

There is no gun registration in Louisiana and Mississippi other than that required by Federal Law.

X. RACIAL MINORITIES

Racial minority employees will not have the same liberties, freedom of choice and acceptability from the white communities as they receive here in the National Capitol Region. By and large blacks are not treated as equals and are limited where they may freely live and congregate.

XI. RECOMMENDATION

It is strongly recommended that those employees who have not totally rejected the possibility of moving, make a trip to the area to evaluate for themselves those factors which they feel are personally crucial to making a decision. The expense in time and money, approximately one week and \$500.00, is a small investment for such a major decision. The area is not a Washington, D. C., there are pluses and minuses, but if the decision is to relocate the employee owes it to himself and his family to perform this evaluation.

**ITINERARY
NSTL**

Date (1975)

- 21 April (Monday)
- (1) Flew to New Orleans, La.
 - (2) Proceeded to Bay St. Louis, Ms. (Ramada Inn)
 - (3) Informal tour of Gulf Coast area
- 22 April (Tuesday)
- (1) Toured NSTL facility
 - (2) Toured Gulf Coast
 - (3) Toured Picayune, Ms.
- 23 April (Wednesday)
- (1) Meet with Bay St. Louis community personnel
 - (2) Toured Waveland Elementary School
 - (3) Toured Bay St. Louis High School
 - (4) Toured Hancock General Hospital
 - (5) Toured Diamondhead community development
- 24 April (Thursday)
- (1) Moved to Slidell-Ramada Inn
 - (2) Meet with Slidell Chamber of Commerce
 - (3) Toured Slidell High School
 - (4) Toured Florida Elementary School (Slidell)
 - (5) Toured Slidell residential district
- 25 April (Friday)
- (1) Toured Slidell residential district
 - (2) Toured Pearl River, La.
 - (3) Returned to Wash., D. C. (M. Shank, G. Stockton, M. Fagot, and J. Imm)
- 25 April (Friday)
L. McCullen
- (1) Private Schools visited
 - Christ Episcopal Day School, Bay St. Louis
 - Coast Episcopal High School, Pass Christian
 - Our Lady's Academy, Bay St. Louis
 - St. Stanislaus, Bay St. Louis
 - (2) Public schools visited
 - High School Long Beach
 - High School Pass Christian
 - Elementary School Long Beach
 - Elementary School Pass Christian
 - (3) Toured Long Beach and Pass Christian with Bell Realty
 - (4) Toured additional buildings at NSTL

26 April (Saturday) (1) Met with developers of Lake Forest sub-division (New Orleans East) and toured area

27 April (Sunday) (1) Spent day in Gulfport area visiting police station, hospitals, and schools (exterior)

28 April (Monday) (1) Toured additional building at NSTL
(2) Toured New Orleans East
(3) Returned to Washington, D. C. (L. McCullen)

Salaries to Cost of local living.
Administration which would adjust Federal CE
*Could be offset by Bill being prepared by Ford

- 1. Poorer Education System
- 2. Less Recreational Activities
- 3. Less Social and Cultural Activities
- 4. Acceptability and Freedom for minorities
- 5. Public Transportation is nil
- 6. Natural Disasters
- 7. Lacks Easily Accessible Shopping Malls
- 8. Humid Climate
- 9. Access to Relatives in Northeast U.S.
- 10. Insects and Reptiles
- 11. Lacks adequate medical facilities

1. Housing seems readily available in both areas. Apts. seem to be plentiful in NSTL area and resale may be harder.

*Source: Observations by a limited group of persons who visited the NSTL area.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF POTENTIAL
NAVOCEANO MOVE TO NSTL, MISSISSIPPI *

- Advantages:
1. Improved Working Facilities
 2. Less Crime
 3. Less Pollution
 4. Lower Cost of Living**

**Could be offset by Bill being prepared by Ford Administration which would adjust Federal GS Salaries to Cost of Local Living.

- Disadvantages:
1. Poorer Education System
 2. Less Recreational Activities
 3. Less Social and Cultural Activities
 4. Acceptability and Freedom for Minorities
 5. Public Transportation is Nil
 6. Natural Disasters
 7. Lacks Easily Accessible Shopping Malls
 8. Humid Climate
 9. Access to Relatives in Northeast U.S.
 10. Insects and Reptiles
 11. Lacks adequate medical facilities

- Neutrals:
1. Housing seems readily available in both areas. Apts. aren't as plentiful in NSTL area and resale may be harder.

*Source: Observations by a limited group of persons who visited the NSTL area.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR CHARLES McM. MATHIAS, JR.

FOR THE PAST YEAR, I HAVE BEEN VIEWING WITH INCREASING CONCERN THE PROPOSED RELOCATION OF THE NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE TO MISSISSIPPI. I RECENTLY SENT ONE OF MY STAFF MEMBERS DOWN TO BAY ST. LOUIS TO PERSONALLY VIEW THE SITUATION. I CAN REPORT THAT THE NAVY IS APPARENTLY MAKING LITTLE ATTEMPT TO MAKE PROPER USE OF THE FACILITIES AT THE NASA SITE. IN AN EFFORT TO KEEP COSTS WITHIN WHAT THE NAVY VIEWS AS AN ACCEPTABLE LEVEL, THE OCEANOGRAPHIC EMPLOYEES WILL BE RELOCATED IN LESS THAN ONE-HALF THE SPACE THEY CURRENTLY OCCUPY; NO MONEY WILL BE SPENT TO REFURBISH OR REDESIGN THE EXISTING BUILDINGS; AND SINCE NO NEW CONSTRUCTION WILL TAKE PLACE UNTIL 1978, MANY OF THE EMPLOYEES WILL BE FORCED TO WORK IN "TEMPORARY" TRAILERS. IN ORDER TO MAKE THE ECONOMICS OF THIS MOVE AT ALL PALATABLE, THE NAVY HAS DECIDED NOT TO SPEND THE KIND OF MONEY THAT BY ANY DEFINITION WOULD BE NEEDED TO PROPERLY EFFECTUATE THIS MOVE. MOREOVER, SINCE THE NAVY INTENDS TO ASK FOR ONLY 168,000 SQUARE FEET (PLUS AN ADDITIONAL 87,000 SQUARE FEET OF NEW CONSTRUCTION) AT THE NATIONAL SPACE TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY--LESS THAN HALF OF WHAT IS PRESENTLY USED--WE CAN SURELY ANTICIPATE CONSIDERABLY MORE REQUESTS FOR EXPENSIVE NEW CONSTRUCTION, ONCE THE MOVE HAS BEEN COMPLETED.

THE REFUSAL OF MANY SCIENTISTS TO RELOCATE, FOR EITHER PERSONAL OR PROFESSIONAL REASONS; THE DISRUPTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE ACTUAL MOVE; THE FACT THAT ONE-HALF THE OFFICE IS SCHEDULED TO MOVE THIS YEAR, THE BALANCE A YEAR LATER; AND THE CRAMPED WORKING CONDITIONS IN MISSISSIPPI ALL POINT TO A CATASTROPHIC AFFECT ON THE NATION'S NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC PROGRAM, FROM WHICH IT MAY NOT RECOVER.

IN ADDITION, IT IS APPARENT THAT THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES ARE UNPREPARED AND ILL-EQUIPPED TO DEAL WITH A SUDDEN INFLUX OF NEW EMPLOYEES. FOR THE MOST PART, SCHOOLS ARE FILLED. ADDITIONAL STUDENTS CAN BE ACCOMODATED, BUT AT THE COST OF LESS EFFECTIVE EDUCATION FOR ALL. HOUSING IS IN SHORT SUPPLY IN MANY PLACES. BY THE NAVY'S OWN ADMISSION, THE LARGEST BULK OF THEIR EMPLOYEES WILL CHOOSE TO LIVE IN THE SLIDELL, LOUISIANA, AREA. AT THE PRESENT TIME THERE ARE ONLY 75 FOUR, FIVE, AND SIX BEDROOM HOMES AVAILABLE IN THE ENTIRE SLIDELL AREA. USING EXTRAPOLATED FIGURES FROM THE NAVY'S OWN SURVEY, THERE WILL BE A NEED FOR NEARLY 350 SUCH HOMES IN SLIDELL. MOREOVER, THERE ARE ALMOST NO APARTMENTS AVAILABLE IN SLIDELL, EITHER FOR RENT OR PURCHASE.

THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT MAKES LITTLE OR NO MENTION OF THE PLANS THAT THE ARMY HAS FOR THE NATIONAL SPACE TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY. THE ARMY IS BUILDING A MUNITIONS PLANT THAT WILL EMPLOY BETWEEN TWO AND THREE THOUSAND NEW WORKERS. A LARGE AMOUNT OF MILITARY CONSTRUCTION WILL BE

REQUIRED, AND THE ADDITION OF ANOTHER SIZEABLE GROUP OF NEW EMPLOYEES WILL HAVE AN EVEN GREATER IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE ABILITY OF THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES TO DEAL WITH THE INFLUX. A FOUR-FOLD INCREASE IN THE WORK FORCE AT NSTL IS THE DIMENSION OF THESE COMBINED PLANS, AND IS A PROBLEM THAT CANNOT BE TAKEN LIGHTLY. SINCE THE NAVY IS NOT DISPOSED TO CONSIDER THE PROBLEM FROM A TOTAL IMPACT PERSPECTIVE, I INTEND TO MAKE SURE THAT THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT AND THE COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TAKE A LONG LOOK AT THE OVERALL PICTURE.

IT IS CLEAR TO ME THAT THE NAVY, IN ITS HASTE TO GAIN APPROVAL FOR THIS MOVE BY THIS SUMMER, HAS FAILED TO TAKE THE MOST ELEMENTARY STEPS TO ENSURE AN ORDERLY RELOCATION. THE REFUSAL TO SPEND THE NECESSARY MONEY WILL RESULT IN CHAOTIC WORKING CONDITIONS. THE INCLUSION OF CODE 480 OF THE OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH WILL RESULT IN THE AMALGAMATION OF BASIC RESEARCH, APPLIED RESEARCH, AND OPERATION PROGRAMS. NO THOUGHT HAS BEEN GIVEN TO THE TREMENDOUS MANAGERIAL BURDEN THAT THIS WILL IMPOSE ON THE OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE. THE NET RESULT WILL BE A DISASTROUS DISLOCATION OF THE NAVY'S OCEAN RESEARCH PROGRAM, AND UNTOLD HARDSHIPS ON 1400 FEDERAL EMPLOYEES. AND ALL OF THIS TO ACHIEVE SOME SHORT-TERM POLITICAL BENEFIT. I DO NOT THINK THAT THE STATE OF MARYLAND, OR THE NATION, SHOULD BE MADE TO BEAR THE BURDEN OF SUCH AN ILL-ADVISED ADVENTURE.

Michell, Russell H.

13522 Reid Circle
Fort Washington, Md. 20022
12 May 1975

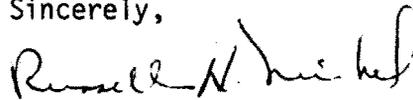
Oceanographer of the Navy
Hoffman II
200 Stovall Street
Alexandria, Va. 22332

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing my comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for inclusion in the public hearing record.

Thank you for allowing me to comment.

Sincerely,



RUSSELL H. MICHEL

RECEIVED
1975 MAY 14 AM 10:27

COMMENT FOR THE RECORD

PUBLIC HEARING

5 MAY 1975

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC CENTER

BAY ST. LOUIS, MISSISSIPPI

APRIL 1975

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) does not define the purpose of the relocation of Navy Oceanographic Program Elements to Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. The reason of consolidation is invalid, since the Oceanographic Center would not be consolidated, but rather sprawled among nine buildings as far apart, for some, as two and one-half miles. These buildings are not within walking distance if efficient use of time is a consideration.

Because of the poor state of the economy and the high level of unemployment, the cost of such a move is prohibitive. Even the Navy is feeling the pinch of scarce money. The mission of the Naval Oceanographic Office (NAVOCEANO) includes "To enhance the performance of the Navy by collecting, analyzing, and displaying oceanographic data ..." In pursuance of this mission NAVOCEANO operates twelve survey and research ships. Because of the shortage of money, the Navy has found it necessary to take out of service three of these ships. How can Navy consider spending \$17 million on a move, when because of a lack of dollars it is unable to fulfill its prime mission? Navy cannot explain this action by saying the dollars come from different funds because all this money comes from the taxpayers pot. Because of the impact on the economic environment, this capability should be explained in the EIS.

The summary indicates that only availability of buildings was considered in the selection of Bay St. Louis and the fact that Navy would be sharing this establishment with other federal and state agencies make it the most desirable site. The EIS should explain why the following points were not also considered:

- a. Remoteness from the ocean.
- b. Remoteness from other oceanographic institutions engaged in similar work.
- c. Remoteness from Military Sealift Command which operates the twelve oceanographic ships.
- d. Lack of proximity to institutions of higher learning specializing in fields which would permit continued pursuit of employee career development.

The EIS should also explain why its collocation with other agencies is of value since some of the agencies are not directly related to the same field of endeavor.

The summary says in paragraph 3a that existing facilities will fulfill most needs. This perhaps would be true if no other agencies were now there. Available information indicates the Navy plans to take over initially less than half the required space. Is it hoped that the other half of the problem will go away? The EIS should show by tabulation the size and type of spaces, i.e. office, laboratory, storage, staging, etc., needed, when these spaces will be acquired, by what means, at what costs, and assurances that these intentions can be accomplished. This data should then be compared with those spaces now in use.

Paragraph 3b of the summary states that good quality low cost housing may not be available in all areas. Good quality by whose standards? There is considerable difference in the standards of construction in Mississippi and in Virginia, Washington, and Maryland. Even the building codes are more stringent here than in Mississippi. Consequently the general quality of construction is different. The EIS should, to present a clear picture, compare the standards or judge the homes of both areas by the same standard and name that standard, rather than just glibly say, "good quality."

The local school system could be taxed. This would detract from home and family contentment. An employee whose home life is not happy does not do his best work on the job. Does the Navy not care about the quality of its product?

Number of employees: Figure 2 page 4 states Washington, D. C. area 1275. Numbers in the four locations total 1300. Figure 2 shows 692 in Suitland. Paragraph 2.08 page 14 states 740.

The Naval Oceanographic Center would be composed of the various components cited in the EIS. Noticeable by its omission is the Office of the Oceanographer of the Navy and its some 50 or 60 personnel. Since the Oceanographer of the Navy has ultimate responsibility for all Oceanographic endeavors in the Navy, his office, by reason cited in paragraph 1.08 must also be located there. EIS for clarity should include that personnel information.

The NAVOCEANO employees located at NRL were planned to be moved to Washington Navy Yard (WNY) in October 1974 into space then available in Building 159, but because of the pending move to Mississippi, the relocation to WNY did not take place.

Personnel located at Chesapeake Beach could have been relocated to Suitland, but their request for modification of the space was disapproved. Had this move and that from NRL taken place, NAVOCEANO would be located in two, rather than four, primary locations in NCR.

EIS should explain the statement "Consolidation of NAVOCEANO ... would result in decreasing annual expenditures for space rental." The installations in Bay St. Louis is government owned. The spaces presently occupied are government owned. They are maintained by government employees. GSA buys large-lot supplies. How can the costs be significantly different? The statement should show comparative costs for both locations.

EIS should explain how program coherence will improve with the move to Mississippi. Program coherence problems are more likely of a management nature than a geographic location or space problem. The benefit suggested in paragraph 1.08 is pure speculation. In fact the move will separate NAVOCEANO from Military Sealift Command who operates the oceanographic ships.

The EIS statement that employees at Washington Navy Yard find themselves in an undesirable working environment is not true. I worked at WNY for eleven years. I had no problem commuting, no problem parking, and had better office space than now in Suitland. The WNY is located on interstate

route I-295 and easily accessible from most areas. One-way traffic flow and reversible to meet morning and evening conditions makes commuting satisfactory. Navy should poll their employees to determine if they prefer Washington Navy Yard or Mississippi.

Major medical and hospital facilities are located in New Orleans. EIS should provide details on this statement. What facilities -- cancer treatment, muscular dystrophy, heart treatment, etc., are available?

The price of housing listed in the Times-Picayune of 24 March 1975 will not necessarily be indicative of prices with the influx of 1,000 home seekers. The assumption that a home owner will be well off by selling his home is unrealistic. Since building standards differ from one locality to another, a new home in Mississippi built to equal quality to one in the NCR would most likely have to be custom built to the individuals specifications. This would require the employment of an architect. The result being that the cost of a home in Mississippi comparable to one in NCR would cost at least as much as one in NCR. Unless the owner owned the home completely, the cost would be even greater. For example: A home bought in 1964 under a 5.5% mortgage has \$20,000 principal balance. To refinance that balance at today's interest rates of 9.0% would cost the owner an additional \$7,574 if he wanted to pay it off in the same remaining time. If he decided to take longer, the additional cost would be even greater.

These home exchange considerations then mean that the cited \$17 million dollars for relocation is only part of the total cost.

The assumptions made on pages 47 to 52 are unnecessary. Navy should poll their employees and the results incorporated in the final EIS.

The easy reemployment of people choosing not to relocate is not consistent with Department of Labor statistics of 9% unemployment.

Paragraph 8.01 should explain what operating costs are cheaper and present the data that indicates recovery of initial outlay effected in 10 years.

Mozian

IMPACT TO ALLIED STUDENT TRAINING PROGRAM AS A
RESULT OF THE PROPOSED MOVE TO BAY ST. LOUIS, MISSISSIPPI

The objective of Allied Student training is to teach NAVOCEANO/DMAHC methods and procedures in the acquisition, compilation, and production of marine science data.

Since 1950, approximately 320 students from 41 countries have received training at NAVOCEANO.

We, of the training staff, attribute the success of this program despite recent reorganizations and severe personnel reductions to a number of significant factors: the dedication of staff instructors and their continuing devotion to attaining the goals of the Training Division, and the close support enjoyed from the mapping, charting, and geodesy communities, which includes Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic Center, the National Ocean Survey, the National Geodetic Survey, U. S. Geological Survey, and the Applied Physics Laboratory-John's Hopkins University.

Our Oceanographic program support from the National Oceanographic Data Center, the National Oceanographic Instrumentation Center, and Charles County Community College, to name a few, successfully cap our intensive marine environment training for the students.

The MC&G phase of our training program has directly contributed to the success of existing chart reproduction agreements to which 27 countries are signatory. Since 1962 and up to July of 1973, 401 charts have been submitted to NAVOCEANO/DMAHC.

From DMAHC, the average reproduction cost of a modified foreign chart is \$3,950 (1973 cost estimate). A conservative comparable figure using Navy survey data is \$6,000.00 per chart.

The estimated cost of a typical Hydrographic Survey as conducted on the HARKNESS/CHAUVENET (specifications: Scale of chart 1:25,000; area of survey, 60 square miles; line spacing for 80-100% coverage 6 lines/inch; total nautical miles of sounding lines, 3,290 miles) is approximately \$350,000 (1973 estimates) which does not include travel, per diem, overtime, or equipment costs.

In the 11 year span from 1962 to 1973, the cost saving to the United States in the form of new charts or submitted modified existing charts as the result of the newly found capability of these nations to conduct their own surveys is estimated at a conservative figure of \$50,000,000.

Cost benefits are probably equivalent for oceanographic data submission from these nations if you consider the annual spiralling cost of running oceanographic ships.

It is considered opinion of the training staff that the Allied Training Program would be severely effected and probably discontinued should the program be required to move to Bay St. Louis - for the following reasons:

1. No MC&G technical support would be available, thus severely limiting course material and thereby reducing the overall effectiveness of the training (unless of course, it is also intended to move DMAHC or some of its major components to the area)

2. Oceanographic technical support is so far removed from the proposed relocation site that it would be of prohibitive cost to establish and maintain a working relationship and liaison between classrooms, field training area, and expertise outside of the agency which would primarily involve the college and universities on the Gulf Coast.

3. Our two major programs are interrelated to the point, where they complement each other and provide the maximum amount of theory and field training, in the shortest possible time. Once the student completes his training at NAVOCEANO, he has had an intense comprehensive exposure to all of the various problems of the marine and coastal environment. Should the programs be separated, then it is severing the continuity of this intensive training and thus reducing and severely limiting the capability of the student. In recent years, more than 75% of the Allied Students stay for both programs, and some for additional training, if available.

4. We are in effect a miniature United Nations in the classroom, and in recent years, more and more "third world" countries are participating in our programs. Asiatic and African nations are taking a keener interest in what we offer. Students from Nigeria, Pakistan, India, Indonesia, Greece, Turkey, Guatemala, Chile, and Mexico come here to study. The staff, in spite of the prevailing economic situation manages to help each student with semi-permanent living quarters or short-term housing, and orients him to the overall way of life in the United States. In the vast majority of cases the student

is on a strict budget therefore we house him within walking distance of the classroom. He cannot normally afford to buy a car, in some cases, his country will refuse to permit him to own a car. If the student is affluent enough to own a car, in all cases he has never been more than 15 minutes away by auto. Up to now, finding quarters for the student has been difficult, but due to the tremendous selection of housing in all price ranges within walking distance the student in all cases can settle down within a week and plunge into his studies.

- a. Will the Navy guarantee adequate open housing for the student?
- b. Will the Navy provide transportation for the student if he cannot provide his own to and from the classroom?
- c. Will the student have access to adequate military medical facilities should emergencies arise on a 24 hour basis?
- d. Will the Navy provide transportation to the nearest exchange and commissary facility for the students?
- e. Will the student have ready access to his embassy or attache for personal and financial situations that may arise?

These questions, in our opinion, raise some serious problems pertaining to the Allied Training Program.

The alternatives seem to be:

1. Leave the program in the Washington area where it has been immensely successful and the Navy can continue to reap the benefits.
2. Move the program to Mississippi - with its attendant lack of technical support - meet the personal needs of the students, housing, transportation, etc, with its attendant great increase in cost.

3. Move the program to Mississippi - provide no personal services. Students are on their own, in this case, we predict it will be so difficult for the student to settle by himself that he will either drop out or recommend his country send no more students to the program.
4. Split or curtail the program - which it is believed would result in the same situation as stated in No. 3.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRAINING STAFF

Code 1800

Moss, George J.

5 May 1975

I would like to receive a copy of the hearing, plus the missing information identified by the attached comments.

George J. Moss, Jr.
5701 Harwick Rd.
Bethesda, Md. 20016

1. The impact statement fails to account satisfactorily for the interrelationships and cumulative environmental impacts of the proposed action and the related establishment of a U S Army munitions-related activity on the same site. The Army and Navy projects cannot be considered totally independent and mutually exclusive for purposes of assessing environmental impact on the surrounding communities, because it is the cumulative rather than the individual impacts of these two projects which determine the ability of local housing, utilities, municipal services, and school systems to handle the increased load. Therefore decisions on the proposed Navy action should be deferred until a coordinated environmental impact statement can be prepared. Neither project should be allowed to proceed until the combined impact is assessable.

2. The ability of schools in the surrounding communities to adjust to, and meet the needs generated by, the influx of college-bound children cannot be assessed from the limited data presented on student-teacher ratios. Additional information needed includes a municipality and district breakdown of average scores on College Entrance Examinations, and other relevant national testing programs, together with a similiar control breakdown for the National Capitol Region (NCR).

3. Amortization of relocation costs, used as part of the rationale for rejection of alternatives, has not been documented sufficiently for determination of whether cost amortization is indeed a benefit of the proposed action.

4. If Navy plans to occupy substantially less building space at the new site than constituent agencies now occupy in the NCR, in order to keep relocation costs within \$17 million, alternatives formerly rejected on the basis of amount of available space may again become competitive.

5. The amount of effort spent evaluating the various alternative sites, as compared to the amount of effort spent studying the Bay St. Louis site, should be documented *in conjunction with the CEIS.*

6. Relocation of the Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic Center, which is now occupying needed space in NAVOCEANO's headquarters building in Suitland, Md., has not been adequately considered as an alternative.

7. While stressing anticipated savings from the elimination of travel within the NCR, the impact statement fails to account for offsetting costs of travel between the Bay St. Louis site and the nearest docking facilities, and between Bay St. Louis, Miss. and Washington, D.C.

Environmental Impact Study Comments and Questions

T. Ogden

1.03 "...celling limitations have been placed on administrative space in NCR."

Is the additional space we need administrative space?

Specifically where does NAVOCEANO fit the criteria for agencies that can be moved?

1.05 How is the number of people and type estimated?

105c What is the environmental impact on major facilities modification of NAS New Orleans to accomodate (sic) VXN-8?

1.06 No memos past 1969 are referenced. Why? What is the square footage required now and what do we presently occupy? In Sept of 1967 we had 171 sq ft/person and it was determined that 235 sq ft/person was necessary. At NSTL the study indicates there will be 188 sq ft/person and assuming the 87,500 sq ft new construction, there will be 253 sq ft/person. It certainly is correct to assume that the storage space of data in its various stages from raw to processed has increased dramatically since 1967. Moving away from the Federal Records Center will certainly complicate data storage/retrieval at that facility if not eliminate it. In any case, the increase in the square footage for data should be reflected in a corresponding increase in square footage/person between 1967 and now.

1.07 Depending on where consolidation takes place and exactly what is meant by consolidation. If code 3521 moves to NSTL and VXN-8 stays at Pax River or if ship operation are in Atlantic and Pacific and office is at NSTL then more money and time will be spent in travel. How does consolidation imply decreased space rental costs?

1.08 The Statement quoted is not germane. It is directed towards the Navy's efforts in theoretical and applied oceanography and the management of those efforts and the goals of those efforts.

1.11 The work of the components of the other agencies is not complimentary to that of the "relocating elements" (NAVOCEANO et al) any more so then (sic) the Census Bureau is in that it deals with large amounts of environmental data and has computer facilities.

1.14c I do not understand how the performance of some of the relocated units will not be dependent on the moving of VXN-8 to NAS New Orleans. This needs explaining.

1.15 It sounds like much more than administrative personnel will be in new building. It is easier to justify MCOM money for additions then (sic) free standing buildings?

- 1.10 "The physical facilities at NSTL offer a unique potential for accomplishing the consolidation of the...." Envir. Impact Stat. 1975
"...in early August a few of us from the office & OCEANAV made a one day tour of the NASA facilities at Bay St. Louis Miss., (..... the old MTF) and at Michoud....in order to know what was being spoken to. We found that no adequate buildings existed except at Michoud....
"All-Hands memo J. E. Ayers August 1974

Mention is made of a computer facility but Snyder said (25 March 1975) that the remaining oceanographic program personnel would not be relocated until the existing computer system is operational at the site. If it isn't operational after 10 years then there isn't to (sic) much to be said for that computer facility. Also how come no deep water port or does that come later after its own separate environmental impact statement and request for additional MOON money.

2.01 & 2.06 later

- 2.11 When was this desire measured and by who? This is an assumption possibly based on racist feelings.
- 2.13 6% not 3% and 32 miles not 40 miles, but then how often has the oceanographer or Capt. Ayers been out to visit the spaces? NAVOCEANO personnel make up 54% of the people permantly (sic) assigned to the NRL CBA. The other permant (sic) people being mainly support personnel. CBA is not in the NCR; it is in an area that is many ways is comparable (sic) to that of the NSTL's area. A large percentage of the CBA support personnel is made up of minorities or women or people over 45. (In fact an easy majority if over 45 is included) the removal of NAVOCEANO personnel would have a definite impact on the jobs and economy of the area. Of course consolidation at Suitland would also have an impact, this is not the point. The point is no where in this study is this impact considered, and since CBA is not in the NCR it should be considered.
- 2.14 How was it determined that these people are not the sole source of family income. Is the assumption here that since these people are paid so little they can't possibly support a family alone? "Historically career incentives and opportunities for this segment of the work force have been related to transfer out of the office....." This seems to be an indictment of NAVOCEANOs career development for lower grade employees.
- 2.15 Exactly how was this 65% figure arrived at?
- 2.29(b) Who & what was the MTF Master Planning group? The statement concerning increasing facilities by as much as 200% is meaningless.
- 2.29(c) Are the majority of the recreational facilities and ports, public?

- 2.30(d) Source: 1974 Housing Program (priliminary (sic) report)
 Couldn't they at least come up with a final '74 report? or a prelim '75?
- 2.30(e) When is Buccuneer (sic) State Park scheduled for completion?
- 2.31(e) Are these rec. facilities public and do they satisfy the local citizens needs?
- 2.31(f) What are the private clinics policies towards minorities?
- 2.32(f) How many beds does Hancock General Hospital have?
- 2.33(e) Is membership in P. A. A. open to everyone?
- 2.33(f) What is policy of three pirtvate clinics towards minorities?
- 2.36(d) What is 235 housing?
- 2.36(e) How about minorities with boats as well as golf clubs & tennis raquets?
- 2.36(f) Is Pass Christian Clinic public or private?
- 3.03 What about future NASA plans?
- 4.02 Local water bodies will definitely be affected if NAVOCEANO at some later time decides it needs a deep water port; an easily forseable (sic) occurance (sic).
- 4.04(a) Potentially as many as 100% of the blacks may refuse to transfer. The amplification of these concerns is not only restricted to the blacks but is the case for all people of conscience; unfortunately the blacks will suffer more than troubled or outraged consciences.

In an attempt to get a handle on the make-up of people not relocating to NSTL

Used following figures and assumptions:

1300 total ppoulation
 500 not relocating
 14% (1300) black population
 21% (1300) women population
 67% (women population) women pop that is not black
 = 14% (1300) women pop that is not black
 14% (125) possible # of retirees who are black and therefore already counted
 14% (125) possible # of retirees who are women but not black and therefore already counted.

So: of 500 not going:

85% black pop =	155
70% women pop not black that are clerks (this 70% comes from their fig of clerks not going which I assumed to be all women)	62

45% non-clerk, non-black women pop =	42
(45% comes from taking 39% of total not going and adjusting upwards some)	
125 - 28% (125) possible # of retirees non-black, non female	<u>90</u>
	349

349 or 70% come under the supposed specific protections of the EEO laws.

4.03 The proposed action will result in the relocation of some number in excess of 800. According to Appendix J this can be put at at (sic) least 925 (125 recruits from outside NSTL area)

4.07(g) What % of the employees now working at NSTL are minority and what % are women. What % of comparable (sic) job categories at NSTL are filled by minorities and what % are filled by women. In order to say that a significant number of the projected vacancies can be filled by minority employees or that good employment opportunities will be available for women in the local are, the above statistics should be gotten

Fig. 18 It is imperative that OCCM or whoever, collect the necessary data to make this a meaningful figure. It should show a breakdown by each grade in each locale.

4.08 There is no reason that Army activities colocation (sic) at NSTL is an unassessable impact or do the facts concerning it. imping (sic) on the national security. The lack of consideration violates the intent of requiring an environmental impact statement and any further decision should be withheld until this colocation (sic) possibly and its impact thoroughly analysed (sic).

5.01 Disagree totally that impact on the natural environment as a result of proposed move will be insignificant. To list some natural environment distractions: Increasing NAS New Orleans, Deep water port and associated dredging of Pearl River, new construction at NSTL, new houses, new schools, new stores, new roads, new local gov't buildings, new hospitals, etc

6.00 The list of alternatives is extremely small considering (sic) all the military bases around the country that are being closed or under-utilized. The ones that were considered (sic) have the appearance of being "Straw-men" or else having potential of making "political hay" for the Navy.

2.01 Why can no one live in the buffer zone? Is it dangerous?

2.06 Why wasn't the Army District Engineer land management plan included in the appendices?

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Memorandum

DATE: 12 May 1975

FROM : Sidney W. Oliver, Supervisor Oceanographer

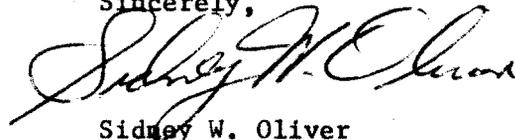
TO : OCEANOGRAPHER OF THE NAVY

SUBJ : Comments on the proposed action to relocate NAVOCEANO to NSTL, MISS.

REF : (a) Environmental Impact Statement, Naval Oceanographic Center, BAY ST. LOUIS, Mississippi.

1. I believe the proposed plan to relocate NAVOCEANO to NSTL, Mississippi, as outlined in reference (a), is an excellent idea, and my family (Wife and 4 children--ages 12 - 18) are all for the move 100%. The office drastically needs to combine all the activities at a new location--The selection of NSTL is an excellent choice.
2. I cannot understand why such a small vocal group are so much against the the move, when most have never seen the area. My family and myself visited the Gulf coast area for the first time last November, including New Orleans, Michoud and NSTL, and was very impressed with the whole area. The NSTL facilities are very nice and it would be a pleasure to work there.
3. My office is presently at the Washington Navy Yard Annex, and it would be wonderful to get away from the hectic driving and rat race from nearby Maryland, also from all the crime, high taxes, and crowded conditions in the Washington area.
4. I trust that the Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of Defense will not cave in to the small negative group and selfish local politicians. My only regrets is that we haven't moved sooner.

Sincerely,



Sidney W. Oliver

RECEIVED
1975 MAY 12 PM 2:03

14610 Darbydale Avenue
Woodbridge, Virginia 22193
May 6, 1975

Mr. W. G. Andry
Office of the Oceanographer
200 Stovall Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22332

ATTN: Public Hearing Officer

Re: Environmental Impact
Statement on the Move of
Naval Oceanographic Elements
from Washington, D. C. Area
to the Proposed Naval
Oceanographic Center in the
Bay St. Louis, Mississippi
Area

Dear Sir:

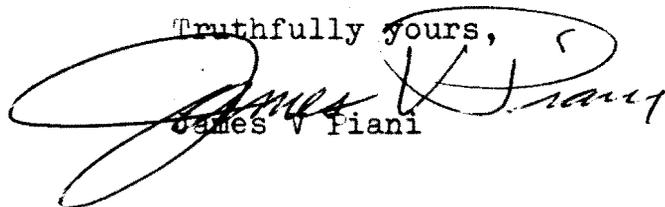
I have reviewed the Environmental Impact Statement on the pending move of Naval Oceanographic Elements to the proposed Naval Oceanographic Center in the Bay ST. Louis, Mississippi Area.

The Environmental Impact Statement demonstrates a very important point.

Obviously, there are three ways of doing things: The right way, the wrong way, and the Navy way. "Please, God, save us from the Navy way." At least we can learn from doing things the wrong way.

Thank you for your time.

Truthfully yours,


James V. Fiani

From: L.M. Reynolds, Oceanographer, GS-12

To: Oceanographer of the Navy

Subj: Proposed Relocation of Naval Oceanographic Office

It is my belief that the Naval Oceanographic Office should be consolidated. Presently the office occupies seven locations in the Washington D.C. area. Because of the nature of our work it is necessary for personnel to frequently drive between the various locations. Personally I travel between the Washington Navy Yard (WNY) and Chesapeake Beach an average of once a month (72 miles round trip), and between WNY and the main office at Suitland once a week (14 miles round trip). This amount of driving adds up to 60 hours a year spent driving between offices. If 200 NAVOCEANO employees drive this much each year (I know of several individuals who far exceed this total) the loss of dollars figured using the hourly wage of a GS 11/5 (since most of the travel seems to be done by the higher grade professionals this seems to be a fair figure) is \$101,280.00. Consolidation of the office would create a more coordinated and smooth flowing work effort, and increase the office productivity.

L.M. Reynolds

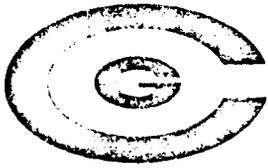
L.M. Reynolds

Dear Ms. Rogow:

Reference is made to your letter of May 8, 1975 advising that the Council of Governments for the Metropolitan Washington Area is in the process of reviewing the Draft Environmental Impact Statement covering the proposed establishment of a Naval Oceanographic Center at Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. Your letter also advises that comments on the statement will be submitted by June 6th.

As you were informed by Mr. Walter Andry of my staff, the deadline for receipt of statements for inclusion and consideration in the Final Environmental Impact Statement under Council for Environmental Quality guidelines is close of business May 27, 1975. I am certain that you will appreciate my firm commitment to submit a final statement at the earliest date possible, in order to allow for a prompt decision in this matter. In the event that the decision is in favor of the move, I would hope to transfer the initial group of employees before the end of the summer, thus avoiding the need to move families with school-aged children during the school year.

The morale of the employees would be adversely affected by any further delay in reaching a decision on this action. The interest of the Council of Governments for the Metropolitan Washington Area in the proposed establishment of a Naval Oceanographic Center at Bay St. Louis, Mississippi is appreciated.



metropolitan washington
COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
1225 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036 223-6800

May 8, 1975

Oceanographer of the Navy
Hoffman II
200 Stovall Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22332

Dear Sir:

In accordance with our responsibilities as the Metropolitan Clearinghouse for the Metropolitan Washington Area under OMB Circular A-95, the Council of Governments is in the process of reviewing the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the transfer of the Naval Oceanographic Center from Suitland, Maryland, to Bay St. Louis, Mississippi.

A copy of this statement was received by us for review on April 14th. In order to meet COG's policy committee schedule, comments on the statement will be transmitted to you by June 6th, which is within the 45 day review period provided for under the National Environmental Policy Act, Section 102(2)(C). We would expect these comments to become a part of the final Environmental Impact Statement when it is prepared.

Sincerely yours,

Patricia A. Rogow
Metropolitan Clearinghouse
Coordinator

ANOMOMOUS (sic) STATEMENT

1. What rationale does the Navy offer for moving personnel to the Mississippi Test Facility before permanent buildings are available? At present NAVOCEANO occupies 19 buildings in 4 locations. At Bay St. Louis, NAVOCEANO will be temporarily quartered in 9 buildings scattered over a 5-mile area. Moreover, the move will be completed before MCON funds are even available for construction of the additional 87,500 ft² required. Employees can look forward to working in temporary quarters for 1 1/2-2 years before the required building is completed. Is this what the Navy calls efficient consolidation? Or is it an attempt at a "fait accompli"?

2. What criteria were established for considering alternative sites? Why was no location considered on the West Coast, i.e., San Diego or Seattle? If the Navy is really concerned about cost effectiveness, have they even considered construction at the Naval Experimental Station (MEL) at Annapolis? Surely the total cost of a move to Annapolis, including construction costs, would not exceed \$17 million, the stated cost of the move to Mississippi. Moreover, Annapolis is removed from the National Capital Region, yet still within effective proximity to DMAHC, the Pentagon, etc. Annapolis also offers the advantages of docking facilities for ships, proximity to the Naval Academy, lower moving costs as many people would commute from their present homes, and less turnover of experienced professional personnel not wanting to move to Mississippi.

STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD CONCERNING THE
PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF NAVAL OCEANO-
GRAPHIC CENTER, BAY ST. LOUIS, MISSISSIPPI

Calvert County Maryland is a rural area having a 1970 population of only 20,000 people. The NRL Chesapeake Annex here contains nearly 4% of NAVOCEANO's employees and is one of the largest sources of employment in the area. More important, to those of us who would be relocated, it is home to approximately 45 employees.

While we enjoy living here and have no desire to relocate, it is another point which I wish to have taken into consideration as it relates to the environmental and economic impact.

Nearly all the employees in Calvert County own their own homes (there are very few apartments in this bucolic setting) and the majority are in the northern part of the county. Of 28 homes in the development where I reside, four are owned by NAVOCEANO employees and their families.

It is evident that relocation of NAVOCEANO would have a severe economic impact on this area, both to those of us who will be forced to saturate the housing market (which incidentally already has an abundance of housing on the market) and to those who operate service establishments in the surrounding communities.

Respectfully,

Lavern W. Snodgrass
Lavern W. Snodgrass
Oceanographer
Code 34321, NAVOCEANO

Edwin Stephenson

May 13, 1975

Office of the Oceanographer
200 Stovall Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22332

Dear Sir,

re: establishment of a Naval Oceanographic
Center, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi

As a U. S. taxpaying citizen, I have a vital interest in the proposed dispersal of governmental agencies from the Washington, D. C. Metropolitan area. All areas of the nation are entitled to benefit from the high level of cultured personnel employed by the Federal establishment.

There are many benefits to be derived by relocating your personnel to the Mississippi area. One factor that must be considered is the improvement in the employment opportunities that will be afforded minority groups in Mississippi. The opening up of job opportunities will implement the very desirable goals of intergration of all citizens into the work force. A general upward movement of the standard of living in that area would result from the relocation into that area.

A second factor to be considered is that all investments of the taxpayer's money into buildings must return the maximum benefit to the public. The abandonment of the Space Technology Laboratory, which surely is adequate for any research oriented agency, would not be a prudent economical move. Use of the facility by another agency, which is presently quartered in inadequate buildings that are destined for demolition in the near future, seems to be a move every taxpayer could endorse.

A third item to be considered is the favorable location of the facility at Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. The present location of the offices in the Washington, D. C. area does not permit the maximum use of either equipment, space or manpower. Many of the conferences that must be scheduled require coordination between offices located in various areas of the Metropolitan area. Increased efficiency of all personnel would be realized by the proposed move. Better use of equipment and space would also result in earlier completion of projects vital to the objectives of your department.

It is my belief that there will be less loss of man hours due to sick leave in the more favorable climatic conditions on the Gulf Coast.

The cultural advantages available in the New Orleans, La. area will offset many of the losses of the advantages available to your employees and their families in the Washington, D. C. area.

It is requested that this memorandum be entered into the records of the Public Hearing records concerning the Environmental Impact Statement regarding the proposed move.

Sincerely yours,

Edwin L. Stephenson

Edwin L. Stephenson
3620 Wedgway Drive
Ft. Worth, Texas 76153

FEB 10 1970

RECEIVED

Statement of George Stockton
E.E.O. Representative (sic)

1.

Inviromental Empact on Racial Minorities (sic)

Housing for minorities in Hancock County (Bay St. Louis and Waveland Area) would be the most ideal place to live as far as social and racial prejudice are concerned. These being the major factors that would affect living in Mississippi.

The other consideration would be the Slidell, Louisiana community. This is a very racially prejudiced area which we found to be true by pressure put on real estate agents not to sell to blacks. There are 70 housing subdivisions of which there are only three that are integrated. Driving through these communities we did not see any blacks at all. They have racial trouble in the communities that are integrated. Ward six is the most troubled spot racially. Picayune Miss. has housing sub-division that are not intergrated, in fact there are no intergrated (sic) housing subdivisions. The local theater has seperate (sic) seating for whites and blacks. A doctors office was pointed out to me that has two waiting areas, one for whites and one for blacks. These facts where (sic) disclosed to me by the Mayor of Picayune, Miss.

Attachment: Medical facilities

The Environmental Impact Statement indicates that the medical services and facilities are sufficient to accommodate the local residents in the various townships. The statement did not give the kinds of services offered at each facility or the quality of services rendered. Since the statement reports that medical facilities are adequate for local residents, there is some concern if proper medical care can be given to an increased population. There is also some doubt that the medical facilities have the modern equipment for rendering medical care.

Proposed Second Draft

In a proposed second draft, the following could be included for further clarification.

1. Original legislation basis of the decentralization trend.
2. How NAVOCEANO comprises candidacy under the guidelines to decentralize.
3. Logistics of chart survey and publication, NAVOCEANO vs DMA; currently in one building and proposal would result in separation. Consolidation? ! (sic)
4. Latest space need, updated, NAVOCEANO. Based upon today's needs, how would existing space prove inadequate? How does Suitland fail? Vol I p 54
5. More details on proposed new 87,500 sq ft new building. Could it also be built someplace else?
6. Would Navy take over NASA's role as property manager?
7. Would NASA people move--
 - (a) to Houston Texas?
 - (b) to anyplace else?
 - (c) How many would move to make room for Navy move?
 - (d) are they moving already?
8. Would any other NSTL located agencies move--
 - (a) where
 - (b) how many
 - (c) are they already moving?
9. Alternate sites.
 - (a) Were all alternatives considered in the study? State of Washington? Chesapeake?
 - (b) more detailed work on each one ;
 - (c) why wasn't Michaud (sic) considered exclusively?
10. Employee questionnaire. Results to be published.
11. Commuting distance, vol I p. 14. may not be valid. Were employees asked--

how many owned detached (sic) dwellings in Suitland; lived in apartments in Suitland.
12. Vol I p. 14 nature of residents in Suitland, where did get that information? Was Suitland Citizens Association invited to provide information on Suitland's occupants and its urban services and facilities?
13. Locality reduction of salary--how much and when?
14. Clarification Paragraph 2.12 p. 15 vol. I
 - (a) what is the host/tenant relationship?
 - (b) why is the Maury Center Bldg. under consideration for NRL use?
 - (c) who is doing the considering?
 - (d) what building is NAVOCEANO being asked to vacate?
 - (e) who is asking and what is to be done with that building?
15. Paragraph 2.13 vol I p. 16. Why wasn't Chesapeake or Patuxent considered in the study?

H. F. Tappan
3319 Navy Day Drive
Suitland, Maryland 20023

IMPACT ON NAVOCEANO'S MAPPING CHARTING
AND GEODETIC PROGRAM ELEMENT IF MOVED
TO MISSISSIPPI

The Environmental Impact Statement regarding NAVOCEANO'S relocation to Mississippi stresses the need for consolidation of the Oceanographic Program Element. However, it makes no mention of NAVOCEANO'S largest and highest priority Program Element - Mapping, Charting and Geodesy (MC&G) and the disruptions that will be made to it by relocation. MC&G is larger than Oceanography in terms of funding, personnel, ships and aircraft. It directly supports the highest priority programs of the Department of Defense.

The center of Federal MC&G activity lies in the National Capitol Region and includes the Defense Mapping Agency, Defense Mapping Topographic Center, Defense Mapping School and Topographic Labor Non-DoD MC&G agencies in this region are the National Ocean Survey, Geological Survey and the Bureau of Land Management.

The reasons for NAVOCEANO remaining in the NCR are many - especially for its MC&G Program because of the close coordination so necessary with the previously mentioned activities. As the manager of all of DoD's MC&G resources, DMA in effect, directs and monitors NAVOCEANO'S MC&G resources and responses to requirements. Frequently, NAVOCEANO is called upon to participate in joint operations with DMA. In the past year alone these operations have included joint surveys in Alaska, Greenland, New Mexico, Sicily, Thailand and Diego Garcia. This has required very close coordination. The Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic Center, co-located with NAVOCEANO, greatly assists in defining requirements for hydrographic surveying and contains the DoD Nautical Chart and Bathymetric Data Libraries so necessary for NAVOCEANO'S operations. Additionally, NAVOCEANO is dependent on DMAHC for photogrammetry for shore line

scientists to work closely with their NRL colleagues. For example, Dr. P. Taylor (NAVOCEANO) and Dr. D. Greenewalt (NRL) have a joint program in deep towed magnetometers and their geophysical interpretation. Dr. P.R. Vogt (NAVOCEANO) and G.L. Johnson have investigated the geology and geophysics of the Arctic Basin and Northeast Atlantic for many years. NRL also has a strong Arctic program; other than NAVOCEANO it is the only group doing detailed aeromagnetic surveys in the Arctic. Data collected by these two laboratories is at this time being jointly analyzed and joint publications will appear. Such collaboration cannot be achieved by telephone and parcel post but can only proceed as in a given laboratory, by day-by-day interaction. Clearly, the organizational distinction division between NRL and NAVOCEANO is virtually irrevelant, as both are naval, government, and scientific institutions. If the move of NAVOCEANO to Mississippi is "justified" on the basis of "consolidation," within the office, it is contra-justified in the broader context of inter-agency collaboration. Ocean-related problems have in recent years become increasingly complex; teams of scientists and laboratories will play an increasing role in their solution. Such teams exist in the greater Washington area; it is small wonder that active researchers are seriously opposed to geographical fragmentation.

Interaction with the Defense Mapping Agency (DMA), NOAA, and the Smithsonian Institution is also vital to NAVOCEANO R&D. DMA is preparing the latest bathymetric charts; NAVOCEANO "theoretical bathymetrists"

provide new understanding of ocean floor bathymetry while NAVOCEANO ships provide new data. "NAVOCEANO" scientists are actively working on "DMA" problems--detecting unknown or dubious shoals, improving charts, etc. Many DMA functions are clearly "naval" and clearly "oceanographic;" in fact, many were previously a part of NAVOCEANO. How can the arbitrary, administrative divisions between these two next door neighbor agencies lead to the concept of a separate "Navy center of ocean science," 1000 miles away in Mississippi?

NOAA satellites determine sea-surface temperature, wave characteristics, and geoid undulations. These measurements are "naval" and "oceanographic" in their scope; for example, satellite infrared sensors might be used to detect dangerous seamounts by water temperature anomalies, and the satellites precise altitude might reveal geoid "bumps" over the seamount. Thus, NOAA satellites might help solve the Navy/national problem of finding oceanic shoals. Presently collaboration is convenient because NOAA satellite people are "consolidated" with DMA and NAVOCEANO in Suitland. How would this be in Mississippi?

The Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. is the curator for ocean floor biological and geological materials, many contributed from NOO expeditions. Further, its geologists, geochemists, and vulcanologists complement and supplement the ocean floor geology done at NOO. For example, Dr. W.F. Ruddiman of NOO is assisting in the construction of an "ice age" display in the museum. W. Jahn, NOO sea-floor photographer, will soon have

a special exhibit. Dr. P. Taylor of NOO dredged basalts from the New England seamounts, and these are being analyzed with the help of Dr. T. Simkin of the Smithsonian. P. Vogt and others (NOO) are analyzing the relation of ocean floor basalt geochemistry and magnetic properties, their Smithsonian collaborators are Drs. W. Melson and G. Byerly.

Successful cooperation in research requires frequent discussions and inspections of geological samples or volumes of geophysical data. Even without such collaboration, successful research requires excellent libraries, computer facilities, and other specialized instrumentation in which D.C. area facilities other than NOO may be superior. Successful research also requires attending and participating in professional meetings, such as the American Geophysical Union always held in D.C., as well as many others frequently held here. Contact with other specialists may take the form of seminars or lectures given by NOO personnel, or hosted by NOO. Competent students taken as research assistants, sometimes on a "no-cost" basis, are readily available in the east coast area--Princeton, Woods Hole, Lamont, U. Rhode Island, and other such first ranking universities are relatively close by. Academic potential is of this calibre clearly unavailable in the Mississippi area.

To say that NOO R&D can have even approximately the same research "contact" in Mississippi--simply by doing more jet-travelling and telephoning--is absurd. This is somewhat like saying the U.S. can still be governed after moving congress to McMurdo Sound, Antarctica (of course it "can"). Ocean

research in 1975 is hard enough: Declining budgets have drastically reduced ship time, instrumentation purchases, and technical personnel in the last few years. The architects of the "Mississippi Plan" are evidently not the technical peons who have to devise new scientific solutions in future years. These architects are welcome to stand some watches in the engine rooms of R&D before making sweeping assessments about what is "best" for Navy ocean science.

A. GREATER WASHINGTON AREA

SINCE ABOUT 1/1/72

	Lectures or Seminars Given by Us	Lectures or Seminars Given by Them	Prof. Visits (Days) By Us	Their Visits To Us	Days Library Use	Days Equip-ment Use	Days Computer Use
* Naval Research Labs	3		144	11	13	57	91
D.N.A.			250	2	20		
N.O.A.A. (Weather Bureau)			3				
U. S. Geological Survey	1		54	2	33		
* Smithsonian Institution	1	2	18	20		3	
NASA -		1	2				
Carnegie Institution	-2	1	10		2		
Naval Ordnance Labs				1			
Navy Photo Center			42			15	
National Science Foundation			7				
Naval Facilities Command			21	3			
	Lectures Given	Lectures Taken	Seminars				
+ Catholic University	5						
University of Maryland	1						
Howard University	4						
Department of Agriculture	35	75					
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA							
	Days Attend	Papers Given	Other Profes-sional visits	# of con-ferences			
NOL Magnetic Airborne Detection (MAD)	5	1					
American Geophysical Union	79 (in D.C.)	31	9				
Geological Society America Annual Meeting	23	3					
Penrose Continental Margins	9	2					
Penrose Magnetic Anomaly Interpretation							
Washington Geological Society	46	8					
Potomac Chapter SEG	40						

B. EAST COAST "1 DAY DRIVE OR LESS AREA"

SINCE ABOUT 1/1/72

	Lectures or Seminars by Us	Lectures or Seminars by Them	Prof. Visits By Us	Their Visits To Us	Student Days (Lab)	Student Days (Ship)
* Princeton University	3		2	20	70	145
* Lamont-Doherty	1	3	32	20		
* Woods Hole	2		11	13		
* University Rhode Island				1		
Brown University	3		3			
N.Y.U.-Stonybrook	1		1			
University of Delaware	4		3	10		
+ University of South Carolina	21		3	9	10	30
Johns Hopkins		1	2	1		
Wesleyan University				2		
UNIVERSITY OF N. CAROLINA		2			5	

*presently collaborating on some research

+collaboration in the last 5 years

Number of professional visits to our Lab (other than above) which were made because visitor was already Washington area on business 29.

1. The most disturbing aspect of the proposal to relocate the Naval Oceanographic Office and other facilities to Bay St. Louis, Mississippi is the total failure of the Navy to justify the move in terms of its overall impact on the ocean science program. The overall requirements of the ocean science program are not even mentioned.

It is curious that this central issue is neglected. It would seem likely that if the move could be justified in terms of over-all impact, than justifications would be included in the proposal. Since there are no justifications in these terms, one could conclude that no such justifications exist.

By neglecting to consider this issue, the Navy leaves the unfortunate impression that it is not as committed to ocean research and development as it is committed to fulfilling a request for ecentralization. It is known that considerable pressure has been put on the Navy to decentralize some of its Washington based facilities. Nevertheless, the policy of decentralization does not suggest that facilities should be relocated to the detriment of their productivity. Without adequate assessment of the impact, it is impossible to determine whether the move will or will not be detrimental. The Navy should demand more of itself than bland assertions. Where, when and how has it been determined, for instance, that "presence of the affected activities in the NCR is not necessary for the successful prosecution of their's or the Navy's mission"?

Hopefully, those who will ultimately accept or reject the proposal will insist on further study before they agree to reach a decision.

II. To its credit, the Navy has not pretended to be overly concerned with the human impact this proposal creates. To have done so under the circumstances would have been hypocritical. The Navy allows that there will be broken family **and** community ties. It recognizes that those who relocate will suffer "culture shock" and that those who are least likely to relocate will be blacks (because of racial prejudice in Mississippi) and women (because they are not economically independent). It does not pretend to suggest that new jobs will be easily found, if found at all, for those who stay nor does it suggest that adequate houses or schools will be found for those who go. Fully aware of the predominately (sic) negative impact on current employe s, the Navy finds this to be insufficient reason for not accepting the proposal.

Conclusion

The socio-economic impact of this proposed move is recognized to be predominately (sic) detrimental. If the cause justified this unfortunate incursion upon people's lives, even those who will be affected by the relocation could take solice (sic) in the fact that the greater good is being served. However, the "greater good" has not been defined or determined. If the Navy's efforts to secure consolidated space for the ocean science program is done in the name of more efficient operation, then all the factors that determine efficient operation must be considered.

It will be bad enough to go to Mississippi. It will be infinitely worse to go without some assurance that the program will be alive and well once it gets down there. If those who do go discover that the program is being left to wallow in the Mississippi swamps, they will exercise their freedom to leave. The Navy will be left to pick up the pieces. How much will that cost the U. S. government?

Randi K. Vejt

4247 South 32nd Road
Arlington, Va. 22206

12 May 1975

Mr. W.G. Andry
Office of the Oceanographer of the Navy
Hoffman Building No. 2
200 Stovall St.
Alexandria, Va. 22332

Dear Sir:

Please accept the enclosed statement as a response to the impact study for the proposed relocation of the Naval Oceanographic Office to Mississippi.


Gerald E. Williams

My name is Gerald E. Williams. I have been employed as an oceanographer by the Naval Oceanographic Office for the past twelve years.

I believe that the authority to make the decision on relocating the office belongs to Navy command. I believe that the responsibility for the results of the decision also rests with Navy command. I do not believe that the wishes of employees and other interested persons should necessarily prevail. We do not bear the responsibility. Although I believe that the effect of this move on employees and on the community should be a very large factor in the decision, I do not believe that it should be the overriding consideration.

If all the deciding factors are properly known, and if they are given their proper weights, the main consideration must be simply this: Will this action result in more useful service to the country per tax dollar spent? The Secretary of the Navy is in a position of public trust. The Naval Oceanographic Office does not belong to him. Nor does it belong to the Congress, the military, or us, the employees. It is merely entrusted to us. The people in this country who pay taxes give us - military and civilian alike - our livelihoods. We owe them our very best efforts. No decision, whether to go or to stay, can be rationalized, except on these terms.

I know very little about the proposed new location other than what has been presented by this study. I know a great deal about our working conditions and our effectiveness in this area. I

can agree with the study in its assessment of our situation here. I am prepared to move to any location in which this office can function more effectively, if I can give my family a decent life there. I assume that the study has presented the possibilities at the Mississippi location with at least the degree of candor with which our situation here has been presented. If so, I am quite willing to relocate.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Gerald E. Williams". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Gerald E. Williams

ANNEX C

PUBLIC HEARING
CONCERNING
DRAFT
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
ON PROPOSED RELOCATION
NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC CENTER TO
BAY ST. LOUIS, MISSISSIPPI

NATIONAL SPACE TECHNOLOGY LABORATORIES
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
BAY ST. LOUIS, MISSISSIPPI 39520

THURSDAY, 8 MAY 1975
7:30 O'CLOCK P.M.

PUBLIC HEARING
Chairman: Mr. W. Andry
8 May 1975

CHAIRMAN: Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen,
good evening.

My name is Walter Andry. I am the Legal Advisor on the staff of the Oceanographer of the Navy; and I am the Hearing Officer tonight on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement entitled "Naval Oceanographic Center, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi."

It is indeed an honor to recognize the dignitaries present in our midst: Senator Morton Smith, Representative Wade O. Smith, Mayor Grady Thigpen, Jr., and others of you in the audience.

This hearing is being held pursuant to the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act and its implementing executive order and regulations.

The purpose of the hearing is first to provide interested members of the general public with information regarding the proposed establishment of a Naval Oceanographic Center at Bay St. Louis, Mississippi.

The second purpose of this hearing is to provide an opportunity for members of the general public to present their views with respect to any environmental impact that may result from this action.

I would like to introduce the gentlemen sitting on the platform.

Furtherest to my right is LCDR Larry Riley of the Environmental Division, Office of the Oceanographer of the Navy. Sitting to his left is Mr. Johnny Stephens, Special Assistant to the Oceanographer. Sitting to his left is Commander Charles Bassett, Assistant Chief of Staff, Financial Management, on the staff of the Oceanographer of the Navy.

Commander Bassett will make a brief presentation on the proposed consolidation of the Naval Oceanographic Office and other oceanographic programs at Bay St. Louis.

He and the other gentlemen on the platform participated in developing information for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

The panel is not here to promote or to defend the Navy's proposed action, but to benefit from the views expressed here tonight in preparing the Final Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

At the conclusion of Commander Bassett's presentation, individuals who have filled out a speaker's slip will be asked to make a statement for the record.

All comments will be addressed to the Hearing Officer and made from the microphone provided.

Three minutes have been allotted for individual speakers and five minutes for speakers representing a recognized group.

The purpose of these constraints is to permit the widest possible latitude for the expression of views.

All persons who desire, including those who have made oral statements, will have an opportunity to submit a written statement for inclusion in the hearing record, but it must be received by May 15, 1975.

It is important to emphasize that this is a hearing soliciting environmental impact comments.

It is not the purpose of this hearing to debate the proposed action, but to insure that its environmental impact is fully developed. We recognize the fact that there may be inaccuracies in the DEIS considering it was submitted on or before April 1, 1975. We are asking your help in making the final statement accurate.

The Oceanographer of the Navy specifically requests that anyone who have comments on the socio/economic environmental impact of the proposed action submit such comments so that they may be fully considered in the decision making process.

Commander Bassett.

STATEMENT BY COMMANDER C. H. BASSETT,
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT,
OFFICE OF THE OCEANOGRAPHER OF THE NAVY

COMMANDER BASSETT: Good evening ladies and gentlemen.

The Oceanographer of the Navy is charged by his mission to provide for an integrated and effective Naval Oceanographic Program and in that context to determine the long term personnel and facilities requirements for the program to be technically efficient and cost effective.

Presently the Naval Oceanographic Program elements are housed in 22 different buildings in the National Capital Region ranging from Crystal City in Virginia to Chesapeake Beach, in Calvert County, Maryland, and are located as shown on this slide. The total round-trip distance from the Oceanographer's office to all of these locations is 180 miles. The location of the various buildings occupied are Crystal City, Washington Navy Yard, Naval Research Laboratory, Federal Center in Suitland, Maryland, and Naval Research Laboratory facilities in Chesapeake Beach, Maryland. The main concentrations are in four locations: Suitland, Washington Navy Yard, Naval Research Lab, and Chesapeake Beach.

Managers of the Naval Oceanographic Program have for ten years recognized the need to consolidate and revitalize the oceanographic program. The selection of a site outside the National Capital Region was considered appropriate in light of the stated Congressional desire to decentralize government activities and the inability to obtain Congressional support for new facilities in the National Capital Region. The Oceanographer increased his efforts to locate suitable facilities in 1973, and the search culminated in the fall of 1974. It was conducted without the knowledge of or consultation with the subordinate activity commanders, employees or employee organizations in order to avoid political or community pressures which would interfere with the selection of the most technically suitable site at which to consolidate and revitalize the Naval Oceanographic Program elements now located in the National Capital Region.

In a search for suitable facilities in which to consolidate the program, various locations throughout the country were examined. A preliminary search covered the entire United States, including all of the obvious Navy locations; and detailed technical examinations were made for several more promising underutilized alternatives.

The only existing government-owned facilities discovered in the United States which would meet the technical requirements of the Naval Oceanographic Program with minimum new construction are in the National Space Technology Laboratory, Bat St. Louis, Mississippi.

The facilities at Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, are in a campus-like setting spread over total ground area of less than 1 square mile.

Six main buildings have been identified for Navy use and as shown here are typical of those available. Capitalized value of the facilities is about \$65M.

Here you see exterior aerial views of the main individual buildings at the NSTL which are being considered for Navy use. Some of these buildings provide unique facilities not available at any other site investigated. These include underwater instrumentation and calibration laboratory, underwater tow tank, and water jet equipment calibration facilities. These are relatively new.

The Oceanographer has therefore proposed to the Secretary of the Navy a plan for consolidation and revitalization of the Navy's Oceanographic Program which would then necessitate a relocation. Employees, both civilian and military, totalling 1,314 would be relocated to the new site beginning in August 1975 with the final contingent to be relocated in August 1977.

The Oceanographer of the Navy specifically requests that anyone having comments of the socio-economic environmental impact of this proposed action submit them tonight or later in writing so that they may be considered as a part of the decision making process.

CHAIRMAN: I would like to proceed now with the making of statements from the attendants tonight. I would first like to recognize Senator Martin T. Smith.

STATEMENT BY THE HONORABLE MARTIN T. SMITH,
STATE SENATOR FROM MISSISSIPPI

SENATOR SMITH: Thank you Mr. Chairman, gentlemen.

I am Martin Smith, State Senator for the 31st Senatorial District. I represent the counties of Hancock and Pearl River, two of the most involved counties in your proposed move. We appreciate very much your presence here at NSTL tonight

and this opportunity to express our views.

I have reduced my remarks to writing in order to try to stay within the 5-minute time frame, and I will read them at this time.

As I see it, there are two matters which you must determine with regard to the proposed move. One is that you must determine if the facilities are adequate and suitable for your purposes. This is a technical decision which we hope you make in the affirmative.

The other is whether there will be an adverse impact on the area here and its people or upon the employees who would be required to relocate here sufficient to offset the benefit to be gained by such a move. The first determination can only be made by you. The second, I hope we can assist you with.

On May 25, 1961, NASA announced that the Mississippi Test Facility would be established. Following that time the people of this area became obtaining information of what would be involved and began preparing for this new facility.

On October 3, 1963, Dr. Werner Von Braun, then Director of NASA, came to Picayune, Mississippi, and speaking at the Gulf South Fairgrounds said at that time stressed the heavy responsibilities that would be placed upon individuals and local governing officials to provide expanded services for and exploding population as the result of the influx of employees at NTF. He stated, and I quote, "This is a duty which might be unpleasant but one which must be accepted by civic-minded citizens interested in the long-range growth of the community. Once this fact is acknowledged by the public the way is clear for municipal expansion." At that time, nearly 41% of the land in Hancock County was acquired in perpetual easements or fee simple title and substantial acreage was likewise acquired in Pearl River County. As you know, no homes, buildings, or other structures were allowed to exist upon the fee areas or easement areas; and 854 of our families were displaced. Five communities, Santa Rosa, Napoleon, Logtown, Westonia and Gainesville, were evacuated and destroyed. Some 140 businesses were destroyed and a total of something in the neighborhood of 2,000 people were displaced.

As development of the Mississippi Test Facility took shape, there was an increase in the NASA employment there to the extent that during 1965 and 1966 NASA employment on the test site itself ranged between 3,800 and 3,900 employees. Now that's not to say it's been estimated up to 6,000 people were involved during the construction period.

A great many of these employees came from other parts of the United States. They moved into this area and became a part of our communities, and we became a part of them to make stronger and better communities throughout this area. A relationship which was to benefit all the persons involved. Gentlemen, our people likewise assume the responsibility of providing the services about which Dr. Von Braun spoke, and we took it in stride and took the impact of it in stride.

In 1963 the bonded indebtedness for Hancock and Pearl River Counties and Bay St. Louis, Waveland, Pass Christian, and Picayune, the four major municipalities involved in the area, increased from \$2.8 million to in 1968 a total of \$19.5 million an increase in the bonded indebtedness of over 500%--all of this to provide community support services, that is schools, roads, and sewers directly related to the influx of people caused by establishment of the Mississippi Test Facility.

Now I point these things out for the primary purpose of saying that the people of this area know what it means to have a government facility move into the area. We recognize what an impact it can be, but we have proved ourselves. We have accepted the responsibilities involved, shouldered these responsibilities, and have grown into better communities as a result of it. We have also proved that we can receive and accept and be accepted by people from other sections of this country and all of us to benefit by it. In having gone through all of this and knowing what its all about, I want to tonight to say that in my opinion the people of this area favor your proposed move. This is been evidenced time and time again beginning with the fact that a delegation of public officials and civic leaders from our state, and more particularly this area, met in Washington early last year with the Director of NASA for the purpose of urging the fullest utilization possible of this facility.

It was further shown by the adoption of Senate Concurrence Resolution No. 609 by the Mississippi Legislature, which was authored by the entire Mississippi Senate and passed both Houses of the Legislature without a desenting vote. That concurrent resolution urged NASA and other governmental agencies to utilize the test facility in every way possible and encouraged to change of the name of this facility to more clearly reflect its mission.

Further evidence of this desire to the people is a fact that the Governor of the State of Mississippi, the Honorable Wm. L. Waller, I and others obtained a hearing before the Comptroller General of the U.S. in Washington on June 11, 1974, for the purpose of urging his assistance in obtaining full

utilization of this facility. It was after all of this and with the aid and assistance of many that the Mississippi Test Facility was renamed the National Space Technology Laboratory and its mission diversified among some several other agencies and departments. These people are now onboard here at the site, and we're proud of them. We're proud of the job that their agencies and departments are doing, and we're proud of these individuals as they became and are a part of our communities.

We feel assured that your use of these facilities will blend with, complement and be coexistent with these, our friends that are here now. Your Environmental Impact Statement Draft gives us that assurance when it states on page 37, paragraph 3.03 that, "The proposed relocation and consolidation of elements of the Naval Oceanographic Program is entirely consistent with the present NASA plans for the NSTL installation."

Gentlemen, by virtue of our past experiences we know what impact means. We have shown that we can cope with it and benefit by it. We have provided the services needed in the past many of these services which are available now but not being utilized to their fullest because this site is not being utilized to its fullest. We have shown that we have accepted and been accepted by those who come into places of employment at MTF and NSTL, and we have continued to show and we show tonight that we desire that you make this move.

Now, gentlemen, I would like to submit my statements for the record. I would like to document it further, and I will have it filed prior to the 15th. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much Senator Smith for your well considered remarks.

I would now like to recognize Senator Wade O. Smith.

STATEMENT BY THE HONORABLE WADE O. SMITH,
MEMBER OF STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATOR SMITH: Thank you Mr. Chairman.

I am representative Wade O. Smith of the 43rd District, Post No. 2 in the Mississippi Legislature. This district is composed of Pearl River and surrounding counties.

I have a short statement that I would like to read.

I have hoped for a long time the United States Government would do something to alleviate the impact of the sudden phasing out of NASA in this area of South Mississippi. The Picayune Schools had to hire many additional teachers in 1964. These had to be paid out of local funds the first year, as the state paid only on the previous years average daily attendance. The schools incurred many other additional costs. The City of Picayune had to provide many additional expenses to provide services for the new influx of people in 64 and 65. The county incurred many increased expenses such as new roads and law enforcement. Then just as we thought we would have a larger tax base, and new earnings to support these additional costs, NASA was phased down, and employs only a small percentage of its former employees.

I support the location of the National Oceanographic Center at NSTL, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi for these reasons. Also, I believe the additional payroll would help raise the per capita income of Pearl River and surrounding Counties of Mississippi. I think the U.S. Government is somewhat obligated to help solve these problems, as they helped creat them.

I would like to make an oral statement, too. Now during the time that these people were moved out of this area, I visited many homes during election year, and it was a problem that we had to face. I would like very much to see the United States Government provide more employment for this area because we are one of the lowest per capita income in the United States. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Senator.

What was the other statement please? I would now like to recognize Mayor Grady Thigpen, Jr. Please.

STATEMENT BY THE HONORABLE GRADY THIGPEN, JR.,
MAYOR OF PICAYUNE

MAYOR THIGPEN: I appreciate the opportunity of speaking to you tonight. NSTL borders the Picayune city limits, so we are vitally interested in its future and its growth. We are pleased that NSTL is being considered as the Naval Oceanographic Center.

After reading the Impact Statement, I'd like to expand further by saying during the height of activity at the test site several years ago, Picayune expanded its school system so that we can now accommodate a large increase in student enrollment. Our school plan is beautiful and modern, and we have an exceptional staff. Picayune has an outstanding library, the Margaret Reed Crosby Memorial Library with 32,000 books and a yearly circulation of over 84,000. We

have an exceptional 100-bed hospital that is considered one of the finest anywhere. We have well attended churches of almost every faith, three shopping centers, a national bank, a state bank and three savings and loan institutions.

There are homes for sale in all price ranges, in particular the \$20,000-and-up category. We have a modern city manager type government.

Picayune only has a \$16,000 general obligation indebtedness; and our tax on homes, according to a visitor from Washington recently, is 1/3 the assessment of a similar type home in Washington.

We have an 18-hole golf course that's being completed now and an outstanding youth recreation program. Our city is only 35 to 45 minutes from the New Orleans Theatre for the Performing Arts and the Super Dome on the interstate highway.

Our city is near some of the finest fishing and hunting in our nation. We have a new high school VOTEX center and a much larger one at Pearl River Junior College only 25 miles away.

Within 50 miles of Picayune is Tulan University, Loyola, the University of New Orleans, Pearl River Junior College, and the University of Southern Mississippi.

We have a cable TV system in Picayune. We get two educational channels (Louisiana and Mississippi) and 9 commercial stations in this area.

I would also like to note in the Impact Statement that the Navy proposes to acquire outright certain land and buildings at NSTL. People that live in our community are working in some of these locations. They are outstanding citizens in our community, and we don't want to lose them in the process. We trust that your proposed move will blend in with these agencies that are here. And, I might add, that on Channel 13 news at six o'clock tonight, Admiral Snyder made a very positive statement in regard to this.

In closing, we welcome you to Picayune and your consideration. You will find our people friendly, well-informed, and true Americans. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mayor Thigpen.

I would now like to recognize Mayor Sam Maxwell of Long Beach.

STATEMENT BY THE HONORABLE SAM MAXWELL,
MAYOR OF LONG BEACH

MAYOR MAXWELL: Mr. Chairman, gentlemen.

I am Mayor Sam Maxwell of the City of Long Beach, Mississippi. I have a prepared statement which I would like to read and I will submit to you.

The City of Long Beach, located on the Gulf Coast has a population of just under 8,000. The area of the School district has a population of approximately 18,000. The NOL Bay St. Louis is located approximately 30 miles from Long Beach and commuting time by way of either Highway 90 or Interstate 10 is approximately 35-40 minutes. There are approximately 30 families living in Long Beach who now work at NSTL at this location. Long Beach is also fortunate in having more than 400 Navy families now living in our District. These fine men both civilians and Navy personnel are connected with the SeaBee Base. These families have been welcomed into Long Beach and all participate in civic, school, and recreational activities. They are some of our finest citizens.

Complete Medical Facilities are available for Navy personnel within four miles of Long Beach and at nearby Keesler Air Force Base.

The latest HUD Postal Survey dated March 27, 1975, showed that there were a total of 6,269 new or used vacant housing units on the Mississippi Gulf Coast. 3,270 of these were residences. The balance of course were apartments. A total of 484 residences were report to be under construction at that time. In the Long Beach area alone in our school district and are now either under construction or proposed for immediate construction, almost 600 homes ranging in price from \$25,000 to \$75,000. There is one unit of some 400 homes being constructed now.

Long Beach cares for it's citizens and provides excellent recreational facilities. A complete Summer Recreation Program is provided for all age groups, both male and female. There are more than 500 boys and 240 girls participating in the various baseball or softball programs for those between the ages of 8 and 18. There are also Leagues for both adult men and women. Our Recreational Facilities include five baseball fields and four tennis courts with two more under construction at this time. A complete year round swimming program is provided, along with art and crafts program. Additional Recreational Facilities are available at the SeaBee Base and USM - Gulf Park located at Long Beach.

A new half million dollar public Harbor, with facilities for private boats, launching ramps, fishing piers, and parks, has just been completed and is now in use for the Citizens and visitors to our coast.

On the Coast, we are fortunate to have a fine Symphony Orchestra, Opera Guild, Ballet Company and a Fine Arts Council.

A Coliseum-Convention Complex costing 20 million dollars is now under construction and will attract some of the finest shows, talents and conventions, in the Country.

Churches of almost all denominations are located throughout our area.

Our schools compare with the best in the Nation both Academically and in extracurricular activities.

My Board Members and Citizens of Long Beach are sure that we have fine schools, Recreation facilities, Cultural attractions and adequate Housing in all price ranges. We would welcome the employees of NOL to the City of Long Beach.

Mr. Chairman I would like to enter this into the record with supporting documents. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

I would like to recognize Mayor Arthur W. Lang, Jr. of Gulfport.

STATEMENT BY THE HONORABLE ARTHUR W. LANG, JR.,
MAYOR OF GULFPORT

MAYOR LANG: Mr. Chairman, gentlemen and the audience here.

I am very happy to be here to represent the City of Gulfport; and if you look around you, you'll see some of the finest police officers anyplace. They belong to our Gulfport Police Reserve.

We've got a situation in Gulfport, we're on your buffer zone, but it took us exactly 42 minutes to drive from east Gulfport tonight over here, and we did not exceed the speed limit. But along with me are people from the school system from our memorial hospital, real estate board and others, and I would like to yield my time to them and my written statement will be forthcoming.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much Mr. Mayor.

I would like to recognize Mayor Stephen Saucier of Pass Christian.

STATEMENT BY THE HONORABLE STEPHEN SAUCIER,
MAYOR OF PASS CHRISTIAN

MAYOR SAUCIER: Thank you Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen.

I am Steve Saucier, Mayor of the City of Pass Christian, and I am here to offer the welcome of our people to the U.S. Navy Oceanographic Office and its employees.

The proposed move seems to represent to us the perfect match - the MISSION with the facility - the personnel with the community. You see, we are acquainted with the kind of people which I believe you will have aboard.

I remember clearly the excitement we all shared down here in the early 1960's. The space race was in full swing and NASA's MTF was being built at a furious pace. Jobs were plentiful and fairly easy to get for those who wanted to work. Many of my friends chose a high paying construction job instead of going to college. The future of the area seemed to be blindingly bright. Home construction was booming - Subdivisions sprung up; apartment complexes rose all around us and shopping centers opened countless smaller businesses began.

And then, almost without warning, the race was over. The giant space machine grinded to a painful half. And only the cleanup crews remained. Although many chose to stay here, some homes were vacated as NASA - and support contractor personnel were transferred or found jobs elsewhere. Naturally some stores closed and apartment complexes had some problems. A gray cloud seem to move in. After we had done our share. We had worked, and we had dreamed, we had invested, and gambled preparing for a promised influx of 5,000-6,000 permanent people. And then NASA pulled the rug out.

A Multi-Hundred million dollar Federal Bubble had burst.

But we had faith gentlemen in our Government would not just abandon such a costly and important facility as this. Our Congressional Leaders, spurred by the people of the Coast, would certainly breathe new life into this facility.

And so was born the National Space Technology Laboratory and today's proposal..a proposal which I, and many others, welcome with renewed faith in our National Government.

I have read with interest and anger the Draft Environmental Impact Statement which was prepared allegedly to assist in the decision making process. To those who may be a part of the proposed move, please allow me to say a few words about that document and about our community.

We will all admit that the Navy will be doing us - the communities of the Mississippi Gulf Coast - a great favor by moving this important office down here to the National Space Technology Laboratory and utilizing its facility. And we certainly appreciate the proposal.

But the greatest favor - the recipients of the greatest benefits will be those of you who are fortunate enough to be selected to move to the Mississippi Coast. And those of you who don't believe that - and if offered the opportunity to come and refuse to do so - we say, Forgive them. They know not what they do.

Culture Shock? Bunk. You would experience about the same culture shock or shock by removing a tight, blistering painful of new shoes after having had them on for 18 hours.

I've been to Maryland - and to the Washington, D.C. area many times. And to me that's a shock. If the employees of National Oceanographic Office knew what was waiting here on the Mississippi Gulf Coast, for them we feel they would be trying to get aboard like the thousands who attempted to fleet Saigon recently.

Life on the Coast is the greatest! The land is clean and beautiful. The air is fresh and safe to breathe. And not once has our news media ever warned us to stay indoors because of the polluted air outside.

We can walk the streets anytime in safety. Our children can play outside without fear. And you can still smell the roses and honeysuckle and the sounds of birds singing in tune to the rustling of leaves by the gentle winds can be heard everyday.

Culture? If you want it - we have it! We have several good Little Theatre groups...a Symphony Orchestra..an Opera Guild...Art and Ballet groups..plus the offerings of Gulf

Park College and the Gulf Coast Junior College. And beautiful, modern libraries.

And just in case that still is not enough - there is barely a half-hour's drive from here (NSTL) - the great City of New Orleans. I would challenge the entire State of Maryland and the District of Columbia combined to compare their cultural opportunities to those of the City of New Orleans. Why, New Orleans has more Culture, more Heritage and more entertainment in one corner than probably all of Washington, D.C.! I don't know how much entertainment and recreation you want, but we have the greatest restaurants and clubs.. we have unlimited golfing opportunities...there are 26 miles of sand beaches...sailing...and some of the best, most available fishing anywhere in the world. Tennis Courts dot the whole area...and all but a few are lighted for 24-hour use.

We have three Junior Colleges within easy driving distance of here. We have a University. The Public Schools enjoy the highest standards and Parochial Schools such as St. Stanislaus and Coast Episcopal are excellent facilities.

And for a look at the cost, say in taxes. A home appraised at about \$30,000 in Pass Christian would pay less than \$200 a year in property taxes. I wonder how that compares to Washington, D.C. in the area?

I wouldn't be a bit surprised if the people on the Coast actually live longer than they do in Washington. We live at a slower pace - and we breathe clean air - and drink clear water and that's gotta count for something. Our people are very pleasant and generally very cheerful. We simply have a life filled with more peace and pleasure. And if you are worried about us being able to handle or accommodate the move, if we did our share which we did and made room and made available a community for an influx of 5 or 6 thousand for NASA we have no trouble with the 800 of 1,000 the Navy is proposing.

Yes, the U.S. Navy will be doing us a favor by moving this important office to the Coast. But I must repeat - with humility - that the greatest benefit will be to those who are fortunate enough to be transferred to the greatest place in the World to live - the Mississippi Gulf Coast. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mayor. Don't we have a seat here for the Mayor in the audience? I am embarrassed. Yes, sit right up in the front. Where did he go? There is a seat Mayor. There are two. Isn't there? There is one here too. He needs two.

I would like to recognize Mayor, pardon me Alderman Dan Campion from the City of Waveland.

STATEMENT BY MR. DAN CAMPION, ALDERMAN
CITY OF WAVELAND

MR. CAMPION: My statement is not as much prepared as the Honorable Mayors of Pass Christian, Long Beach, and Gulfport. We, as a small town of Waveland, have as much to offer only in a smaller scale. I'm a Yankee. Well you might say I'm proud of having been there, but I wouldn't go back. I've lived not only in Buffalo, New York, Egland AFB, Denver, Colorado and the cities in California; but I came down here in 1958 with the space program, and I became involved like many of the tenants or the members of tenants that came here at the time in local politics or civic associations. I'm very proud of the fact that I, being a Yankee, was elected as an Alderman; and I love Waveland and I'm going to stay here and work to the betterment of Waveland; and, as I said, we have much to offer any personnel that come in the Navy program.

Sir, honorable chairman, in reading the report as I understand the Navy proposes to come to NSTL in a tenant role. Perhaps it would be the largest group of men onboard here, but my question is whether the proposal to locate the rather large group of men among the already existing resident agencies performing useful and very important work in the environmental research has been checked out with these agencies or tenants? If so, what is the impact on their continuing presence at NSTL? We don't want to lose our fine group that are here already. We don't want to have an impact that might force them out.

We have a fine group of men who are working in every community, who are active in our communities; and we just don't want to lose them. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN: I would like to recognize Mr. Jimmy Russ.

STATEMENT BY MR. JIMMY G. RUSS,
LOCAL 903, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL
WORKERS

MR. RUSS: Thank you Mr. Chairman.

My name is Jimmy Russ, I am Business Manager of Local Union #903 I.B.E.W., I would like to make a statement on behalf of the 13 unions that belong to the Gulf Coast Building and Construction Trade Council.

First, I would like to welcome the Department of the Navy and hope you will transfer to NSTL.

Your environmental report state that you may have to be provided a large new facility. I also hear that NASA and the Navy will start quite a lot of building alterations very soon.

In the past we have been able to work out good labor understandings with the contractors and NASA, not always agreeing with each other but always being able to solve our differences, and we hope that our past understandings will therefore continue.

It would be very hard to work with two separate government agencies at the same place, especially the Department of Labor because at the present time in Harrison County they have under construction a Navy Retirement Home. At a cost of over 16 million dollars, the contractor on this project is Dyson Construction Company. 86% of the craftsmen on this job are from out of State, Florida mostly. Another instance is at Keesler AFB, the Airman Dormitory at a cost of over 5 million. This constructor is from out of State, Greenhut Construction Company. 82% of their work force is out of state craftsmen.

This is just two of several reasons why the Building and Construction Trade Council would like to see that NASA stays in charge and that the Navy Department would just be a tenant at NASA.

All the working people in Mississippi want is a fair labor treatment.

We would like you to comment whether NASA will be in charge of construction in the future or will the Navy Department -- if the Navy -- then who do we contact so we can make our plans to help? Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: I would like to recognize Mr. Tim Crowley.

STATEMENT BY MR. TIM F. CROWLEY,
LUEIVE OLEN CROSBY HOSPITAL

MR. CROWLEY: Mr. Chairman. I am Tim Crowley. I am the Administrator of Crosby Hospital in Picayune.

I would like to address myself to the quantity and quality of health care rendered in Picayune, Mississippi. We have a 100-bed hospital, fully equipped and staffed with approximately 168 employees. Most recent opening was the 4-bed

intensive care unit. We have a full range of surgery and completely automated laboratory. Outside the hospital we also have some health care services that are, we feel, very important to this area.

We have one of the few area ambulance districts in the nation, Rescue 7. At any time we can call and have a helicopter come and get a person who must be transferred to other facilities.

We have a nursing home in our community.

Home health care where those people who are not able to come in and get care may, we go to their homes and treat them.

We also have a recent advent of emergency room physicians which we'll have in our hospital shortly so that anytime a patient comes in we'll have a physician there at all times and the Board of Governors of our hospital has also chosen over the past few years to make long range plans for quantity of the facilities.

We have long range plans completed by an outside hospital firm through 1985; and we have taken into account the growth of NSTL; and we would hope that if the Navy choses to come here, that we can continue on these plans and start the construction phase.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

Mr. Jim Wimbish. Have I pronounced your name correctly? Wimbish? Wimbish?

STATEMENT BY MR. JAMES WIMBISH,
INDIVIDUAL FROM BAY ST. LOUIS

MR. WIMBISH: Mr. Chairman there isn't much that I can say that the Mayor of Pass Christian hasn't said and said it a lot better than I can say it.

The only thing that I can say is that I'm a transplant of approximately 20 years in this locale, coming from Atlanta, Georgia; and I also quit a job in Termalala Navy Yard to come to this area; and I've been very happy.

I love the people. I love the community. And I'm sure anyone else that comes from Maryland or anywhere else, they'll give us a chance and they will also love us too. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mr. Wimbish. Mr. Johnny Wallace, Jr.

STATEMENT BY MR. J. WALLACE, JR.,
WALLACE & SONS (CONTRACTORS)

MR. WALLACE: Really I shouldn't worry about the people, but I wonder about my Mayor. I guess he'll be speaking later from Bay St. Louis. Do you have him listed, Warren Carver?

CHAIRMAN: Yes, he is.

MR. WALLACE: Okay we'll take care of him later then. Election time coming up soon.

I'm Johnny Wallace and I'm from Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. I was born in Pearlinton, Mississippi, and I've lived here practically all my life except for World War II; and I served time in the Army and after that I went away to Chicago, Illinois and I studied electronics.

I take the pleasure to report to you that I've been in perhaps 38 states and 3 foreign countries and right here my responsibility to NASA I'm a contractor.

I feel like I'm one of the more fortunate contractors here at NASA because at one time I've had about 33 or 34 people working for me out here at NASA; and I don't know of any other Black contractors that have handled a contract that size. I subcontract to Global Associates; and they are the institutional contractors for NASA. I've been out here with Global and NASA for about five years; and at this time, I would just like to introduce my manager because most of the people don't know me--they see him everyday. Mr. Lionel Bradley, would you please stand?

I stay busy trying to take care of all the paper work, and the paper work looks good then everything else will work out okay.

I would like to take this opportunity to say that apparently I'm the first black to speak here tonight. There will be others, I'm quite sure; but I want the Navy to know if they have any black brothers and sisters that want to come down to Mississippi, tell them to come one. We have a lot of facilities here. We have a bit of segregation which exists in other cities just like your basic problems you have elsewhere; but I'm quite sure the opportunities are here for these people; and nobody's going to just give you anything you got to get out there and work for it; and then you've got to make your own mark in the community. So I take this opportunity

to be here to welcome any of the people that you have that are worried about the prejudices here in Mississippi.

Now I must say that we are a different part of Mississippi down here on the Gulf Coast. Up in the Delta, I can't say anything. I can't speak very loud for the people up in the Delta, because I try to get up there and get out of there before night.

Now I know that you've heard a lot of good comments from the people here. They're trying to sell you a program; but I've got one pet peave with Hancock County; and I think I'll have it for a long time, and I'm going to tell you what it is because I've been telling these people what it is.

We have been struggling to try to get them to improve our public school system. This I don't like at all. I've been in many areas, and we need a lot of improvement here. However, if you want to do like me send your kids to private school, then you can do that so you don't have to be bothered with these, some of these inadequacies here in the public schools in Hancock County; and I'm saying this so that everybody will hear it because 15 years ago I tried to get them to upgrade the curriculum; and we had a very hard time. We changed alot of our officials, we got a lot of officials out of office and put new ones in; and if we don't get it upgraded and keep getting it upgraded, we're going to get them out and put some new ones in. So don't be afraid to go back and tell the people what we have here to offer.

Now about the location. I don't know very much about this. Nobody invited me to come and say anything. Looks like you know I'm Johnny Wallace the black contractor they would have really hustled me up here but nobody told me anything so I'm saying all this. Truthfully speaking, I'm saying all this on my own. My manager didn't even invite me out here.

The one thing I like about the area that this place is located in when you travel in here to your job you're travelling with people that are in the same direction everyday. You don't have to worry about these tourists sightseeing and perhaps wreck you car, and we don't have a high accident rate. This place is suitable. You don't get through a lot of school zones trying to get here to work. It only takes you 30-40 minutes from any area around here to get here to your job.

And, then again, I would like to say I would like to see the Navy come down here because I'm quite sure we have more black contractors that would be willing to offer their services as small businessmen and in turn I'm not prejudice--totally prejudice. But when they gave me this contract they gave it

to me I think primarily because I was a black man, and I went away and I looked for some black lawyers and some black insurance agents and I gave them a part of my business. So I hope that other people that come here will feel that they are welcomed.

So if there's anything, I don't have anything written down, but I probably will get a statement up. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mr. Wallace.

I hesitate to say Mr. W. T. Sheppard. The other night I said Mr. and it turned out to be a Mrs. W. T. Sheppard please. Mr. Sheppard.

STATEMENT BY MR. W. T. SHEPPARD,
PICAYUNE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

MR. SHEPPARD: Gentlemen, I just wanted to make one great statement as a personal individual who is one of the last transportees in here from Washington, D.C. I work for NOAA, although I'm not representing NOAA tonight.

I would like to address you as a private citizen and as a relatively new resident of Picayune, Mississippi. I came here about four years ago having been born and reared in the Midwest and having lived in a variety of places including Massachusetts, Connecticut, Hawaii, Michigan, Ohio, Miami, Florida; Dallas, Texas; and for four years, in the suburbs of Washington, D.C.

Each of those places have their advantages and disadvantages. Some, for us, were better than others. My family and I feel the same way about Picayune, except the great number of advantages heavily outweigh the few disadvantages. Children can play or go about their business at anytime without fear. Noise, pollution, and traffic jams are not a problem. Finally every advantage is near enough to be enjoyed, but not too close to become a nuisance.

But equally important for us is that we feel at home. From the first we have been as busy as we cared to be. I personally am a member of the Director of the Chamber of Commerce which I was elected to up there. For an outsider that is pretty good in a four year period of time.

We have felt a part of things in a fully wholesome way. This is why living here makes it really a home and we totally enjoy it. We feel that those of you who are if you do chose to come down here will find it the same way when you get down here. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. John Deem.

STATEMENT BY MR. JOHN DEEM,
PASS CHRISTIAN HIGH SCHOOL

MR. DEEM: I'm representing Pass Christian High School tonight and after what Mayor Saucier said, I really have no comment to make. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: H. F. Tappan.

STATEMENT BY MR. H. F. TAPPAN,
EMPLOYEE OF THE U. S. NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE

MR. TAPPAN: I want to tell you I'm a long time resident of Picayune. I came here about 8 hours ago, and I've fallen in love with it. I'm a resident of the Washington, D.C. area, suburban Maryland, which you have heard a few words about. I own a home there. I do like it. I walk to work. I just wanted to tell you what a privilege it would be if my group could come down here. I would like to be one of the first ones to come. I like to much what I've seen.

I would like to mention that there are some problems among some of colleagues in the Washington area. I'm sad to convey that there is a little bit of bitterness. The less you hear about is the better perhaps.

In my group we travel a lot. We go overseas and we have expense accounts. They call it per diem, and some of it goes back to 1970. My boss had some financially troubled times, and he wasn't able to take as much care as he would have liked in our travel expenses. So some of my friends are very unhappy about this and then it looks like many, many dollars are going to make a nice move here and they're unhappy. So there are problems like this, which hopefully can be worked out; and I know you're just as hopeful as I am that they can be done.

There's a minority of black people that have done very well for themselves. They have been given opportunities and taken advantage of their opportunities. They're well-educated people, engineers, college graduates, some very good friends of mine; and they are terribly apprehensive from what they've heard what the South perhaps used to be. I like to tell the story like it is. I like to lay the cards on the table. I would like to throw a challenge that it would be wonderful if the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office could come down here. Like I just came down here on a specific set of nice terms. That we could lay the problems on the table and talk about them.

One of them is the black man wants to be totally part of the society. He doesn't want in any way to be distinguished from the rest of the society there. The Picayune's Movie Theatre, if you know what I'm talking about, they don't want anyway and I mean they are very adamant on this. They want to be welcomed completely, and they want the chance to show that they are worth being welcomed.

I'm a total stranger to the area, and I'm not one to come down and tell somebody how something is supposed to be done. I'm just trying to bring attention there are some things, and wouldn't it be wonderful if we worked together and bring it all about?

CHAIRMAN: Thank You Mr. Tappan.

Mr. Dan Frederick.

STATEMENT BY MR. DAN FREDERICK,
BLACK EMPLOYEES AT NSTL

MR. FREDERICK: Mr. Chairman.

In view of the proposed move to Mississippi, I'd like to address the issue of black employees of the Navy and their entrance into the Louisiana and Mississippi Gulf Coast Area.

I guess I'm going to pick up where the gentlemen left off and get down to the nitty-gritty. I guess I'm also addressing my comments as a reaction to some of the things I've read in the newspaper, some of the reports I've heard from the Suitland hearing and alot of it king of sticks in my craw.

I can understand the concern of the employees about the adjustment to new schools, being accepted, facilities, recreation and opportunities.

I, myself, felt these same concerns three years ago when I returned from the San Francisco area; but I think there is alot to be said. Well the fact-finding team about a couple of weeks ago were down here. I had the pleasure of escorting a female member of the Navy's fact-finding team along the Gulf Coast.

I found her to be charming and my family and I enjoyed being her host. However, I feel that the impression, I feel that her impression of what's here is misleading, and I'd like

to set the records straight. As I told her, this area has problems. We blacks have problems; such as unemployment, social problems and racial problems. But I defy anybody from Washington, D.C., to stand up and tell me that my problems are worse than theirs. If we've got rednecks, you're sadly mistaken if you don't think Washington has Washington flavored rednecks. As I see it, the only problem is going to be a change of pace. A change of pace from a 45 minute drive on a congested freeway to a 20 minute drive on a light traffic highway.

I showed this member of the team the ghetto. Let me explain ghettos. I guess when you're in Washington, D.C., and you look at a ghetto, you see a tenement building that's unsafe with windows broken out and a high crime rate. Here on the coast our ghetto is a horse of a different color.

Yes, we have low-income housing; and we have some people that need houses; but it's nothing to be compared with the housing tenement in the congested Washington, D.C., but I also showed her the beautiful areas. Showed her the bad. I showed her the integrated communities. I showed her everything she wanted to see. But the issue I tried to impress on her was that my people need careers, jobs, examples, assistance in leadership.

The impact on the black community that the black members, the employees of NAVOCEANO will have, will hasten the step toward a better society. You can help us build this world. We have average people here, but we have the sophistication to survive and succeed.

You may recall that the Civil Rights Movement started in the South. Consequently, we have advanced further than you in terms to school, lower crime rate, politics and the creation of an equal society.

Incidentally, in 1974 Mississippi had the lowest crime rate in the country, and I do believe Washington, D.C., was right there among the highest. Now you tell me which society would you like your kids to grow up in. The whole Civil Rights Movement started with grass roots. The South; so, therefore, as according to what I read and hear in the newspaper, the black employees of the Navy are benefiting from our efforts. And you're making undeserving comments.

It's all right to stand up and say, "Right on Charles Evers-- Pharaoh, let them Po Mississippi Black folk go." But if there are exclusive white areas in Washington and Maryland that blacks can't live, maybe you better readjust your thinking.

We've got schools. Our children go everyday. They aren't so bad. At least it isn't South Boston. An item I picked up out of the Washington Star Friday, April 25, 1975, stated that assaults in Prince Georges County public schools - incidentally, which is in Suitland, Maryland - have increased 34% this last year. From 1 July to March 31, 1973-74, there was 618 assaults, as compared to 829 over the same period. I don't think we have to talk about assaults in our public school systems, because I don't think there is a total of 3 all up and down the coast or within a 100 mile radius.

You know, our busing. Maybe the people in Boston think that we're a little bit behind times, but we're far ahead. Or maybe the busing suit that happened in Prince George's County in Maryland makes you think you're ahead of the southern black, but maybe so, but maybe we haven't reached that point yet. Maybe it's because our schools are already integrated, and we already have busing.

Reminds me of a phrase, "People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones".

Finally, I'll say this (this is to everybody) if you're coming down here with a progressive attitude and willing to get involved in our community and help us build a better society where all men are equal, we welcome you with open arms. If you're coming down with a positive affirmative action plan, jobs and careers for my black people, God we need you. But if you're going to sit on your behind and ciriticize and worry about cultural shock and you call us Uncle Tom and Oreos, I wish you'd stay where the hell you are.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mr. Frederick.

I understand that Mayor Warren Carver of Bay St. Louis is in the audience but we do not have his speaker slip. I apologize and would like to ask him to come forward now and make his statement.

STATEMENT BY THE HONORABLE WARREN CARVER,
MAYOR OF BAY ST. LOUIS

MAYOR CARVER: Mr. Chairman, I apologize for not having had a written statement.

I can't add too much to what has already been said in regard to the facilities that we have here along the coast. Of course, we in Bay St. Louis feel we have what these other communities say they have - hospitals, excellent schools, excellent public and parochial schools - and we're growing

all the time. I think we're making progress. Here in the next few months we hope to break ground for about a quarter of a million dollar library.

I'd like to mention something that has not been mentioned, and I think that will be mentioned possibly in a written statement in the next few days; and that is the facility that we have here in Hancock County for the Boy Scouts of America that is up here in the northern part of the County where I don't know exactly without reference, referring to it.

I don't know how many boys are being taken care of, but there are thousands of thousands of boys that are being taken care of in this camp in the northern part of the county; and in conclusion, I would like to say that if the Navy does make its decision to come down, we welcome you with open arms. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much Mayor.

Mr. Kent Lovelace. Lovelace, Kent.

STATEMENT BY MR. KENT LOVELACE,
HANCOCK MORTGAGE CORPORATION

MR. LOVELACE: Apparently there has been some question regarding the ability of the financial community to meet financial needs that will ultimately come forth out of this prospect.

Let me assure you that of the 20 typical mortgage lenders and nearly a dozen or so commercial banks operating in our area, we have both the ability and resources to meet these needs.

I think that historically, due to the highly competitive situation that exists between these lenders, historically a mortgage, a home buyer in this area enjoys a lower rate than is demanded by the national market. This along with several reasons manifests itself.

Some of the other reasons being an efficient builder force, plenty of land for development manifests itself for the fact that you can probably get more house for the dollar in our area than in any other part of the country.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

Mr. Willian S. Haynie.

STATEMENT BY MR. WILLIAM S. HAYNIE,
STATE AND LOCAL ARTS COUNCIL

MR. HAYNIE: I'm Bill Haynie from Gulfport. I don't have

a written statement. I thought that I might just fill in some of the gaps; but as the speakers have made themselves heard here, I don't think they have left very many gaps.

I am a native of this state. I've had the pleasure of living in metropolitan areas such as New York City. I'm presently affiliated with Columbia Broadcast System. I could live anywhere in the world really that I want to, and I chose to live on the Gulf Coast. I'd like to tell you a little bit about some of our cultural opportunities down this way.

For many years I have been deeply involved in civic and cultural causes. I was perhaps the first person in the State Department of Education where I served for 8 years to be the Director of Fine Arts of Education. I wonder if you are aware of the fact that Mississippi probably has produced more creative writers. We have a great literary tradition down here. We have great musicians that come from this part of the world. A great composer. Perhaps the dean of black composers came from Woodville, Mississippi, Leotyne Price, the distinguished Metropolitan Opera star, came from Laurel, Mississippi. Charlie Pride, one of our products. Elvis Presley who made himself heard just a few nights ago. But you can go into the literary world and talk about William Faulkner, Udora Welts, Tennessee Williams (he wasn't from Tennessee, he was from Mississippi). We could go right on down the line.

There is a great tradition of culture in this state. You could go up to Natches. Some of the people who would come here would be delighted to go to a place like Natches to see a place where at one time there were more millionaires than any place in the United States. I've had the privilege of travelling and being in 49 of the 50 states of this country and many countries abroad. I've visited educational institutions, cultural centers, art galleries all over. We're striving hard here.

We've got some things to do, but I used to live 30 miles out of New York City. It took me an hour and a half to go to work. You can get in your car here and go to an opera, a ballet, the Bolshoi ballet, the great Russian ballet, will be in New Orleans for a solid week the first week in June. I plan to go. It will be much easier for me to go from Gulfport than it would be from Madison, New Jersey, where I lived into New York City. I was worn out by the time I got back home.

So we do have things here. We have a Gulf Coast Symphony. Many little theatre groups. Many visual arts groups. So when I saw the word cultural shock, I was shocked myself because we're working like the devil to have plenty of culture down here; and we feel that you people could join hands with us and offer us something. It's this great exchange and exposure that we think would make a greater Gulf Coast.

The people that came her initially were exploring space. I think there are brave and great new worlds under the water out here and with our bicentennial coming up (I serve as chairman of the bicentennial committee in Gulfport), we are planning a re-enactment of some of the great folk festivals that they had in Washington, D.C., last year. It got rave reviews from the Director of the Smithsonian. We did some of this in Jackson recently.

You might not know we have the two best fiddlers in the United States in Mississippi. I could go right on down the line. The folk crafts in this area are important. So there's deep grass roots culture in Mississippi that many people are not aware of; but when they went to Washington to see all of this, they suddenly became aware of the fact that those people are doing something with their hands and with their heads and with their hearts down there.

And so we welcome you people. We want you to become a part of our community and make us a greater community. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mr. Haynie.

Mr. Bill Allen, Mr. Bill Allen. Mr. Mr. R. White.

STATEMENT BY MR. M. R. WHITE,
PRESIDENT OF PEARL RIVER JUNIOR COLLEGE

MR. WHITE: Mr. Chairman, gentlemen and friends, I'm Martin White, President of the Pearl River Junior College and the President of the Mississippi Junior College Association.

I had a prepared statement, but I'm going to make my remarks brief. In fact, it's getting warm in here. I want to dispel the theory that Mississippi is academic desert of the United States.

We have seven universities in the state of Mississippi, four colleges (these are private colleges church related), 16 public junior colleges and 151 municipal and public school

districts. Now all of these schools are accredited or most of them are credited by the Southern Association and Colleges and School. Now this is the accrediting agency that accredits schools from Florida to Virginia and from Texas to South Carolina. The same accrediting agency accredits all of these schools and a vast majority of our public schools are accredited.

We have 16 public junior college systems in the state, and we think that Mississippi has one of the best junior college systems in the states. The junior colleges are comprehensive in that they offer academic college parallel work for the first two years that will transfer to any university in the area or in the South or as far as that goes, within the United States. They offer vocational training and technical training, and recently we have added adult education evening division. Now we can provide these people coming in with the first two years of college parallel work in any area that they want to major in, and I can assure you that it will transfer to any school in which they wish to transfer, provided of course, they make acceptable grades and stay in the field in which they major.

We can provide evening programs for them, and I'm sure that you have gotten the word that the University of Southern Mississippi, which is only 70 miles from this area, can provide graduate work and postgraduate work for these people. Either if they want to take the program here on the base, it can be provided here on the base. But we think that we do have an excellent educational system in Mississippi. Especially in the southeastern part of Mississippi, and if you people come here we can assure you that you will have an opportunity for your children to be provided with quality education. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Mr. Joseph Marochino.

STATEMENT BY MR. JOSEPH MAROCHINO,
BAY ST. LOUIS LITTLE THEATRE

MR. MAROCHINO: Gentlemen, I'm Joe Marochino, President of the Bay St. Louis Little Theatre.

You've heard a lot about little theatres in Mississippi tonight. It's kind of hard to be last or near the end because everybody has covered everything. But the Bay St. Louis Little Theatre is now celebrating its 30th year as a strictly amateur operation.

No one receives any salary. It has openings for your people if they choose to become part of the cultural things of this community. We have little theatres all along the

coast, Gulfport, Biloxi, Pass Christian, Ocean Springs. Mississippi Arts Commission helps us in our endeavors. We have openings for anyone who has ham in their heart and would like to become part of our community. The only thing we ask of your people when they come down is that they join us in these endeavors and not sit back and wait till somebody knocks them in the head for them to come in. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Mr. Willie C. Ryan. Miss Willie C. Ryan.

STATEMENT BY MS. WILLIE C. RYAN,
RYAN REALTY

MS. RYAN: Mr. Chairman, I am Willie Ryan from Picayune. I am a real estate broker.

I bring you some greetings from the real estate profession in Picayune and Pearl River County. From the brokers, from the sales associates, from the builders, contractors, mortgage bankers and other people in the area. We think our town has much to offer your people in available housing and potential housing. We have made a survey of all areas of available housing and we find that there are at present available 200 homes.

These are homes ranging in price from a low of about \$15,000 to a high of \$85,000. Most of the housing will be in the middle price range. A new home with four bedrooms, brick veneer construction, two baths, central heat and air, dishwasher, disposal, wood burning fireplace, double garage, carpeting, nicely decorated and well appointed, with about 1800 square feet living space, located on an excellent lot, in a good neighborhood, will sell for about \$40,000 to \$45,000 including the lot and all financing charges. \$40,000 will buy a lot of house in Picayune.

In potential housing, we presently have available about 600 building lots, and these are ready for construction with the exception of one area in which construction is underway and will be finished soon. There are no special assessments, and streets and utilities are paid for. A few of these are outside city limits, but nearby, and will not have city sewage and water. Builders and contractors are ready and available for building and homes in the \$40,000 price range can be completed in about 3 1/2 months.

Financing is available for conventional loans from savings and loans in the area and from mortgage banking firms. FHA and VA loans are available from a number of sources and financing is at competitive rates.

I grew up in the South, lived in Massachusetts ten years, then moved to Picayune from Northampton, Massachusetts about 10 years ago, and I don't want to leave. Numbers of people have elected to stay in Picayune even when their employers transferred them to other areas. Some of the things we appreciate are the long growing season for gardens, shrubs, and flowers, the recreational facilities native to the area, including fishing, swimming, hunting and boating, the location of our town, making easy access to the Gulf Coast, to New Orleans and Hattiesburg, and probably the most important of all, is the influence towards good citizenship upon our youth. With a low crime rate, a peaceful way of life and a real opportunity for happiness. We think you'll like living here and we welcome you, one and all. Come to Picayune.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you Ms. Ryan.

Mr. Alton Keller. Mr. Keller. Is Mr. Keller in the lobby?

STATEMENT BY MR. ALTON KELLER,
HANCOCK COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

MR. KELLER: My name is Alton A. Keller, member of the Hancock Board of Supervisors.

I have not too much to add to what is said here already, but I do have one thing that I want to say.

When NASA announced in the early 60's that they were building this facility here, and when I looked in the location, living in this area all of my life and at this time of year this place being waist deep in water, I thought, "May God, they are out of their minds."

Now ladies and gentlemen. There are a lot of people and this county has sacrificed a lot. We have never failed NASA or the government here in any demand that they have made. I endorse what the people in the county have come here before you tonight and Hancock County, Pearl River County and all the surrounding areas the people have sacrificed. We ask you please utilize this and we will work with you 100%.

Hancock County Board of Supervisors will have a written statement to present at the proper time. I thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mr. Keller. Mr. Norton Haas.

STATEMENT BY MR. NORTON HAAS,
INDIVIDUAL FROM HANCOCK COUNTY

MR. HAAS: Mr. Chairman my name is Norton Haas; and I come before you more for purpose of making you welcome to Hancock County; and I asked the young lady to sign in I noticed there was a place for individuals and representatives; and I had so many free jobs and represent so many organizations I didn't know which one to put down, so I can say it to you on behalf of the good Mayor of Bay St. Louis mentioned the Boy Scouts.

I happen to be the Chairman of the Boy Scouts and President of the Hancock County United Way and recently organized Hancock County Historical Society; and my good friend the Mayor in Picayune, we in Hancock County right now are trying to help them build Picayune. I don't know if he thought about that; but if you'll stay with us, we'll build Picayune yet. That sounded like a joke, but there's a whole lot of truth in it, because I've got my good friend Audry Stewart here (one of my best friends) and member of, that's another one of my free jobs, Pearl River Basin Development District which is supposed to develop Pearl River all the way from the mouth of the Nottoway Indian Mountain up in the Noxapatar and that is one of our first projects we're working on it to try to get them a little more water in East Pearl where Picayune can get in line with Hancock County. I mean behind Hancock County on getting a little industry up there with water supply so we're going to help them there, Mr. Chairman. That's what I'm telling you; and, of course, when he mentioned about being on the buffer zone line it kind of worried me because I was wondering if we was still going to be able to keep the address of the test site at Bay St. Louis so we need that you know.

But, of course, I want to go a little further since I got up here and you can ring that bell, I've been here a long time and to be honest with you I've tried to take part in everything I thought was good for Hancock County over a period of 50 years and I've been in making that effort, and I think that you'd be surprised, you gentlemen not familiar with what has been accomplished in Hancock County, but I'm here to witness it and was part of it and you'd be surprised when I say that Hancock County has made some of the greatest progress I presume in the last 50 years then has been made in the United States including Maryland and Washington, D.C. because we didn't have nothing when we started.

I was back there when we depended upon the timber industry and which I was part of it out there slaughtering the timber and wasn't planting anymore. I was guilty of the same thing just like the rest of them. We were slaughtering the pine trees and the first thing you know, we didn't have none.

In 1931, we cut the last log that killed Mississippi and Logtown and that ended the industry, and there wasn't nothing left for us to do but start making whiskey. I can say to you that there wasn't nothing wrong with the whiskey. They sold it all over the world and shipped it out of Hancock County in the lumber cars with the whiskey on the bottom and the lumber on top. There wasn't no way. And you could find it in Canada or anywhere you wanted to. It shows you that when Hancock County gets behind a product they can make a good one.

That's all history now, and I can say this that I want to (before you ring that bell over there) I want to tell you something about the black people. I'm in the position to know.

I think as much as anybody in Hancock County and right there raise in the kiln you know up at Notre Dame they use the word reared but out here in kiln, we call it raisen; and I was raised in the kiln and these young fellows were here, the black boys were here, talking to you. They are native Hancock County boys, and I'm proud of them and proud to know their grandparents one of the best friends I ever had was Leonard Frederick, Sr. This young fellow's grandfather, he was in the kiln. He was a very influential citizen, and I can go further than that and tell you that in Hancock County we had a man that lived to be 98 years old, and his name was Penhaust and he was back here before the 1900's. My uncle served with him two terms on the board of supervisors and also he served as a city clerk; and he served 16 years as a local postmaster in 1900. So I can say to you (I wonder if they can match that in Maryland), so that is going all the way back; and I was on the election commission for 25 years; and there never was a colored man, a black man, denied the right to vote in Hancock County; and the poll tax was not put in to keep the black man from voting, it was put in to keep the poor white man from voting. And that's the truth.

So I want to say to you, about, I can't leave without saying something about the Boy Scouts. The reasons why we have support from the city of New Orleans. We are the only county in Mississippi that are attached to the City of New Orleans

for Boy Scouts; and we do have one of the finest camps there is in the South and it's up in the Necase Crossing community up in Bell Creek; and we are servicing 25,000 boys, including Hancock County boys; and we want to let you know I don't think you can find a better camp. I'm sure they don't have as good an installation in Maryland. And we're proud of it; and I want you all to be welcomed; and I'll help you anyway I can; and I'll be right here ready to help you and welcome you; and I think you'll come on down and join with us; and I can tell you with all my endeavors I've always got more help from the strangers that moved in here than I did from the boys that lived and born and raised here. Get more help from these fellows. I thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you sir. Would you like a 10 minute break. Let's break for 5 minutes.

Dr. Mercer Miller. Dr. Miller

STATEMENT BY DR. MERCER MILLER,
SUPERINTENDENT OF GULFPORT PUBLIC SCHOOLS

DR. MILLER: I'm Mercer Miller, Superintendent of the Gulfport Public Schools. Representing a school system of some 7,500 students.

Our community is within 35 to 40 minutes commuting distance from this facility.

A remark was made previously concerning the lack of space for students in our public school system, and in Gulfport along, we have space for some 1,000 to 1,500 students at the present time, additional students. We also have a pupil/teacher ratio in our system presently of 22 students to the teacher.

Our schools are fully accredited by the Mississippi Accrediting Commission. We offer remedial work in math and science at the elementary level in a concentrated way. Certain of our schools are equipped with computer-assisted instruction. We consider our facilities to be equipped with outstanding science laboratories.

Our schools offer 99 course offerings, grades 10 through 12. I'd like to give a brief summary of our ACT scores for college bound students. At Gulfport East High School, our students scored at 18.0 in English as compared with the national mean of 17.9; in mathematics our students scored with a 20.1 level compared with a national average of 18.3; in Social Science our students scored 20.0, compared to the national mean of 18.1; natural science our students scored 22.1 compared with the national mean of 20.8. Our students had a composite average of 20.2 as compared to a national mean of 18.9.

We had four national merit finalists; and I might add that our extra curriculum activities rank with the finest in the country, in our opinion. Our students in recent years have attended such colleges and universities as MIT, Yale, Harvard, Rice, Vanderbilt, and many other outstanding colleges across the country as well as our local universities and colleges.

CHAIRMAN: Dr. Miller will you submit the statement if it is in writing. Thank you very much for your very helpful remarks.

Mr. Dwight Johnson.

STATEMENT BY MR. DWIGHT JOHNSON,
FLAIN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

MR. JOHNSON: Thank you Mr. Chairman.

I'm here on behalf of the Home Builders Association and its 250 members primarily in Harrison County. We've heard a lot about the mid-60's and at which time we had a great influx of people, and we met that challenge and very quickly you know all you've got to say to a bunch of builders is you think someone is coming and houses just begin to grow out of the ground.

As of today, we have in Harrison County primarily the Gulfport Area and Long Beach, 195 brand new homes that could be occupied tomorrow. These range in price from the low 30's up, all in Federally approved subdivisions, all utilities in place.

In addition to the single family houses, we have 207 condominium units available in Harrison County. Now when the numbers were flashed on the screen showing the move schedule, some of my friends sort of said, "Ah! The 207 we can handle tomorrow or next week. We'd like to have them all right now; and by the time you get you paper work done, we can have ours done and be ready for them."

If that isn't enough, I'd like to give you a brief summary of the finished available lots ready to go to work on that we have in Harrison and Hancock County. One thing our industry has a tendency to do is over react. We overacted in 1964 and 1965. Some of those lots we still have. We didn't believe the numbers really. We got good information from NASA, but anyway we didn't handle it right. We ended up with some lots left and still have them. As of right now, in Harrison County, we have 2,566 finished developed lots ready to build on. These are again in Federally approved

subdivisions with all utilities in, no assessments required of the purchaser. We can have your house just before you know it.

In addition to the finished lots available in Harrison County, there are some 450 in Hancock County. These range in anywhere from subdivisions where there are 150 lots available down to 10; but none the less, they are available. We want you to come, and the sooner the better.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Mr. Ralph Martin.

STATEMENT BY MR. R. H. MARTIN,
LOAN GUARANTY OFFICER OF VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

MR. MARTIN: Mr. Chairman. I am Ralph Martin, Loan Guaranty Officer for the Veterans Administration for the state of Mississippi.

I have been requested to express my opinion relative to housing on the Mississippi Gulf Coast and Picayune area. At this time there are 73 reacquired homes available in Gulfport, 10 in Long Beach, 68 in Biloxi, 59 in Ocean Springs and 5 in Picayune and Pass Christian through the Veterans Administration.

For several years home construction on the Mississippi Gulf Coast has been one of our most active areas. During the past 5 years we have been involved with many subdivision developments and construction of a large number of new homes, ranging in price from \$21,000 to \$80,000. Developers have always provided adequate subdivision development to accommodate home construction as new industries locate in this area. The builders in the area are, in my opinion, well qualified and have the necessary crews to provide good construction within a reasonable time for any housing demand.

Since late 1974 there has been some slowdown in construction in this part of Mississippi due to lower housing demand and the cost of permanent financing. With an improvement in demand, this slowdown could quickly be changed due to the experience and ability these home builders and developers have gained. Several hundred lots are now ready for construction, fully developed and approved.

Financial institutions in the area are able to provide adequate capital to finance homes. In my opinion, any reasonable demand for residential property can be met without difficulty through new construction that could be quickly authorized and from a sizeable number of homes now available for sale.

The employees of the Veterans Administration are ready and able to provide prompt help to any veteran deserving housing assistance. We also have a good number of reacquired homes that would be available to the general public with adequate financing available on a first-come-first-served basis.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mr. Martin. Mr. Doyle Moffett.
Mr. Cecil E. Boyd, Jr.

STATEMENT BY MR. CECIL E. BOYD, JR.,
PRESIDENT OF GULF COAST HOME BUILDERS

MR. BOYD: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen.

I'm Cecil E. Boyd, Jr., President of the Gulf Coast Home Builders Association. I want to take about 30 seconds to tell you that we'd like to all the builders of the Gulf Coast of Hancock and Harrison Counties can meet the proposed move of the people you have at this time.

We're talking about homes. We're not talking about shelter. Also, if you have an impact as evidenced by Camille which you are fully aware of, we have some 5,500 who lost their homes at that time so I don't see there's any problem in housing people that are coming down. We appreciate your coming.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Mr. Dave Martin, Jr.

STATEMENT BY MR. DAVE MARTIN, JR.,
PRESIDENT OF SLIDELL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

MR. MARTIN: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen.

There was a little article in the impact study that said that approximately 40% of the people would chose to live in Slidell. I kind of feel like a lone wolf right now. If I wasn't President of the Chamber of Commerce, I'd probably move to Mississippi right now. It sounds so good. But we're going to try and take them away from you.

Friendly competition, you understand that. We appreciate you dealing with the Chamber of Commerce in Slidell when your representatives came to our area. We felt like we answered your questions in a very honest and forthright manner. Since that time, the Chamber has met with realtors, individually with the builders, individually with the school board members, individually with the mortgage bankers, the money is available, the houses are available, the schools can accommodate the people that would chose to live in Slidell. We look forward to working with you in the future because you know by now Slidell is one of the fastest growing towns in Louisiana.

We've known boom times, we've never not known boom times. We just constantly grow. We've had to cope with boom problems all our lives, and we anticipate that we'll continually, because of our proximity to New Orleans, continue to cope with these boom problems all the time. We wish to work with you in any way and to assist you and your people in the potential move to the area; and we want to join with our friends and our neighbors in Mississippi in welcoming your potential move to the area. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mr. Martin. Paul Vegas. Mrs. Paul Vegas.

STATEMENT BY MRS. PAUL L. VEGAS,
INDIVIDUAL FROM BAY ST. LOUIS

MRS. VEGAS: Good evening gentlemen. My name is Carol Vegas. I would like to say that I was raised in Takoma, Washington; and that I graduated from the University of Puget Sound in Takoma. I am now teaching art at Christ Episcopal Day School in Bay St. Louis.

Twelve years ago my husband and I were living in Peru, South America. We decided to return to the United States in order to educate our children. We toured the United States from Washington to Florida looking for a place to locate before we chose our home in Bay St. Louis. We felt they had what we were looking for--natural beauty, uncrowded conditions, fine schools, good medical facilities, and a community cosmopolitan enough to accept many different points of view. Looking back over these past twelve years, I can honestly say that the blessings have far outweighed any problems that we might have had.

Our family which includes four children ages 4 to 15 are truly happy living here in Bay St. Louis. One other thing I would like to mention. When we moved here we did not know anyone in this area. Yet we were made to feel welcome from the very first. I believe that those to whom a move is proposed will find an amenable environment here in this area and welcome them.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

There are a number of seats vacant here in the front for people who are standing in the back. Mr. Orrin Pilkey.

STATEMENT BY MR. ORRIN H. PILKEY,
CITY OF HANCOCK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

MR. PILKEY: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen. To those behind me I wish to apologize for my back but it really is the best view of me.

My name is Orrin Pilkey, a retired GE engineer, living in Waveland, which is just west of Bay St. Louis.

I will address myself to the problem of cultural shock. I am an outsider, transferred here unwillingly, but I've elected to stay here willingly.

The circumstances of General Electric Co. moving men in here at the start of this site is parallel to the Navy people coming in. (Maybe even worse, as there were more of us at that time, and the local institutions were then unprepared.) Perhaps our experience will be helpful to the Navy.

To justify the designation of being an outsider, I have lived and worked in many parts of continental U.S., and several foreign countries, but never set foot in Mississippi until 1963.

As an aside, but a very important one, of all the places I have worked, I found the secretaries and other female clerical help here at the test site to be the very best—the most efficient, courteous, and hard working. They didn't fit the image of the southern girl as I thought. Perhaps this was because we got the cream of the crop on account of less competition. But I think if you come here you will find the same thing true.

I am going to cut this a little short because my wife said that she is getting hot and now to my message.

I moved here from the state of Washington via Huntsville, Alabama in 1963. At that time General Electric transferred 40 or 50 of us from the Hanford Atomic Works to the Mississippi Test Facility. These were college educated professional men. They were key men. We did not want to come. We had gross misconceptions about the state of Mississippi. In fact some even wondered out loud why Abraham Lincoln sacrificed so many good young men to keep this state in the union. We had a very poor opinion. But that was before we got here. There are heel marks in the sand all the way from out West to here where we dragged our feet. We did not have the advantage of hearings such as this. But, and this is the punch line, after they got here, they liked it. First, the men liked it, and later the wives. The splendid facilities here at the test site made a good first impression on the men, to be followed by a realization of the other advantages of this region. Later when testing was completed GE shrunk and most of the Hanford men moved back West, either to San Jose, California or Richland, Washington. I have kept in touch with these men - almost all of them say they preferred this part of the country to where they were.

They wished they were back here - with a suitable job of course.

Now that I am retired, why do I live here, when we could live anywhere in the world. My wife and I like it. We ride our bicycles - the traffic is light; we walk the beaches; the people are friendly - the cost of living is low. No smog; we stroll at night without a thought of being mugged.

QUESTION - Will the relocation of the Navy Oceanographic group cause the dispossession of existing organizations now at NSTL?

CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Mr. B. T. Akers. Is it Akers?

STATEMENT BY MR. B. T. AKERS,
SUPERINTENDENT OF PICAYUNE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

MR. AKERS: Thank you Mr. Chairman. My name is B. T. Akers, I am Superintendent of the Picayune Public School.

We would like to welcome you people to our community and to our schools. Like my friend, Mercer Miller, and others who will probably follow, we think we have a good school system. We are accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. We hold the highest rating that is available for state accreditation. Our curriculum is designed for the college preparatory students and also for the students who want to go to work in the field of making a living after finishing high school. This is very important because so many students have no business going to college; and if we can furnish them a good vocational and technical program, then they are getting into their line of work and they are allowing those students who are qualified and able to go ahead at a faster pace. We can quote test scores ranging from a high of 32 on the X score down to the lowest; but those students who graduate from our schools have had no problem in any of our colleges or institutions in Mississippi; and we have a student at the present time in MIT and who is in his third year maintaining high scholastic averages. We had a student to go to Georgia Tech and make the President's list several times during his four years. We have a student now a Senior at Sofie Newcomb, who will probably be Valedictorian because she has maintained a straight A average for four years. These are some of the outside areas and certainly we are proud of them.

The various tests beside the ACT test, the Iowa Test of Educational Development in which all areas are tested. We like that really to test our students better than the ACT test which only tests four main areas.

We're presenting attached to this, a list of subjects available and from grades 9 - 12 and a copy of a letter which has recently been sent to the parents of the students in these grades indicating that we are inaugrating a new English Program which is based beginning with the 10th grade on semester rather than yearly work; and there are 15 areas rather than the usual three areas. It's available for these students. We shall be glad to answer any questions that you might have in the future or after the meeting tonight. We would like to make one other statement, and that is we have approximately 25 classrooms that are not being used and we have some space in classrooms that are being used. Our pupil/teacher ratio is less than 20/1. We think with this we could do a good job, and we would welcome you people to come and move to Picayune with us. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Mr. M. Kent Strum.

STATEMENT BY MR. M. KENT STRUM,
MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, GULFPORT

MR. STRUM: Mr. Chairman, I'm Kent Strum, Administrator of Memorial Hospital in Gulfport. I'd like to briefly comment on the availability and capability of hospital services in Gulfport and West Harrison County.

My hospital is a city/county operation currently operating 282 beds at an occupancy rate of 72%. We have beds in categories of medicine, surgery, orthopedic surgery, pediatrics, psychiatry, and obstetrics. Our medical and dental staff is composed of some 100 members divided into some 22 various speciality areas. We have various special treatment facilities available. Some of those of immediate interest to you may be that we have regional newborn intensive care nursery, 24-hour physician coverage in our emergency facility, coronary, and intensive care.

By way of quality measurements, our hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, the College of American Pathologists, and the American Association of Blood Banks. We are a member of the American Hospital Association, the Mississippi Hospital Association, the Southeast Mississippi Hospital Council. Our hospital is licensed by the Mississippi Commission on Hospital Care and is certified by the Department of HEW for participation in all federal programs.

Educationally, we are affiliated with the Gulf Coast Junior College for training of Associate Degree Registered Nurses, licensed practical nurses, surgical technicians, medical assistants, and nurses aids. We are affiliated with

the University of Southern Mississippi in the schools of Medical Technology, social work, and dietitics.

We are affiliated with the University of Mississippi Medical Center for medical education, community oriented programs for medical students, medical records school, and physical therapy school.

Mr. Chairman, I might add that our long range bed projection places us in the 1980's at 680 beds.

In addition to Memorial Hospital at Gulfport, I'm authorized to indicate that Garden Park Hospital immediately across the street from Memorial currently operates at 120 beds and an occupancy rate of 45%.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to assure the Naval Oceanographer of our willingness and capability to provide quality hospital care to your personnel. I will be submitting a comprehensive and detailed written report at a later time. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Mr. C. L. Brueck, Jr.

STATEMENT BY MR. C. L. BRUECK, JR.,
GULFPORT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

MR. BRUECK: Thank you Mr. Chairman. I represent the Gulfport area Chamber of Commerce and I would like to read the following statement.

This evening, it is not my purpose, nor that of over 600 members of the Gulfport area Chamber of Commerce, whom I represent, to compare the Mississippi Gulf Coast with any other section of our country. We can fully appreciate the apprehensions and uncertainties that must beset those many employees and their families who contemplate the problems that might be involved in leaving a community in which they have established strong ties and moving to an area relatively unknown and strange to them.

I, along with a sizeable majority of some 200,000 residents of the Mississippi Gulf Coast, know and have actually experienced this same feeling -- for we are not natives of the area, having moved to the Mississippi Gulf Coast with our families from all sections of Mississippi and the United States, with a fair sprinkling from every corner of the world. My favorite description of this area is that it is cosmopolitan, but utterly without snobbery. Those of us who have come to

the coast in recent years have learned a lesson that we can pass along. There is no relationship between the rumors which preceded our coming to this area and what we found here after our arrival. In these remarks, I will try to paint for you a broad brush picture of progressive, hospitable, and sensitive communities that we proudly call our homes on the Mississippi Gulf Coast and leave the statistics and details to the experts and specialists.

This evening, I drove from my residence in northeast Gulfport to the center of the NASA facility in about 30 minutes. There is no traffic congestion on the interstate highway that links the coast cities of Biloxi, Gulfport, Long Beach, Pass Christian, Bay St. Louis, and Waveland with NASA, and then goes on into New Orleans. For the past ten years, thousands of professional, skilled, and unskilled and semi-skilled employees, who made such a tremendous contribution to our space program at this facility, made their homes in those cities, and many have become our greatest ambassadors of good will. All of these communities have individuality and a character of their own. At the same time, they are bound together by a unity of purpose and pride in this Mississippi Gulf Coast. Collectively, these cities and their environs offer to their residents bargains and opportunities in the field of culture, education, governmental services, and recreation and leisure that are unmatched anywhere in our country.

For example, where else can you and your family play golf 12 months a year without long delays at the No. 1 tee on seven championship golf courses mostly 20 minutes from your home; where low daily green fees are available to all; and at several clubs, family memberships are available at less than \$1.00 a day with unlimited play.

Where else can you crab and fish virtually in your front yard without charge; where excellent salt and fresh water fishing and boating are year round sports at reasonable costs.

For others, there are chess, tennis, duplicate bridge, and garden clubs and modern libraries open to all. These communities have extensive recreation programs for young and old throughout the year.

For the past five years, the Mississippi Gulf Coast Arts Council has placed this area as a leader in cultural attractions. For a full month every spring, the local symphony, opera and ballet companies, little theatre groups (and there are four separate and independent little theatre organizations in the coast), arts and craft groups present a varied program almost daily open to the entire public without charge. These organizations are active throughout the year with unlimited opportunities for participation or for audience enjoyment.

And for a change of pace, New Orleans is only an hour's drive. There, the best in professional theater, music, and sports is available almost on a daily basis. It is delightful to spend an evening in New Orleans attending a Broadway play at the beautiful New Orleans theater of the performing arts or watching college and professional sports in the superdome, but it is just as pleasing to be able to return to the uncluttered suburban environment of the Mississippi Gulf Coast for every day living.

Last, but certainly not least, I would emphasize that the educational opportunities in this Gulf Coast community are unlimited. The elementary and secondary schools, both public and parochial, are among the best in the southeast. This general statement is fully supported by the number of merit semi-finalists and finalists which are recognized annually from the various Gulf Coast high schools. In this area, the public's support for public education has remained strong and the public school systems are healthy and thriving. The Gulf Coast Junior College which serves most of the coastal cities has been long recognized for its outstanding programs, both academically and for vocational training. The Gulf park branch of the University of Southern Mississippi at Long Beach offers advanced courses in an expanding curriculum -- offering residents an opportunity to pursue their undergraduate and advanced degrees.

For those families with college and professional school ambitions, there are almost a dozen outstanding universities within a 100-mile radius -- including Tulane, Newcomb, Loyola, University of New Orleans, University of Southern Mississippi, Xavier, and University of South Alabama at Mobile.

We on the Gulf Coast have in recent years set our eyes on one basis criteria -- the quality of life that can be enjoyed by all of our citizens. What enriches that quality is good for us; what damages that quality is not welcome. We have not enjoyed total success, but we are making progress.

There is no question in the minds of the members of our organization that the addition of the oceanographic facility to our Gulf Coast family will add strength to the quality of life that we treasure in this community; but we are equally convinced that those who may join us through this program will share equally in an enrichment of their own lives. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Mr. Don Guin.

STATEMENT BY MR. DON GUIN,
PRESIDENT OF PICAYUNE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

MR. GUIN: Mr. Chairman. Thank you gentlemen.

First, let me clarify and put your secretary at ease. I believe, I am sure you are familiar with certain types of frogs in Washington, we have them in Mississippi too. This is just a couple tree frogs doing their things. They heard the Navy is coming and they want more rain.

Secondly, we have hope that the Washington press media both electronic and printed would give this civil public hearing tonight as equal coverage as they one they did Monday night in Suitland, Maryland.

As President of the Picayune Chamber of Commerce, may I address my remarks to both you and those who would be moving in your proposed move.

I wish to express to you my appreciation for this brief opportunity to address you in behalf of the Picayune Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber is happy you are here tonight and hope that in the future we have the opportunity to know you better.

Picayune is a very unique city we believe. We are a medium size community over 100,000 over 11,000 in population and growing. Yet, due to our size Picayune does not have some of the problems other cities face today.

This is not to say we don't have problems. We do. As any community does. But we welcome new input, new ideas and new enthusiasm.

We are proud of our city. We believe it to be a good, wholesome place, a family type community. We have an excellent school system which can place several hundred new students on notice, a good city government, a modern hospital, and modern library. We have more than 70 homes in all price ranges on the open market today.

We have good streets, good city services and low taxes.

We also have an open minded attitude in receiving new input such as the proposed move to NSTL. We consider such a progressive step for Picayune and South Mississippi and Louisiana a great one. We in Picayune want to work with you and your employees in any way and every way that we can.

To this end we pledge our continued support and cooperation as a community.

You have heard or will hear during this hearing many specific facts about Picayune and they are just that simple but hard factual facts.

We invite your close inspection of these facts of our city, it's schools, it's services and institutions. We know upon your inspection you will find Picayune to be friendly, warm, cooperative and anxious.

In closing, may I express our desire to you that the decision to relocate at NSTL will be favorable. And that in your relocation, you consider becoming a member of our city and community. We know we have much to offer and that you have much to give.

We are interested in what the Navy will do for us and we are just as interested in what we can do for the Navy. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gary North.

STATEMENT BY MR. GARY W. NORTH,
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY/EROS

MR. NORTH: Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, ladies and gentlemen.

My name is Gary North. I am the Chief of the U.S. Geological Survey/EROS Program, here at NSTL. I would like to make several points here this evening.

First of all, to perhaps comment on some of the similiar things that many people have said here this evening. With the last name of North, you might expect that once upon a time I was a Yankee and I also worked in an area called Washington, D.C.

Five years ago I was selected to come down on the U.S. Geological Survey Inspection Team to investigate the utilization of this facility the same way that you are doing now. For the past four years I have been a part of a new influx of people because there were only about 400 people when I first came down, and we have begun to build a very unique and interesting concept in federal government here with an inter-agency program. It is something that is very difficult to explain and perhaps understnad. What it involves

is the relationship of many different government agencies to each other, and there are a number of us that are quite concerned about what kind of impact this move is going to have on those of us who are located here. I must say that I very much enjoy living in this area. I told my boss when I was selected to come down here that I would come down for a year but for Gods sakes don't leave me down here in those swamps. That was 3 1/2 years ago, and I have been fighting every year to stay here. This concept, however, in line with this concept, I am concerned about two comments I saw in the Environmental Impact Statement which states that one of the justifications for the leaving of the National Capital District is the fact that the NAVOCEANO group is co-located with other governmental agencies and shares buildings.

We are quite concerned about the impact here on our environment and that is our physical space, the laboratories and so on. I am a bit disappointed to some of the information that has come to us, the lack of request for what our basic needs are here and some of the things that have been said here some of the feelings of people that are quite concerned about what is going to happen.

The other thing is the concern over whether or not the Navy will "take the flad". It has been said that if this happens, there are at least a couple of groups who will be immediately removed from this facility. Now I am not certain that the the replacement of the 1,200 of us that are here now by another 1,200 is what most of the people in this audience expect.

I do think more information is required, and I'd hope that it would be forthcoming to our bosses at the Washington level and from other places so that we can truly be involved in the planning for what is to happen here in this arena called NSTL. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mr. North. Mr. A. J. Kemmerer.

STATEMENT BY MR. A. J. KEMMERER,
FISHERY ENGINEERING LAB

MR. KEMMERER: I am Andy Kemmerer. I am the manager of the Fishery Engineering Lab here at NSTL. I had hoped that by the time they got to 133, I wouldn't have been called on. But in any case, I thought I'd make one point.

I moved out here recently, eight months ago, from Vienna, Virginia. I sold my house there for approximately

\$50,000. The house there was about 1,400 square feet in size. It was in a nice neighborhood, but not a totally desirable house, it was something we just put up with for a short time.

When I moved down here, the house that I purchased for about the same price is in a much nicer neighborhood, it's about 3,400 square feet at its face. It just gives you an idea of the difference. Anyway, that's the only point I wanted to make. We have enjoyed it for the last eight months. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Mr. Lucien Gex (G-E-X). Mr. Gex. Eve McDonald. Miss Eve McDonald.

STATEMENT BY MS. EVE MCDONALD,
SENIOR CITIZENS' CENTER

MS. MCDONALD: Gentlemen.

We do have some vocal women in Mississippi. I have been disappointed that there weren't more of them up here, but I have come before you to represent the Senior Citizens. It seems that when people have tasted the South and the Mississippi Gulf Coast, they don't want to go anywhere. So I will tell you that anyone that comes down here will want to stay, and we do have programs for you when you retire.

So as Mr. Pilkey said and I think that there's a many here know that this is a beautiful place for senior citizens. They don't act like senior citizens down here, they act and live longer.

We have an RSVP program that has 200 volunteers. We provide volunteer service to all of the city government agencies, to the hospitals, to our head start program, we also have recreation programs for our senior citizens. It is such a good program that I heard some of our ladies say, "hurrah! I am 60; I can join the senior citizens and sit down under the beautiful trees and have a good time while the rest of you fellas have to get up at eight o'clock and go to work in the morning." But you will live longer if you move down here and enjoy living longer. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you. J. D. McCullouch.

STATEMENT BY MR. J. D. MCCULLOUCH,
SUPERINTENDENT OF BAY-WAVELAND CITY SCHOOLS

MR. MCCULLOUCH: Thank you Mr. Chairman. I am J.D. McCullouch, Superintendent of City Schools of the Bay-Waveland School

District. The last school before you enter the water Bay St. Louis and Waveland. I don't know too much that I can add to Dr. Hollaway and President White, Mr. Akers, because we are all in about the same community here. They have stated relative to their students and their higher rank on the different test scores and so forth. Well, we rank about the same.

Well, what I would like to say the amount of space that is available in our school district. Now I think that this is most important. In our elementary schools, which is composed of North Bay and Waveland schools, we have 112 available spaces for 112 more students. In our junior high school, we have space available for 98 more students; and in our senior high schools, we have available space for 177. That is a total of 389 additional students, or in round figures, 400 additional students that we do have space for without being over crowded.

In our teacher-pupil ratio in elementary, we have one to 25. In our junior high, we have one to 24; and in our senior high, we have one to 21. In our curriculum, which we are indeed proud, of our curriculum. In our high school is 10th, 11th, and 12th grades consist of approximately 50 major academic subjects. Also approximately 10 major sports and activities. So in our schools we have quality education. Not any of our students has every been turned down from any major college, junior college, senior college, or whatever college it might be here in the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools which we belong to.

I would like to also state that, we are as far as bond and indebtedness, we are eligible for \$3,750,000. We owe only \$900,000. Which we are available at this time far as building provided that you good people to move and vote for the bond issue we have availability of \$2,850,000 for additional classroom and schools. We would certainly enjoy having you here in our school systems. We believe in well-rounded curriculum that will fit all students. We believe in discipline and we believe in cleanliness and several of you have been in our school system, and we believe in taking care of our own problems through the faculty members and student body and not the local police. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: MR. Paul Mortjory.

STATEMENT BY MR. PAUL MORTJORY,
DIAMONDHEAD CORPORATION

MR. MORTJORY: Three quick points that may not have been covered.

1. Recently Dupont announced that they were moving to this area. They've gone through one of the most comprehensive selection processes and are clearly one of the biggest blue chips in the country. I think the fact that they chose they certainly have upper urban middle class people that work for them.

2. I am on the Board of Trustees of Christ Episcopal High School, and we could use seventy more students in one of the highest caliber college preparatory schools in the county right now and wouldn't have to hire any more teachers.

3. There have been a lot of statistics quoted about the number of available lots, and they left out some data on a little sub-division down the road that I am associated with; and we currently have around 2,500 lots less than 13 miles from here that are fully served and over a 100 condominiums. Something like nine swimming pools and all the other golf courses and all the other recreational facilities available at Diamondhead down the road. I won't take any more time. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Mr. Cooley. Mr. J. Alvin Triche, Jr.

STATEMENT BY MR. J. ALVIN TRICHE, JR.,
PRESIDENT OF HANCOCK BUILDERS

MR. TRICHE: Mr. Chairman, I am President of Hancock Builders in Bay St. Louis, also a member of the Home Builders Association in the Hancock County Division. Most of what I had to say has been said. I would like to make one point in regard to the study though. Homebuilders do not build as fast as they can all of the time. We build according to projections which we feel we can sell. So to be short, if you all will hurry up and make up your mind your coming, we'll hurry up and get the homes ready. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Mr. Paul M. White, Jr.

STATEMENT BY MR. PAUL M. WHITE, JR.,
HANCOCK COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

MR. WHITE: My name is Paul White, and I am representing the Hancock County Chamber of Commerce in place of our president, who is not able to be here this evening.

I am going to be very brief, because I think everything has been pretty well covered. I would like to say, like some others who have spoken before me, I have come a different part

of the states. I received my education in the East. I spent a good deal of time in South America. Like the Vegas's I looked around and decided this was the place I wanted to be. With respect to the school situation, I think some of you coming down would be interested in knowing that in 1960 we undertook a venture to open an office in New York City for the Bunswick Corporation and that necessitated our return to Connecticut. My children were divided between the public school system and the Christ Episcopal School, and we found in Connecticut when we returned that our children were one year ahead of the Connecticut comparable classes; and I think that you might want to keep this in mind, Mississippi is not a backward state educationally and in many other ways.

I would like to make just one other point and that is that we have been active here as you may of heard in Honduran hurricane relief. We had the privilege of being on the Today Show from New York. We were the number one state in the nation in response to the disaster down there. It's been said here tonight that Mississippi has the smallest per capita income; and as a devout Mississippian myself now, I would have to say that it has the largest per capita heart. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Miss Margaret Shadoin.
Rev. Charles R. Johnson.

STATEMENT BY REV. CHARLES R. JOHNSON,
CHRIST EPISCOPAL DAY SCHOOL, COAST EPISCOPAL HIGH
SCHOOL

REV. JOHNSON: Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentlemen. I represent Christ Episcopal Day School and Coast Episcopal High School. Actually, these two schools operate as a single unit. We have two campuses, one is in Bay St. Louis, which we have nursery through the sixth grade; and the other school in Pass Christian, which we have grades seven through twelve. We attract students as far east as Slidell, as far north as Poplarville, I mean Picayune, and as far east as Ocean Springs.

We have a double "A" rating by the Mississippi Accrediting Association. We are accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. Our teacher/pupil ratio is 1-10. We have an open policy. All races, creeds, and color are admitted to our school. Of every admission, there is a test given; and if they pass the test, they are admitted. I looked over the list of our graduates, and these are the schools that they will be going to this coming year:

Rice, Georgia Tech, Brown, William and Mary, Georgetown, Converse, Roanoke, Sweet Briar, Newcomb, Suwanee, Vilsaps, Cal Tech, Colorado, Alnis, Mississippi State, and University of Southern Mississippi. We have two PhD's in our faculty, one heading up the Science Department; and the other heading up our Math Department. We have six teachers with Masters Degrees, and we have ten teachers that are working on their masters Degrees at this time. All in all, we have 32 people on our payroll.

As Mr. Paul Mortjory mentioned, we do have some openings at the present time. We could accommodate approximately 70 students. We do hope that you will come this way, and we would like to have your children. And, I thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you Reverend. Mr. Thomas Reeves.

STATEMENT BY MR. THOMAS L. REEVES,
SUPERINTENDENT OF LONG BEACH SCHOOLS

MR. REEVES: Mr. Chairman, my name is Thomas Reeves, Superintendent of Schools at Long Beach. I have a statement that I would like to read at this time.

The Long Beach School District embraces an area of approximately 23 square miles and serves a population of approximately 18,000 people.

The student population of the District is 3,377 and is served by three elementary schools, Grades 1 - 6, one junior high school, Grades 7 - 9, and one high school, Grades 10 - 12. The District is served by a five-member Board of Trustees.

The District is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools and by the State Accrediting Commission.

The District employs 159 classroom teachers of which 38% hold Masters Degrees and administrative staff for these schools. The teacher/pupil ratio is 1 - 20. One teacher per twenty students. The District also employs such supervisory personnel as supervisor of library services, supervisor of reading services, supervisor of special education, which includes four levels for mentally retarded and four levels for children with learning disabilities, a speech pathologist, and a drug specialist. Also, the District employs three special teachers and sixteen teacher aids to work with students who have difficulty in reading and comprehension and mathematics. Every school has air-conditioned, fully air-conditioned libraries with fully qualified librarians. The holdings of the libraries within the schools is in an excess

of 43,000 volumes with an average of 14 books per student. The District also has a large number of audio visual supplies and equipment necessary to do whatever job is needed to fill the individual needs of students.

The high school offers 87 Carnegie units in its curriculum. Also, we cooperate with local junior college in vocational courses which covers five areas. The junior and senior high school offers three levels of learning. Our courses in three levels of learning for the remedial, average, and advanced students.

A branch of the University of Southern Mississippi is located in Long Beach. The University provides undergraduate and graduate courses leading to degrees to citizens of the community.

The District operates twenty-two school busses and provides transportation for students who reside within the city limits as well as those outside the city limits.

The District is presently planning additional facilities which include additional classrooms, Vo-tech complex, and auditorium-fine arts building.

The District this year is spending approximately \$731.00 per student and next year will exceed \$800 per student. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you, sir. Col. Tom Morris.
Mr. Hilliar Jones. Mr. C. D. Taylor, Jr., MD. LaReta Rick.

STATEMENT BY MS. LARETA RICK,
BYRNE & RICK, INC., REALTORS

MS. RICK: I would like to speak to you first as an individual. I am Mrs. Clayburn Rick. I'm a Mississippian by choice. My husband and I and young son came here seventeen years ago, and there is no where else on earth we would want to live.

We lost our home about five years ago in a hurricane, but there is no way we would leave here. You can't leave these people. We would have felt like traitors.

Professionally, I am LaReta Rick. I'm a partner in the firm of Byrne and Rick, Realtors in Pass Christian; and we think we've got the greatest place there is to live. We have houses there ranging from \$9,000 to over \$100,000. We think we can take care of everybody. We've talked to a good

many builders. We have building lots available. We know that we can provide facilities for you; and just to show our good faith and, of course, we hope to make money. Mr. Byrne and I have acquired twelve building sites we are going to build 12 custom-designed homes. We've arranged our financing which we'll pass on to you. You'll come. Just let us know when you're ready. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Mrs. Alice Dana.

STATEMENT BY MS. ALICE DANA,
VOLUNTARY ACTION CENTER OF HARRISON COUNTY

MS. DANA: I too, have been sorry that there were not more women involved in this tonight because I'm here to greet the wives that are coming here. That's my special purpose tonight.

I am Alice Dana, and I'm Director of the Voluntary Action Center of Harrison County. We also have a referral service. I am here tonight at the invitation of the President of the Junior Auxiliary in Gulfport, who was asked to come and speak about volunteer opportunities but was not able to get a babysitter, so she asked me if I would pinch hit for her.

I was advised that the men are sometimes away for two or three months at a time and that the wives are wondering what they can do while the men are away, so I have to offer some opportunities for them to participate in our community activities; and I send greetings to them and also to their husbands who have spare time to give and to their children even as young as eleven years old who can find volunteer opportunities in our community. We have opportunities for volunteer work in nearly all of the social service agencies and organizations on the coast. These include group activities, opportunities on a one-to-one basis, opportunities at home. Some of these are with the Harrison County family court in their volunteers and probation program, their family shelter program, and their foster care program. With the area on aging program and their day care centers, their congregate meals, their meals on wheels program for the elderly, with the coast mental health center and the association in their out-patient program, their fellowship center program, their adopt a friend and operation Santa Claus programs for patients at our state hospital. With special school programs for the exceptional children, for school dropout programs with the two veterans hospitals, with the Red Cross, with nursing homes and with our hospitals. We have initiated new programs in our community to help take care of some of the gaps in services. One recently started with the churches is known

as the fish program, which is a national non-profit program, and it is to assist indigent and low income families with emergency needs, such as at present, we have a food pantry, used furniture and closing closet. We offer opportunities to assist in youth programs; such as the Boys Club in Biloxi, the More Day Care Center for pre-school children of single, working parents, both mother either mother or father in Biloxi.

Kessler and Navy personnel participate in these activities. Our referral service is designed to assist any and all families with any and all problems within our ability to do so. It is a crisis lab for emergency assistance with financial, medical emotional problems. We are client oriented, and we endeavor to secure the service needed for rich or poor, black or white, young or elderly to the very best of our ability. We are an affiliate of the National Center for Voluntary Action in Washington and our slogan is theirs. What we need, money can't buy. We need you. So we welcome you to come and join us in our endeavor to make life for every one in our area happier, more affluent and more satisfied. We are a non-profit, equal opportunity organization. With reference to welcome for blacks, I would like to tell of our own personal experience with this. I have on my board a fine black lady member. She came here from New Jersey, where she was a native. She has a family of school age children. She told me that when their family learned that they would come to Mississippi they were terrified. She warned her children about how they would be treated in school here and prepared them for all kinds of mistreatment. She said after two weeks of school, each day the children came home happily and after two weeks they said to her, "Mama, where did you get all those ideas about how it would be down here? We love it." She and they were welcome and she enjoys a fine position in our community action program now.

I have a Vice President on my board a black gentlemen, who is now retiring from a very successful bussiness career. He is a native Mississippian, being born in the city of Morridian, Mississippi. He is on the Biloxi school board and is president of the Red Cross Board of Directors. He is a representative to the National Red Cross from this area. He is on the USO Board of Director, and he will be campaign chairman for the United Way Campaign in Harrison County for the coming year.

My former assistant Director is a young black lady, a native of Pass Christian who went north to college and married but returned here two years ago to make her home. She is now co-director of a black weekly newspaper named Ugama and has a community forum program on the black radio station WTAM

each Sunday afternoon.

Regarding further cultural shock, I had a lovely white lady, wife of a construction engineer from New Jersey, also who came to my office to volunteer. She stated that she had thought of Mississippi and this area as a cultural dessert until she came to the Volunteer Action Center where she found many opportunities for community service. Opportunities that were challenging and satisfying to her. When she left for the state of Washington, she went with the desire to help start a volunteer action center in her new home. Educationally, I would like to say that in my own experience I have five children who all attended public schools in Gulfport. One received a B.A. and Masters Degree from Tulane University, was Phi Beta Capa there, had a fellowship, fellow scholarship throughout his entire educational experience. He is now writing his paper for his doctorate in philosophy at the University of Minnesota. My second son has just received his doctorate from the Scripps School of Oceanography in Biological Oceanography which he earned on a National Science Foundation Award. He is coming to Mississippi in the middle of this month in hopes of settling here in finding a place in his field. So I have a personal interest in your locating here. I have a daughter who received, who finished with a degree in fine arts. After several years at MSCW in Columbus, Mississippi, which incidently is the first women's college, ...was the first women's college in the United States. She finished at the University of Bridgeport, in Bridgeport, Connecticut; and my youngest son is now serving in the Coast Guard. I have a son at University working on his masters degree in engineering after receiving a degree at LSU. So I believe that these children are evidence that the educational opportunities in our community are as fine as anywhere. It's the application that counts. So to wives, husbands, children, the Voluntary Action Center welcomes you. We hope we can give you, can give to you and that you can give to us. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mrs. Dana. CAPT. Robert Ingram.
Mr. L. A. Kenan, Sr. Mr. Fred Kohl.

STATEMENT BY MR. FRED KOHL,
PRESIDENT OF PASS CHRISTIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

MR. KOHL: I am Fred Kohl, President of the Pass Christian Chamber of Commerce; and they've certainly covered a variety of points this evening and very adequately. In view of the lateness of the hour, let me make just two special points.

I've lived in many parts of the country, and I've been active here at the test base since early 1963. Two things impressed me very much.

One is that the integration both in civic affairs and in school affairs is probably the most genuine that I've ever witnessed in any other part of the country. It is a very genuine, deep sincere feeling; and I can speak in Pass Christian particularly, there is a wholehearted participation in community affairs that is very hard to beat.

Also, in civic affairs, newcomers as well as old timers are welcome. You would be surprised to have found the number of professional and semi-professional people who came here with on the NASA program ten years ago who took an active part in civic affairs particularly in planning commission roles, zoning assignments, board of appeals, and those kind of things. And that to me has represented one of the most genuine characteristics of this part of the country. And I am sure that the Navy people coming in would find this equally true. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Mr. Jack Different.

STATEMENT BY MR. JACK DIFFERENT,
HARRISON COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

MR. DIFFERENT: Mr. Chairman, gentlemen of the panel. I did not bring a prepared statement. My friends in the audience will know that I am extremely reluctant to speak in public, so I will be brief.

I'm here in my capacity as programs officer for the Harrison County Board of Supervisors. I don't wish to repeat things you have already been told. I would stress, however, that we in government in Harrison County recognize the interrelationship of activities throughout the area. We are committed...have been committed for years to a program of improving an environment which we consider already to be superior. Should you choose to come, and we hope you do, we would like to demonstrate that we mean what our state motto says the Hospitality State. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Mr. Russell J. Elliott.

STATEMENT BY MR. RUSSELL J. ELLIOTT,
INDIVIDUAL FROM BAY ST. LOUIS

MR. ELLIOTT: Mr. Chairman, I would like to be able that I am an implant. I was implanted back in the 20's with no smarts for me at all, and I'm just happy that I've never had to leave for any length of time. Seriously, I am the immediate past president of the Board of Supervisors for Hancock County, and I had the opportunity last week to go with Mr. McCullen and several other representatives showing part of our county.

I find that their statistics are better than the ones that we had. If you will go back; and I've heard it said tonight several times, this is something new, it's come up in the last year or two that is not true. Back in May of 1968, I was honored by being the chairman of a delegation for a Congressional hearing for the future use of this facility and the Oceanographic and Oceanography Group were both mentioned and both requested at that time. This is a 187 page document in Washington available to you, and you will have a good many statistics in there that you may not have. Also, if you want, I'm sure you could have everybody in the community get up here and say something; but we want to thank you all and your agency for taking the time to come down here. I think the amount of people from the different areas that you have seen have been very sincere in letting you know that we have in the past induced and invited people to our area. We are being genuine in our selection now of asking you all to come; and we just hope that when you get back, you accept our challenge and be good citizens and give a full representation of our area to your people from Maryland. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Mr. Herb Carnathan.

STATEMENT BY MR. HERB CARNATHAN,
MISSISSIPPI GULF COAST JUNIOR COLLEGE

MR. CARNATHAN: Mr. Chairman, I'm Herb Carnathan from the Gulf Coast Junior College; and I am probably the last to speak, and I imagine everyone in here hopes so because they're probably rup sprung as all of us are.

I represent the Mississippi Gulf Coast Junior College; and if I tried to tell you how good it was, President Bud White, who is one of the first speakers, who'd come down and demand equal time so I won't. We will give you a formal report. I would like to report, however, that we are good enough that we have two Maryland students in our campus at Perkinsten. Scott Holmes and Doug Haroldson from Camp Springs are former neighbors of mine. You've heard many words about

education, about industry, about all of the good things that happen on the Gulf Coast. Well, I'd like to give you, and I put on my form there I am speaking as an individual. I'd like to give you one individuals views.

I am a former Navy man. I spent twenty years in the Air Force. I retired from the Pentagon and came down here five years ago. So I'd like to share with you and all of the people who will see this tape my personal views of living where you live and living where I now live. I lived in Camp Springs. I worked in the Pentagon, a distance of 14 miles and 45 very harrowing minutes; and I appreciate your head shaking up there. Now I live 30 miles from my work. It's about 40 minutes--a very pleasant drive, and that's certainly something that is very wonderful. Up there I lived in a home that cost about \$29,000. I paid \$1,000 tax. Down here I live in a home that cost about \$34,000 and I pay \$300 tax. So now we are really getting down to the real nitty-gritty. Not official reasons to come, but why should individuals come? Up there heating was a bit of a problem. In the last winter we were there, our heating bill was \$90 a mongh for fuel, not electricity, to run the furnace. That's not a big problem down here. Our heating bill during the summer up there was \$40, \$50, \$60; and it's about the same in the summer down here. Clothing. You have to have very heavy clothing to live where you live. This winter I took out my top coat because I had to make a trip to Minneapolis. Last winter it didn't even come out. So, as far as clothing for the family, cost here is very minimal. Now my wife is an expert on food, and she said when we came down here our food bill went down 20%-25%. No education. I had one son graduate from Camp Springs, Maryland. I had one sone graduate from Gulfport East. You head Mercer Miller talking about it ahile ago. As an educator, and in observing one son graduating from Mayrland and one son graduating from down here, I can see absolutely no difference in the educational qualifications that they walked away with when they had their degrees or when they got their diplomas. So I feel that educationally we do stand very tall. Something that we feel as a family that is very, very import, we feel safe when we get on the highway and make the 40 minute run over here. And it is a very pleasant place to stay. Now let's talk about recreation just a moment. We don't have snow skiing down here, but my youngest son has water skied in each of the twelve months of the year. Now I tell him he is crazy when he goes skiing in December and January, but he wanted to do it so that's something that he said is a personal objective. I fished all twelve months of the year, and I didn't have to go through any ice as I did up there. Well there are a lot of reasons for an individual to come to the Gulf Coast; but in my judgment, gentlemen, and for whoever sees this in Maryland, the best thing is the people, and I hope that should you come that you and your families

will be welcomed with the open arms with which we were welcomed. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

As we close I would like to take this opportunity to thank Mr. Jack Balsh for the use of these facilities and in that connection that in Washington the Navy does not have an auditorium of this size and we could certainly use it. I would also like to thank Mayor Buzzy Lang and his fine Gulfport Reserve Police who have helped us here tonight and we are very grateful we did not need their help in quelling any disturbance. With that we would like to close these hearings. One moment.

GENTLEMEN IN AUDIENCE: To what address would these written reports be submitted?

CHAIRMAN: We will give you the address in a moment. Does anyone else need it? With that we will close these hearings. Thank you very much.

ANNEX D

MISSISSIPPI - LOUISIANA

WRITTEN STATEMENTS CONCERNING DRAFT

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

ON PROPOSED RELOCATION

NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC CENTER TO

BAY ST. LOUIS, MISSISSIPPI

May 8, 1975

Statement by B. T. Akers, Superintendent, Picayune Municipal Separate School District

The Picayune Public School System is dedicated to giving each student an opportunity to develop his talents to the maximum. The curriculum from grades 1 - 12 is designed to give students an opportunity to receive some orientation in careers that may be available to them. ~~At the beginning~~ ^{At the beginning} junior high school, a strong college preparatory curriculum is offered. The pupil/teacher ratio for the system is less than 20/1.

Some interest has been indicated in scores of various tests. Out of 21 juniors who have taken the ACT test, 16 have scored from 15 to 29, out of a possible 33, and no one scored less than 12.

102 out of 170 seniors have taken the ACT test. 64 made from 15 to 29. 38 made 14 or lower. The ACT test indicates abilities in only four areas--English, Mathematics, Social Studies and Natural Science. Over one-half of our pupils taking the ACT test have the minimum credits in Math and Science (two each). They have pursued courses in their fields of interest such as Business and Commercial courses, Vocational-Technical Courses, etc.

The Iowa Test of Educational Development is given all eleventh graders and covers abilities in Reading (Comprehension Vocabulary), Language Arts (Usage, Spelling), Mathematics, Social Studies, Science and Uses of Sources. These tests give a good indication of a student's strengths and weaknesses and are tremendous help to the counselors in working with the student.

We are also presenting attached to these statements a list of subjects available in grades 9 - 12 and a copy of a letter which has recently been sent to parents of students in these grades indicating the areas available to students in the English Department.

We shall be glad to answer any questions that you may have in mind after the meeting or in the future. You may contact me at 706 Goodyear Boulevard, Picayune, Mississippi 39466, or Telephone Number 798-3230.

Ready 25 Classrooms in 30 days or less

CHOICE SHEET FOR PROGRAMS OF STUDIES
Picayune, Mississippi
Grades 10-12 Picayune Memorial High School
Grade 9 Picayune Junior High School

SEX: M..... F.....

Name..... Address..... Telephone.....

9th GRADE COURSES	10th GRADE COURSES	11th GRADE COURSES	12th GRADE COURSES
19..... to 19.....	19..... to 19.....	19..... to 19.....	19..... to 19.....
School	School	School	School
REQUIRED SUBJECTS	REQUIRED SUBJECTS	REQUIRED SUBJECTS	REQUIRED SUBJECTS
English, 1 unit	English II, 1 Unit	English III, 1 Unit	English IV, 1 Unit
Miss. History, ½ Unit	Biology, 1 Unit	American Hist., 1 Unit	Am. Govt., ½ Unit
Civics, ½ Unit	or	ELECTIVE SUBJECTS	ELECTIVE SUBJECTS
Algebra I, 1 Unit	General Science, 1 Unit	Alg. II, 1 Unit	Alg. II, 1 Unit
or	ELECTIVE SUBJECTS	Geometry, 1 Unit	Geometry, 1 Unit
General Math, 1 Unit	Alg. I, 1 Unit	Chemistry, 1 Unit	Senior Math, 1 Unit
ELECTIVE SUBJECTS	Alg. II, 1 Unit	French I, 1 Unit	Chemistry, 1 Unit
Gen. Science, 1 Unit	General Math, 1 Unit	French II, 1 Unit	Physics, 1 Unit
Ind. Arts I, 1 Unit	Geometry, 1 Unit	Spanish I, 1 Unit	Economics, ½ Unit
Home Ec. I, 1 Unit	World History, 1 Unit	Spanish II, 1 Unit	French I, 1 Unit
P. E., ½ Unit	French I, 1 Unit	Speech I, 1 Unit	French II, 1 Unit
Chorus, ½ Unit	Spanish I, 1 Unit	Speech II, 1 Unit	Spanish I, 1 Unit
Band, ½ Unit	Latin I, 1 Unit	Latin I, 1 Unit	Spanish II, 1 Unit
Art, ½ Unit	Speech I, 1 Unit	Bkkg. I, 1 Unit	Speech I, 1 Unit
Office Aide, ½ Unit	Shorthand I, 1 Unit	Shorthand I, 1 Unit	Speech II, 1 Unit
Library Aide, ½ Unit	Sales & Mktg., 1 Unit	Shorthand II, 1 Unit	Shorthand II, 1 Unit
Driver's Ed. ½ Unit	Bus. Typing I, 1 Unit	Bus. Law, ½ Unit	Bkkg. I, 1 Unit
Health, ½ Unit	Home E. II, 1 Unit	Bus. Math, ½ Unit	Bkkg. II, 1 Unit
Occup. Orient., ½ Unit	Mech. Drwg., 1 Unit	Bus. Comm., ½ Unit	Bus. Law, ½ Unit
.....	Art, ½ Unit	Office Mach., ½ Unit	Bus. Math, ½ Unit
.....	P. E., ½ Unit	Consumer Ec., ½ Unit	Bus. Comm., ½ Unit
.....	Band, ½ Unit	Personal Typing, ½ U	Office Machines, ½ U
.....	Chorus, ½ Unit	Geography, ½ Unit	Consumer Ec., ½ Unit
.....	Lib. Science, ½ Unit	Art, ½ Unit	Personal Typing, ½ U
.....	Driver's Tr., ½ Unit	D. O., 2 Units	Geography, ½ Unit
.....	Office Aide, ½ Unit	Auto Mech. I, 2 Units	Mech. Drwg., 1 Unit
.....	.....	Building Trades I, 2 U	Home Ec. III, 1 Unit
.....	.....	Ind. Dftg./Design I, 2 U	D. O., 2 Units
.....	.....	Metal Trades I, 2 Units	* Auto Mech. I, 2 Units
.....	.....	Bus. Off. Educ. I, 2 U	* Auto Mech. II, 2 Units
.....	.....	Home Ec. II, 1 Unit	* Building Trades I, 2 U
.....	.....	Home Ec. III, 1 Unit	* Building Trades II, 2 U
.....	.....	Sales & Mktg., 1 Unit	* Ind. Dftg./Design I, 2 U
.....	.....	Mech. Drwg., 1 Unit	* Ind. Dftg./Design II, 2 U
.....	.....	P. E., ½ Unit	* Metal Trades I, 2 Units
.....	.....	Band, ½ Unit	* Metal Trades II, 2 Units
.....	.....	Chorus, ½ Unit	* Bus./Off. Educ. I, 2 U
.....	.....	Lib. Science, ½ Unit	* Bus./Off. Educ. II, 2 U
.....	.....	Yearbook, ½ Unit	Sales & Mktg., 1 Unit
.....	.....	* Office Aide, ½ Unit	P. E., ½ Unit
.....	.....	.....	Band, ½ Unit
.....	.....	.....	Chorus, ½ Unit
.....	.....	.....	Lib. Science, ½ Unit
.....	.....	.....	Yearbook, ½ Unit
.....	.....	.....	Office Aide, ½ Unit

Math = 5 credits to select from
Eng. = 15 sem. to select a minimum of 8 sem. may take others as electives.
Sci. = 4 credits to select from
Soc. Stu. = 2½ credits required + 3 other subject to select from.

Parent's Signature..... Parent's Signature..... Parent's Signature..... Parent's Signature.....

*These subjects will only be offered for Seniors during the 1974-75 School year. Thereafter they will only be Junior courses.

Dear Parents,

Picayune High School will offer a phase-elective English curriculum beginning next year which will be designed to meet the individual needs of each student. The student will select various courses according to his abilities and future plans. For the college bound, a program more challenging than the present one will be offered; for non-college bound students there will be a more practical and useful course of English studies.

For graduation each student is required to earn four units of credit in English. With the exception of ninth-grade English, which will remain a one-unit course, all courses to be taught in the future will be semester courses, counting one-half unit each. To fulfill the requirements for graduation, a student should plan to take the ninth-grade course and at least two of the one-half unit courses each year in the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth grades. A third or fourth course can be taken upon teacher recommendation as an elective subject or as a part of a two-year graduation program.

College bound students are required to take the following courses: ninth-grade English (9), grammar and composition (10), composition and American classics (11), term paper and British classics (12), plus at least three elective English courses. Non-college bound students are required to take ninth-grade English, grammar and composition (10), practical English and communication, and at least four elective English courses.

For outstanding students honors courses will exist. These courses are a concentrated study of a particular area and will develop independent study habits. For students who have reading difficulties or have fallen behind in reading level or comprehension, there will be remedial classes. In these classes students will be taught on an individual basis; and when reading level has been sufficiently improved, the student will re-enter the English curriculum. Each semester of reading and honors courses will count as one-half unit of English credit. Students will be admitted to all courses by teacher recommendation.

Parents are urged to sit down with their children and to discuss plans for their futures in order to help them in a wise selection of English courses. Teachers and guidance counselors will also help each individual make the right decision.

Below are listed the courses available. By each class listing is the grade a student should have reached in order to take the course. The honors designation means that only top students of that particular grade may take the course. A description of each course follows and will give the student and his parents an idea of what will be offered in each course.

English Department

Practical English and Communication (10, 11, 12)

This course emphasizes the social graces: etiquette, introductions, telephone manners, social and business letters, and proper speech. It also includes practical skills: keeping a checkbook, filling out applications, filing income tax, writing resumes, and practicing job interviews.

Grammar and Composition (10)

This course will focus on the fine points of English grammar with an in-depth study of parts of speech, punctuation, capitalization, and usage. This will be followed by an introduction to composition: correct paraphrasing, simple essays, and the creative types of writing.

A Survey of World Literature (10)

The survey has as its purpose to familiarize the student with a variety of the world's writers and a broad scope of literary genre, as well as to introduce the student to literary terminology.

Mythology and Utopias (10 honors, 11, 12)

The subject matter for the course will be based on the Greek and Roman myths and legends. Also included is a study of various famous literary Utopian civilizations.

Composition and American Classics (11, 12)

This course emphasizes advanced composition skills in the formal and informal essays. A critical study of classic American novels is included and is the basis for critical writing by the student.

Survey of American Literature (11, 12)

The survey has as its purpose to introduce a chronological study of the development of American literature. Important authors, their lives, and works will be the basis for this historical study.

American Short Stories and Drama (11, 12)

The major American short story writers, their lives, works, and techniques will be included in the study of the development of the American short story. A history of the theatre in America and a study of outstanding dramatists and their works will follow.

The Romantics and Neo-Classicalists (11, 12)

This course will include a study of the characteristics of the Romantic and Neo-Classical periods along with major authors and their works. A detailed comparison between the periods will be studied.

Modern American Novels (11, 12)

The focus of this course is the modern American novel. It will emphasize contemporary themes and will involve an analysis of the novel as well as a study of authors' techniques.

Term Paper and Advanced Composition (11 honors, 12)

This course is a study of advanced composition skills and the proper method of writing a term paper. A study of skillful use of the library and a study of research methods are also included.

Survey of British Literature (11, 12)

This survey will focus on the works and lives of English writers through the ages as well as a chronology and historical background of each period.

British Novels (11, 12)

Major British novels are included, as well as a method of analysis, historical background, and biographical sketches of the authors.

Seminar in Shakespeare (12 honors)

This course is designed to challenge better students by a concentrated study of Shakespeare's life and works and the Elizabethan theatre. Independent research projects are included.

Seminar in Victorian Novels (12 honors)

This is a study of the history of the novel with emphasis on the Victorian writers. Discussions will entail similarities and differences in themes, styles, symbolic aspects, plots, and characterization.

Reading (10, 11, 12)

This is an individual centered course in which basic reading skills will be improved. Each student will advance at his own pace and will return to the English program when his reading abilities will allow him to successfully pursue it.

1549 Lakewood Drive
Slidell, La. 70458

Ph: 1-504-643-3470

May 12, 1975

Office of the Oceanographer of the Navy
Hoffman Building II
200 Stovall Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22332

Attention: Mr. Johnnie Stephens

Dear Sir:

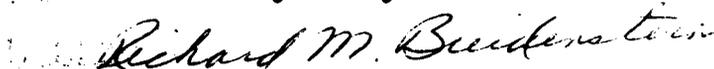
I read with interest in the Slidell Daily Times, an article on your May 8, 1975 meeting at MTF in Bay St. Louis. My family is one of literally hundreds of "out of staters" who have found Slidell, La. (I prefer to call it Camelot) an excellent place to live and raise a family. We are new to the area - here since February 1973 - but it seems almost everyone is new here also.

Slidell is composed of the "old town" and a number of modern subdivisions which began to flourish with the opening of the Slidell Computer Complex in the early sixties. There are at least six subdivisions presently under construction. This city has grown - and is growing - by leaps and bounds, and is considered by many to be the most desirable suburb of cosmopolitan New Orleans.

If your employees are used to having a community and city government serve them with a minimum of effort on their part, this is not the city for them. If, on the other hand, they want to get involved - as the many aerospace and oil company families settling here are doing - then please come and "you all" will love it.

On a more personal note I would appreciate consideration for employment in the Oceanographer's Office and so am enclosing my resume. While my background is in the aerospace field, I feel my experience and enthusiasm could be utilized by your office. Would you kindly forward my resume to the Personnel Manager? Thank you for your cooperation.

Yours very truly



Richard M. Breidenstein

RMB/d
Enclosure

STATEMENT OF

GULFPORT AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

C. L. BRUECK, JR., PRESIDENT

THIS EVENING, IT IS NOT MY PURPOSE, NOR THAT OF THE OVER 600 MEMBERS OF THE GULFPORT AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, WHOM I REPRESENT, TO COMPARE THE MISSISSIPPI GULF COAST WITH ANY OTHER SECTION OF OUR COUNTRY. WE CAN FULLY APPRECIATE THE APPREHENSIONS AND UNCERTAINTIES THAT MUST BESET THOSE MANY EMPLOYEES AND THEIR FAMILIES WHO CONTEMPLATE THE PROBLEMS THAT MIGHT BE INVOLVED IN LEAVING A COMMUNITY IN WHICH THEY HAVE ESTABLISHED STRONG TIES AND MOVING TO AN AREA RELATIVELY UNKNOWN AND STRANGE TO THEM.

I, ALONG WITH A SIZEABLE MAJORITY OF THE SOME 200,000 RESIDENTS OF THE MISSISSIPPI GULF COAST, KNOW AND HAVE ACTUALLY EXPERIENCED THIS SAME FEELING -- FOR WE ARE NOT NATIVES OF THE AREA, HAVING MOVED TO THE MISSISSIPPI GULF COAST WITH OUR FAMILIES FROM ALL SECTIONS OF MISSISSIPPI AND THE UNITED STATES, WITH A FAIR SPRINKLING FROM EVERY CORNER OF THE WORLD. MY FAVORITE DESCRIPTION OF THIS AREA IS THAT IT IS COSMOPOLITAN, BUT UTTERLY WITHOUT SNOBBERY. THOSE OF US WHO HAVE COME TO THE COAST IN RECENT YEARS HAVE LEARNED A LESSON THAT WE CAN PASS ALONG. THERE IS NO RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE RUMORS WHICH PRECEDED OUR

COMING TO THIS AREA AND WHAT WE FOUND HERE AFTER OUR ARRIVAL. IN THESE REMARKS, I WILL TRY TO PAINT FOR YOU A BROAD BRUSH PICTURE OF PROGRESSIVE, HOSPITABLE, AND SENSITIVE COMMUNITIES THAT WE PROUDLY CALL OUR HOMES ON THE MISSISSIPPI GULF COAST AND LEAVE THE STATISTICS AND DETAILS TO THE EXPERTS AND SPECIALISTS.

THIS EVENING, I DROVE FROM MY RESIDENCE IN NORTHEAST GULFPORT TO THE CENTER OF THE NASA FACILITY IN ABOUT 30 MINUTES. THERE IS NO TRAFFIC CONGESTION ON THE INTERSTATE HIGHWAY THAT LINKS THE COAST CITIES OF BILOXI, GULFPORT, LONG BEACH, PASS CHRISTIAN, BAY ST. LOUIS, AND WAVELAND WITH NASA, AND THEN GOES INTO NEW ORLEANS. FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS, THOUSANDS OF PROFESSIONAL, SKILLED, AND SEMI-SKILLED EMPLOYEES, WHO MADE SUCH A TREMENDOUS CONTRIBUTION TO OUR SPACE PROGRAM AT THIS FACILITY, MADE THEIR HOMES IN THESE CITIES, AND MANY HAVE BECOME OUR GREATEST AMBASSADORS OF GOOD WILL. ALL OF THESE COMMUNITIES HAVE INDIVIDUALITY AND A CHARACTER OF THEIR OWN. AT THE SAME TIME, THEY ARE BOUND TOGETHER BY A UNITY OF PURPOSE AND PRIDE IN THIS MISSISSIPPI GULF COAST. COLLECTIVELY, THESE CITIES AND THEIR ENVIRONS OFFER TO THEIR RESIDENTS BARGAINS AND OPPORTUNITIES IN THE FIELD OF CULTURE, EDUCATION, GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES, AND RECREATION AND LEISURE THAT ARE UNMATCHED ANYWHERE IN OUR COUNTRY.

FOR EXAMPLE, WHERE ELSE CAN YOU AND YOUR FAMILY PLAY GOLF 12 MONTHS A YEAR WITHOUT LONG DELAYS AT THE NO. 1 TEE ON SEVEN CHAMPIONSHIP COURSES WITHIN

20 MINUTES OF YOUR HOME; WHERE LOW DAILY GREEN FEES ARE AVAILABLE TO ALL; AND AT SEVERAL CLUBS, FAMILY MEMBERSHIPS ARE AVAILABLE AT LESS THAN \$1.00 A DAY WITH UNLIMITED PLAY.

WHERE ELSE CAN YOU FISH AND CRAB VIRTUALLY IN YOUR FRONT YARD WITHOUT CHARGE; WHERE EXCELLENT SALT AND FRESH WATER FISHING AND BOATING ARE YEAR ROUND SPORTS AT REASONABLE COSTS.

FOR OTHERS, THERE ARE CHESS, TENNIS, DUPLICATE BRIDGE, AND GARDEN CLUBS AND MODERN LIBRARIES OPEN TO ALL. THESE COMMUNITIES HAVE EXTENSIVE RECREATION PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG AND OLD THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS, THE MISSISSIPPI GULF COAST ARTS COUNCIL HAS PLACED THIS AREA AS A LEADER IN CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS. FOR A FULL MONTH EVERY SPRING, THE LOCAL SYMPHONY, OPERA AND BALLET COMPANIES, LITTLE THEATER GROUPS (AND THERE ARE FOUR SEPARATE AND INDEPENDENT LITTLE THEATER ORGANIZATIONS), ARTS AND CRAFT GROUPS PRESENT A VARIED PROGRAM ALMOST DAILY OPEN TO THE ENTIRE PUBLIC WITHOUT CHARGE. THESE ORGANIZATIONS ARE ACTIVE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR WITH UNLIMITED OPPORTUNITIES FOR PARTICIPATION OR FOR AUDIENCE ENJOYMENT.

AND FOR A CHANGE OF PACE, NEW ORLEANS IS ONLY AN HOUR'S DRIVE. THERE, THE BEST IN PROFESSIONAL THEATER, MUSIC, AND SPORTS IS AVAILABLE ALMOST ON A DAILY BASIS. IT IS DELIGHTFUL TO SPEND AN EVENING IN NEW ORLEANS ATTENDING A

BROADWAY PLAY AT THE BEAUTIFUL NEW ORLEANS THEATER OF THE PERFORMING ARTS OR WATCHING COLLEGE AND PROFESSIONAL SPORTS IN THE SUPERDOME, BUT IT IS JUST AS PLEASING TO BE ABLE TO RETURN TO THE UNCLUTTERED SUBURBAN ENVIRONMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI GULF COAST FOR EVERY DAY LIVING.

LAST, BUT CERTAINLY NOT LEAST, I WOULD EMPHASIZE THAT THE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES IN THIS GULF COAST COMMUNITY ARE UNLIMITED. THE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOTH PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL, ARE AMONG THE BEST IN THE SOUTH-EAST. THIS GENERAL STATEMENT IS FULLY SUPPORTED BY THE NUMBER OF MERIT SEMI-FINALISTS AND FINALISTS WHICH ARE RECOGNIZED ANNUALLY FROM THE VARIOUS COAST HIGH SCHOOLS. IN THIS AREA, THE PUBLIC'S SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION HAS REMAINED STRONG AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS ARE HEALTHY AND THRIVING. THE GULF COAST JUNIOR COLLEGE WHICH SERVES MOST OF THE COASTAL CITIES HAS BEEN LONG RECOGNIZED FOR ITS OUTSTANDING PROGRAMS, BOTH ACADEMICALLY AND FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING. THE GULF PARK BRANCH OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI AT LONG BEACH OFFERS ADVANCED COURSES IN AN EXPANDING CURRICULUM -- OFFERING RESIDENTS AN OPPORTUNITY TO PURSUE THEIR UNDERGRADUATE AND ADVANCED DEGREES.

FOR THOSE FAMILIES WITH COLLEGE AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL AMBITIONS, THERE ARE ALMOST A DOZEN OUTSTANDING UNIVERSITIES WITHIN A 100-MILE RADIUS -- INCLUDING TULANE, NEWCOMB, LOYOLA, UNIVERSITY OF NEW ORLEANS, UNIVERSITY OF

SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI, XAVIER, AND UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH ALABAMA AT MOBILE.

WE ON THE GULF COAST HAVE IN RECENT YEARS SET OUR EYES ON ONE BASIC CRITERIA -- THE QUALITY OF LIFE THAT CAN BE ENJOYED BY ALL OF OUR CITIZENS. WHAT ENRICHES THAT QUALITY IS GOOD FOR US; WHAT DAMAGES THAT QUALITY IS NOT WELCOME. WE HAVE NOT ENJOYED TOTAL SUCCESS, BUT WE ARE MAKING PROGRESS.

THERE IS NO QUESTION IN THE MINDS OF THE MEMBERS OF OUR ORGANIZATION THAT THE ADDITION OF THE OCEANOGRAPHIC FACILITY TO OUR GULF COAST FAMILY WILL ADD STRENGTH TO THE QUALITY OF LIFE THAT WE TREASURE IN THIS COMMUNITY; BUT WE ARE EQUALLY CONVINCED THAT THOSE WHO MAY JOIN US THROUGH THIS PROGRAM WILL SHARE EQUALLY IN AN ENRICHMENT OF THEIR OWN LIVES.

MAY 8, 1975



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR - CITY OF BAY ST. LOUIS

POST OFFICE BOX 310 - BAY ST. LOUIS, MISSISSIPPI 39520

601-467-9092

13 May 1975.

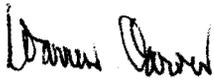
Oceanographer of the Navy
Hoffman II
200 Stovall Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22332.

Dear Sir:

Attached is my written statement containing pertinent information for the record relative to the City of Bay St. Louis and its surrounding area.

Since written statements were submitted about our schools and other facets of community life, I deem it only reasonable that my written statement be limited only to those areas not specifically detailed at the meeting held on May 8, 1975 at NSTL.

Very sincerely yours,



Warren Carver, Mayor.

wc/eb

CITY OF BAY ST. LOUIS, MISSISSIPPI

DATE: May 13, 1975

FROM: Warren Carver, Mayor, City of Bay Saint Louis, Mississippi

TO : Oeconographer of the Navy

SUBJECT: Pertinent information relative to the City of Bay Saint Louis, Mississippi, and its surrounding area.

Bay Saint Louis, like its sister cities along the Mississippi Coast, has its public and parochial schools and we believe that ours rank among the best. We have numerous civic, fraternal, and religious organizations, such as the Chamber of Commerce, the Jaycees, Rotary Club, Knights of Columbus, Knights of Peter Claver, Masonic Lodge, American Legion Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Junior Auxiliary, Garden Club, and many others.

We would, however, like to especially call to your attention some of the facilities that are of special pride to the entire community.

1. CITY-COUNTY LIBRARY:

Ours is known as a Headquarters Library. It has a total of twenty-five thousand volumes, included among which is an excellent reference collection. The library has a rare book room and among the rare books are some now unavailable volumes. There is a supply of talking books as well as large print books for use by visually or otherwise handicapped patrons. These books are provided through the cooperation of the Mississippi Library for the Blind and Handicapped.

Our library does a great deal of interlibrary loan and service filling special needs of special patrons. This service is being provided through the cooperation of the Mississippi Library Commission.

Works of local artists are exhibited continuously at the library.

A branch library is maintained in Waveland, a community adjoining ours to the south. Waveland is supplied with the same services as is the Bay St. Louis library.

A Travco bookmobile travels throughout Hancock County and services the local nursing home.

A weekly story hour is conducted for young people. There is a summer reading club for 7- to 12-year old youths. Children who are considered to be slow learners participate in a 1-to-1 reading program.

In the blueprint stage are plans for a new \$150,000.00 library building to be located on U. S. Highway 90. This new building will be in approximately the same area as the present structure which is adjacent to elementary, junior, and senior high schools as well as two popular shopping centers. The building is scheduled for completion in 1976.

In concluding my remarks about the City-County library please allow me to say that newcomers to our community are amazed to find such a library in a community of our size and population. We might be considered a bit boastful but we are of the opinion that ours contains the best collection of books of any library on the Mississippi Gulf Coast.

CITY OF BAY ST. LOUIS, MISSISSIPPI

- Continued -

2. RECREATION:

McLeod Park:

This is a three hundred twenty-eight acre facility formerly a part of the National Space Technology Laboratories and still within the limits of its buffer zone. The Pearl River Basin Development Commission will develop park facilities at this location at a cost of more than \$1 million dollars.

Among its varied attractions will be a swimming pool, bath house, comfort station, baseball field, walking trail, twenty picnic areas, a boat ramp, lake development, playgrounds, two tot lots, four tennis courts, and river front development.

Scouts Vee-Bar Ranch:

Vee-Bar Ranch is a complex of 1,500 acres located in the northeastern section of Hancock County. A total of \$1,350,000.00 is being spent to develop this area into troop camping and outdoor activities for Cub Packs, Scout Troops, and Explorer Posts for more than 20,000 scouts from eleven Louisiana parishes and Hancock County, Mississippi.

Bay St. Louis' Parks & Playgrounds Program:

For young people--beginning with age 7 to young adults--this Commission provides a summertime of athletic activities, arts and crafts, and a summer band program. A total of between 7- and 800 individuals take part in these activities. For their enjoyment are: a basketball league for the 8- thru 12-year olds, a young men's and women's basket ball league, tennis, Little League, boys and girls softball league; and men's and women's junior softball league.

We certainly appreciate the opportunity to present this resume to you of certain specific activities within our area.

In closing please allow me to say that should the Naval Oceanographic Center make its decision to utilize the facilities at the National Space Technology Laboratory I feel confident that your personnel who choose to live in our community will find a most cordial welcome awaiting them.



WARREN CARVER, MAYOR.

CITY OF BAY ST. LOUIS, MISSISSIPPI

- Continued -

2. RECREATION - Continued:

BUCANEER STATE PARK:

Now under construction and located approximately five miles south from Bay St. Louis is a development known as Buccaneer State Park. It contains 400-acres and it has a frontage of more than one mile along the Mississippi Sound.

This park will contain one hundred class "A" camp sites, a picnic area with an activity center. This activity center will consist of a wade pool, tennis and basketball courts, children's play area, and a recreation building. A "wave-pool" is also scheduled to be included among the attractions.

The master plan for this park calls for an expenditure of eight and one-half million dollars.

City Of Picayune
P. O. BOX 807
Picayune, Mississippi 39466

A. L. FRANKLIN, CITY MANAGER

S. G. THIGPEN, JR., MAYOR

May 12, 1975

Mr. Johnnie Stephens
Special Assistant to the Oceanographer
Hoffman Building II
200 Stovall Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22332

Dear Mr. Stephens:

I attended the special hearing at NSTL and was very impressed with the attitude of the people in this area concerning the possible move of the Navy to NSTL.

Please do not hesitate to call on me for any assistance in making the transition if the move becomes a reality.

I am enclosing a copy of the talk made by Mayor Grady Thigpen, Jr. at the hearing.

Yours truly,

CITY OF PICAYUNE



A. L. Franklin,
City Manager

ALF/ds

Encl: 1

City Of Picayune

P. O. BOX 907

Picayune, Mississippi 39466

A. L. FRANKLIN, CITY MANAGER

S. G. THIGPEN, JR., MAYOR

I appreciate the opportunity of speaking to you tonight.

NSTL borders the Picayune City limits so we are vitally interested in its future and its growth.

We are pleased that NSTL is being considered as a Naval Oceanographic Center. After reading the Impact Statement, I would like to expand further by saying:

During the height of activity at the test site several years ago, Picayune expanded its school system so that we can now accomodate a large increase in student enrollment. Our school plant is beautiful and modern and we have an exceptional staff.

Picayune has an outstanding library--The Margaret Reed Crosby Memorial Library--with 32,098 books and a yearly circulation of over 84,000. We have ^{an} exceptional 100 bed hospital that is considered one of the finest anywhere. We have well attended churches of almost every faith, three shopping centers, a national bank, a state bank and three saving and loan institutions. There are homes for sale in all price ranges and in particular, the \$20,000 and up category.

We have a modern city manager type of government. Picayune only has a \$16,000 general obligation indebtedness and our tax on homes according to a visitor from Washington recently, is 1/3 the assessment on a similar type home in Washington.

We have an 18 hole golf course that is being completed, and an outstanding youth recreation program. Our City is only 35 to 45 minutes from the New Orleans Theatre for the Performing Arts and the Superdome on the Interstate Highway.

Our City is near some of the finest fishing and hunting in our nation. We have a new High School Vo-Tech center in Picayune and one at Pearl River Jr. College.

Within 50 miles is Tulane University, Loyola, University of New Orleans, Pearl River Jr. College and the University of Southern Mississippi. We have a cable TV system in Picayune, we get two educational channels, Louisiana and Mississippi, and 9 commercial stations in this area.

I would also like to note in the Impact Statement that the Navy proposes to acquire outright, certain land and buildings at NSTL. People that live in our community are working in some of these locations--they are outstanding citizens in our community and we don't want to lose them in the process.

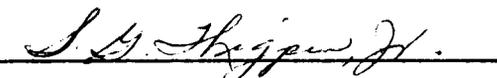
We trust that your proposed move will blend in with these agencies that are here and, I would like to add that Admiral Snyder answered this very positively on Channel 13, six o'clock news tonight.

In closing, we welcome you to Picayune and your consideration.

You will find our people friendly, well informed and true Americans.

Thank you.

Mayor S. G. Thigpen, Jr.



STATEMENT

NSTL, May 13, 1975. We, a group of concerned black employees at the National Space Technology Laboratories, wish to address the issues of the socio-economic problems relative to the move of the Naval Oceanographic Office black employees. It is our concern that many of the facts have been distorted. We are members of the communities of Picayune, Bay Saint Louis and Gulfport, Mississippi, and Slidell and New Orleans, Louisiana. We find that many of the facts reported to you about our communities are incorrect. The following comments are offered and presented for your consideration.

SCHOOLS

The school systems of our communities are very progressive and fully meet the needs of our times. It was reported that the high school in Slidell, La. consisted of 70 trailers and no libraries. However, the facts are - within the city limits of Slidell, there are six elementary schools, five junior high schools, and two high schools. Within a 5-mile radius there are three additional junior high schools and one high school. Furthermore, all are brick structured and have libraries which is a requirement of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. In addition to secondary schools, Slidell has five nursery schools and four day care centers.

To relieve your apprehensions about institutions of higher learning, within a 40-mile radius of NSTL there are 20 colleges and universities, of which eight are major and three are predominately black. As a result, any professional expertise can be drawn from these sources.

HOUSING

Housing availability depends on the area in which you desire to live. Factors to be considered are realtors, how much you are willing to spend, and the type of accommodations you are seeking.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Adequate medical facilities are available in each of the communities. In addition, there are over 25 major hospitals and clinics within a 40-mile radius of the NSTL.

TRANSPORTATION

Communities are as close as 8 miles and average less than 20 miles from NSTL. There is no public transportation to the site, however, car pools are in existence, and NSTL is easily accessible on uncongested highways.

COST OF LIVING

The cost of living is relatively low as compared to the Washington/Maryland area. For example, lower cost of housing (rentals and buying), lower property tax, no local income tax, and lower utility rates.

CRIME RATE

Our crime rate in the smaller communities is among the lowest in the nation. Drug problems exist, like any place else, but comparatively speaking, they are relatively low.

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

One's social and cultural life depends on the area in which you live and what you like to do. Any type of social and cultural activity is available - all within the 40-mile radius of NSTL.

OPPORTUNITIES

The impending Mississippi Army Ammunitions Plant will provide an abundance of jobs and business opportunities.

We understand your reluctance about relocating to this area. However, Mississippi and Louisiana has been victimized by the press and other information media. Problems do exist -- problems that confront blacks at any level and geographic location -- however, they are not unique to this area. We feel that we are a nucleus of progressive blacks as indicative of this response to the unfavorable reports you have received concerning this area. We feel that your proposed move will be beneficial to all involved. Therefore, we welcome you and offer our assistance and southern hospitality. We are enclosing a list of our names and addresses and feel free to contact any of us for any additional assistance.

Sincerely,



Frederick
for Black Employees at DSTK

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>PHONE</u>
John Autry Computer Programmer	P. O. Box 177 Slidell, LA 70458	504-643-6627 (Home) 601-688-3490 (Work)
Maurice L. Bacon Engineer	318 Oriole Lane Slidell, LA 70458	504-641-2732 (Home) 601-688-3872 (Work)
Patricia Baker Secretary	107 Greenview Drive Picayune, MS 39466	601-798-6164 (Home) 601-688-2387 (Work)
Alton J. Benoit Reproduction Specialist	404 Sycamore Street Bay Saint Louis, MS 39520	601-467-6548 (Home) 601-688-4644 (Work)
Leroy Burger Computer Programmer	401 Manning Avenue Hattiesburg, MS 39401	601-544-4172 (Home) 601-688-3032 (Work)
Thomas Farve Auto Mechanic	239 Sycamore Street Bay Saint Louis, MS 39520	601-467-6718 (Home) 601-688-3849 (Work)
Theodore R. Franklin Accountant	4207 N. Prieur New Orleans, LA	504-949-8558 (Home) 601-688-4241 (Work)
Dan Frederick, Jr. Mgr., Logical Technical Ser.	706 Shieldsborough Drive Bay Saint Louis, MS 39520	601-467-3691 (Home) 601-688-2375 (Work)
Gaynell Lewis Planning & Cost Specialist	523 State Street Bay Saint Louis, MS 39520	601-467-4514 (Home) 601-688-2292 (Work)
Nona Lewis Secretary	101 Carver Drive Picayune, MS 39466	601-798-6161 (Home) 601-688-4475 (Work)
Freddie Montgomery Senior Programming Analyst	1320 19th Street Gulfport, MS 39501	601-864-8484 (Home) 601-688-3032 (Work)
Elizabeth Morris Computer Programmer	8300 I-10 C-7-106 Service Road East New Orleans, LA 70126	504-242-0863 (Home) 601-688-4045 (Work)
Robert Pickett	312 Monroe Avenue Picayune, MS 39466	601-798-7288 (Home) 601-688-3288 (Work)
Freddie R. Rayford Computer Programmer	7012 Salem Drive New Orleans, LA 70127	504-246-3887 (Home) 601-688-3032 (Work)
Herman S. Rivera Mgr., Computer Operations	4507 Heron Street Gulfport, MS 39501	601-864-6610 (Home) 601-688-4127 (Work)
Maurice Singleton Mgr., Commodities	450 Easterbrook Street Bay Saint Louis, MS 39520	601-467-7842 (Home) 601-688-3263 (Work)
William Tate III Planner	210 Citizen Street Bay Saint Louis, MS 39520	601-467-6100 (Home) 601-688-2831 (Work)

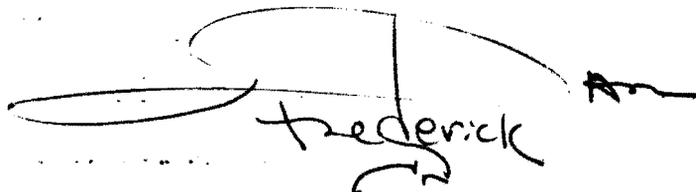
IN VIEW OF THE PROPOSED MOVE TO MISSISSIPPI, I'D LIKE TO ADDRESS THE ISSUE OF THE BLACK EMPLOYEES OF THE NAVY AND THEIR ENTRANCE INTO OUR LOUISIANA/MISSISSIPPI GULF COAST AREA. I CAN UNDERSTAND THE CONCERN OF THE EMPLOYEES ABOUT ADJUSTMENTS, SUCH AS NEW SCHOOLS, BEING ACCEPTED, FACILITIES, RECREATION, OPPORTUNITIES. I, MYSELF, HELD THESE SAME CONCERNS THREE YEARS AGO WHEN I RETURNED FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO AREA. IT WAS MY PLEASURE TO ESCORT A FEMALE MEMBER OF THE NAVY'S FACT FINDING TEAM ALONG THE GULF COAST. I FOUND HER CHARMING -- AND MY FAMILY AND I ENJOYED BEING HER HOST. HOWEVER, I FEEL THAT HER IMPRESSION OF WHAT'S HERE IS GROSSLY MISLEADING, AND I'D LIKE TO SET THE RECORD STRAIGHT. AS I TOLD HER, THIS AREA HAS PROBLEMS -- WE HAVE HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT, SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND RACIAL PROBLEMS. BUT I DEFY ANYBODY FROM WASHINGTON D.C. TO TELL ME THAT OUR PROBLEMS ARE ANY DIFFERENT THAN THEIRS. IF WE'VE GOT REDNECKS, YOU'RE SADLY MISTAKEN IF YOU THINK WASHINGTON DOESN'T HAVE WASHINGTON-FLAVORED REDNECKS. AS I SEE IT, THE ONLY PROBLEM IS GOING TO BE A CHANGE OF PACE FROM A 45-MINUTE DRIVE ON A CONGESTED FREEWAY TO A 20-MINUTE DRIVE ON A LIGHT TRAFFIC HIGHWAY. I SHOWED HER THE GHETTOES, AND I SHOWED HER THE BEAUTIFUL BLACK AND INTEGRATED AREAS. BUT THE ISSUE I TRIED TO IMPRESS ON HER WAS THAT MY PEOPLE NEED CAREERS, JOBS, EXAMPLES, AND ASSISTANCE IN LEADERSHIP. THE IMPACT ON THE BLACK COMMUNITY WILL HASTEN THE STEP TOWARD A BETTER SOCIETY. YOU CAN HELP US BUILD A BETTER WORLD. WE ARE AVERAGE PEOPLE HERE, AND WE HAVE THE SOPHISTICATION TO SURVIVE AND SUCCEED. YOU MAY RECALL THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENTS STARTED IN THE SOUTH. CONSEQUENTLY, WE HAVE ADVANCED FURTHER THAN YOU IN TERMS OF SCHOOLS, LOWER CRIME RATES, POLITICS, AND THE CREATION OF AN EQUAL SOCIETY. IT ALL STARTED WITH GRASS ROOTS, "THE SOUTH", SO THEREFORE, BLACK EMPLOYEES OF THE NAVY, YOU ARE BENEFITING FROM OUR EFFORTS,

AND YOU MAKE UNDESERVING COMMENTS. IT'S ALL RIGHT TO SAY "RIGHT ON, CHARLES EVERS -- PHARAOH, LET THEM PO' MISSISSIPPI BLACK FOLK GO." BUT IF THERE ARE EXCLUSIVE WHITE AREAS IN WASHINGTON AND MARYLAND WHERE BLACKS CAN'T LIVE -- MAYBE YOU'D BETTER READJUST YOUR THINKING -- WE'VE GOT OUR SCHOOLS, OUR CHILDREN GO EVERY DAY. THEY AREN'T SO BAD -- AT LEAST IT ISN'T SOUTH BOSTON. OR MAYBE THE BUSSING SUIT IN PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY IN MARYLAND MAKES YOU THINK YOU'RE AHEAD OF THE SOUTHERN BLACK. MAYBE SO, BUT WE HAVEN'T REACHED THAT POINT YET. MAYBE IT'S BECAUSE ALL OUR SCHOOLS ARE TOTALLY INTEGRATED.

PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN GLASS HOUSES SHOULDN'T THROW STONES!

FINALLY, I'LL SAY THIS: IF YOU'RE COMING DOWN HERE WITH A PROGRESSIVE ATTITUDE, AND WILLING TO GET INVOLVED IN OUR COMMUNITY AND HELP US CREATE A BETTER SOCIETY, WE WELCOME YOU WITH OPEN ARMS. IF YOU'RE COMING DOWN HERE WITH A POSITIVE AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PLAN, JOBS AND CAREERS; GOD, WE NEED YOU. BUT IF YOUR'RE GOING TO SIT ON YOUR BEHINDS AND CRITICIZE, AND WORRY ABOUT CULTURAL SHOCK, AND CALL US UNCLE TOM'S AND OREO'S, I WISH YOU'D STAY THE HELL WHERE YOU ARE.

Dan U. Frederick Sr
Speech for Public Hearing
Thursday May 7, 1975

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Frederick". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a long horizontal stroke at the beginning and a small mark at the end.

Wash Star Friday April 25, 1975.

Assaults in Prince Georges County public schools have increased 34 percent this year over last, says Blauvelt. From July 1 to March 31, 1973-74, he says, there were 618 assaults, as compared to 829 over the same period over the same period in 1974-75.

Blauvelt heads 42-man P.G. County school security system

Frederick

Received Via Frederick,
Telecopier Dan V.
5/14/75

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UNCLE TOM'S AND OREO'S, I WISH YOU'D STAY THE HELL WHERE YOU ARE.

Dan U. Frederick Sr
Speech for Public Hearing
Thursday May 7, 1975

RECEIVED Via
Tele Copier 5/14/75

Frederick, Dan V.

STATEMENT

NSTL, May 13, 1975. We, a group of concerned black employees at the National Space Technology Laboratories, wish to address the issues of the socio-economic problems relative to the move of the Naval Oceanographic Office black employees. It is our concern that many of the facts have been distorted. We are members of the communities of Ploayune, Bay Saint Louis and Gulfport, Mississippi, and Slidell and New Orleans, Louisiana. We find that many of the facts reported to you about our communities are incorrect. The following comments are offered and presented for your consideration.

SCHOOLS

The school systems of our communities are very progressive and fully meet the needs of our times. It was reported that the high school in Slidell, La. consisted of 70 trailers and no libraries. However, the facts are - within the city limits of Slidell, there are six elementary schools, five junior high schools, and two high schools. Within a 5-mile radius there are three additional junior high schools and one high school. Furthermore, all are brick structured and have libraries which is a requirement of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. In addition to secondary schools, Slidell has five nursery schools and four day care centers.

To relieve your apprehensions about institutions of higher learning, within a 40-mile radius of NSTL there are 20 colleges and universities, of which eight are major and three are predominately black. As a result, any professional expertise can be drawn from these sources.

HOUSING

Housing availability depends on the area in which you desire to live. Factors to be considered are realtors, how much you are willing to spend, and the type of accommodations you are seeking.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Adequate medical facilities are available in each of the communities. In addition, there are over 25 major hospitals and clinics within a 40-mile radius of the NSTL.

TRANSPORTATION

Communities are as close as 8 miles and average less than 20 miles from NSTL. There is no public transportation to the site, however, car pools are in existence, and NSTL is easily accessible on uncongested highways.

COST OF LIVING

The cost of living is relatively low as compared to the Washington/Maryland area. For example, lower cost of housing (rentals and buying), lower property tax, no local income tax, and lower utility rates.

CRIME RATE

Our crime rate in the smaller communities is among the lowest in the nation. Drug problems exist, like any place else, but comparatively speaking, they are relatively low.

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

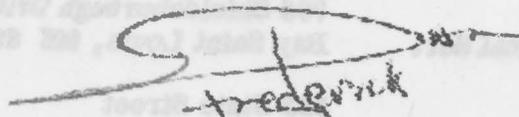
One's social and cultural life depends on the area in which you live and what you like to do. Any type of social and cultural activity is available - all within the 40-mile radius of NSTL.

OPPORTUNITIES

The impending Mississippi Army Ammunitions Plant will provide an abundance of jobs

We understand your reluctance about relocating to this area. However, Mississippi and Louisiana has been victimized by the press and other information media. Problems do exist -- problems that confront blacks at any level and geographic location -- however, they are not unique to this area. We feel that we are a nucleus of progressive blacks as indicative of this response to the unfavorable reports you have received concerning this area. We feel that your proposed move will be beneficial to all involved. Therefore, we welcome you and offer our assistance and southern hospitality. We are enclosing a list of our names and addresses and feel free to contact any of us for any additional assistance.

Sincerely,



for Black Employees of DSTK

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>PHONE</u>
John Autry Computer Programmer	P. O. Box 177 Slidell, LA 70458	504-843-8627 (Home) 601-888-3490 (Work)
Maurice L. Bacon Engineer	318 Oriole Lane Slidell, LA 70458	504-841-2732 (Home) 601-888-3872 (Work)
Patricia Baker Secretary	107 Greenview Drive Picayune, MS 39466	601-798-6164 (Home) 601-888-2387 (Work)
Alton J. Benoit Reproduction Specialist	404 Sycamore Street Bay Saint Louis, MS 39520	601-467-6548 (Home) 601-888-4644 (Work)
Leroy Burger Computer Programmer	401 Manning Avenue Hattiesburg, MS 39401	601-544-4172 (Home) 601-888-3632 (Work)
Thomas Farve Auto Mechanic	239 Sycamore Street Bay Saint Louis, MS 39520	601-467-6718 (Home) 601-888-3849 (Work)
Theodore R. Franklin Accountant	4207 N. Prieur New Orleans, LA	504-849-8558 (Home) 601-888-4241 (Work)
Dan Frederick, Jr. Mgr., Logical Technical Ser.	708 Shieldsborough Drive Bay Saint Louis, MS 39520	601-467-3681 (Home) 601-888-2875 (Work)
Gaynell Lewis Planning & Cost Specialist	523 State Street Bay Saint Louis, MS 39520	601-467-4514 (Home) 601-888-2293 (Work)
Nona Lewis Secretary	101 Carver Drive Picayune, MS 39466	601-798-6161 (Home) 601-888-4475 (Work)
Freddie Montgomery Senior Programming Analyst	1320 19th Street Gulfport, MS 39501	601-864-8484 (Home) 601-888-3032 (Work)
Elizabeth Morris Computer Programmer	6800 I-10 C-7-106 Service Road East New Orleans, LA 70126	504-242-0863 (Home) 601-888-4045 (Work)
Robert Pickett	312 Monroe Avenue Picayune, MS 39466	601-798-7288 (Home) 601-888-3298 (Work)
Freddie R. Rayford Computer Programmer	7012 Salem Drive New Orleans, LA 70127	504-245-3887 (Home) 601-888-3032 (Work)
Herman S. Rivera Mgr., Computer Operations	4507 Heron Street Gulfport, MS 39501	601-864-6610 (Home) 601-888-4137 (Work)
Maurice Singleton Mgr., Commodities	450 Easterbrook Street Bay Saint Louis, MS 39520	601-467-7842 (Home) 601-888-3283 (Work)
William Tate III Planner	210 Citizen Street Bay Saint Louis, MS 39520	601-467-6188 (Home) 601-888-2881 (Work)

Picayune CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

P. O. Box 448 / 201 Hwy. 11, North / Picayune, Mississippi 39466 / (601) 798-3122

May 8, 1975

Gentlemen:

May I express to you my appreciation for this brief opportunity to address you in behalf of the Picayune Chamber of Commerce. The chamber is happy you are here tonight and hope that in the future we may have the opportunity to know you better.

Picayune is a very unique city. We are a medium size community, over 11,000 in population, and growing. Yet, due to our size, Picayune does not have some of the problems other cities face today.

This is not to say we don't have problems. We do, as any community does, but we welcome new input, new ideas and new enthusiasm.

We are proud of our city. We believe it to be a good, wholesome place, a family type community. We have an excellent school system which can place several hundred new students on notice; a good city government; a modern hospital and a modern library. We have more than 70 homes, in all price ranges, on the open market at this time.

We have good streets, good city services and low taxes.

We also have an open-minded attitude in receiving new input, such as the proposed move here to NSTL. We consider such a progressive step for Picayune and South Mississippi and Louisiana.

We, in Picayune, want to work with you and your employees in any way and every way we can. To this end, we pledge our continued support and cooperation as a community.

You have heard or will hear during this hearing many specific facts about Picayune. And they are just that, simple but hard factual truths.

We invite your close inspection of these facts, of our city, its schools, services and institutions. We know that upon your inspection you will find Picayune to be friendly, warm, cooperative and anxious.

In closing, may I express our desire to you that the decision to relocate at NSTL will be favorable. And that in your relocation, you consider becoming a member of our city and community. We know we have much to offer and that you have much to give.

Thank you.
PICAYUNE, MISSISSIPPI

Don Guin

President

"A PRECIOUS COIN IN THE PURSE OF THE SOUTH"

We are interested in what the Navy will do for us and we are just as interested in what we can do for the Navy.

Thank you.

Hearing Examiner, (5) Dink Champion
Sir, as I understand it, the Navy
proposes to come to NSTL in a
tenant role, perhaps being the
largest one on board. My
question is - whether the proposal
to locate this rather large presence
among the already existing resident
agencies performing useful and very
important work in environmental
research has been checked out
with these agencies - or tenants -
and, if so, what is the impact
on their continued presence at
NSTL ? _____

Hayden, J. J.



MISSISSIPPI

GULF COAST JUNIOR COLLEGE

DR. J. J. HAYDEN, JR., PRESIDENT
PERKINSTON, MISSISSIPPI 39573

JACKSON COUNTY CAMPUS
CURTIS L. DAVIS, EXECUTIVE DEAN
GAUTIER, MISSISSIPPI 39553

JEFFERSON DAVIS CAMPUS
DR. WILLIAM P. LIPSCOMB, JR., EXECUTIVE DEAN
GULFPORT, MISSISSIPPI 39501

PERKINSTON CAMPUS
CHARLES G. ODOM, EXECUTIVE DEAN
PERKINSTON, MISSISSIPPI 39573

GEORGE COUNTY
OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING CENTER
PAUL E. BRAUCHLE, DIRECTOR
LUCEDALE, MISSISSIPPI 39452

May 12, 1975

The Office of the
Oceanographer of the Navy
Hoffman Building II
200 Stovall Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22332

Attention: Mr. Johnnie Stephens,
Special Assistant

Dear Sir:

On behalf of the Mississippi Gulf Coast Junior College, I should like to express our appreciation to members of your organization who came to the Gulf Coast of Mississippi and conducted the open hearing on May 8, 1975. I personally was unable to attend, but representatives of the college and members of the community who were there have reported favorably to me on the warm receptive manner of your delegation. It is with a most sincere feeling that I state our desire to have your organization and personnel become a part of our community.

We hope that the information contained in this letter and in attached documents on our college will be of interest to your group and will aid them in their deliberations as to whether to move to the Gulf Coast; and we hope that it will be made available to some of the persons who alluded to apprehension regarding the adequacy of educational facilities and programs in our area. During the public hearing, several superintendents of education reported on the quality of excellence in their respective districts. We can speak most authoritatively about the high schools in our four-county district; the counties being those of Harrison (adjacent to Hancock), Jackson, Stone, and George. As would be expected, their graduate students who come to us range from the most excellent scholars one could hope for to the student who needs remedial help to prepare them for post secondary work. Most, however, who desire to continue their education, meet the standards of post secondary institutions in this country.

A recent study of the 19 high schools who provide most of our students showed a 15% increase in graduates from 1971 to 1974, with a further projected output of an additional 22% by 1979. From 1971 to 1974, our district population increased 10% and is projected to increase an

Mr. Johnnie Stephens
May 12, 1975
Page 2

additional 12% by 1979. So you see our high school graduate production is increasing somewhat faster than the growth in district-wide population.

Opening fall enrollments, computed on a full-time equivalent basis, increased 20.4% from 1972 to 1974, and we project an additional 55% increase in opening fall enrollments by 1980.

Our district enjoys the highest median education level in the State, with an average grade level attained of 11.7 years. Family income is, likewise, higher than in any junior college district in the State.

The above statistics are provided to show that the Gulf Coast area of Mississippi is the most advanced, educationally and financially, area in the State. Population is increasing at a healthy growth rate, high school graduates are increasing at a faster rate, and junior college attendance from our citizens is increasing at an even faster rate than either the population or graduate increases. This phenomenon is caused by the return of many older students to the junior college. We find ourselves enjoying an unprecedented growth in our junior college, while many senior colleges throughout the nation are experiencing serious declines.

A word might be in order about our faculty. We have a full-time teaching faculty. They are not encumbered by the "publish or perish" concept so prevalent in upper division or senior institutions. Their time is devoted 100% to teaching students. Academic credentials of our Academic faculty are noteworthy; 47.5% have taught 11 or more years; 34.7% have taught from six to 10 years; 12% hold their doctorates; 3% have earned the ABD, and 53% have their Master's degree plus 12 or more hours.

The vocational teaching faculty also have enviable credentials, in that 35% have six years or more of teaching experience, with considerable work experience in their area of specialization and/or college degrees. Several hold Master's degrees and a few are working toward their doctorate.

The Mississippi Gulf Coast Junior College was one of the first multi-campus junior colleges created in this country. We have been visited or called on by other college systems who were contemplating this type of operation, from Texas, California, Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana, to name a few. Many consider us to be pioneers in this multi-campus, multi-echelon, educational institution.

Mr. Johnnie Stephens
May 12, 1975
Page 3

You will find attached a copy of a presentation given recently to the Hancock Bank Symposium, an annual event attended by 500-700 of the most prominent citizens from our area. It contains brief historical comments, some comments on our employees, our student body, our growth, an explanation of the different types of programs offered in the college, a summary of financial aid given to our student body, what our students who completed our programs in 1973 are now doing, and some comments on the college construction program from 1953 through 1978. This brief presentation capsules the most important facts available on our college to the interested reader.

Also attached are several copies of our college catalog, two brochures that might be of interest to your personnel, and two copies of a recent college yearbook.

We hope that this information will favorably impress you with the programs and facilities available to your personnel who might transfer to the Coast and live in our four-county district. Hancock County falls in the Pearl River Junior College district and those students who live there would attend that fine junior college.

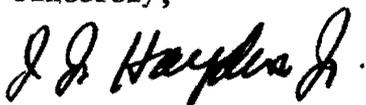
One additional thought is worthy of your consideration. Should any of your employees or their dependents desire to remain on the Coast to obtain a Bachelor's degree and a Master's degree in selected fields, they can do so by attending the University of Southern Mississippi - Gulf Park Center, located in Long Beach, some 30 minutes from the MTF site. Naturally, should they elect to attend a four-year residence college, there are eight excellent universities in the State available to them. Several private post secondary institutions are, likewise, available.

As was pointed out by several of the speakers in the open hearing, a national level corporation, E. E. DuPont De Nemours and Company has decided to locate a new major facility in Hancock County. I have obtained permission of their Public Affairs Department to provide you with a copy of a presentation given by Mr. C. I. Smith, Jr. to the Hancock Bank Symposium. This outlined their principal reasons for locating here. It appears that his comments are worthy of your review, since they outline the search procedure employed by that corporation in determining the location of a new multi-million-dollar facility.

Mr. Johnnie Stephens
May 12, 1975
Page 4

If we can be of assistance to you by providing you with additional information on our college, or by aiding your personnel should they move to the Mississippi Gulf Coast, please call on us. We are here to serve the educational needs of our people, and we would like to consider you and your organization in that very select group of citizens.

Sincerely,



J. J. Hayden, Jr.
President

gb

Enclosures: Hancock Bank Talk
DuPont and Mississippi (Mr. Smith's talk)
1975-76 Catalog
Brochure - Welcome to a Campus of Mississippi
Gulf Coast Junior College
Brochure - This Is the Place - Mississippi
Gulf Coast Junior College
College Yearbook

HANCOCK BANK SYMPOSIUM

FEBRUARY 19, 1975
BROADWATER BEACH HOTEL

(HOUSE LIGHTS DIM)

SLIDE 1 -- MISSISSIPPI GULF COAST JUNIOR COLLEGE

SERVICE AND PRIDE ARE TWO OF THE MOST IMPORTANT WORDS
AT THE MISSISSIPPI GULF COAST JUNIOR COLLEGE

SLIDE 2 -- DRAWING SHOWING CAMPUSES AND GEORGE COUNTY CENTER

THE DISTRICT IS COMPOSED OF HARRISON, JACKSON, GEORGE
AND STONE COUNTIES.

OUR HISTORY GOES BACK TO 1911 WHEN THE HARRISON COUNTY
AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOL WAS ESTABLISHED.

THE JUNIOR COLLEGE STARTED IN SCHOOL YEAR 1925-26.

THE JEFFERSON DAVIS AND JACKSON COUNTY CAMPUSES OPENED
IN 1965.

IN ADDITION, WE HAVE THE MANPOWER SKILLS CENTER, AN
OPERATION AT KEESLER AIR FORCE BASE AND A TRAINING FACILITY
IN THE LITTON YARDS.

GEORGE COUNTY HAS THE NEWEST MAJOR FACILITY TO OPEN
IN THE COLLEGE.

SLIDE 3 -- THE ORGANIZATION

WE SEE OURSELVES AS DEPICTED ON THIS SLIDE.

THE CENTRAL OFFICE IN THE CENTER OF THE ORGANIZATION.

THE NEXT CIRCLE SHOWS THE FACULTY, STAFF AND ADMINISTRATION
OF THE CAMPUSES AND THE GEORGE COUNTY CENTER.

AND THEN THERE IS OUR PRODUCT -- THE STUDENT BODY.

WE NEVER WANT TO BECOME SO LARGE THAT WE LOSE SIGHT OF
THE INDIVIDUAL STUDENT.

NOW, WE COME TO THE LEVEL THAT MAKES IT ALL POSSIBLE--
YOU, THE CITIZENS OF OUR DISTRICT. IT IS BECAUSE OF YOUR
SUPPORT THAT WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO DO WHAT WE ARE DOING,
AND WE ARE EXTREMELY THANKFUL FOR THIS SUPPORT.

***MAY I INVITE YOUR ATTENTION TO OUR COLLEGE LOGO AT
THE UPPER LEFT HAND CORNER OF THE SLIDE. WATCH FOR THIS LOGO
ON BUMPER STICKERS TO GET AN IDEA OF HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE
INVOLVED WITH THE COLLEGE.

SLIDE 4 -- PEOPLE MAKE IT WORK

NO OPERATION CAN BE SUCCESSFUL WITHOUT DEDICATED PEOPLE.

IT IS DEDICATED PEOPLE WHO MAKE THE MISSISSIPPI GULF COAST
JUNIOR COLLEGE FUNCTION--EMPLOYEES, STUDENTS AND CITIZENS.

SLIDE 5 -- MISSISSIPPI GULF COAST JUNIOR COLLEGE EMPLOYEES

HERE YOU SEE THE EIGHT DIFFERENT LOCATIONS WHERE WE PROVIDE INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS.

OUR 228 INSTRUCTORS ARE A 100 PERCENT TEACHING FACULTY. 13 HOLD DOCTORATES IN THEIR FIELD. ALL BUT TWO HAVE THEIR MASTER'S DEGREE. ALMOST HALF HAVE TAUGHT 11 YEARS OR MORE.

COLLEGE VOCATIONAL INSTRUCTORS ALSO ARE WELL QUALIFIED TO TEACH IN THEIR VARIOUS SUBJECT AREAS.

SUPPORTING THE 228 INSTRUCTORS ARE ADMINISTRATORS, STAFF AND OTHER PERSONNEL. THESE 452 PEOPLE, BOTH FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME, WHO RECEIVED PAY CHECKS IN JANUARY 1975 REPRESENT A SIZEABLE ECONOMIC IMPACT ON OUR FOUR-COUNTY DISTRICT.

SLIDE 6 -- ECONOMIC IMPACT OF OUR PEOPLE

HERE YOU SEE AN ACCUMULATED BUDGET TOTAL OF ALMOST 19 MILLION DOLLARS FOR THE PERIOD OF SCHOOL YEAR 1971-72 TO THE PRESENT.

OUR BUDGET HAS RISEN ALMOST 2 MILLION DOLLARS.

THE PERCENTAGE OF OUR BUDGET ALLOCATED TO PEOPLE COSTS HAS INCREASED FROM THE 80 PERCENT YOU SEE ON THE BOTTOM LINE TO THE 85 PERCENT FOR 1974-75.

MISSISSIPPI GULF COAST JUNIOR COLLEGE EMPLOYEES

	CENTRAL OFFICE	PERKINSON	JEFFERSON DAVIS	JACKSON COUNTY	GEORGE COUNTY	KEESLER	SKILLS CENTER	META LUCEDALE	INPLANT LITTON	TOTAL
TOTAL	41	108	126	106	12	5	22	4	28	452
INSTRUCTORS	0	47	70	59	7	1	14	2	28	228
OTHER	41	61	56	47	5	4	8	2	0	224

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF OUR PEOPLE

SCHOOL YEAR	BUDGET (IN 1,000s)	NUMBER EMPLOYEES	% BUDGET FOR PEOPLE COSTS*	PEOPLE COSTS (IN 1,000s)
1974-1975	\$ 5,667	367	85%	\$ 4,788
1973-1974	\$ 5,080	359	84%	\$ 4,277
1972-1973	\$ 4,422	342	83%	\$ 3,671
1971-1972	\$ 3,767	301	80%	\$ 3,013

* PEOPLE COSTS = SALARIES, SOCIAL SECURITY
AND RETIREMENT

THE DOLLARS REPRESENTED HERE PRODUCE A SUBSTANTIAL ECONOMIC IMPACT ON THE LOCAL ECONOMY.

ALMOST A MILLION AND A HALF DOLLARS IN THESE FOUR BUDGETS WERE ALLOCATED TO SOCIAL SECURITY AND RETIREMENT COSTS.

THE COLLEGE EXISTS TO SERVE THE EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF OUR COMMUNITY THAT ARE NOT SERVED BY THE HIGH SCHOOLS AND USM-GULF PARK.

SLIDE 7 -- PEOPLE SERVED 1971-74

"JUST WHO DO WE SERVE?" "A WHOLE LOT OF CITIZENS IN THE DISTRICT."

THE TRADITIONAL IMAGE OF THE JUNIOR COLLEGE STUDENT IS A HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE, AGE 18, WHO IS ENROUTE TO A FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE SOMEWHERE. THIS IMAGE DOES FIT THE MOLD OF MANY OF OUR STUDENTS.

FROM 1970 THROUGH 1973-74, SLIGHTLY OVER 73,000 PEOPLE WERE SERVED. WE ANTICIPATE THAT ALMOST 25,000 PEOPLE WILL BECOME INVOLVED IN SOME COLLEGE-SPONSORED PROGRAM THIS YEAR.

IN 1970 OUR COLLEGE SERVED 5.8 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION. THIS YEAR, WE PROJECT THAT THE COLLEGE WILL SERVE 8.8 PERCENT OF OUR DISTRICT POPULATION.

PEOPLE SERVED -- 1971-1974

	<u>MID-YEAR HEADCOUNT</u>	<u>END-YEAR HEADCOUNT</u>	<u>DISTRICT POPULATION*</u>	<u>% OF POPULATION SERVED</u>
1974-1975	10,834	24,887**	283,592	8.8%
1973-1974	9,020	22,287	275,500	8.1%
1972-1973	6,607	18,144	267,402	6.8%
1971-1972	8,768	17,679	259,307	6.8%
1970-1971		14,954	251,212	5.8%

* Research and Development Estimates

** Estimate based on average headcount increase

71 PERCENT OF THESE PEOPLE DO NOT FIT THE MOLD OF THE JUNIOR COLLEGE STUDENT MENTIONED ABOVE. FOR EXAMPLE, IN THIS 71 PERCENT, WE PROVIDE UPGRADING WELDING TRAINING FOR 6,000 LITTON EMPLOYEES.

ALMOST 4,000 PEOPLE WERE ENGAGED IN ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMS.

ALMOST 450 SELECTED HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS RECEIVED SPECIALIZED VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

ALMOST 900 UNION MEMBERS RECEIVED RELATED APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING.

625 UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, SELECTED BY THE MISSISSIPPI EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, RECEIVED MANPOWER TRAINING IN GULFPORT AND IN LUCEDALE.

SLIDE 8 -- REGULAR PROGRAM STUDENTS ONLY - OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT 1971-74

ANOTHER MEASURE OF OUR PROGRESS IS THE OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT. HERE WE SEE CONTINUED GROWTH.

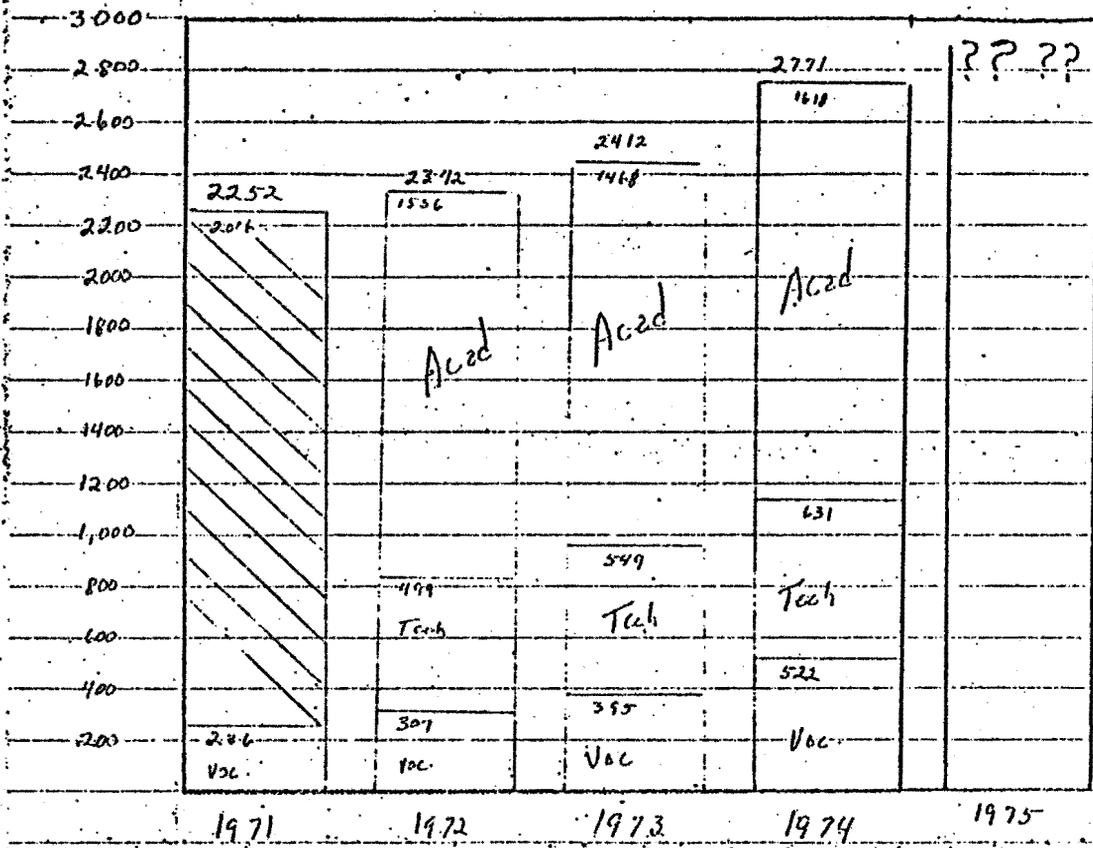
THESE ARE FULL-TIME STUDENTS.

TOTAL ENROLLMENT REPRESENTS A 23 PERCENT INCREASE FROM 1971 TO 1974.

NOTE THE COLUMN FOR 1971 INCLUDES ACADEMIC AND TECHNICAL STUDENTS TOGETHER, WITH VOCATIONAL STUDENTS SHOWN SEPARATELY.

Regular Program - Full-Time Students Only
 Opening Fall Enrollment
 1971-1974

Slide 8



Voc Red
 Tech Green
 Acad Yellow
 Acad Tech Green & Yellow

Slide 6

LET ME DEFINE THESE TERMS FOR YOU.

ACADEMIC STUDENTS ARE THOSE STUDENTS TAKING TRADITIONAL COLLEGE-LEVEL COURSES LEADING TO COLLEGE DEGREES.

TECHNICAL PROGRAMS ARE PRIMARILY DESIGNED TO QUALIFY STUDENTS FOR IMMEDIATE EMPLOYMENT AT THE END OF A TWO-YEAR COURSE.

VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS DEAL WITH THE TRADES--WELDING, AUTO MECHANICS, PRINTING, SHEET METAL WORK AND THE LIKE. THESE PROGRAMS ALSO LEAD TO IMMEDIATE EMPLOYMENT AND USUALLY LAST NINE MONTHS.

WE SEE HERE A 121 PERCENT INCREASE IN THE GROWTH OF VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS SINCE 1971.

WE SEE AN INCREASE OF 26 PERCENT IN TECHNICAL PROGRAMS. THERE IS A GRADUAL CHANGE IN THE MAKEUP OF OUR STUDENT BODY WITH HIGHER PERCENTAGES OF TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL STUDENTS THAN IN THE PAST.

ANOTHER CHANGE IN THE MAKEUP OF OUR STUDENT BODY IS THEIR AGE. REFERENCE WAS MADE TO THE IMAGE OF THE JUNIOR COLLEGE STUDENT A FEW MOMENTS AGO AS BEING THE "RIGHT-OUT-OF-HIGH-SCHOOL" STUDENT.

AN AGE ANALYSIS CONDUCTED ON LAST YEAR'S AND THIS YEAR'S FRESHMAN CLASS HAS HELPED TO DISPELL THIS IMAGE.

SLIDE 9 -- AVERAGE AGE OF FULL-TIME FRESHMEN STUDENTS

OUR ENTERING FRESHMEN IN ALL REGULAR PROGRAMS RANGE IN AGE FROM 17 TO 61.

THE AVERAGE AGE OF THE ACADEMIC STUDENT WAS 20; OF THE TECHNICAL 23; AND THE VOCATIONAL ALMOST 30.

WE HAVE AN OLDER STUDENT BODY THAN IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

MANY OLDER PERSONS ARE RETURNING TO US FOR ADDITIONAL EDUCATION.

APPROXIMATELY 30 PERCENT OF THESE STUDENTS ARE VETERANS.

WHAT IS THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF OUR STUDENTS ON THE ECONOMY?

STUDENTS IN THE MANPOWER PROGRAMS ARE UNEMPLOYED WHEN THEY COME TO US.

OVER THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS 90 PERCENT OF THE PERSONS COMPLETING MANPOWER PROGRAMS GO RIGHT TO WORK.

SO THAT GROUP IS A HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL GROUP AND THE ECONOMIC WORTH TO THE COMMUNITY IS MULTIPLIED MANY FOLD BECAUSE THEY MOVE FROM THE UNEMPLOYED TO THE EMPLOYED RANKS.

SLIDE 10 -- CLASS OF 1973

A FURTHER QUESTION MIGHT BE, "JUST WHAT HAPPENS TO OUR GRADUATES?"

AVERAGE AGE OF FULL-TIME
FRESHMEN STUDENTS

	1973 Freshman Class		1974 Freshman Class		1974 Sophomore Class
	AVERAGE AGE	PERCENT OVER 19	AVERAGE AGE	PERCENT OVER 19	AVERAGE AGE
ACADEMIC	20	24	20.3	25	22.2
TECHNICAL	23	46	22.7	42	25.3
VOCATIONAL	29	73	29.7	74.7	45
COLLEGE	22	39	23.4	40.7	25.1

CLASS OF 1973
 (AS OF DECEMBER 1973)

663 GRADUATES QUESTIONED BY MAIL

	<u>% OF CLASS</u>
452 (68%) RESPONDED - 211 (32%) DID NOT RESPOND	
132 INVOLVED IN FURTHER POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION (29%)	19
INSTATE (90.9%) 120	
OUT-OF-STATE (9.1%) 12	
261 WORKING (58%)	39
INSTATE 95% - 248	
OUT-OF-STATE 5% - 13	
GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN 145 FIRMS IN DISTRICT	
8 MILITARY SERVICE (2%)	
13 UNEMPLOYED (3%)	

LITTON BIGGEST SINGLE EMPLOYER.

LOCAL HOSPITALS HIRE LARGE NUMBERS OF NURSING GRADUATES.

IN DECEMBER 1973 WE CONDUCTED A STUDY OF WHAT HAPPENED TO THE GRADUATES OF THE CLASS OF 1973.

663 PERSONS WHO HAD COMPLETED OUR PROGRAMS THAT YEAR WERE POLLED.

OF THE 452 WHO RESPONDED, 19 PERCENT OF THE ENTIRE CLASS WERE ATTENDING MISSISSIPPI INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING.

261 WERE WORKING; 95 PERCENT OF THESE WERE WORKING IN THE STATE.

OUR GRADUATES WERE EMPLOYED IN 145 DIFFERENT FIRMS LOCATED IN THE DISTRICT.

AS YOU SEE, LITTON WAS THE BIGGEST SINGLE EMPLOYER.

WE FOUND OUR NURSING GRADUATES IN EACH OF THE HOSPITALS IN THE DISTRICT.

WE DO KNOW FROM STUDIES MADE IN OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY THAT JUNIOR COLLEGE STUDENTS ADD TO THE EARNING POWER OF THE LOCAL ECONOMY. WE KNOW THIS IS TRUE HERE.

SLIDE 11 -- STUDENT FINANCIAL AID, 1973-74

HERE WE SEE THAT ALMOST \$270,000 WAS GIVEN OUT IN STUDENT FINANCIAL AID LAST SCHOOL YEAR. 844 STUDENTS RECEIVED THIS AID. MANY OF THEM COULD NOT AFFORD TO GO

11
slide

STUDENT FINANCIAL AID
1973 - 1974

TYPE AID	NUMBER STUDENTS	AMOUNT
BEOG	85	\$ 22,823
SEOG	103	\$ 23,550
COLLEGE WORK STUDY	205	\$ 65,458
INSTITUTIONAL CWS	154	\$ 49,127
LAW ENFORCEMENT	66	\$ 17,328
LOCAL AND OTHER SCHOLARSHIPS	218	\$ 77,311
ASSISTED WITH FEDERAL LOANS	<u>13</u>	<u>\$ 13,624</u>
TOTAL	844	\$269,221

TO COLLEGE WITHOUT THIS ASSISTANCE. MUCH OF THIS AID COMES FROM FEDERAL SOURCES, WITH THE REMAINING FROM INSTITUTIONAL FUNDS AND LOCAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

WE SEE MANY ADVANTAGES IN HAVING YOUR JUNIOR COLLEGE AND USM-GULF PARK LOCATED HERE ON THE COAST.

SLIDE 12 -- ECONOMIC VALUE OF AT-HOME POST SECONDARY EDUCATION

FIRST, THE STUDENT EARNS WHILE HE LEARNS. OUR STUDIES SHOW THAT APPROXIMATELY 75 PERCENT OF THE STUDENTS ON THE TWO COAST CAMPUSES WORK WHILE THEY GO TO SCHOOL.

WE UNDERSTAND THAT MOST USM-GULF PARK STUDENTS ALSO WORK AND GO TO SCHOOL.

BY SO DOING, THESE STUDENTS ARE PRODUCERS IN OUR ECONOMY AS WELL AS CONSUMERS.

THIRD, THE MONEY CONTRIBUTED BY THE STUDENT, PARENT, FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OR SCHOLARSHIPS STAYS HERE ON THE COAST.

THE COST PER INDIVIDUAL CITIZEN IN OUR DISTRICT FOR OPERATIONAL SUPPORT OF THE COLLEGE IS ONLY \$4.31 PER YEAR. THAT IS A PRETTY GOOD BARGAIN.

SLIDE 13 -- COLLEGE CONSTRUCTION, 1950-1978

OUR CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM HAS BEEN AN ON-GOING OPERATION SINCE 1953.

COLLEGE CONSTRUCTION

1953 - 1973

BUILDING PROGRAMS	COST OF CONSTRUCTION IN 1,000s	ACCUMULATIVE COST IN 1,000s
1953 - 1962	\$ 904	\$ 904
1962 - 1968	\$5,904	\$ 6,808
1968 - 1973	\$4,582	\$11,390
1973 - 1978	\$7,803	\$19,193

EXPENDITURES	- JACKSON COUNTY CAMPUS	33%
	- JEFFERSON DAVIS CAMPUS	36%
	- PERKINSTON CAMPUS	27%
	- GEORGE COUNTY OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING CENTER	3%
	- CENTRAL OFFICE	.9%
SOURCE	- LOCAL	69%
	- STATE	18%
	- STATE AND FEDERAL	9%
	- FEDERAL	4%

YOU SEE HERE FOUR MAJOR PERIODS THAT CORRESPOND TO MAJOR BUILDING PROGRAMS UNDERSTAKEN BY THE COLLEGE. BY 1978 WE WILL HAVE SPENT OVER 19 MILLION DOLLARS ON CONSTRUCTION OF COLLEGE FACILITIES.

THESE MONEYS HAVE BEEN APPORTIONED TO OUR CAMPUSES BASED ON EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF THE INDIVIDUAL COMMUNITY. WERE IT NOT FOR YOUR SUPPORT, THIS LARGE AMOUNT OF CONSTRUCTION COULD NEVER HAVE BEEN MADE POSSIBLE.

I CITE THE 69 PERCENT OF FUNDS THAT COME FROM LOCAL SOURCES.

SLIDE 14 -- WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

WE HAVE NO CRYSTAL BALL ON WHICH TO MAKE FUTURE PROJECTIONS, BUT WE FORESEE A CONTINUED INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS WHO COMPLETE HIGH SCHOOL. OLDER STUDENTS WILL CONTINUE TO RETURN TO SCHOOL.

OUR FASTEST GROWTH OCCURS WHEN WE TAKE EDUCATION TO THE PEOPLE AND WE WILL CONTINUE TO DO THIS TO THE GREATEST EXTENT POSSIBLE.

WITH THE REVISED GI BILL, THE TIGHT MONEY AND TIGHT JOB MARKETS, MORE VETERANS WILL CONTINUE TO COME TO THE JUNIOR COLLEGE. MORE OF OUR STUDENTS WILL CONTINUE ON TO USM-GULF PARK.

WE SEE A SERIOUS FINANCIAL SQUEEZE DUE TO INFLATION. FOR EXAMPLE, LAST SUMMER WE LOST ONE BUILDING BECAUSE OF BUILDING BUDGET OVERRUNS.

SALARIES FOR OUR EMPLOYEES MUST AT LEAST KEEP PACE WITH THE COST OF LIVING. EVERY COST CENTER IN THE COLLEGE IS MORE EXPENSIVE TO OPERATE.

WE BELIEVE THAT OUR MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES ARE GOOD, BUT WE CONTINUALLY TRY TO MAKE THEM BETTER.

SLIDE 15 -- MISSISSIPPI GULF COAST JUNIOR COLLEGE

LET ME SUMMARIZE SOME THOUGHTS ON THE MAJOR ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE MISSISSIPPI GULF COAST JUNIOR COLLEGE ON OUR FOUR-COUNTY DISTRICT.

IN JANUARY, WE ISSUED PAY CHECKS TO 452 PEOPLE.

OUR OPERATIONAL BUDGETS FOR THE PAST FOUR YEARS HAVE TOTALED 19 MILLION DOLLARS, WITH 13 MILLION DOLLARS GOING INTO PERSONNEL COSTS.

IN THE LAST FOUR YEARS WE HAVE SERVED OVER 73,000 PEOPLE AND PROJECT A HEADCOUNT OF ALMOST 25,000 TO BE SERVED THIS YEAR. OUR REGULAR PROGRAMS ARE GROWING AND WE PROJECT CONTINUED GROWTH IN THE FORESEEABLE FUTURE.

WE KNOW THAT GRADUATES IN 1973 ARE EMPLOYED BY 145 DIFFERENT BUSINESSES IN THIS AREA.

FINANCIAL AID TOTALING ALMOST \$270,000 WAS MADE
AVAILABLE LAST YEAR TO OVER 800 STUDENTS.

COLLEGE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS HAVE CONTRIBUTED OVER
19 MILLION DOLLARS TO THE DISTRICT ECONOMY.

WE BELIEVE OUR IMPACT ON THE LOCAL ECONOMY WILL
CONTINUE TO BE SUBSTANTIAL.

DU PONT AND MISSISSIPPI

REMARKS BY

C. I. SMITH, JR.

DIRECTOR OF MANUFACTURING - PIGMENTS DEPARTMENT

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY

BEFORE THE

HANCOCK BANK:

NINTH ANNUAL ECONOMIC SYMPOSIUM

BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI

FEBRUARY 19, 1975

DU PONT AND MISSISSIPPI

Du Pont has been studying the possibility of locating a new titanium dioxide plant at DeLisle on the Bay of St. Louis since 1973. The central purpose of these studies has been to decide if Du Pont and Mississippi are right for each other -- if DeLisle on the Bay of St. Louis is the right location for a new titanium dioxide plant.

Today, I'd like to talk to you about some of the things we've learned during these last two years. And I'd like to speculate a bit on what the future holds when the Du Pont plant is built at DeLisle -- what will be the economic impact of the plant, and how will it affect the community in other ways.

Before we pinpointed Mississippi as a potential state for a Du Pont plant we reviewed a social and economic analysis of all the states. This analysis, which is prepared by Du Pont economists, takes into account five broad parameters.

- The first is fiscal condition. In plain language this comes down to a state's tax structure, its public debt, the size of its welfare load, etc. Du Pont tries to evaluate the overall fiscal health of a state in relation to other states.

- Industrial conditions come down to questions such as: What's the wage picture? Is there an adequate supply of workers? How about labor-management relations? Is the state already too dependent on industry?

- In examining the next factor, population characteristics, our economists look at growth rates. They believe that moderate growth is preferable to rapid expansion in fostering a stable business climate. They also like to see a balance between urban and rural population.

- Construction costs are important. Here our economists weigh all the factors that make up the total cost of a new facility.

- Finally, they look at the current distribution of Du Pont investment. We prefer that our investment not be concentrated in a few small areas where operations might be unduly affected by regional ups and downs.

When this information is added up and weighed, we can compare one state with another. I'm happy to report that, as Du Pont weighs these factors, Mississippi ranks in the top category among the most preferred states for industrial expansion.

But after we found that Mississippi was a preferred state we had more work to do. Our attention turned to deciding on the suitability of a particular place in Mississippi -- DeLisle -- for a titanium dioxide plant. To answer this question a number of additional studies had to be made -- involving Du Pont economists and engineers, various governmental groups and others who will supply needed goods and services. Again the results were favorable.

- The area is close to fast-growing markets and the transportation services via deep water port, rail and highway are excellent.
- The land is right for our plant. We can construct an environmentally sound facility there.

- Livability is good in this area. The local people should become one of our greatest assets.

All in all, after two years of study we first confirmed what you already know. Mississippi, and the Gulf Coast in particular, is a fine place for work and for pleasure. You can be proud of the progress which has been made in recent years and you can be confident in your outlook for more progress in the future. And we also have concluded that DeLisle is indeed a suitable location for our titanium dioxide plant. Consequently, our Company announced this week that it is proceeding to purchase land and begin site preparation for a titanium dioxide plant at DeLisle.

That decision, coming in a period of economic uncertainty, reflects Du Pont's confidence in the future of the titanium dioxide business, and its confidence in the future of this area.

That decision also reflected the generally enthusiastic support our plans have received from the people in this area. It takes into account the actions of various government bodies in granting most of the permits which will be required.

That decision was made, we know, with something less than 100 per cent endorsement. There are those who fear damage to the physical environment, or are concerned about esthetics.

That decision, speaking more broadly, relates to some of the basic questions faced by our country today.

One question is this: Can we expand industry with its economic benefits while maintaining -- or even enhancing -- the overall quality of life?

We in Du Pont believe the answer to this question is an emphatic "yes." We believe you agree with us.

Today I want to document that answer, not with theories or hopes but using the factual data developed here in Mississippi along with our actual experience in other communities.

First though, let me describe some elements I think make up the "quality of life." I realize that individuals differ in their views of what constitutes the "quality of life" -- particularly in the relative importance of various factors. So, with that caveat, here is my list:

- A level of economic activity sufficient to provide the wherewithal for a secure life, today and for upcoming generations.
- A physical arrangement which meets the basic requisite of not being harmful to health or the environment. But, beyond that, one such as you have here on the Gulf Coast -- with all its outdoor offerings.
- Those benefits which make for strong families and progressive communities. I have in mind good educational opportunities and other essential public services. And access to a variety of recreational, social, and cultural amenities.
- And, very importantly, a human environment which offers people independence and the chance to rise as high as their individual potential and ambition will carry them.

Now, hoping that you agree with me that these are important elements of the good life we would like to see for the next generation, let's consider what the future holds when Du Pont comes to DeLisle.

On the economic front, the plant will employ 500 to 600 people -- 85 per cent of them from this area. A construction work force of 700 to 900 is projected. Let's consider what this economic activity will mean, in addition to jobs per se.

The pay will be good. It is Du Pont's policy to pay in the higher ranges of local prevailing rates -- and to provide more than money. Du Pont has fringe benefits equal to a third of an employee's pay, including such items as Company-paid pensions, free life and health insurance, and a Thrift Plan in which the Company adds 50 cents to every dollar an employee elects to save and invest.

The income generated by the plant will send a surge through the general economy. Employment of 500 persons creates about \$6 million in new income annually, and generates in excess of \$1.5 million in retail sales and more than \$1 million in new bank deposits.

Let's look at the economic impact of the new plant in another way -- on the assumption that actual performance carries more weight than promise. Seventeen years ago, we built another titanium dioxide plant at New Johnsonville in central Tennessee. I would like to review some of the economic consequences of that project -- a comparison which should carry some validity since we're talking about the same company, the same product and another part of the country where the good outdoor life also is important.

The New Johnsonville plant began production in 1959. At that time it employed 380 persons and had an annual payroll of \$2.3 million. Last year the plant employed over 900 people and its payroll was about \$12 million. In addition, goods and services purchased in Tennessee amounted to another \$14 million.

If you add up all the money this plant has spend in Tennessee since its inception, you arrive at a total of some \$175 million. I think this adds up to an obviously favorable economic impact -- for those who work at the plant, for those who do business with the Company, and for just about everyone who lives in the New Johnsonville area.

Meanwhile, what will be happening to the air, land and water of DeLisle and the Bay of St. Louis? We know there are concerns, some of which won't subside until we are actually here in safe operation, despite all the approvals we have received from government agencies, and despite the inclusion of an array of environmental safeguards.

- We've purchased enough land to allow for future expansion and to provide sufficient screening to minimize the visual impact of the plant. About 1,000 acres of this purchase are designated as marsh and therefore are rigidly controlled. The marsh's function as a valuable breeding ground will not be damaged.
- Plant effluents will be primarily salt water, very similar to the composition of the Bay waters. The outfall line has been designed to have minimum effect on boating and fishing in the area.

- The use of deep wells for wastes is a proven concept and currently used at New Johnsonville, Tennessee for similar materials.
- And we plan an air quality protection system of the most advanced design.

Again, our experience in Tennessee can be instructive. In 1952, when we first investigated that site -- on the east bank of Kentucky Lake -- it was an area of year-round fishing, hunting, other water sports and recreation. What has happened since our plant went in, complete with its outfall line and its deep wells?

In 1962, there were 221 boats registered in Humphreys County, where New Johnsonville is located. Now some 1,200 boats are registered in the county. And in 1974, the Professional Bass Anglers Association of Tennessee chose Kentucky Lake to be the site of its annual fishing tournament -- an event that hardly would be scheduled in an environmentally deprived area.

This recreational surge is not the direct product of the Du Pont plant being located there, of course. But I believe it does show without a doubt that the titanium dioxide plant is not harming the air, water, fish or plant life in Kentucky Lake.

In addition to the employment opportunities offered to local residents, a number of Du Pont people will move here with their families. They will be experts with a proven record in the safe manufacture of titanium dioxide, and they will be the kind of people who will be good citizens.

They will be attracted here by the livability potentials and such community strengths as the educational system in which some of the local schools are recognized as the best in Mississippi. And, once here, they will join with others in preserving those good things and striving to make them even better.

At New Johnsonville, Tennessee, for example, local public education now is better than it was before the Du Pont plant was built. Du Pont employees, both those who are Tennessee natives and those who were transferred in, have played a full role in that progress.

Right now, there are five Du Pont employees on the local school board in the New Johnsonville area -- three area natives and two transferrees -- and curricula have been expanded at all levels.

The Du Pont people will bring another valuable community benefit: Working in cooperation with the state school system, they will train local people for good jobs at the plant.

And the jobs will be good in a broad sense. Employees will not be bound to one work position. They will move about, often outdoors, on jobs requiring them to use their heads as well as their hands, making spot decisions. In such an environment, talent and ambition come to the fore quite readily.

At Du Pont, advancement not only upward through the wage roll but into the levels of supervision is not uncommon. At New Johnsonville, for example, half of the first-level supervisors have been promoted from the wage roll.

And Du Pont recognizes talent and welcomes ambition quite readily. We believe that the dominant reality of our time is a continuing movement toward greater individuality, better utilization of human potential, and better rewards for human performance.

We believe that the best company in any industry is going to be the company with the best people -- the most talented people whose ambitions and desires are being achieved. We believe our corporate future thus rests on how well we succeed in meshing the goals of the Company with the aspirations of our people -- all down the line, at each and every Company installation.

It is that kind of management philosophy that will be leading the plant at DeLisle -- backed up by the kind of performance we have provided at New Johnsonville, Tennessee, and at many other locations.

I believe this record and the quality of our plans demonstrate that we can and we will bring sound economic and community progress to Mississippi and its Gulf Coast residents.

I believe this record and the quality of our plans demonstrate that we can and we will do this while the natural environment is respected, maintained and preserved.

We do not have to choose between economic growth and a high quality of life. We can have both -- and we will have both on the Gulf Coast of Mississippi.

#

Kempski, Victor A.

6604 Asher St.
Metairie, La. 70003
May 12, 1975

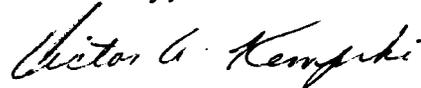
Office of Oceanographer of the Navy
Hoffman Bldg. II
200 Stovall St.
Alexandria, Va. 22332

Attention: Mr. Johnnie Stephens

Dear Sir:

For the record, I hereby submit this letter to express my support for the relocation of the Naval Oceanographic Office to Mississippi. Besides NSTL's technical and geographical advantages for conducting ocean science programs, the nearby Slidell Computer Center and Michoud Assembly Facility offer excellent data processing and manufacturing activities to support a wide range of Navy programs. Another important advantage is the availability in the area of scientific and engineering personnel, particularly due to the July 31, 1975 termination of the Apollo/Soyuz program which will make available over one-hundred engineers, mostly with aerospace experience and whose individual discipline can be utilized to great advantage by the Navy.

Sincerely,



Victor A. Kempski



VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
CENTER
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39216

May 8, 1975

IN REPLY
REFER TO: 423/26

Mr. Johnny Stevens, Special Agent
Office of Oceanography of the Navy
Hoffman Building 11
200 Stovall Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22332

Dear Mr. Stevens:

I have been requested to express my opinion relative to housing on the Mississippi Gulf Coast and Picayune area. At this time there are 73 reacquired homes available in Gulfport, 10 in Long Beach, 68 in Biloxi, 59 in Ocean Springs and 5 in Picayune and Pass Christian through the Veterans Administration.

For several years home construction on the Mississippi Gulf Coast has been one of our most active areas. During the past 5 years we have been involved with many subdivision developments and construction of a large number of new homes, ranging in price from \$21,000 to \$80,000. Developers have always provided adequate subdivision development to accommodate home construction as new industries locate in this area. The builders in the area are, in my opinion, well qualified and have the necessary crews to provide good construction within a reasonable time for any housing demand.

Since late 1974 there has been some slowdown in construction in this part of Mississippi due to lower housing demand and the cost of permanent financing. With an improvement in demand, this slowdown could quickly be changed due to the experience and ability these home builders and developers have gained. Several hundred lots are now ready for construction, fully developed and approved.

Financial institutions in the area are able to provide adequate capital to finance homes. In my opinion, any reasonable demand for residential property can be met without difficulty through new construction that could be quickly authorized and from a sizable number of homes now available for sale.

The employees of the Veterans Administration are ready and able to provide prompt help to any veteran deserving housing assistance. We also have a good number of reacquired homes that would be available to the general public with adequate financing available on a first-come-first-served basis.

Sincerely yours,


RALPH H. MARTIN

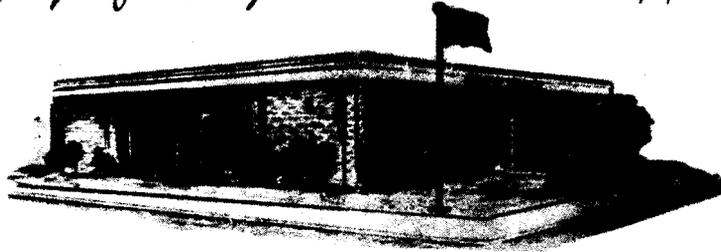
69 Loan Guaranty Officer

Show veteran's full name, VA file number, and social security number on all correspondence.



Mayor:
W. A. (Sam) Maxwell
Aldermen:
Sal Giuffria
J. E. Moran
Robert L. Richards
Michael I. Ruffledge
Jimmy Savarese

City of Long Beach, Mississippi



City Clerk:
George G. Howard
City Attorney:
Harold DeMetz
Deputy Clerk:
Mrs. Jeritza A. Pell

"THE SOUTH'S EAST COAST AND FRIENDLY CITY"

May 8, 1975

Hearing - Environmental Impact Statement
Naval Oceanographic Center
Bay St. Louis, Ms.

The City of Long Beach, located on the Gulf Coast has a population of just under 8,000. The area of the School District has a population of approximately 18,000. The NOC, Bay St. Louis is located approximately 30 miles from Long Beach and commuting time via either Highway 90 or Interstate 10 is approximately 35⁴⁰ minutes. There are approximately 30 families living in Long Beach who now work at the (NSTL) NASA location. Long Beach is also fortunate in having more than 400 Navy families already living in our School District who are connected with the SeaBee Base. These families have been welcomed into Long Beach and all participate in Civic, School, & Recreational activities.

Complete Medical Facilities are available for Navy personnel at the Local SeaBee Base and at nearby Keesler Air Force Base.

The latest HUD Postal Survey dated March 27, 1975, shows that there were a total of 6,269 new or used vacant housing units on the Mississippi Gulf Coast. 3,270 of these were residences. A total of 484 residences were reported to be under construction. In the Long Beach area there were 94 vacant residences and 282 apartments available for occupancy. In the Long Beach area there are now under construction, or proposed for immediate construction more than 600 homes ranging in price from \$35,000 to \$75,000.

Long Beach cares for its citizens and provides excellent recreation facilities. A complete Summer Recreation Program is provided for all age groups, both male and female. There are more than 500 boys and 240 girls participating in the various baseball or softball programs for those between the ages of 8 & 18. There are Leagues for both adult men & women. Our Recreation Facilities include five baseball fields and four tennis courts. A complete year round swimming program is provided, along with art & crafts program. Additional Recreation Facilities are available at the SeaBee Base & USM- Gulf Park.

A new half million dollar public Harbor, with facilities for private boats, launching ramps, fishing piers, and parks, has just been com-

pleted for use of Citizens & visitors.

On the Coast, we are fortunate to have a fine Symphony Orchestra, Opera Guild, Ballet Company and Fine Arts Council.

A Coliseum-Convention Complex costing 20 million dollars is now under construction and will attract some of the finest shows, talents and conventions, in the Country.

Churches of almost all denominations are located throughout our area.

Our schools compare with the best in the Nation Academically and in extracurricular activities.

My Board Members and Citizens of Long Beach are sure that we have fine schools, Recreation facilities, Cultural attractions and adequate Housing in all price ranges. We would welcome the employees of NOC to Our City.

Sam M. Marshall, Mayor

Saint Paul's Church

Post Office Box 548

PASS CHRISTIAN, MISSISSIPPI 39571

Telephone (601) 452-4661

May 8, 1975

To All the Navy folks who are contemplating moving to the Mississippi Gulf Coast:

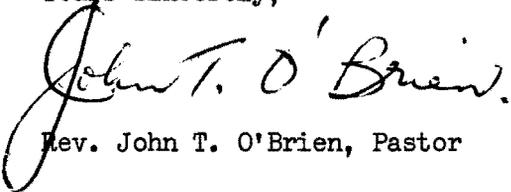
Greetings and "a hundred thousand welcomes" from an Irishman who has been transplanted here for many years. When you live here, I am sure you will love and enjoy it and feel the same enthusiasm about it as I do.

To all the Catholics among you, I extend a most cordial invitation to be members of St. Paul's Parish. We have a new modern air-conditioned church, seating 600, with special room for babies. We have an excellent school with modern air-conditioned classrooms, kindergarten thru sixth grades, a first-class religious education program, an excellent athletic program. A bus picks up the students seventh thru twelfth grades and brings them to St. Stanislaus High School (boys) and Our Lady's Academy (girls), five miles distance from here. These are two excellent educational institutions.

A special word to you Catholics who are members of the black race. I strongly appeal to you and invite you to be members of St. Paul's Parish and to send your children to St. Paul's School. I assure you, you will be most welcome and that your children will be happy in St. Paul's School.

Please let me hear from you. If I can help in any way, it will be my pleasure. When your representatives come to this area, please have them call on me. I shall be glad to go to Washington to meet you if you feel my presence would help you. With all best wishes,

Yours sincerely,



Rev. John T. O'Brien, Pastor

May 12, 1975

Mr. Johnnie Stephens
Office of the Oceanographer of the Navy
Hoffman Building II
200 Stovall Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22332

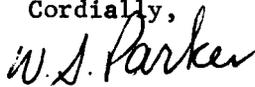
Dear Mr. Stephens:

I attended the Public Hearing on the Environmental Impact Statement held on May 8, 1975 in Bldg 1200 at NSTL. My impression of all the speakers from the audience was that they were in favor of your office relocating to NSTL, for various reasons. I too, am in favor of the proposed relocation, but will advance a reason I haven't heard: There is a large, available, reservoir of technical (engineering) personnel in the New Orleans-Bay St. Louis area. Because of the decline in the aerospace activity at NSTL and the Michoud Assembly Facility, professional engineering skills will be coming into the local job market this summer. In large part, these skills are readily adaptable to your office's work. Aerospace organizations are often projectized in their makeup. This makes experienced engineers knowledgeable of project management and administration. Most large aerospace companies are constantly proposing to perform technical studies and hardware manufacturing work. As a result they are familiar with Federal regulations governing such tasks.

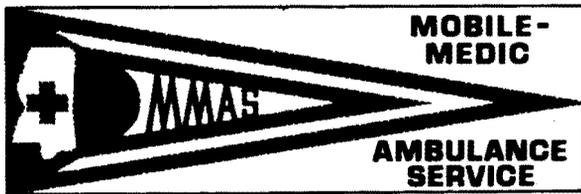
I mention these because there is a possibility that not all of the present NOO employees will want to transfer. This should not deter you if you consider the technical personnel pool here now. In fact, filling positions from the local market saves paying relocation expenses.

I look forward to your office relocation here and would be happy to assist you as a local citizen.

Cordially,



W. S. Parker
1382 St. Theresa Place
Slidell, La. 70458



Phone 868-1122

MOBILE MEDIC AMBULANCE SERVICE, INC.

Post Office Box 929

Gulfport, Mississippi 39501

May 14, 1975

Mr. Johnnie Stephens
Special Assistant to the Oceanographer
Hoffman Building 11
200 Stovall Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22332

Dear Mr. Stephens:

Attached please find a statement regarding ambulance service in the NSTL area. I believe slides depicting the type ambulances used have been forwarded to you via the Hancock County Chamber of Commerce.

If we can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate in contacting us.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Burt L. Patterson'.

Burt L. Patterson,
Secretary-Treasurer
Mobile-Medic Ambulance Service, Inc.

BLP/mlf

Mobile-Medic Ambulance Service provides the majority of ambulance service for Hancock and Harrison Counties. MMAS resulted from the efforts of the West Harrison-Hancock Counties Emergency Medical Services Council. The Council was established to promote and effect upgrading of emergency medical services in these two counties. Comprised of physicians, firemen, elected officials, and public consumers, the council has been instrumental in coordinating EMS activities.

Because of their efforts, a high level ambulance service has resulted. The latest in modular ambulances are used with each costing approximately \$25,000 equipped. These ambulances comply with the latest specification guidelines and regulations issued by the Federal Government. Equipment carried in each unit far exceeds the minimum list of equipment established by the American College of Surgeons.

The most important element possessed by the system is its personnel. There are eight Nationally Registered Emergency Medical Technicians presently employed. Also, there is an abundance of military corpsman available for part time work due to the close proximity of military health facilities.

A coronary telemetry project is expected to be implemented in the next three to six months that will allow at the scene care for cardiac victims. An ECG can be sent to the hospital for interpretation by a physician and instructions given by the physician to the EMT regarding medication and treatment necessary. Relatively few areas in the nation possess this capability. It is the ultimate in emergency medical care.

Another asset possessed by our area is a state wide hospital communications network. Mississippi was the first state in the nation to establish this type system. Eighty-five of Mississippi's 129 hospitals are linked by radio allowing rapid contact in requesting assistance if the need arises.

We wish not to project a false image that our system is superior to all others. However, it is better than most and has all indications of being as good as any in the country. The coordination between ambulance services, hospitals, law enforcement agencies, and other members of the system has provided the basic foundation for developing a system that saves lives. And, it is.

Willie C. Ryan

Ryan, Willie C.

I bring you greetings from those connected with housing, the brokers, the sales associates, the builders and contractors, mortgage bankers, and others in Picayune and Pearl River County.

Picayune has a great deal to offer in the way of available and potential housing. We have made a survey of the entire area, taking into consideration each of the areas and the housing available therein, and using an approximate figure, we have determined there are about 200 homes for sale.

These are homes varying in price from a low of about \$15,000 to a high of \$85,000. Most of the housing will be in the middle price range.

Generally, these homes will have central heat and air, built in stoves, dishwashers and like appliances, probably two baths, three or more bedrooms and brick veneer construction. A new home with four bedrooms, brick veneer construction, two baths, central heat and air dishwasher, disposal, wood burning fireplace, double garage, carpeting, nicely decorated and well appointed, with about 1800 sq feet living space, located on an excellent lot, in a good neighborhood, with sell for about \$40,000 to \$45,000, including the lot and all financing charges. \$40,000 dollars will buy a lot of house in Picayune.

In potential housing, we presently have available about 600 building lots, and these are ready for construction with the exception of one area in which construction is underway and will be finished soon.

There are no special assessments, and streets and utilities are paid for. A few of these are outside city limits, but nearby, and will not have city sewage and water. Builders and contractors are ready and available for building and homes in the \$40,000 price range can be completed in about 3 1/2 months.

In our city, we pay taxes to the city and to the county, with homestead exemption available to a resident homeowner. Assessments are determined in city hall, using appraisals from house plans and

specifications and based upon a formula proposed by the Ehrenborg appraisal firm of Dallas, when they were employed by our city to do a study of assessments several years ago. For an example of annual taxation, a typical home selling for \$40,000 in the city limits, with homestead exemption applied, would have a combined city and county annual tax of about \$350 to \$400.

Financing is available for conventional loans from savings and loans in the area and from mortgage banking firms. FHA and VA loans are available from a number of sources and financing is at competitive rates.

Most people who move to this area from other states are genuinely surprised that it is such a nice place to live. I grew up in the South, lived in Massachusetts ten years, then moved to Picayune from Northampton, Masschasetts about twelve years ago, and I don't want to leave. Numbers of people have elected to stay in Picayune even when their employers transferred them to other areas. Some of the things we appreciate are the long growing season for gardens, shrubs and flowers, the recreational facilities native to the area, including fishing, swimming, hunting and boating, the location of our town, making easy access to the Gulf coast, to New Orleans and to Hattiesburg, the educational opportunities offered by our schools and colleges, and probably the most important of all, is the influence towards good citizenship upon our youth. It is a good place to live and raise your children, with a low crime rate, a peaceful way of life and a real opportunity for happiness. We think you'll like living here and we welcome you, one and all. After the meeting, I'll be happy to answer any questions.

Willie C Ryan
Ryan Realty Co
77 Picayune, Miss

4

City of Pass Christian

ON THE MISSISSIPPI GULF COAST

Pass Christian, Mississippi

39571

STEPHEN R. SAUCIER
MAYOR

TESTIMONY OF MAYOR STEVE SAUCIER

CITY OF PASS CHRISTIAN, MISS.

BEFORE THE OFFICE OF THE OCEANOGRAPHER OF THE NAVY

May 8, 1975

I am Steve Saucier, Mayor of the City of Pass Christian, and I am here to offer the welcome of our people to the U. S. Navy Oceanographic Office and its employees.

The proposed move seems to represent the perfect match - the MISSION with the facility - the personnel with the community. You see, we are acquainted with the kind of people who I believe you will have aboard.

I remember clearly the excitement we all shared down here in the early 60's. The space race was in full swing and NASA's MTF was being built at a furious pace. Jobs were plentiful, fairly easy to get for those who wanted to work. Many of my friends chose a high paying construction job instead of college. The future of the area was blindingly bright. Home construction was booming - Subdivisions sprung up; apartment complexes rose all around us. Shopping centers opened and countless smaller businesses began.

Then, almost without warning, the race was over. The giant space machine ground to a painful halt. Only the cleanup crew remained. Although many chose to stay here, some homes were vacated as NASA - and support contractor personnel were transferred or found jobs elsewhere. Naturally some stores closed - apartment complexes floundered. A gray cloud moved in. After we had done our share. We had worked, dreamed, invested, gambled preparing for a promised influx of 5,000-6,000 permanent people. Then NASA pulled the rug out.

The Multi-Hundred Million dollar Federal Bubble had burst.

But we had faith that our Government would not just abandon such a costly and important facility. Our Congressional Leaders, spurred by the people of the Coast, would breathe new life into the facility.

And so was born the National Space Technology Laboratory - and today's proposal.. a proposal which I, and many others, welcome with renewed faith in our National Government.

I have read with interest and anger the Draft Environmental Impact Statement which was prepared allegedly to assist in the decision making process. To those who may be a part of the proposed move, please allow me to say a few words about that document and our community.

We will all admit that the Navy will be doing us - the communities of the Mississippi Gulf Coast - a great favor by moving this important office down here to the NSTL. We appreciate it.

But the greatest favor - the recipients of the greatest benefits - will be those of you who are fortunate enough to be selected to move to the Mississippi Coast. And those of you who don't believe that - and if offered the opportunity to come and refuse - we say, Forgive them. They know not what they do.

Culture Shock? Bunk. You would experience about the same shock by removing a tight, blistering pair of new shoes after having had them on for 18 hours.

I've been to Maryland - and to Washington, D. C. Now there's a shock for you. If the employees of N. O. O. knew what was waiting on the Coast, they would be trying to get aboard like the thousands who attempted to flee Saigon when we left Vietnam.

Life on the Coast is the greatest! The land is clean and beautiful. The air is fresh and safe to breathe. Not once has our news media ever warned us to stay indoors because of the polluted air outside.

We can walk the streets anytime in safety. Our children

can play outside without fear. You can still smell the roses and honeysuckle and the sounds of birds singing in tune to the rustling of leaves by gentle winds can be heard everyday.

Culture? You want it - we've got it! We have several good Little Theatre groups...a Symphony Orchestra...an Opera Guild... Art and Ballet groups...plus the offerings of Gulf Park College and the Gulf Coast Junior College. Beautiful, modern Libraries.

And in case that still is not enough - there is barely a half-hour's drive from here (NSTL) - the great City of New Orleans. I challenge the entire State of Maryland and the District of Columbia combined to compare their cultural opportunities to those of the City of New Orleans. Why, New Orleans has more Culture, more Heritage and more entertainment in one corner than all of Washington, D. C.! I don't know how much entertainment and recreation you want, but we have great restaurants and clubs...unlimited golfing opportunities... there are 26 miles of beaches...sailing...and some of the best, most available fishing anywhere. Tennis Courts dot the whole area...most are lighted for 24-hour use.

Three Junior Colleges are within daily driving distance. We have a University. The Public Schools enjoy the highest standards and Parochial Schools such as St. Stanislaus and Coast Episcopal are excellent facilities.

And look at the cost, say in taxes. A home appraised at \$30,000 in Pass Christian would pay less than \$200.00 in property taxes annually. How does that compare to Washington, D. C.?

Why, I wouldn't be a bit surprised if the people on the Coast actually live longer. I know we live at a slower pace - and we breathe clean air - and drink clear water. That must count for something. Our people are very pleasant and generally cheerful. We simply have a life filled with more peace and pleasure.

Yes, the U. S. Navy will be doing us a favor by moving this important office to the Coast. But I must repeat - with humility -

Page 4

that the greatest benefit will be to those who are fortunate enough to be transferred to the greatest place in the World to live - the Mississippi Gulf Coast.

CITY OF PASS CHRISTIAN

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Steve Saucier", written over a horizontal line.

Steve Saucier, Mayor

SS/rg

SAWYER

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

2408-14TH STREET

GULFPORT, MISSISSIPPI 39501

PHONE 863-0232

P. O. Box 145

Flood Insurance is available in all the communities along the Gulf Coast through the National Flood Insurance Program. Premiums are derived from the elevation readings of first floor levels for both one and two story dwellings.

One story dwellings with an elevation of 14 feet and higher rates are .07 to .01 a hundred on the dwelling and .18 to .10 on Contents. On two story dwellings with an elevation of 14 feet and higher rates are .06 to .01 a hundred and on Contents .12 to .05 a hundred.

If elevations are below 14' rates are slightly higher. On dwellings built prior to December 13, 1974, subsidized rates of .25 on dwellings and .35 on Contents can be used. Limits up to \$70,000 can be written on dwellings and up to \$20,000 on Contents. The Minimum premium is \$25.00 for all flood policies and the majority of our Assureds living in the Special Flood Hazard areas purchase all the insurance they need for \$25.00 a year.

	GULFPORT Annual Premium		LONG BEACH Annual Premium		PASS CHRISTIAN Annual Premium		BAY ST. LOUIS Annual Premium		WAVELAND Annual Premium		OUT OF CITY LIMITS Annual Premium	
	Masonry	Frame	Masonry	Frame	Masonry	Frame	Masonry	Frame	Masonry	Frame	Masonry	Frame
\$10,000.00 Dwelling (Fire) Rate	25.00 .18	36.00 .29	30.00 .22	47.00 .39	33.00 .24	53.00 .44	33.00 .24	53.00 .44	55.00 .44	95.00 .91	59.00 .44	106.00 .91
\$10,000.00 Dwelling (E.C.) Rate	29.00 .287	29.00 .287	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00
\$10,000.00 Contents (Fire) Rate	24.00 .24	38.00 .38	27.00 .27	45.00 .45	28.00 .28	51.00 .51	28.00 .28	51.00 .51	51.00 .51	91.00 .91	53.00 .53	101.00 1.01
\$10,000.00 Contents (E.C.) Rate	29.00 .287	29.00 .287	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00
Comprehensive Dwelling Package Policy Broadest Coverage												
MODEL I												
15,000 Dw 5,000 Cont 1,500 Theft 25,000 Lia 500 Med	104.00	121.00	111.00	135.00	114.00	142.00	114.00	142.00	143.00	199.00	147.00	213.00
MODEL II												
30,000 Dw 10,000 Cont 2,000 Theft 25,000 Lia 500 Med	186.00	218.00	197.00	246.00	203.00	261.00	203.00	261.00	260.00	371.00	267.00	398.00

Westinghouse

*Lawyer Real Estate and Insurance
2408 - 141st Street,
P.O. Box 145
Birmingham, Miss. 39501*



COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS:

Elections, Chairman
Investigate State Offices,
Vice Chairman
Finance
Insurance
Judiciary "A"
Marine Conservation
Rules

SENATOR MARTIN T. SMITH

31st District
Hancock and Pearl River Counties
P. O. Box 393, Poplarville 39470

May 13, 1975

Mr. Johnnie Stephens
Special Assistant to the Oceanographer
Office of the Oceanographer of the Navy
Hoffman Building II
200 Stovall Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22332

Dear Mr. Stephens:

I am enclosing a copy of my remarks made on Thursday night, May 8, 1975, at N.S.T.L. concerning the proposed relocation of the Naval Oceanographic Center. At that time I stated that I would furnish additional information. I am now also enclosing a report entitled, "An Economic Justification For Full Utilization of the Mississippi Test Facility," prepared by Dr. E. Byron Chew, Jr., of the Mississippi Research and Development Center, dated June, 1974.

While this report was prepared at a time when M.T.F. was being considered for extensive activity in the space shuttle program, the facts therein contained remain unchanged and have application to the Navy's project. This report documents the facts set forth in my statement, and I hope that it will be of benefit to you.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Martin T. Smith'. The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent 'M' and 'S'.

Martin T. Smith

MTS:gt

Enclosures

STATEMENT OF MARTIN T. SMITH, STATE SENATOR, 31st DISTRICT,
(HANCOCK AND PEARL RIVER COUNTIES, MISSISSIPPI)
PUBLIC HEARING, MAY 8, 1975, NATIONAL SPACE TECHNOLOGY
LABORATORY, BAY ST. LOUIS, MISSISSIPPI

Gentlemen:

I am Martin Smith, State Senator for the 31st Senatorial District. I represent Hancock and Pearl River Counties in the State Legislature, probably the two most directly affected counties involved in your proposed move. I appreciate very much your presence here at N.S.T.L. tonight and this opportunity to express these views.

As I see it, there are two matters which you must determine with regard to the proposed move: One is that you must determine if the facilities are adequate and suitable for your purposes. That is a technical decision which we hope you make in the affirmative. The other is whether there will be an adverse impact upon the area here and its people, or upon the employees who would be required to relocate here, sufficient to offset the benefit to be gained by such a move. The first determination can only be made by you. The second, I hope we can assist you with.

On May 25, 1961, NASA announced that the Mississippi Test Facility would be established. Following that time the people of this area began obtaining information of what would be involved and began preparing for this new facility. On October 3, 1963, Dr. Werner Von Braun, then Director of NASA,

came to Picayune, Mississippi, and there at the Gulf South Fairgrounds spoke. He, at that time, stressed the heavy responsibilities that would be placed upon individuals and local governing officials to provide expanded services for an exploding population as a result of the influx of employees at M.T.F. He stated, and I quote, "This is a duty which might be unpleasant, but one which must be accepted by civic minded citizens interested in the long range growth of the community. Once this fact is acknowledged by the public, the way is clear for municipal expansion."

At that time nearly 41 per cent of the land in Hancock County was acquired in perpetual easements or fee simple title, and substantial acreage was likewise acquired in Pearl River County. As you know, no homes, buildings or other structures were allowed to exist upon the fee area or easement areas, and 854 of our families were displaced. Five communities, Santa Rosa, Napoleon, Log Town, Westonia and Gainesville, were evacuated and destroyed. Some 140 businesses were destroyed, and a total of something in the neighborhood of 2,000 people were displaced. As the development of the Mississippi Test Facility took shape, there was an increase in the NASA employment there to the extent that during 1965 and 1966 NASA employment on the test site itself ranged between 3,800 and 3,900. This, of course, does not include all of those persons who were in this area involved in the construction of the facilities at M.T.F. It has been estimated that, at the very peak, there were some

6,000 people involved in the entire project. A great many of these employees came from other parts of the United States. They moved into this area and became a part of our communities, and we became a part of them to make stronger and better communities throughout this area -- a relationship which was to the benefit of all persons involved.

Gentlemen, our people likewise assumed the responsibility of providing the services about which Dr. Von Braun spoke, and we took in stride the impact of it. In 1963 the bonded indebtedness for Hancock and Pearl River Counties and Bay St. Louis, Waveland, Pass Christian and Picayune, they being the principle municipalities in the immediate area, increased from 2.8 million dollars to, in 1968, a total of 19.5 million dollars, an increase in the bonded indebtedness of over 500 per cent, all of this to provide community support services -- that is, schools, roads and sewers directly related to the influx of people caused by the establishment of the Mississippi Test Facility.

Now, I point these things out for the primary purpose of saying that the people of this area know what it means to have a government facility move into the area. We recognize what the impact can be. But we have proved ourselves; we have accepted the responsibilities involved, shouldered those responsibilities, and have grown into better communities as a result of it. We have also proved that we can receive and accept, and be accepted by, people from other section of this country, and all of us benefit by it.

In having gone through all of this and knowing what it's all about, I want to tonight say that, in my opinion, the people of this area favor your proposed move. This has been evidenced time and time again, beginning with the fact that a delegation of public officials and civic leaders from our State, and more particularly this area, met in Washington early last year with the Director of NASA for the purpose of urging the fullest utilization possible of this facility. It was further shown by the adoption of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 609, by the Mississippi Legislature, which was authored by the entire Mississippi Senate and passed both houses of the legislature without a dissenting vote. That Concurrent Resolution urged NASA and other governmental agencies to utilize the test facility in every way possible and encouraged a change of the name of this facility to more clearly reflect its mission.

Further evidence of this desire of the people is the fact that the Governor of the State of Mississippi, Honorable William L. Waller, I, and others obtained a hearing before the Comptroller General of the United States in Washington on June 11, 1974, for the purpose of urging his assistance in obtaining full utilization of this facility. It was after all of this, and with the aid and assistance of many, that the Mississippi Test Facility was renamed the National Space Technology Laboratory, and its mission diversified among some several other agencies and departments.

These people are onboard here now, and we are proud of them. We're proud of the job that their agencies and departments are doing, and we are proud of these individuals as they become and are a part of our communities. We feel assured that your use of these facilities would blend with, complement, and be co-existent with these, our friends who are here now. Your Environmental Impact Statement draft gives us that assurance when it states, on page 37, paragraph 3.03, that "The proposed relocation and consolidation of elements of the Naval Oceanographic Program is entirely consistent with present NASA plans for the NSTL installation."

Gentlemen, by virtue of our past experiences, we know what impact means. We have shown that we can cope with it and benefit by it. We have provided the services needed in the past, many of these services which are available now but not being utilized to their fullest because this site is not being utilized to its fullest. We have shown that we have accepted and been accepted by those who come in to places of employment at M.T.F. and N.S.T.L., and we have continued to show, and we show tonight, that we desire that you make this move.

Thank you very much.

Smith, Wade O.



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JACKSON

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS:
ENROLLED BILLS, VICE-CHAIRMAN
AGRICULTURE
MUNICIPALITIES
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, GROUNDS AND
LANDS

WADE O. SMITH
DISTRICT 43
ROUTE 2, BOX 168-A
POPLARVILLE, MISSISSIPPI 39470

May 8, 1975

I have hoped for a long time the United States Government would do something to alleviate the impact of the sudden phasing out of N.A.S.A. in this area of South Mississippi. The Picayune Schools had to hire many additional teachers in 1964. These had to be paid out of local funds the first year, as the state paid only on the previous years average daily attendance. The schools incurred many other additional costs. The City of Picayune had to provide many additional expenses to provide services for the new influx of people in 1964 and 1965. The county incurred many increased expenses such as new roads and law enforcement. Then just as we thought we would have a larger tax base, and new earnings to support these additional costs, N.A.S.A. was phased down, and employes only a small percentage of its former employees.

I support the location of the Naval Oceanographic Center at NSTC, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi for these reasons. Also, I believe the additional payroll would help raise the per capita income of Pearl River and surrounding Counties of Mississippi. I think the U. S. Government is somewhat obligated to help solve these problems, as they helped create them.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Wade O. Smith".

Wade O. Smith
State Representative
District 43
Poplarville, Mississippi

Memorial Hospital At Gulfport

4500 THIRTEENTH STREET
POST OFFICE DRAWER 1910

Gulfport, Mississippi

39501



May 13, 1975

ADMINISTRATOR

Mr. Johnnie Stephens
Special Assistant to the Oceanographer
Hoffman Building II
200 Stoval Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22332

Dear Mr. Stephens,

This letter contains the information you requested regarding medical care resources available in Gulfport and West Harrison County within a radius of thirty miles.

Generally, there are two (2) hospital and three (3) nursing homes in the immediate area with one hundred fifty-five (155) active members of the Coast Counties Medical Society staffing the facilities.

The hospitals are (1) Memorial Hospital at Gulfport, a city-county hospital and (2) Garden Park Hospital, a private hospital.

Memorial Hospital at Gulfport presently has 282 beds and operated with a 70% occupancy rate during the last fiscal year. Room rates are \$55 a day for private rooms and \$43 a day for semi-private rooms. Beds are divided into the following categories: Medical, surgical, orthopedic, pediatric, psychiatric, and obstetric with 117 private rooms and 165 semi-private rooms.

There are 100 active members of the Medical and Dental Staff at Memorial Hospital at Gulfport whose practice includes the following: Anesthesia, cardiology, dentistry, dermatology, epidemiology, EENT, family practice, general practice, internal medicine, general and thoracic surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, neurosurgery, ophthalmology, otolaryngology, pathology, pediatrics, psychiatry, radiation oncology, and urology. Thirty-five are board certified in their specialty.



The hospital offers the following special treatment facilities and/or equipment: Regional eye treatment center (laser and camera); regional newborn intensive care nursery; kidney dialysis unit; coronary-intensive care unit; Radiation oncology unit; nuclear medicine unit; surgical intensive care unit; 24-hour emergency department physician coverage; pacemaker placements; ultra-modern laboratory and radiology instruments. We employ two professional social workers. We offer excellent employment opportunities for those qualified in the medical field.

Memorial Hospital at Gulfport is accredited by the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Hospitals, the College of American Pathologists, and the American Association of Blood Banks. It is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Mississippi Hospital Association, and the Southeast Mississippi Hospital Council. The hospital is licensed by the Mississippi Commission on Hospital Care and is certified by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for participation in all Federal Programs. Education programs the hospital is affiliated with include the Gulf Coast Junior College for training of Associate Degree Registered Nurses, Licensed Practical Nurses, Surgical Technicians, Medical Assistants, and Nurse Aides; and the University of Southern Mississippi School of Medical Technology, Social Work and Dietetics. Additionally, we participate in the MECO (Medical Education-Community Oriented) program for University of Mississippi Medical School and serve as affiliates for the Medical Records and Physical Therapy school at University of Mississippi. Long range plans for the hospital will expand the bed count to 680.

Garden Park Hospital has 120 beds with a 45% average occupancy. The 120 beds breakdown into 66 private rooms at \$60 a day and 54 semi-private rooms at \$50 a day. I do not have a list of their medical staff but it includes many who are also on our staff.

The three nursing homes in the immediate locale afford 210 beds and there are several others only twenty miles away.

The State Board of Health provides home health care with assistance from Medicare and Medicaid. Services include skilled nursing care as well as non-skilled care, restorative care by physical therapists, speech therapy and miscellaneous assistance. Equipment for caring for the invalid and medical supplies can be obtained through this medium from Medicare/Medicaid. They also hold clinics routinely through the department to include family planning, obstetrics and gynecology, cardiac, well baby and crippled children clinics.

5-13-75

Mr. Stephens

As you can determine from the information furnished, we have both the capabilities and availability to handle a substantial population increase. Our ancillary departments were designed for capabilities of 680 beds. We look forward to the opportunity of providing health care for your people when the move to Mississippi is finalized.

If you would like to tour our facilities, we will be happy to arrange a time with you for individuals or for a group.

I hope the information will establish a basis for an affirmative decision on the move and I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,



M. Kent Strum
Administrator

MKS/bw



Theuns, A. J.

2342 Comet St.
New Orleans, Louisiana 70114
May 12, 1975

The Office of the Oceanographer of the Navy
Hoffman Building II
200 Stovall Street
Alexandria, Va. 22332

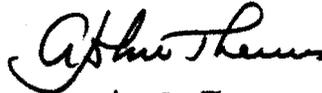
Attention: Johnnie Stephens

Dear Sir:

Please write the following into the Federal Register:
Relative to Navy plans to relocate the Naval Oceanographic Office and Office of Naval Research and the Naval Sea, Air, and Material Commands to the National Space Technology Laboratories (NSTL) in Bay St. Louis, Miss., I wish to express my support to this plan for the following reasons. The vast facilities of NSTL are located only fifteen miles from a massive government-owned computer facility in Slidell, La. which is a bedroom community for nearby New Orleans and NSTL. New Orleans itself (40 miles from NSTL) is experiencing a depressed labor market which will be further depressed by 1 August 1975 when many technical and engineering personnel will be laid off by Chrysler Corporation due to termination of its Apollo/Soyuz program contract with NASA (15 July 1975 is the last launch of the Chrysler-built Saturn IB space booster as part of the Apollo/Soyuz mission). These highly skilled people will enter the labor market looking for employment which can make use of their project management abilities, their knowledge of government business practices, and their technical skills in many engineering disciplines normally engaged in Naval Oceanographic and Research activities. Many of these people have already filed their qualifications with the United States Civil Service Commission, Oklahoma City Area Office.

Since the Navy plans to start relocating civilian employees as early as August 1975 (per "Ocean Science News" April 4, 1975) and it is anticipated that less than 100% of these civilian employees will actually move to the NSTL area, it seems plausible that the vacancies thus created could easily be filled by former Chrysler employees. The timing could not have been planned better! Added to the above is the fact that many of these Chrysler people are familiar with the NSTL facilities, the NOAA organization and the technical resources available at Slidell and New Orleans. With a cooperative work force the Navy will be able to fulfill its designed role of innovative leadership in the best interest of the Navy, Department of Defense and the Nation. Operation's cost increases due to travel cost (between NSTL and Washington, D.C.) will be more than offset by the lower cost of living in the Mississippi/Louisiana area; personnel hired locally need not to be reimbursed for moving expenses.

Sincerely,



A. J. Theuns

Pearl River Jr. College

White, M. R.

004

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Committee, and Friends, it is a pleasure for me to have an opportunity to speak to you about the educational opportunities of the people in this area. I would like to dispel the theory that Mississippi is the Academic desert of the United States.

We have eight Universities in the State (University of Southern Miss., Ole Miss, Mississippi State University, Alcorn State University, Jackson State University, Mississippi Valley University, Mississippi University for Women, and Delta State University) Four private colleges (William Carrey College, Millsaps, Mississippi College, and Belhaven College) and 16 public Junior Colleges and 151 public school districts for elementary and secondary schools. There is a college within 75 miles of any student in our state. We believe that we have the best Junior College System in the United States.

Most of our public schools are accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and schools. These same standards are used to evaluate public and private schools (elementary, middle school, secondary school, and colleges) from Texas to Florida and from Va. to La. all of our public high schools are college paralled oriented. Fifty percent of the high school graduates continue their education at a College or University. All of the public junior colleges of the state are accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and schools. Most of the public school in Southeast Mississippi are accredited by the

Southern Association of Colleges and schools. The schools of this area are providing students with quality educational programs as is evidenced by the evaluation of outside agencies.

We in the Gulfcoast area have a University at Hattiesburg, Miss, the University of Southern Mississippi is only 70 miles from the Testing site. We have the Gulfpark Center and Branch of University of Southern Mississippi at Long Beach, MS. which is only a 30 minute drive from the Test Site. We have two junior colleges districts, Gulfcoast Junior College located in our immediate area. Gulfcoast Junior College District has three campuses located at Perkinston, Wansboro (between Gulfport and Biloxi) and Jackson County Branch at Pascagoula and Pearl River Junior College located in Poplarville, MS only 35 miles from the Test Site.

These junior colleges offer a comprehensive educational programs in college parallel work, Technical areas, and vocational work. A student who graduated from either of these junior colleges can transfer two years of a four year college program to any college or University in the South without loss of any credit provided he makes acceptable grades. The course offerings are broad to include most any area that students may wish to major in. These Junior Colleges are noted for their strong academic programs and successful athletic programs. The technical education programs are unusually two years in length and provide the student with the knowledge and skills to enter the work force immediately after graduation.

The vocational programs are designed to provide students the special skills that are required for employment. The programs are not designed for college transfer. They are organized to provide the graduate with employment in his chosen area.

We believe that the post secondary educational system in Southeast Mississippi is of high quality, available to all students who can profit from the programs, locally controlled, and free of riots, rapes, sit-ins, walk-outs, and demonstrations. They are administered by competent school officials.

If you should decide to come to this area, I can assure you that you, your children and family will be provided with quality educational programs from kindergarden to post graduate level on the Gulfcoast of Mississippi.

M. R. White
President
Pearl River Junior College
May 12, 1975



WILLIAMSON & LAYTON REALTY, INC.
D/B/A

GENERAL REALTY Gallery of Homes



NORWOOD VILLAGE SHOPPING CENTER • HIGHWAY 49 NORTH • GULFPORT, MISSISSIPPI 39501 • (601) 832-1722

May 13, 1975

Mr. Johnnie Stephens
Special Assistant to the Oceanographer
Hoffman Building II
200 Stovall Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22332

Dear Mr. Stephens:

Attached is a report regarding housing in the Gulf Coast area.

If the Gulfport Board of Realtors can be of any additional help to you, please feel free to call on us.

Sincerely,

GULFPORT BOARD OF REALTORS, INC.

Norma Williamson
President

NW:lh
Attachment

The following facts are presented by Gulfport Board of Realtors:

- (1) Gulfport Multiple Listing Service has 42 members which does not include all real estate brokers on the Coast. The Service now has 360 homes available for sale from Biloxi to Bay St. Louis with prices ranging from \$10,000 to \$150,000.
- (2) Listed below is a break-down of higher price range homes in various subdivisions and towns. These are homes ranging in price from \$30,000 to \$70,000.

Northwood Hills including all phases & extensions	55	homes
Oakleigh Manor	8	
Kenwood	7	
Bayou View	33	
Gulfport - city	20	
Woodglen	6	
Long Beach - city	<u>52</u>	
Total	181	

- (3) The taxes on a \$44,000 home in Long Beach run around \$412 city and county with homestead exemption.

Taxes on a \$66,000 home in Northwood Hills, a subdivision with homes ranging from \$30,000 to \$66,000 located 3 miles from the Highway 49 - I-10 exit run \$159.39 with homestead exemption.

Taxes on a \$55,000 home in Woodglen, a subdivision within the city limits of Gulfport run \$498.00 with homestead exemption.

These taxes are not increased when the property changes owners.

All of the above information is based on homes located within a 50 mile radius of the test site and the subdivisions are easily accessible to Interstate 10.

ANNEX E

AGENCY COMMENTS CONCERNING DRAFT

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

ON PROPOSED RELOCATION

NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC CENTER TO

BAY ST. LOUIS, MISSISSIPPI



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20350

Ser 453/107429

1 APR 1975

Honorable Russell W. Peterson
Chairman, Council on Environmental Quality
722 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mr. Peterson:

Five copies of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the "Naval Oceanographic Center, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi" are provided in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and your Guidelines issued August 1, 1973.

Comments on the draft statement should be directed to the Oceanographer of the Navy, Hoffman II, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22332.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Peter W. McDavitt".

PETER W. McDAVITT
Special Assistant to the
Assistant Secretary of the Navy
(Installations and Logistics)

Distribution List:
(See Page 2)

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Honorable Mills Godwin, Governor of Virginia
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CNR
CND
OCMM
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DDC (12)
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Black Caucus
Rural Electrification Association
Honorable Charles A. Mosher (House)
National Marine Fisheries Service
Army Material Command, Picatenny Arsenal (Dover, NJ)
Representative Les Aspen
Delegate Lorraine Sheehan (P.G. County, Md.)

Arlington County Manager
Mayor, Long Beach, Miss.
Mayor, Biloxi, Miss.
Mayor, Gulfport, Miss.
Central Louisiana Electric Co., Slidell, La.
Miss. Power Company, Gulfport, Miss.
National Space Technology Lab
Univ. of Southern Miss., Hattiesburg, Miss.
Office of Science and Technology, Jackson, Miss.
Eden Isles Homeowner's Association, Slidell, La.
Mississippi Marine Resources Council
First Miss. National Bank (Biloxi)
Chief of Naval Reserve (New Orleans)

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Little Falls Library, Mass. Ave., Washington, D. C.
Georgetown Library, 3260 R St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
Springfield Branch, Fairfax County Library
Main Fairfax County Library (Chain Bridge Road)
Arlington County Library, 1015 N. Quincy Street
Alexandria Library (717 Queen Street)
Rockville Branch, Montgomery County Library

USNS LYNCH
USNS KANE
USNS BARTLETT
USNS HARKNESS
USNS DUTTON
USNS BOWDITCH
USNS FLYER
USNS MYER
USNS DESTIEGUER
USNS CHAUVENET

NAVOCEANO Personnel

Paul Fox, Code 6152, Room 1230, FOB #4
Al Fisher, Code 6152, Room 1230, FOB #4
Murray Beer, Code 3131, Room 116
Marvin Ackerman, Code 6210, Bldg. #160, Navy Yard
Byron Ruffin (433-4655)
Mr. Smith (433-4659)
Charles Johnson (433-2360)
Mr. Frazer (433-3703)
Mr. George Hansen (433-3652)
Bruce Nelson
William Clardy

Sperry - Univac (John J. Giesey)
General Services Administration
Nautalus Press
Vitro Labs
Walpara Inc.
National Research Council
National Capital Planning Commission
Joint Commission on Federal Base Conversion (Otis Air Force Base, Mass.)
Center for Urban Affairs (Northwestern University)
Michigan State University (Natural Resources Dept.)

Mrs. Mathie	Mr. A. Stone
Mrs. Albert C. Tayman	Mr. H. S. Tappan
Mr. Luke M. Williamson	Mrs. Barbara S. Bockman
Miss Mahon	Mr. Gary Clyde (Jackson, Michigan)
Ms. Jane MacKenzie	
Mr. George J. Moss, Jr.	
Mr. Joseph M. Fleming	
B. A. Lester	
Mr. Michael L. Perrus	
Mr. Richard Van Iderstine	
Mr. Robert Wheatley	
Mr. Robert Kee	
Mr. J. M. Rosenbusch	
Mr. H. D. Huddell	
Mr. Thomas B. Letaw, Sr.	



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

In Reply Refer To:
PEP ER-75/373

MAY 20 1975

Dear Admiral Snyder:

We have reviewed the Department of the Navy's draft environmental statement for the proposed Naval Oceanographic Center, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi and offer the following comments for your consideration in preparation and improvement of the final environmental statement.

We find that the statement does not adequately identify cultural resources nor does it assess the project's potential impacts on these resources. The final statement should contain information showing compliance with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR, Part 800) January 25, 1974.

We note that the proposed project will result in an increase of 4,000 people (maximum) to the area and could therefore have an impact on local recreation areas. The statement indicates that about 40 percent of the personnel involved in the proposed move will relocate in Slidell, Louisiana (Volume 1, page 38). We suggest that the discussion of services and facilities for Slidell and the adjacent towns in the area should be expanded to evaluate the town's recreation facilities. Such an evaluation should include the adequacy of local recreational facilities for the expected increases in population.

We appreciate the opportunity to review and comment on the proposed project.

Sincerely yours,

Deputy Assistant

Secretary of the Interior

R. Adm. J. Edward Snyder, USN
200 Stofal Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22332



Reply to Agency Comments Department of the Interior

Para 1. Section 4.02 discussed the planned construction vis-a-vis historic significance. No comments were received from the National Park Service suggesting significance of the region (NSTL) beyond that already acknowledged by NASA.

Para.2. Recreation facilities in the area surrounding NSTL reflect the mild climate and natural resources of the area. As such, considerable emphasis is placed on the use of these assets. Recreational facilities are discussed in Vol. I, Sections 2.28.e, 2.29.e, 2.30.3, 2.31.e, 2.33.e, 2.34.e, 2.35.e, 2.36.e, Vol. II, Appendix H, Tabs A and B, Appendix J, Tabs C-J, and Appendix L. Additional information on recreational facilities are contained in the comments received from interested parties in Mississippi. These are contained in Vol. III, Annexes C and D.

GULF REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SERVING PEARL RIVER, HANCOCK, HARRISON AND JACKSON COUNTIES OF MISSISSIPPI

POST OFFICE BOX 1346
GULFPORT, MISSISSIPPI 39501

TELEPHONE (601) 864-1167

May 5, 1975

Mr. Peter W. McDavitt
Special Assistant to the
Assistant Secretary of the Navy
Department of the Navy
Office of the Secretary
Washington, D. C. 20350

Dear Mr. McDavitt:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
"Navy Oceanographic Center, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi"
Metropolitan Clearinghouse Review No. 65-75

Subject Draft EIS has been reviewed by this office and as the
Metropolitan Clearinghouse, we offer the following comments:

1. In 1966, the Mississippi Test Facility - NASA (currently the National Science and Technology Laboratory) employed approximately 6,000 scientists, engineers, and supporting personnel. The personnel strength was reduced below the 1,000 level by about 1970 and present activities at NSTL indicate a possible reversal of the negative impact experienced by the reduction-in-force of over 5,000 NASA related positions. The Naval Oceanographic Center proposal to relocate at NTSL with a force of 1,300 would expedite the economic recovery of Hancock County, Mississippi and neighboring communities.
2. This office responded to data gathering efforts of Mr. Johnie Stephens, Assistant to the Oceanographer of the Navy - Under Secretary of the Navy through the Office of Science and Technology, State of Mississippi by letter April 8, 1975. Pertinent facts on the availability of fresh water for supply, sanitary sewerage facilities and transportation networks were forwarded along with

various other items of interest. As cited in the EIS, a considerable number of NOC employees are expected to locate in the New Orleans or Slidell, Louisiana urbanized area. Those electing to reside closer to the NSTL will find adequate facilities in terms of housing, schools, places of worship, recreational areas, and other amenities. Cultural activities, second to none, abound in New Orleans while Mobile, Alabama can be reached with relative ease. Upon completion of Interstate 10 and the Mississippi Gulf Coast Coliseum, any concern by NOC employees relative to cultural activities should substantially decrease in magnitude and importance.

In conclusion, this office regards the proposed establishment of the Naval Oceanographic Center at the National Science and Technology Laboratory in Hancock County, Mississippi as a beneficial impact and therefore endorses the proposal.

Sincerely,



Ned Boudreaux
Acting Director

NB/gt

cc: Mr. Edward A. May, Jr., Clearinghouse Director
Dr. Bankston, Office of Science and Technology
Hancock County Board of Supervisors



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

REGION IV

50 7TH STREET N.E.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30323

May 19, 1975

OFFICE OF THE
REGIONAL DIRECTOR

Re: HEW 522-475

Oceanographer of the Navy
Hoffman II
200 Stovall Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22332

SUBJECT: DEIS: Naval Oceanographic
Center, Bay St. Louis,
Mississippi

Gentlemen:

We have reviewed the revised subject draft Environmental Impact Statement. Based upon the data contained in the draft, it is our opinion that the proposed action will have only a minor impact upon the human environment within the scope of this Department's review. The impact statements have been adequately addressed for our comments.

Sincerely yours,

Philip P. Sayre
Regional Environmental Officer
DHEW - Region IV

cc:
Charles Custard
Warren Muir



NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20546



REPLY TO
ATTN OF ADA-1

May 23, 1975

RADM J. Edward Snyder
Oceanographer of the Navy
200 Stoval Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22332

Dear Admiral Snyder:

NASA personnel have examined the draft environmental statement for the establishment of the Naval Oceanographic Center at NASA's National Space Technology Laboratories (NSTL), Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. Although this agency has no special expertise or jurisdiction in either impacts upon the natural or human environment, NASA, as the prospective "landlord" of the proposed Naval installation offers the following comments. These are suggested in the interest of clarifying and improving the discussions contained in the statement.

1. The references in Sections 1.01a (page 1) and 3.02 (page 37) to the Navy's acquiring title to land should be deleted. The present plan provides for a 25-year exclusive use permit to be granted the Navy by NASA, which would retain title to the land and provide basic institutional services.
2. The discussions of employee and dependent population shifts seem somewhat confusing, and the conditional aspects of these data lead to apparent inconsistencies. It is suggested that a summary table of employee and dependent population shifts be included. This would combine the data of Section 1.05 (page 3), Figure 17 (page 47),

Reply to Agency Comments - NASA

Para 1. This change has been entered.

Para 2. The discussions have been revised and a table of base loading at NSTL included.

Para 3. Additional supportive information has been included.

Para 4. The Army project has been discussed in greater detail and a table showing combined NSTL base loading of NASA, Army, Navy, and other agencies included.

and other relevant information, and would provide a useful reference for the discussions on effects of population shifts provided elsewhere in the text.

3. A number of statements regarding characteristics of employees (those that transfer, those that remain behind) are somewhat conjectural and not substantiated. Examples of this are: Section 2.14 (page 16) and Section 4.05a (page 43) on which employees constitute the sole source of family income; Section 2.16 (page 17) on who rents and who buys; Section 3.08 (page 38) on how many would relocate in Slidell; and Section 4.07g (page 50) on minority employees filling vacancies. We recognize the difficulty of making such projections but suggest that the basis for these conclusions needs further discussion.

4. Section 4.08 (page 50) notes that the U.S. Army is considering the future establishment of a munitions-related activity in the northern half of the NSTL installation. Preliminary figures indicate that the total employed population at NSTL, including existing activities, the proposed Naval installation, and the Army activity, would peak at roughly the same number as the maximum employment during the height of the Apollo Program.

As you know, NASA's role at NSTL is to provide a facility for the static test firing of large rocket engines and to provide an institutional and technical base for support of NASA and other Federal and state agencies engaged in environmental and related research and technical activities,

including remote sensing. NASA has been cooperating fully in the current assessment being made by the Navy to determine the economic and environmental feasibility of the proposed action. It is our feeling that the Naval Oceanographic activities would help to fully utilize the laboratories' facilities and would complement the capabilities of NASA and the tenants now on site.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Nathaniel B. Cohen". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial 'N'.

Nathaniel B. Cohen, Director
Office of Policy Analysis



metropolitan washington
COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
1225 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036 223-6800

May 27, 1975

Oceanographer of the Navy
Hoffman II
200 Stovall Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22332

RE: COG No. 75-M-FI/EIS-7
Draft Environmental Impact
Statement on the Transfer of
the Naval Oceanographic Center
from Suitland, Maryland to Bay
St. Louis, Mississippi

Dear Sir:

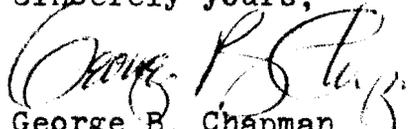
The Metropolitan Clearinghouse for the Metropolitan Washington Area submits herewith Draft Metropolitan Clearinghouse Review Comments on the above referenced project.

In accordance with established Clearinghouse procedures these Draft comments will be submitted to the COG Land Use Policy Committee for endorsement at its meeting on June 4th.

With the understanding that a deadline of May 27th has been established for submittal of comments on this Statement, the Metropolitan Clearinghouse is submitting these comments in draft form for your consideration. Following Committee action on the 4th if there are any changes or additions to these comments we will submit them to you.

It is hoped that every consideration will be given these comments and any local comments received in the preparation of the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely yours,


George B. Chapman
Director, Office of
Planning Coordination

Enclosure

1975 MAY 28 AM 10: 27

RECEIVED

13

Reply to Agency Comments
Metropolitan Council of Governments

Para 1. The Council of Governments' comments will be taken into consideration. The impact of a loss of approximately \$10 million is recognized as is the difficulty in accurately assessing its total impact.



metropolitan washington
COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
1225 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036 223-6800

METROPOLITAN CLEARINGHOUSE REVIEW COMMENTS

DRAFT

COG PROJECT NUMBER:

75-M-FI/EIS-7

PROJECT NAME:

Draft Environmental Impact
Statement on the Transfer of
the Naval Oceanographic Center

FEDERAL AGENCY:

U.S. Department of the Navy

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION:

The proposed action would establish a Naval Oceanographic Center at the National Space Technology Laboratory (NSTL) at Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. The Naval Oceanographic Office (NAVOCEANO) at Suitland, Maryland, less certain research and development elements would relocate to Bay St. Louis and constitute the major component of the Oceanographic Center. The proposed action will relocate approximately 800 Navy employees and their families from the Washington metropolitan area.

BACKGROUND:

Approximately 1200 people are employed by NAVOCEANO, 740 of whom are located at the Suitland Federal Reservation in Prince George's County, Maryland. The existing buildings at the Suitland complex are shared with the Defense Mapping Agency and the Department of Commerce. The expansion of the missions of the Bureau of the Census and the Weather Bureau creates a continuing demand for space by the Department of Commerce, which is the primary tenant of the building in which NAVOCEANO is located. About 27% of NAVOCEANO employees are located at the Washington Navy Yard. The Draft EIS states that this location is undesirable: space is inadequate, commuting to and from the site is difficult, there is little parking, and morale problems and attrition are greater than at the Suitland complex.

BACKGROUND: POLICY ON DECENTRALIZATION OF DOD ACTIVITIES:

1. BOB Circular No. A-60, July 18, 1963. This directive cited Executive Order 11035 and the President's memorandum of November 27, 1962 regarding the Year 2000 Plan Development Policies. The Circular lists ten criteria for identifying agency activities generally susceptible to location outside the National Capital Region.

2. Department of Defense Directive 5305.2, September 24, 1963: directed departments to utilize BOB criteria in maintaining a continuous review of all activities located in the region to determine the feasibility of their relocation.

3. Secretary of Defense Memo, 24 February 1972: Allocated targets of administrative space in the NCR to be vacated, by department, over the next five years (to 1977) in order to implement the military facilities plan.

4. 1975 House of Representatives Report on DOD-NCR population: Stresses view of the committee that DOD should be reducing number of employees in the region.

ANALYSIS OF AFFECTED PERSONNEL

At the present time NAVOCEANO is housed in 19 different buildings in four primary locations in and near the metropolitan area: Suitland, Washington Navy Yard and Naval Research Laboratory in Washington, and the Chesapeake Bay Facility in Calvert County, Maryland.

NAVOCEANO currently employs 1,215 persons with an annual payroll in excess of \$20,000,000. The proposed action would also involve an additional 359 persons from associated Naval activities, including 89 military personnel from Ft. Story, Va. and 161 military personnel from the Patuxent River Naval Air Station, for a total of 1,574 people, consisting of 1,280 civilian and 294 military personnel.

An estimated 60-65% of current NAVOCEANO employees are expected to accept the transfer to Bay St. Louis. Together with their families, this would result in about 2,500 persons leaving the metropolitan area:

<u>Maximum impact</u>	<u>Probable Impact at 60-65% Relocating</u>
Single Employees 390	240
Married Employees 910	560
Children 1820	1120
Spouses 910	560
<u>4030</u>	<u>2480</u>

EMPLOYEES NOT LIKELY TO ACCEPT TRANSFER

The Draft EIS estimates that 80-90% of the 180 black employees will not elect to move. In addition, about 270 employees are eligible for some form of retirement; the EIS estimates that 100-150 of these employees may elect to retire rather than transfer.

5. In the event that the proposed transfer to Bay St. Louis is approved, the Department of the Navy is encouraged to initiate an aggressive job placement program for those employees not accepting transfer to Bay St. Louis.

STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS:

The staff recommends that the above comments be endorsed by the Land Use Policy Committee.

ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED ACTION:

Of the alternatives considered, two consisted of NAVOCEANO remaining in the metropolitan area. These alternatives were not recommended in the Draft EIS due to the following reasons:

1. Construct new quarters at Suitland: this alternative conflicts with congressional, executive, and administrative orders to decentralize DOD activities, and Congress would not be likely to appropriate funds for new military construction at this site.
2. Relocate to Prince George's Center, Hyattsville: space is insufficient, would require moving present occupants out of Center costs could not be amortized, and full consolidation of NAVOCEANO could never be achieved.

SUMMARY OF IMPACTS:

The draft EIS states that the proposed move would have little effect on the natural environment of the National Capital Region due to the relatively small numbers of people affected; personnel involved represent about 2% of total Department of Navy employment in the region. The primary impact in the region will be to increase the number of personnel competing for jobs in the region by about 300 at a time of relatively high unemployment. Generally, those employees choosing not to leave will be those in lower-graded, primarily clerical occupations, a large percentage of which are black females. Those choosing to accept the transfer will be primarily highly educated heads of households with above average incomes.

CLEARINGHOUSE COMMENTS:

The clearinghouse recommends the Final Environmental Impact Statement more fully address the economic, social and public facilities aspects of the proposed move on the local economy and governments in the National Capital Region. Particular attention should be given to:

1. Ascertaining the current residential locations of the affected personnel and the consequent effect of the proposed move on local public facilities, particularly school enrollment.
2. Analysis of the proposed transfer in relation to current regional and local unemployment data.
3. Analysis of the loss of public revenues caused by the elimination of the \$20,000,000 payroll in the NCR.
4. Description of the fiscal impact on local and State governments should public assistance be required for those employees not willing to accept transfer to Bay St. Louis.

5. In the event that the proposed transfer to Bay St. Louis is approved, the Department of the Navy is encouraged to initiate an aggressive job placement program for those employees not accepting transfer to Bay St. Louis.

STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS:

The staff recommends that the above comments be endorsed by the Land Use Policy Committee.



metropolitan washington
COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
 1225 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036 223-6800

Valladares

A-95 METROPOLITAN CLEARINGHOUSE MEMORANDUM

TO: MR. ROYCE HANSON, CHAIRMAN
 M-NCPPC
 8787 GEORGIA AVENUE
 SILVER SPRING, MARYLAND 20907

April 17, 1975



SUBJECT: PROJECT NOTIFICATION AND REVIEW FOR

PROJECT: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Transfer of the Naval Oceanographic Center - Prince George's County COG NO.: 75-M-FI/EIS

APPLICANT: Department of the Navy

The project title, COG number, and the applicant's name should be used in all future correspondence with COG concerning this proposed project.

PLEASE NOTE ACTION INDICATED BY CHECK MARK IN BOX BELOW OR ON REVERSE

PROJECT NOTIFICATION

The Project Notification for the project referenced above was received on _____ and has been referred to appropriate parties (see attached list) for their review and comment. This review will be conducted as expeditiously as possible.

A copy of the Project Notification for the project referenced above is enclosed for your review and comment, in accordance with OMB Circular A-95 review requirements. Your review should focus on the intended application's compatibility with the plans, programs, and objectives of your organization. You may indicate below your interest in and/or comments concerning the proposed project by returning this sheet to the Metropolitan Clearinghouse by MAY 2 1975.

This organization:

- ___ does not wish to comment on the above project.
- ___ has further interest and/or questions concerning the above project and wishes to confer with the applicant.
- is interested in the above project and wishes to make the following comments: (use attachment)
- ___ will submit comments concerning the above project by _____.
- ___ desires an extension of time until _____ for further consideration of this project. (Subject to certain restraints imposed by the OMB Circular.)
- ___ has reviewed the project referenced above, finds it in conformance with our policies, and recommends a favorable Metropolitan Clearinghouse review.

Signature *Royce Hanson*
 Organization NCPPC

THE MARYLAND - NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION
REGIONAL AND METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS IN MONTGOMERY AND PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTIES, MARYLAND



Regional Headquarters Building
6600 Kenilworth Avenue
Riverdale, Maryland 20840

277-2200
Area Code 301



May 19, 1975

MEMORANDUM

TO: C. Warren Giauque, Regional Planning Officer
FROM: Marilyn M. Pray, Acting County Planning Director *MMP.*
SUBJECT: A-95 Referral -- COG 75-M-FI/EIS
Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Transfer of
the Naval Oceanographic Center, Prince George's County

The subject matter of this referral is an Environmental Impact Statement, however, we wish to comment on the proposed move of the Naval Oceanographic Center in a broader context.

We oppose the contemplated move on the grounds that it would have an adverse economic impact on Prince George's County and the region and would be socially disruptive to significant numbers of people. These factors are as important as environmental concerns and, therefore, should be taken into consideration.

MMP:sfb

cc: Ed Chen
Jorge Valladares



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION IV

1421 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30309

May 29, 1975

Oceanographer of the Navy
Hoffmen II
200 Stovall Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22332

Dear Sir:

We have reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Naval Oceanographer Center at Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, and find that, for the most part, it is adequate.

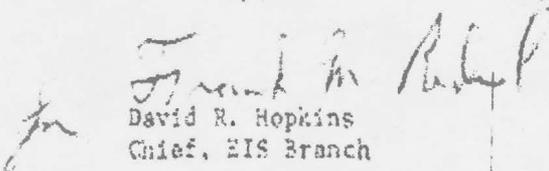
However, we must point out that the waste stabilization ponds used for wastewater treatment at the facility will no longer meet the requirements of Public Law 92-500. The NPDES permit indicates that updating of these facilities will be required by July 1, 1977. (We are enclosing a copy of Permit Number MS0021610 which applies to this facility.)

Since admittedly increased traffic flows will result, it is likely that noise levels will increase. We suggest measurement of the existing noise levels and predicting the resulting L₁₀ noise levels to be expected at these same locations when the project is completed. A comparison of these levels will provide information on the degree of vehicular noise impact.

In light of our review and in accordance with procedures, we have assigned a rating of LO- (lack of objection) to the project and 2 (insufficient information to the Impact Statement).

We would like to have five copies of the final environmental impact statement when it is available, and if we can be of further assistance in any way, please let us know.

Sincerely,


David R. Hopkins
Chief, EIS Branch

Enclosure

Reply to Agency Comments: EPA Region IV

The adequacy of sewage treatment facilities and remedial action previously initiated by NASA is discussed in Vol. I, paragraph 2.19c.

Need for noise measurement levels discussed in paragraph 3 of the EPA letter has been discussed with the Executive Director, Southern Mississippi Planning and Development District. Traffic is very light in the vicinity of NSTL and the need for noise level measurements is considered questionable. The noise increase of the additional number of vehicles is generally agreed to be insignificant when compared to the noise generated by the static rocket testing facilities of NASA. As noted in paragraph 2.27.g of Vol. I the Executive Director, Mississippi Coast Transportation Authority has stated his intention of initiating public transportation to and from the site upon request. Paragraph 9.01 states that employees will be urged to use public transportation or car pools for commuting.

The first phase of the prepared relocation would transfer approximately 240 positions with the second transfer occurring approximately one year later. If after further consideration the local authorities believe noise level measurements are necessary, they will be conducted between phases one and two and necessary projections made. The rural nature of much of the area immediately surrounding NSTL, and the nature and purpose of the buffer zone, contributes to the insignificance of the increase.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

P. O. Box 610
Jackson, Mississippi 39205

May 19, 1975

Mr. Peter W. McDavitt
Special Assistant to the
Assistant Secretary of the Navy
(Installations and Logistics)
Department of the Navy
Washington, D. C. 20350

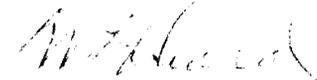
Dear Mr. McDavitt:

We have reviewed your draft environmental impact statement on the Naval Oceanographic Center, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, dated April 1975.

We feel the statement adequately covers both the benefits and adverse impacts of the proposed action. This proposed action will have very minor adverse impacts on the natural environment and will not affect any projects of this agency or department other than those recognized to be associated with the social environment. We also feel the alternatives to this proposed action have been adequately covered.

We appreciate the opportunity for review and comment on this draft statement.

Sincerely,



W. L. Heard
State Conservationist

cc:
Council on Environmental Quality (5)
Kenneth E. Grant, Administrator
Office of the Coordinator of Environmental
Quality Activities

33079



ANNEX F

QUESTIONS RAISED

CONCERNING DRAFT

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

ON PROPOSED RELOCATION

NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC CENTER TO

BAY ST. LOUIS, MISSISSIPPI

The questions utilized in Annex F were included as representative questions raised by a number of individuals during the hearings and subsequent commenting period. Even though names of individuals are attributed to the questions, no attempt was made to answer each and every question raised.

#

QUESTIONS RAISED AT PUBLIC HEARINGS
BY TOPIC

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

Hartmann

"Public transportation in the entire area is non-existent as far as getting back and forth to work."

See EIS, Vol. I, Sec. 2.27.g.

POPULATION AND HOUSING

J. Glenn Beall, Jr.

"...the effect on Bay St. Louis would be to cause the rapid population growth of an area which is inadequately prepared to handle such an influx."

See EIS, Vol. I, Sec. 2.27.b and Table 6, 6a, 6b, 7a, 7b, 7c, 7d, and 7e.

G. Spellman

"Where are the families going to live?"

See EIS, Vol. I, as noted in reply to Senator J. Glenn Beall, Jr., above.

Russel Michael

"Does the Navy realize they are ~~cr~~ cramping 70% of the people that are relocating into an area that does not have the housing and school facilities?"

See EIS, Vol. I, as noted in reply to Senator J. Glenn Beall, Jr., above and Table 8a, 8b, and 8c.

Breck Wilcox

"In addition, there are almost no apartments available in Slidell, either for rent or purchase."

There are a minimum of 10 apartment complexes in Slidell with more under construction along Highway 10, West.

POPULATION AND HOUSING (Continued)

Joseph Dixon

"I understand there is an apartment shortage, what are the details on apartment living?"

See EIS, Vol. I, Sec. 2.27.b.2 and Table 7a, 7b, 7c, 7d, and 7e.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Russel Michael

"What facilities -- cancer treatment, muscular dystrophy, heart treatment, etc., are available?"

See EIS, Vol. I, Sec. 2.27.d, Table 10, and 11, Appendix H, Table A, Page 7, and Public Hearing comments.

Joseph Dixon

"...kinds of services offered at each facility or the quality of service rendered. Can these facilities take care of increased population?"

See EIS, Vol. I, Table 5 and Appendix as noted above.

Russel Michael

"Why does the Navy assume where people will relocate?"

In order to develop an EIS, it is necessary to make some assumptions about employee distribution if they choose to relocate.

"Why don't they ask the people involved?"

The Navy is not permitted to ask employees questions which imply commitment by employee prior to Navy decision on relocation.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY & SALARY LEVELS

Anita Koster

"What are the employment opportunities for women? What are employment opportunities for professional women?"

See EIS Vol. I, Sec. 4.04.b.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY AND SALARY LEVELS (Continued)

J. Glenn Beall, Jr.

"...for those who choose to move and whose spouses are presently employed, there is no evidence that they will be able to find new jobs in Mississippi thereby drastically reducing their family income."

See EIS, Vol. I, as noted above in reply to Anita Koster.

R. Newman

"What is the average wage board salary in the Mississippi area?"

and

"What effect will this proposed move to Mississippi have on the wage board employees?"

See EIS, Vol. I, Sec. 4.04.e.

"What percentage of wage board employees are expected to go from here to Mississippi?"

All full-time permanent employees will be given this opportunity to relocate with the function.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY AND QUALITY

G. Spellman

"Where will their children attend schools, and where will they attend universities of higher learning?"

See EIS, Vol. I, Sec. 2.27.c and Tables 8a, 8b, and 8c and Vol. I, Table A, Appendix II.

Mr. A. Wendell

Mississippi schools: (1) Student-teacher ratio? (2) Enrollment?
(3) Curriculum? (4) Standardized test scores?

See data summarized in Vol. I, Section 2.27.c and Table 8b of EIS. Data for comparison was requested from Superintendent of Prince George's County Schools but was denied.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY AND QUALITY (Continued)

Stephen W. Dorey

"Can courses, BS, MS, or Ph. D., in oceanography be earned at any university or college within commuting distance of NSTL, or a majority of the communities where people are expected to relocate?"

Yes and institutions in the vicinity of NSTL have indicated a commitment to develop programs to meet the needs of relocating employees including extension programs on site.

"What quantity of additional federal aid will be required to help offset the effects of increased school enrollment in the area?"

Impact aid in the area of federal installations is administered in accordance with current regulations.

Joseph Dixon

"Do they offer anything other than vocational courses?"

and

"Does the school curriculum offer college preparatory courses in scientific fields?"

The school systems offer college preparatory courses. Basic science and math courses are also available.

"What are the percentages of black teachers, principals, and students in the Hancock County, Mississippi, school system?"

See EIS Vol. I, Table 9.

MINORITY CONCERNS

"Is membership in the Picayune Athletic Association open to everyone? What is the policy of the three private clinics toward minorities?"

and

"What about minorities with boats as well as golf clubs and tennis rackets?"

See EIS, Vol. I, Section 4.04 and Vol. II, Appendix G.

MINORITY CONCERNS (Continued)

Nettie McArthur

"How did you determine the community activities that employees could participate in? Can we, and particularly blacks, participate in similar activities in Mississippi?"

See EIS Vol. I and II as noted in reply to Thomas Ogden above.

L. Greenhow

"If minorities become members of a private club can they participate in all activities?"

See EIS, Vol. I and II as noted in reply to Thomas Ogden above.

"Are the people restricted to recreation facilities in their own towns?"

See EIS, Vol. I and II as noted in reply to Thomas Ogden above.

Joseph Dixon

"Since the impact study has clearly stated all of the negative aspects of the move in regards to minorities and blacks, what option will the 190 blacks who won't go have, as far as job reinstatement is concerned?"

Navy's Priority Placement Program will be adhered to.

"Will women be allowed to purchase homes or rent apartments in the Mississippi area?"

Yes. See Vol. I, Sec. 2.27.b. of EIS, Table 6a and Vol. II, Appendix 9.

SPACE AND FACILITIES

Dan Campion

"Will the proposal to locate the rather large group of men among the already existing resident agencies performing useful and very important work in the environmental research has been checked out with these agencies or tenants? If so, what is the impact on their continuing presence at NSTL?"

This is a matter for NASA and tenant agencies concerned. See agency comments Vol. III of EIS by NASA.

SPACE AND FACILITIES (Continued)

Alvan Fisher

"How can the Oceanographer stipulate that only 87,000 sq. ft. of MILCON is required?"

Based upon NASA's data on existing space available and the Naval Facilities Engineering Command Basic Facilities Requirements List, 87,500 net square feet of additional space is required.

H. Tappan

"How many square feet of floor space is required for office? laboratories? shops? or warehouses?"

Based upon Naval Facilities Engineering Command Basic Facilities Requirements List, approximately 368,000 net square feet.

"Do we currently use the \$10M instrumentation and calibration facilities at NSTL? What are these facilities and future use for them?"

Navy does not now use the facilities at NSTL but does use similar facilities in the NCR. These facilities will be used to calibrate and test oceanographic instruments and to conduct research on coastal and estuarine processes.

"Would Navy take over NASA's role as property manager? Would NASA people move? Would any other NSTL located agency move?"

NASA has offered a 25-year lease to Navy for space occupied by Navy. Future occupancy of NSTL tenants is a matter for NASA and tenant concern only.

Mr. Stephen W. Dorey

"Where, and at what cost, are employees to work while the additional space is being constructed?"

Employees would be transferred as space became available.

"Of the 1,100 personnel at NSTL how many are actually engaged in deep-sea research?"

Approximately 10%, another 20% to 30% in coastal or near surface oceanography.

SPACE AND FACILITIES (Continued)

Stephen W. Dorey

"How many NSTL occupants will have to be relocated? How much will their move cost? Will a building have to be built or renovated for them? Is this a way of hiding some of the costs of the move?"

As host for NSTL, these are NASA decisions.

Delaplane

Additional military construction? Cost?

87,500 net sq. ft. \$7,500,000.

Jimmy G. Russ

"Will NASA be in charge of construction in the future or will the Navy Department--if the Navy--then who do we contact so we can make our plans to help?"

Naval Facilities Engineering Command will be in charge of Navy construction.

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Nettie McArthur

"When does the Oceanographer wish to visit all locations in one day? What can be accomplished if they are concentrated?"

Frequently. Decreased annual operating costs.

Louise Driscoll

"Has any thought been given as to where we are going to pick up professional expertise in Mississippi?"

Yes. Survey by Navy Office of Civilian Manpower Management indicates qualified professionals are available.

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS (Continued)

Hartmann

"What affect will the move have on the technical staff?"

Temporary personal inconvenience as with all employees who elect to relocate with the function.

Russel H. Michael

"Remoteness from the ocean. Remoteness from other oceanographic institutions engaged in similar work. Remoteness from Military Sealift Command which operates the twelve oceanographic ships."

Ship home ports and operating areas will not change. There are over 20 institutions in the Gulf area engaged in oceanographic work. Interaction with MSC is headquarters' responsibility.

P. LaViolette

"Why do we need a tow tank?"

To insure improvement in the quality and accuracy of data collected at sea.

Hartmann

"Shouldn't we expect the most valuable employees to be those who can find employment elsewhere? How long will it take to build the program back, if ever?"

Those personnel interested in the long-term vitality of the Naval Oceanographic Program will most likely elect to transfer with the function.

Mr. Franc

"What is the primary motivating factor for relocating?"

Consolidation and revitalization of the Naval Oceanographic Program.

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS (Continued)

Hartmann

"If the more highly trained--professionals and supportive--chose not to move, what will the resulting program be worth?"

The professional labor market is such that only a short term degradation of mission capability would be anticipated if a large number of professional employees elected not to transfer.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT CONSIDERATIONS

Nettie McArthur

"When were the polls taken to determine the distance that employees had to travel? How will this move decrease this distance?"

No polls were taken--data provided by Personnel Office on employee residence location.

R. W. Anderson

"How do they know that a fairly typical driving time that is the work force from residential areas presently being 45 minutes?"

See above response to Nettie McArthur.

Mr. Carriker

"Have any Navy personnel contributing to the EIS, acquired property in the area and have any of them been given commendations, awards, etc.? If such occurrences transpired, what are the details?"

No.

"When was the candidate EIS submitted and what was its review cycle time before approval was received for preparing the DEIS? How did these cycle times compare with other candidate EIS before the panel?"

EIS preparation and review cycle is in accordance with requirements set by the Council on Environmental Quality and Chief of Naval Operations instructions and memoranda.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT CONSIDERATIONS (Continued)

Nettie McArthur

"Where is the literature for the other loations that were considered? Did you eliminate all the others and then produce your impact statement?"

Based on economic and management considerations other alternatives were examined for technical suitability and rejected. The EIS was prepared for that site found most technically and economically feasible.

R. W. Anderson

"How can the government urge the nation to conserve precious fuel on the one hand and conspire to such a fuel wasting move on the other?"

The net long-term effect on fuel consumption will be a decrease due to consolidation if reasonable efforts are made by employees to use car pooling and planned public transportaion. See EIS, Vol. I, Section 2.27.g.

R. Newman

"Does President Ford have the final say as to whether or not this move takes place?"

The final decision rests with the Secretary of Defense as the executive agent of the President for defense matters.

A. Wendell

Cost alternatives evaluated by whom?

Alternatives were evaluated by CNO and NAVFACENGCOM.

A. Elmond

"Why wasn't an environmental impact study done for all potential alternative relocation sites?"

Navy did not prepare an EIS for those sites which were not suitable from an economic, management or facilities standpoint. (See reply to Nettie McArthur above.)

GENERAL

Mr. Lewis J. Franc

"[a]s many as 80% to 90% of the Blacks may refuse transfer." and "[t]he Navy has tacitly agreed that particularly the minority personnel in the oceanographic program are no longer desired."

The figures of 80% to 90% were deleted from the final text realizing that exact figures will not be available until a decision is made by the Secretary of Defense regarding the proposal and (if affirmative) personnel are requested to make a decision. Perceptions about social conditions in the South plus cultural ties to Washington, D. C. (see "For the Newer Black Suburbanite, Washington is Still Home," Washington Star, May 27, 1975) suggests that substantial numbers of Blacks might refuse to go. Comments received on the 11 April 1975 employee questionnaire supported this conclusion. The statement made that "Navy has tacitly agreed that Blacks are no longer wanted in the Oceanographic Program" is incorrect. Black employees have and continue to make substantial contribution to the program and, as are other employees, valuable members of the Navy team. All permanent employees will be asked to relocate if the decision is approved. As noted in Section 9.04, the local Commander has a well defined responsibility to ensure that all Navy personnel are treated fairly.

Mr. Moss

"The Impact Statement fails to account for the interrelationship...[of] the proposed action and the related establishment of a U. S. Army munitions related activity on the same site."

The draft noted the existence of Army plans regarding the possibility of constructing a munitions facility in the northern half of the fee area. Information now available has permitted an expansion of the discussion on the Army's plans and the cumulative effects of the Army and Navy projects should both be approved. The Army project is discussed in paragraphs 4.02a, 4.07a, and 4.07j. An assessment of the combined effects is subject to the following variable factors: (a) the Army facility will be contractor operated. Therefore, the source of personnel is undetermined, (b) settlement patterns of contractor employees cannot be determined. The smaller communities could not individually accept all of the increase projected for NSTL in Table 17; however, sufficient capability exists area wide. Important too is the fact that the projected increase is phased over roughly five years there affording communities time to plan and adjust to new requirements.

GENERAL (Continued)

Mr. Alvan Fisher, Jr.

"The EIS fails to examine possible effects of the proposed relocation on flood plains...."

NSTL is not located in the flood plain and the proposed construction will not, therefore, affect the flood plain. The Naval Facilities Engineering Command noted the restriction on building with flood plains when preparing construction specifications.

A. Elmond

"Navy did not prepare an EIS for those sites which were not suitable from an economic, management, or facilities standpoint."

Both Council on Environmental Quality Guidelines and OPNAV 6240.2D recognize that either of two approaches may be followed when preparing Environmental Impact Statements: Several alternatives may be discussed with the agency favoring none at the time the draft statement is prepared and circulated or the agency may favor a specific course of action and discuss alternatives considered. The latter course was chosen. Five criteria (see paragraph 6.0) were established and visits were made to a number of potentially acceptable sites. All sites were examined with respect to the criteria established. All sites had communities with the required support facilities and amenities within commuting distance.

All sites visited were tentatively judged acceptable with regards to the impact on the natural environment. Certain impacts on the human environment were common to all sites considered that were in compliance with the mandate to relocate from the NCR: (1) Certain family and community ties would be broken; (2) Individual plans for retirement, education, etc., might be impacted severely; (3) Some employees who have to move might acquire certain non-reimbursable expenses, such as increased mortgage payments because of either higher mortgage rates and/or higher principle on homes purchased; (4) Working spouses would have to give up their source of employment or cause family splits; (5) Some (depending on the location of his present residence and his new) may be forced to relocate in areas of higher crime rates. In addition, certain favorable impacts may occur to the local communities. Increased payroll expenditures, increased primary and secondary employment, increased tax revenue and charitable contributions. The impact, good or bad, being larger in the smaller communities.

After site visitation and consideration of the above factors, sites not fully meeting the established criteria were rejected (as noted in paragraph 6.01-6.03f) and an in-depth analysis made of the impact of relocating to NSTL--the only site satisfying all of the criteria.

VOLUME III

I N D E X

PUBLIC HEARINGS AND COMMENTS
CONCERNING
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
ON PROPOSED RELOCATION
NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC CENTER TO
BAY ST. LOUIS, MISSISSIPPI

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>ANNEX</u>
Verbal Comments, Suitland, Maryland, 5 May 1975.....	A
Written Comments, Suitland, Maryland	B
Verbal Comments, NSTL, Mississippi, 8 May 1975	C
Written Comments, NSTL, Mississippi	D
Agency Comments	E
Questions Raised	F