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1/31 12/27

THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION

WASHINGTON

Last Day: December 28

December 26, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT
FROM: KEN COLE
SUBJECT: Enrolled Bill H.R. 16136
Military Construction Authorization

Attached for your consideration is H.R. 16136, sponsored by Representatives Pike and King, which authorizes appropriations for new construction at military installations totaling \$2,984,378,000. Included in this bill, although changed from the Administration's proposal, are appropriations for Diego Garcia, Trident Support Site, Vice President's Residence, Reserve Components and Commissaries. The authorization is \$294,002,000 less than the \$3,278,380,000 requested by Defense for military construction for fiscal year 1975.

OMB recommends approval and provides you with additional background information in its enrolled bill report (Tab A).

Max Friedersdorf, Phil Areeda and the NSC recommend approval.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign H.R. 16136 (Tab B).



APPROVED
DEC 27



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

DEC 23 1974

Part in
Colorado
12/28
Jo Archine
12/31

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Bill H.R. 16136 - Military Construction
Authorization Act, 1975
Sponsor - Rep. Pike (D) New York and Rep. King
(R) New York

Last Day for Action

December 28, 1974

Purpose

Authorizes appropriations for new construction for Defense,
the military departments, and the Reserve Components aggregat-
ing \$2,984,378,000.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget	Approval
Department of Defense	Approval
Department of the Treasury	Approval (Informally)
Department of State	Approval
National Security Council	Approval
General Services Administration	No objection
Department of Housing and Urban Development	No objection
Department of the Interior	No objection
Department of Justice	Defers on the merits (Informally)

Discussion

Military construction requirements for fiscal year 1975
contained in this legislation were developed on the basis
of the package program method of identifying the military
forces with their primary missions and assigning to these



forces the weapons, equipment, and facilities necessary to discharge effectively these assigned mission responsibilities.

The \$2,984,378,000 authorization for new construction is \$294,002,000 less than the \$3,278,380,000 requested by Defense for military construction for fiscal year 1975. In general, the reduction reflects a number of relatively minor changes throughout the program. Net changes in the Defense request for new construction are set forth, by major program category, in the attachment which also shows amounts for deficiency authorizations and for certain authorizations to be funded outside the normal appropriations process.

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

Diego Garcia

The bill authorizes appropriations of \$18,102,000 for expansion of facilities on the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, which is a \$13,200,000 reduction from the Administration's original request of \$31,302,000. None of the funds authorized to be appropriated for construction at Diego Garcia could be obligated, however, until the President certifies to the Congress in writing that the construction of these facilities is essential to the national security interests of the United States. This certification would have to lie before Congress for a period of sixty days of continuous session during which period either House of Congress could pass a resolution disapproving use of funds for the project.

The amount authorized for Diego Garcia represents the figure provided by Defense in response to congressional requests for the minimum level acceptable to the Department for such construction. It should be noted that the Congress failed to appropriate any funds for construction of Diego Garcia in its action on the recently passed military construction appropriations bill. However, in the conference report on the appropriations bill, the conferees stated:



"...however [deletion of funds for Diego Garcia] was agreed upon with the clear understanding that if neither House adopts a resolution of disapproval, in accordance with the provisions... of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1975, for the construction of any facility requested for Diego Garcia, any construction funds available...in the appropriation act may be utilized...to carry out the construction project."

In its enrolled bill letter State states:

"...two interrelated factors suggest to us that the Congress will not disapprove: (1) provisions in authorization and appropriation bills favorable to this project... have now commanded majorities in both Houses of Congress; (2) our past experience suggests that neither House could muster a majority to support a resolution challenging the President's judgment that an expanded Diego Garcia facility is in the national interest."

State further points out in its enrolled bill letter that the one-House veto provision is constitutionally defective, suggests that a signing statement be considered, but defers to Justice. The NSC letter makes essentially the same points, specifically in terms of congressional intrusion upon the President's prerogatives in the conduct of foreign policy.

Justice advises informally that it does not propose a signing statement, and we do not believe that one would serve a useful purpose at this point. Bills with similar provisions have been approved in recent months, and Congress is well aware of the Executive branch's constitutional objection to these forms of legislative encroachment. Also, Justice, White House and OMB staff are considering various options for dealing with legislative encroachments generally; and pending decision on a general course of action, it seems prudent to avoid signing statements except perhaps in exceptional cases.

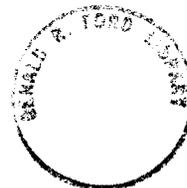


Trident Support

Section 608 authorizes the Secretary of Defense, under certain conditions, to assist communities located near the Trident Support Site, Bangor, Washington, in meeting the costs of providing increased municipal services resulting from the economic impact caused by construction and operation of the Site. The provisions of this section would be carried out through existing Federal programs. In determining the amount of financial assistance to be made available to any local community, the Secretary of Defense would consult with the head of the Federal agency concerned with the type of service under consideration to determine the extent of adverse impact the Trident System has placed on the local community. If other funds are not available, the Secretary may use any funds made available for the Trident System until the close of fiscal year 1975, when specific authorization for community assistance is to be addressed in succeeding annual military construction programs. The language of this provision is virtually identical to language in the fiscal year 1971 Military Construction Authorization Act, P.L. 91-511, regarding assistance for communities located near the SAFEGUARD sites in Montana and North Dakota.

Vice President's Residence

The bill amends existing legislation concerning the establishment of a temporary official residence for the Vice President, to clarify congressional intent in designating the premises formerly occupied by the Chief of Naval Operations as the temporary official residence of the Vice President. While this section specifically precludes the use of funds for certain security measures at any other residence of the Vice President, Treasury advises informally that it will interpret this section as not restricting the provision of temporary security measures necessary for the protection of the Vice President and his family for short periods of time at residences other than the temporary official residence of the Vice President. Language in the conference report on H.R. 16136 supports the Treasury's interpretation.

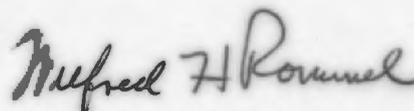


Reserve Components

The bill would authorize \$157,767,000 for construction of facilities for Reserve forces, the largest annual program to date. The amount authorized exceeds the Administration's request by approximately \$6.8 million.

Commissaries

The bill would permit an increase of the surcharge on sales prices in commissary store facilities for construction and improvements to commissary stores which are now provided out of appropriated funds. This provision is in line with Administration policy to move toward elimination of appropriated fund support of commissary services.



Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference

Enclosures



FY 1975

Military Construction Authorization

H. R. 16136

	<u>Amended Request</u> (In thousands of dollars)	<u>Enacted</u> dollars)
Army	696,815	611,879
Navy	567,674	550,956
Air Force.	468,276	390,773
Defense Agencies	<u>47,400</u>	<u>28,400</u>
Active Forces	1,780,165	1,582,008
Family Housing	1,342,283	1,239,603
Homeowners Assistance Program.	5,000	5,000
Reserve Forces		
Army National Guard	53,800	53,800
Army Reserve.	38,600	38,600
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve.	18,532	19,867
Air National Guard.	26,000	31,500
Air Force Reserve	<u>14,000</u>	<u>14,000</u>
Reserves	150,932	157,767
New Authorization.		
for Appropriation	3,278,380	2,984,378
not for Appropriation	0	10,500
Deficiency Authorization	59,626	59,626
Total Authorization	3,338,006	3,054,504



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

DEC 23 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Bill H.R. 16136 - Military Construction
Authorization Act, 1975
Sponsor - Rep. Pike (D) New York and Rep. King
(R) New York

Last Day for Action

December 28, 1974

Purpose

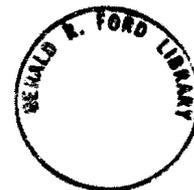
Authorizes appropriations for new construction for Defense, the military departments, and the Reserve Components aggregating \$2,984,378,000.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget	Approval
Department of Defense	Approval
Department of the Treasury	Approval (Informally)
Department of State	Approval
National Security Council	Approval
General Services Administration	No objection
Department of Housing and Urban Development	No objection
Department of the Interior	No objection
Department of Justice	Defers on the merits (Informally)

Discussion

Military construction requirements for fiscal year 1975 contained in this legislation were developed on the basis of the package program method of identifying the military forces with their primary missions and assigning to these





GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301

23 December 1974

Honorable Roy L. Ash
Director, Office of Management
and Budget
Washington, D. C. 20503

Dear Mr. Ash:

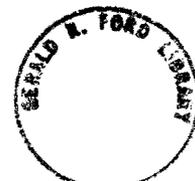
Reference is made to your request for the views of the Department of Defense with respect to the enrolled enactment of H. R. 16136, 93d Congress, an Act, "To authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes."

The purpose of the Act is to provide new construction and other related authority for the military departments and the Office of the Secretary of Defense, within and outside the United States, and for the Reserve Components for the fiscal year 1974, in the total amount of \$2,984,378,000. This amounts to \$294,002,000 less than requested by the Department.

Most of the general provisions are substantially unchanged from last year's Military Construction Authorization Act (PL 93-166). There are, however, several important additions:

1. Section 603, generally, grants authority to the Secretary concerned to increase line items authorized by 5 percent inside the United States, other than in Alaska and Hawaii, and by 10 percent in the latter states, when he deems it necessary to meet unusual cost variations. This Act adds a new subsection, (e), to permit an additional 10 percent to be added when required to meet unusual cost variations directly attributable to the current energy crisis.

2. Section 608 authorizes the Secretary of Defense to take certain actions to lessen any adverse community impact which may result from the TRIDENT installation at Bangor, Washington. Assistance will be furnished through existing federal programs. The language of this



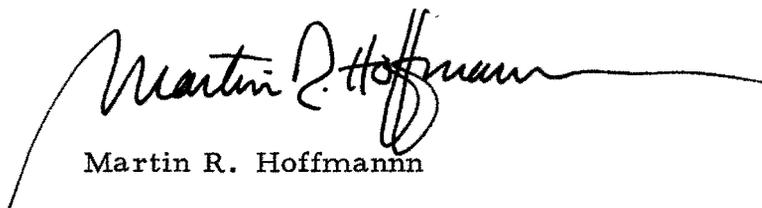
provision is identical to that authorized for the SAFEGUARD sites in Montana and North Dakota by the FY 71 Military Construction Authorization Act, PL 91-511.

3. Section 611 adds to Title 10, United States Code, a new section, 2685. This section permits the Secretary of each military department to provide for a surcharge on sales, or an adjustment in selling prices, as appropriate, in commissary stores under his control, to generate funds which may be used to acquire, construct or improve commissary store facilities within the United States.

4. Section 612. While funds were authorized to be appropriated for construction of facilities at Diego Garcia, this provision provides that none of those funds may be obligated unless the President makes certain certifications to the Congress and neither the House nor the Senate passes a resolution of disapproval of the project during the 60 days of continuous session following the certification. The section also includes language relating to Senate procedures in consideration of any such resolution.

The Department of Defense recommends that the President approve H. R. 16136.

Sincerely,



Martin R. Hoffmann





DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

Honorable Roy L. Ash
Director, Office of Management
and Budget
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Ash:

Reference is made to Mr. Rommel's request of December 18, 1974, seeking the views and recommendations of the Department of State on H.R. 16136 (the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1975), an enrolled bill.

The bill authorizes to be appropriated funds for various military construction projects, both inside and outside the United States. However, only one of the projects provided for in H.R. 16136 warrants comment by the Department of State.

Section 613 of the bill relates to the construction of expanded military facilities on the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, a matter of significance to the foreign policy of the United States. Subsections (a) and (b) of this section provide in essence that no funds authorized to be appropriated by H.R. 16136 for the expansion of facilities on Diego Garcia may be obligated unless the following conditions are met:

-- The President must advise Congress in writing that he has evaluated "all military and foreign policy implications regarding the need for United States facilities at Diego Garcia";

-- The President must certify to Congress in writing that "the construction of any such project is essential to the national interest of the United States";

-- Sixty days while Congress is in continuous session must have expired following receipt of the certification; and

-- Neither House of Congress, within that 60-day period, shall have adopted a resolution disapproving such a



project. (Thus, either House of Congress may stymie this important project by a simple majority vote.)

The Department of Justice has expressed the view that statutes providing for legislative vetoes similar to that contained in section 613 of this bill are constitutionally defective. Accordingly, it would seem desirable for the President, if he approves the enrolled bill, to make clear in a signing statement that his approval does not indicate his acquiescence in the right of Congress to withdraw authority, delegated by statute to the Executive Branch, through devices involving action by a single House of Congress. Any procedures having less formality than those prescribed in the Constitution for the enactment of laws would appear to be inadequate to repeal a statutory grant of authority. However, the Department of State defers to the Department of Justice on this issue.

Enactment of the enrolled bill would permit the President, subject to the report and certification procedures specified in section 613, to proceed with the long-delayed expansion of the Diego Garcia facility. It is our understanding that Senators Mansfield and Symington insisted on these procedures in order to provide Congress another opportunity to judge the matter, once the President has decided to certify that it is essential to the national interest to proceed. The constitutional issue would not be raised unless one House of Congress passes a resolution disapproving the project. However, two interrelated factors suggest to us that the Congress will not disapprove: (1) provisions in authorization and appropriation bills favorable to this project (albeit subject to the above-mentioned procedures) have now commanded majorities in both Houses of Congress; (2) our past experience suggests that neither House could muster a majority to support a resolution challenging the President's judgment that an expanded Diego Garcia facility is in the national interest. Therefore, if the President's constitutional position is protected, perhaps with a signing statement, approval of the bill would advance an important foreign policy objective.

For the foregoing reasons, the Department of State recommends that the President approve the enrolled bill.

Cordially,



Linwood Holton
Assistant Secretary
for Congressional Relations



NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

December 20, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Wilfred H. Rommel
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference
Office of Management and Budget

FROM: JEANNE W. DAVIS *JWD*

SUBJECT: Enrolled Bill HR 16136 (Military Construction)

As you requested, we have reviewed Enrolled Bill HR 16136 (Tab A).

We believe Section 613 concerning Presidential certification of the essentiality of Diego Garcia is an intrusion upon the President's prerogatives in the conduct of foreign policy. Whether this provision exceeds Constitutional limits is a matter for the Department of Justice to consider, and we recommend that you ask the Department of Justice for its determination. If Justice concurs, the signing statement should mention our objection.



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, DC 20405



DEC 20 1974

Honorable Roy L. Ash
Director, Office of
Management and Budget
Washington, DC 20503

Dear Mr. Ash:

By referral dated December 18, 1974, from the Assistant Director for Legislative Reference, your office requested the views of the General Services Administration on enrolled bill H.R. 16136, 93rd Congress, an act "To authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes."

The portions of this bill of interest to GSA are sections 609, 614, 615, and 616.

Section 609 would amend Public Law 93-346 (88 Stat. 340) designating the premises occupied by the Chief of Naval Operations as the official residence of the Vice President. We have no objection to the proposed amendments.

Sections 614, 615, and 616 would authorize, respectively, the disposal by the Secretary of the Army of certain real property to the Ozark Public Building Authority, the disposal by the Secretary of the Navy of certain real property to the Gulf Coast Council of the Boy Scouts of America, and the disposal by the Secretary of the Army of certain real property to the State of Louisiana. These are matters which, in the normal course of events, would have been the subject of separate bills. As such, they would have been referred to the Senate and House Committees on Government Operations, GSA's views would have been solicited, and we would have expressed objection to the proposed actions as being unwarranted and unwise deviations from the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, the law of general application regarding the further use or the disposal of property which becomes excess to the needs of a Federal agency.



Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

While we do not recommend a veto of the military construction authorization bill because of these sections, we deplore the insertion of property disposal provisions into such a bill, and the avoidance of the normal course of proposals of this nature in the legislative process.

GSA interposes no objection to Presidential approval of the enrolled bill.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "A. F. Sampson", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Arthur F. Sampson
Administrator





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

December 23, 1974

Mr. Wilfred H. Rommel
Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D. C. 20503

Attention: Ms. Mohr

Dear Mr. Rommel:

Subject: H. R. 16136, 93d Congress, Enrolled Enactment

This is in reply to your request for the views of this Department on the enrolled enactment of H. R. 16136, an Act "To authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes."

The enrolled enactment would authorize the provision of various facilities for the military departments and the Office of the Secretary of Defense. It also would authorize the construction of 6,800 military family housing units, after consultation by the Secretary of Defense with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development as to the availability of adequate private housing in any location in the United States designated for construction of new units. In addition, appropriations would be authorized for use by the Secretary of Defense for payments, on behalf of servicemen, of mortgage insurance premiums due with respect to mortgages insured by this Department under section 222 of the National Housing Act.

The enrolled enactment also contains provisions which would direct the heads of executive departments and agencies to cooperate with the Secretary of Defense in providing assistance for community services and facilities, on a

priority basis, to communities located near the TRIDENT Weapon System Support Site in Bangor, Washington, which require increased municipal services and facilities as a direct result of work being carried out in connection with the development and operation of that Site.

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

Sincerely,



Robert R. Elliott



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

DEC 20 1974

Dear Mr. Ash:

This responds to your request for the views of this Department on the enrolled bill H.R. 16136, "To authorize certain construction of military installations, and for other purposes."

We would have no objection to approval of the bill by the President.

H.R. 16136 provides authority for the military departments, and the office of the Secretary of Defense for certain construction projects at military installations within and outside the United States.

We assume that the acquisition and exchange authority that is granted by H.R. 16136 will not be construed to authorize conveyance of reserved public domain lands.

Sincerely yours,


Assistant Secretary of the Interior

Honorable Roy L. Ash
Director, Office of
Management and Budget
Washington, D.C.



Save Energy and You Serve America!



THE GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE TREASURY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

DEC 23 1974

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

Attention: Assistant Director for Legislative
Reference

Sir:

Your office has requested the views of this Department on the enrolled enactment of H.R. 16136, "To authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes."

Section 609 of the enrolled enactment is the only provision of the proposed legislation of interest to this Department. That section would (1) designate the premises occupied by the Chief of Naval Operations as the temporary official residence of the Vice President, effective July 1, 1974; (2) authorize the Executive Protective Service to protect the temporary official residence of the Vice President and the Vice President and his immediate family; (3) authorize the Secret Service to protect the members of the immediate family of the Vice President, unless such protection is declined; and (4) authorize the Secret Service to pay expenses for unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and accounted for only on his certificate.

Insofar as the foregoing provisions are concerned, the Department recommends that the enrolled enactment be approved by the President.

Section 5, which would be added to Public Law 93-346 by the enrolled enactment, would prohibit the expenditure of funds for the security of any residence for the Vice President other than the temporary official residence, unless the expenditure of such funds is specifically authorized by law. It is the opinion of this Department that the Congress could not have intended the prohibition against the expenditure of funds for

security to apply to the use of security devices on a temporary basis at other residences where a Vice President may spend intermittent periods of time, such as visits to a summer home. Otherwise, adequate protection of the Vice President would be virtually impossible. Consequently, the Department will construe the section to apply only to permanent, rather than temporary, security installations at other residences of a Vice President.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. Robert Albro". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal flourish extending to the left.

General Counsel

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 24, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR: WARREN HENDRIKS
FROM: MAX L. FRIEDERSDORF *M.L.F.*
SUBJECT: Action Memorandum - Log No. 822(a)
Enrolled Bill H.R. 16136 - Military Construction
Authorization Act, 1975

The Office of Legislative Affairs concurs in the attached proposal
and has no additional recommendations.

Attachment



THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.: 822

Date: December 23, 1974

Time: 5:27 p.m.

FOR ACTION:

Geoff Shepard *ok*
Phil Areeda *Wobj*
Max Friedersdorf *ok*
NSC/S *ok-WH*
Paul Theis *ok*

cc (for information): Warren Hendriks
Jerry Jones

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: Thursday, December 26

Time: Noon

SUBJECT:

Enrolled Bill H.R. 16136 Military Construction
Authorization Act, 1975

Expert Contract Admin Prof.

ACTION REQUESTED:

For Necessary Action

For Your Recommendations

Prepare Agenda and Brief

Draft Reply

For Your Comments

Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

Please return to Judy Johnson, Ground Floor, West Wing



PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

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

K. R. COLE, JR.
For the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.: 822

Date: December 23, 1974

Time: 5:27 p.m.

FOR ACTION: ✓ Geoff Shepard
Phil Areeda
Max Friedersdorf
NSC/S
Paul Theis

cc (for information): Warren Hendriks
Jerry Jones

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: Thursday, December 26

Time: Noon

SUBJECT:

Enrolled Bill H.R. 16136 - Military Construction
Authorization Act, 1975

ACTION REQUESTED:

- For Necessary Action
- For Your Recommendations
- Prepare Agenda and Brief
- Draft Reply
- For Your Comments
- Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

Please return to Judy Johnson, Ground Floor, West Wing

JL On for GCS

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

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

Warren K. Hendriks
For the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.: 822

Date: December 23, 1974

Time: 5:27 p.m.

FOR ACTION: Geoff Shepard
Phil Areeda
Max Friedersdorf
NSC/S
Paul Theis

cc (for information): Warren Hendriks
Jerry Jones

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: Thursday, December 26

Time: Noon

SUBJECT:

Enrolled Bill H.R. 16136 - Military Construction
Authorization Act, 1975

ACTION REQUESTED:

For Necessary Action

For Your Recommendations

Prepare Agenda and Brief

Draft Reply

For Your Comments

Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

Please return to Judy Johnson, Ground Floor, West Wing

*No objection
P Areeda*

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

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

Warren K. Hendriks
For the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.: 822

Date: December 23, 1974

Time: 5:27 p.m.

FOR ACTION: Geoff Shepard
Phil Areeda
Max Friedersdorf
NSC/S
✓ Paul Theis

cc (for information): Warren Hendriks
1974 DEC 24 PM 3 33 Harry Jones

J. 12/24/74
AL

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: Thursday, December 26

Time: Noon

SUBJECT:

Enrolled Bill H.R. 16136 - Military Construction
Authorization Act, 1975

ACTION REQUESTED:

- For Necessary Action
- For Your Recommendations
- Prepare Agenda and Brief
- Draft Reply
- For Your Comments
- Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

Please return to Judy Johnson, Ground Floor, West Wing

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

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

Warren K. Hendriks
For the President

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

6290

file

December 26, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR: WARREN HENDRICKS
FROM: Jeanne W. Davis *JWD*
SUBJECT: Enrolled Bill H. R. 16136
Military Construction Authorization
Act, 1975 (Log 822)

The NSC staff strongly recommends that there be a signing statement which objects to the Presidential certification requirement concerning Diego Garcia. We also recommend that OMB obtain more formal views from the Department of Justice prior to approval. We have informed OMB of our views in response to their request of December 18, and I enclose a copy of my memo.

Attachment

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

December 20, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Wilfred H. Rommel
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference
Office of Management and Budget

FROM: JEANNE W. DAVIS 

SUBJECT: Enrolled Bill HR 16136 (Military Construction)

As you requested, we have reviewed Enrolled Bill HR 16136 (Tab A).

We believe Section 613 concerning Presidential certification of the essentiality of Diego Garcia is an intrusion upon the President's prerogatives in the conduct of foreign policy. Whether this provision exceeds Constitutional limits is a matter for the Department of Justice to consider, and we recommend that you ask the Department of Justice for its determination. If Justice concurs, the signing statement should mention our objection.

Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

DEC 24 1974

Honorable Roy L. Ash
Director, Office of Management
and Budget
Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Mr. Ash:

In compliance with your request, I have examined a facsimile of the enrolled bill H.R. 16136, "To authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes."

This bill is the current annual legislative authorization for construction related to Army, Navy, and Air Force operations, and largely contains provisions usual to such legislation. Section 609 of the bill contains somewhat unusual provision authorizing and directing that the premises formerly occupied by the Chief of Naval Operations be furnished and staffed as the official residence of the Vice-President. This, however, presents no constitutional or other problem, and will not affect the operations of the Department of Justice.

Section 613 of the Act provides for participation by the Congress, through a disapproving resolution by either House which would override a determination by the President that construction should be had, in a determination with respect to construction on the island of Diego Garcia. This Department is of the view that congressional review of Executive action by such a resolution is not permitted by the Constitution. Our views with respect to this matter have been expressed to you in detail, most recently in our letter to you of July 16, 1974 on the Mondale amendment to S. 3355. The reasoning of that letter fully applies here.



We make no recommendation as to whether the President should sign or veto the pending bill. However, we believe that any message that is issued in connection with the bill should refer to the dubious constitutionality of this provision.

Sincerely,



W. Vincent Rakestraw
Assistant Attorney General



MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL
YEAR 1975

DECEMBER 10, 1974.—Ordered to be printed

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

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 16136]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 16136) to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

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

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

TITLE I

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

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES COMMAND

Fort Bragg, North Carolina, \$26,170,000.

Fort Campbell, Kentucky, \$9,742,000.

Fort Carson, Colorado, \$27,701,000.

(1)

Fort Hood, Texas, \$42,754,000.
 Fort Sam Houston, Texas, \$4,286,000.
 Fort Lewis, Washington, \$10,270,000.
 Fort Riley, Kansas, \$25,933,000.
 Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia, \$42,197,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND

Fort Belvoir, Virginia, \$9,625,000.
 Fort Benning, Georgia, \$36,827,000.
 Fort Bliss, Texas, \$12,296,000.
 Fort Eustis, Virginia, \$8,124,000.
 Fort Gordon, Georgia, \$9,858,000.
 Hunter-Liggett Military Reservation, California, \$1,108,000.
 Fort Jackson, South Carolina, \$19,078,000.
 Fort Knox, Kentucky, \$2,264,000.
 Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, \$9,911,000.
 Fort Lee, Virginia, \$11,473,000.
 Fort McClellan, Alabama, \$17,344,000.
 Presidio of Monterey, California, \$3,107,000.
 Fort Ord, California, \$3,660,000.
 Fort Polk, Louisiana, \$7,304,000.
 Fort Rucker, Alabama, \$4,928,000.
 Fort Sill, Oklahoma, \$15,587,000.
 Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, \$3,360,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

Fort Myer, Virginia, \$2,497,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, \$1,030,000.
 Aeronautical Maintenance Center, Texas, \$541,000.
 Anniston Army Depot, Alabama, \$7,648,000.
 Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania, \$4,726,000.
 Lexington/Blue Grass Army Depot, Kentucky, \$616,000.
 Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey, \$2,820,000.
 Red River Army Depot, Texas, \$269,000.
 Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, \$10,322,000.
 Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, \$2,731,000.
 Sacramento Army Depot, California, \$2,599,000.
 Seneca Army Depot, New York, \$815,000.
 Sierra Army Depot, California, \$717,000.
 Waterlot Arsenal, New York, \$3,256,000.
 White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, \$1,808,000.
 Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona, \$1,859,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY COMMUNICATION COMMAND

Fort Huachuca, Arizona, \$556,000.
 Fort Ritchie, Maryland, \$2,023,000.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, \$8,720,000.

HEALTH SERVICES COMMAND

Fort Detrick, Maryland, \$486,000.
 Various Locations, \$19,773,000.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Cold Regions Laboratories, New Hampshire, \$2,515,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY, ALASKA

Fort Greely, Alaska, \$251,000.
 Fort Richardson, Alaska, \$1,732,000.
 Fort Wainwright, Alaska, \$1,512,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY, HAWAII

Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, \$15,324,000.
 Tripler General Hospital, Hawaii, \$1,205,000.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Various Locations, Air Pollution Abatement, \$1,356,000.
 Various Locations, Water Pollution Abatement, \$16,358,000.

DINING FACILITIES MODERNIZATION

Various Locations, \$10,723,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, SOUTHERN COMMAND

Canal Zone, Various Locations, \$557,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY, PACIFIC

Korea, Various Locations, \$2,034,000

KWAJALEIN MISSILE RANGE

National Missile Range, \$1,272,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY SECURITY AGENCY

Various Locations, \$148,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY COMMUNICATION COMMAND

Fort Buckner, Okinawa, \$532,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE

Germany, Various Locations, \$27,482,000.
Camp Darby, Italy, \$4,159,000.

Various Locations: For the United States share of the cost of multi-lateral programs for the acquisition or construction of military facilities and installations, including international military headquarters for the collective defense of the North Atlantic Treaty Area, \$84,000,000: Provided, That within thirty days after the end of each quarter, the Secretary of the Army shall furnish to the Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a description of obligations incurred as the United States share of such multilateral programs.

SEC. 102. The Secretary of the Army may establish or develop Army installations and facilities by proceeding with construction made necessary by changes in Army missions and responsibilities which have been occasioned by (1) unforeseen security considerations, (2) new weapons developments, (3) new and unforeseen research and development requirements, or (4) improved production schedules if the Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next Military Construction Authorization Act would be inconsistent with interests of national security, and in connection therewith to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment; in the total amount of \$10,000,000: Provided, That the Secretary of the Army, or his designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public work undertaken under this section, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto. This authorization will expire upon enactment of the fiscal year 1976 Military Construction Authorization Act except for those public works projects concerning which the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives have been notified pursuant to this section prior to that date.

SEC. 103. (a) Public Law 93-166, is amended under the heading "OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES—UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE", in section 101 as follows:

With respect to "Germany, Various Locations" strike out "\$12,517,000" and insert in place thereof "\$16,360,000".

(b) Public Law 93-166 is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 602 "\$107,257,000" and "\$596,084,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$111,100,000" and "\$599,927,000", respectively.

SEC. 104. (a) Public Law 92-545, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES", in section 101 as follows:

With respect to "Fort Myer, Virginia," strike out "\$1,815,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,615,000."

With respect to "Fort Sill, Oklahoma," strike out "\$14,958,000" and insert in place thereof "\$16,159,000".

(b) Public Law 92-545, as amended, is amended under the heading "OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES—UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, SOUTHERN COMMAND" in section 101 as follows:

With respect to "Canal Zone, Various Locations" strike out "\$8,129,000" and insert in place thereof "\$9,238,000".

(c) Public Law 92-545, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 702 "\$444,767,000;" "\$117,311,000;" and "\$562,078,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$447,768,000;" "\$118,420,000;" and "\$566,188,000", respectively.

SEC. 105. (a) Public Law 91-511, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES", in section 101 as follows:

With respect to "Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois," strike out "\$2,750,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,650,000".

(b) Public Law 91-511, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 602 "\$181,834,000" and "\$267,031,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$182,734,000" and "\$267,931,000", respectively.

SEC. 106. Public Law 93-166 is amended in section 105 as follows:

Clause (1) of section 702 of Public Law 92-145, as amended by section 105(b) of Public Law 93-166, is amended by striking out "\$404,500,000" and "\$405,107,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$405,000,000" and "\$405,607,000", respectively.

TITLE II

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

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

FIRST NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine, \$261,000.

Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery, Maine, \$7,232,000.

Naval Security Group Activity, Winter Harbor, Maine, \$255,000.

Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, Rhode Island, \$3,553,000.

Naval Underwater Systems Center, Newport, Rhode Island, \$9,249,000.

THIRD NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut, \$971,000.

FOURTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Air Test Facility, Lakehurst, New Jersey, \$7,350,000.

Navy Ships Parts Control Center, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, \$2,336,000.

Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, \$296,000.

NAVAL DISTRICT, WASHINGTON

Naval District Commandant, Washington, District of Columbia, \$2,883,000.

Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, District of Columbia, \$205,000.

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, \$7,706,000.

National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland, \$14,943,000.
Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda, Maryland, \$15,000,000.

FIFTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Regional Medical Center, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, \$290,000.
Naval Air Rework Facility, Cherry Point, North Carolina, \$252,000.
Fleet Combat Direction Systems Training Center, Atlantic, Dam Neck, Virginia, \$2,034,000.
Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Virginia, \$896,000.
Atlantic Command Operations Control Center, Norfolk, Virginia, \$633,000.
Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Virginia, \$3,471,000.
Naval Station, Norfolk, Virginia, \$8,364,000.
Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, Virginia, \$4,990,000.
Naval Air Station, Oceana, Virginia, \$1,047,000.
Norfolk Naval Regional Medical Center, Portsmouth, Virginia, \$15,801,000.
Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, Virginia, \$5,602,000.
Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown, Virginia, \$1,595,000.

SIXTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Florida, \$6,893,000.
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida, \$446,000.
Naval Regional Medical Center, Jacksonville, Florida, \$12,413,000.
Naval Station, Mayport, Florida, \$3,239,000.
Naval Training Center, Orlando, Florida, \$8,709,000.
Naval Coastal Systems Laboratory, Panama City, Florida, \$795,000.
Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida, \$20,948,000.
Naval Technical Training Center, Pensacola, Florida, \$4,478,000.
Naval Air Station, Whiting Field, Florida, \$1,561,000.
Naval Air Station, Meridian, Mississippi, \$1,485,000.
Naval Hospital, Beaufort, South Carolina, \$7,112,000.
Charleston Naval Shipyard, Charleston, South Carolina, \$200,000.
Naval Station, Charleston, South Carolina, \$15,352,000.
Naval Supply Center, Charleston, South Carolina, \$3,750,000.
Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, South Carolina, \$2,564,000.
Naval Air Station, Memphis, Tennessee, \$4,284,000.

EIGHTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Support Activity, New Orleans, Louisiana, \$3,080,000.
Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas, \$1,830,000.
Naval Air Station, Kingsville, Texas, \$1,428,000.

NINTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois, \$1,953,000.

ELEVENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Regional Medical Center, Camp Pendleton, California, \$7,619,000.
Naval Weapons Center, China Lake, California, \$8,371,000.
Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, California, \$6,011,000.
Naval Air Station, Miramar, California, \$11,772,000.
Naval Air Station, North Island, California, \$12,943,000.
Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, California, \$1,048,000.
Naval Electronics Laboratory Center, San Diego, California, \$3,238,000.
Naval Regional Medical Center, San Diego, California, \$13,493,000.
Naval Training Center, San Diego, California, \$8,657,000.
Navy Submarine Support Facility, San Diego, California, \$4,234,000.
Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach, California, \$2,147,000.

TWELFTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Air Rework Facility, Alameda, California, \$1,638,000.
Naval Hospital, Lemoore, California, \$333,000.
Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, California, \$77,000.
Naval Communications Station, Stockton, California, \$1,102,000.

THIRTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Station, Adak, Alaska, \$7,697,000.
Trident Support Site, Bangor, Washington, \$100,000,000.
Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Washington, \$393,000.
Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Washington, \$2,603,000.

FOURTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Ammunition Depot, Oahu, Hawaii, \$795,000.
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, \$1,505,000.
Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, \$3,356,000.

MARINE CORPS

Marine Barracks, Washington, District of Columbia, \$1,874,000.
Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico, Virginia, \$2,803,000.
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, \$13,864,000.
Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina, \$1,260,000.
Marine Corps Air Station, New River, North Carolina, \$499,000.
Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Arizona, \$3,203,000.
Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, California, \$1,463,000.
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California, \$7,271,000.
Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms, California, \$397,000.
Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, \$5,497,000.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Various Locations, Air Pollution Abatement, \$9,849,000.
Various Locations, Water Pollution Abatement, \$44,251,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

TENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Telecommunications Center, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, \$3,186,000.

Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, \$947,000.

Naval Security Group Activity, Sabana Seca, Puerto Rico, \$1,026,000.

FIFTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Support Activity, Canal Zone, \$800,000.

ATLANTIC OCEAN AREA

Naval Air Station, Bermuda, \$1,866,000.

Naval Station, Keflavik, Iceland, \$2,317,000.

EUROPEAN AREA

Naval Security Group Activity, Edzell, Scotland, \$571,000.

Naval Activities Detachment, Holy Loch, Scotland, \$1,188,000.

INDIAN OCEAN AREA

Naval Communications Facility, Diego Garcia, Chagos Archipelago, \$14,802,000,

PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

Naval Communication Station, Finegayan, Guam, Mariana Islands, \$355,000.

Naval Ship Repair Facility, Guam, Mariana Islands, \$1,782,000.

Navy Public Works Center, Guam, Mariana Islands, \$907,000.

Naval Air Station, Cubi Point, Republic of the Philippines, \$2,873,000.

Naval Station, Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines, \$3,741,000.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Various Locations, Air Pollution Abatement, \$1,059,000.

Various Locations, Water Pollution Abatement, \$4,038,000.

SEC. 202. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop Navy installations and facilities by proceeding with construction made necessary by changes in Navy missions and responsibilities which have been occasioned by (1) unforeseen security considerations, (2) new weapons developments, (3) new and unforeseen research and development requirements, or (4) improved production schedules, if the Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next Military Construction Authorization Act would be inconsistent with interests of national security, and in connection therewith to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, in the total amount of \$10,000,000: Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy, or his designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives,

immediately upon reaching a decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public work undertaken under this section, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto. This authorization will expire upon enactment of the fiscal year 1976 Military Construction Authorization Act, except for those public works projects concerning which the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives have been notified pursuant to this section prior to that date.

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

With respect to "Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland," strike out "\$2,000,000" and insert in place thereof "\$4,391,000".

(b) Public Law 90-408, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (2) of section 802 "\$241,668,000" and "\$248,533,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$244,059,000" and "\$250,924,000", respectively.

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

With respect to "Naval Air Rework Facility, Jacksonville, Florida," strike out "\$3,869,000" and insert in place thereof "\$4,534,000".

(b) Public Law 91-511, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (2) of section 602 "\$247,204,000" and "\$274,342,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$247,869,000" and "\$275,007,000", respectively.

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

With respect to "Navy Public Works Center, Norfolk, Virginia," strike out "\$3,319,000" and insert in place thereof "\$7,019,000".

With respect to "Naval Hospital, New Orleans, Louisiana," strike out "\$11,680,000" and insert in place thereof "\$14,609,000".

With respect to "Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne, Nevada," strike out "\$6,003,000" and insert in place thereof "\$10,203,000".

(b) Public Law 92-545 is amended under the heading "OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 201 as follows:

With respect to "Naval Air Facility, Sigonella, Sicily, Italy," strike out "\$3,932,000" and insert in place thereof "\$12,632,000".

(c) Public Law 92-545, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (2) of section 702 "\$477,664,000", "\$41,217,000", and "\$518,881,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$488,493,000", "\$44,917,000", and "\$533,410,000", respectively.

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

With respect to "Naval Home, Gulfport, Mississippi," strike out "\$9,444,000" and insert in place thereof "\$11,802,000".

With respect to "Naval Air Station, Meridian, Mississippi," strike out "\$4,532,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,466,000".

With respect to "Naval Hospital, New Orleans, Louisiana," strike out "\$3,386,000" and insert in place thereof "\$4,157,000".

With respect to "Naval Air Station, Alameda, California," strike out "\$3,827,000" and insert in place thereof "\$7,756,000".

With respect to "Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, California," strike out "\$3,802,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,210,000".

(b) Public Law 93-166 is amended by striking out in clause (2) of section 602 "\$511,606,000" and "\$570,439,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$522,006,000" and "\$580,839,000", respectively.

TITLE III

Sec. 301. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, for the following acquisition and construction:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND

Peterson Field, Colorado Springs, Colorado, \$6,885,000.
Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City, Florida, \$2,775,000.

AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base, Grandview, Missouri, \$805,000.

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND

Hill Air Force Base, Ogden, Utah, \$11,894,000.
Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, \$11,150,000.
McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento, California, \$15,873,000.
Newark Air Force Station, Newark, Ohio, \$1,977,000.
Robins Air Force Base, Warner Robins, Georgia, \$792,000.
Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, \$9,839,000.
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, \$13,871,000.

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tullahoma, Tennessee, \$4,240,000.

Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, \$3,100,000.
Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc, California, \$1,193,000.
Eglin Air Force Base, Valparaiso, Florida, \$13,512,000.
Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico, \$232,000.
Patrick Air Force Base, Cocoa, Florida, \$642,000.
Satellite Tracking Facilities, \$832,000.

AIR TRAINING COMMAND

Chanute Air Force Base, Rantoul, Illinois, \$6,267,000.
Columbus Air Force Base, Columbus, Mississippi, \$169,000.
Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Mississippi, \$7,297,000.
Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio, Texas, \$298,000.
Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado, \$7,885,000.
Mather Air Force Base, Sacramento, California, \$2,143,000.
Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, \$790,000.
Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, Texas, \$836,000.
Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita Falls, Texas, \$8,631,000.
Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Oklahoma, \$6,798,000.
Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring, Texas, \$776,000.
Williams Air Force Base, Chandler, Arizona, \$5,849,000.

AIR UNIVERSITY

Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama, \$2,500,000.

ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

Eielson Air Force Base, Fairbanks, Alaska, \$310,000.
Various Locations, \$15,242,000.

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Maryland, \$14,699,000.
Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, District of Columbia, \$3,155,000.

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND

Dover Air Force Base, Dover, Delaware, \$1,373,000.
McGuire Air Force Base, Wrightstown, New Jersey, \$408,000.
Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Illinois, \$5,451,000.
Travis Air Force Base, Fairchild, California, \$8,800,000.

PACIFIC AIR FORCES

Hickam Air Force Base, Honolulu, Hawaii, \$11,878,000.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Barksdale Air Force Base, Shreveport, Louisiana, \$641,000.
Blytheville Air Force Base, Blytheville, Arkansas, \$675,000.
Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson, Arizona, \$3,009,000.
Ellsworth Air Force Base, Rapid City, South Dakota, \$2,109,000.
Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, New York, \$1,774,000.
Grissom Air Force Base, Peru, Indiana, \$323,000.
K. I. Sawyer Air Force Base, Marquette, Michigan, \$7,050,000.
Kincheloe Air Force Base, Kinross, Michigan, \$835,000.
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Great Falls, Montana, \$3,740,000.
McConnell Air Force Base, Wichita, Kansas, \$3,038,000.
Minot Air Force Base, Minot, North Dakota, \$238,000.
Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, Nebraska, \$5,595,000.
Pease Air Force Base, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, \$115,000.
Plattsburgh Air Force Base, Plattsburgh, New York, \$382,000.
Whiteman Air Force Base, Knob Noster, Missouri, \$6,692,000.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

Cannon Air Force Base, Clovis, New Mexico, \$1,715,000.
George Air Force Base, Victorville, California, \$3,846,000.
Holloman Air Force Base, Alamogordo, New Mexico, \$1,565,000.
Langley Air Force Base, Hampton, Virginia, \$3,056,000.
Little Rock Air Force Base, Little Rock, Arkansas, \$5,141,000.
Myrtle Beach Air Force Base, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, \$300,000.
Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nevada, \$6,495,000.
Pope Air Force Base, Fayetteville, North Carolina, \$730,000.
Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, North Carolina, \$3,948,000.
Various Locations, \$5,194,000.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Various Locations, Air Pollution Abatement, \$2,056,000.
 Various Locations, Water Pollution Abatement, \$13,700,000.

SPECIAL FACILITIES

Various Locations, \$12,152,000.

AEROSPACE CORPORATION

Los Angeles, California, \$9,000,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND

Various Locations, \$138,000.

PACIFIC AIR FORCES

Various Locations, \$3,775,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

Germany, \$280,000.
 United Kingdom, \$884,000.
 Various Locations, \$63,081,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE SECURITY SERVICE

Various Locations, \$4,135,000.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Various Locations, Water Pollution Abatement, \$595,000.

SPECIAL FACILITIES

Various Locations, \$1,999,000.

SEC. 302. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop classified military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, in the total amount of \$8,100,000.

SEC. 303. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop Air Force installations and facilities by proceeding with construction made necessary by changes in Air Force missions and responsibilities which have been occasioned by (1) unforeseen security considerations, (2) new weapons developments, (3) new and unforeseen research and development requirements, or (4) improved production schedules, if the Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next Military Construction Authorization Act would be inconsistent with interests of national security and in connection therewith to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or tem-

porary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment in the total amount of \$10,000,000: Provided, That the Secretary of the Air Force, or his designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public work undertaken under this section, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto. This authorization will expire upon enactment of the fiscal year 1976 Military Construction Authorization Act, except for those public works projects concerning which the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives have been notified pursuant to this section prior to that date.

SEC. 304. (a) Section 301 of Public Law 93-166 is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" as follows:

(1) Under the subheading "AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND" with respect to "Peterson Field, Colorado Springs, Colorado", strike out "\$7,843,000" and insert in place thereof "\$9,733,000".

(2) Under the subheading "AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND" with respect to "Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City, Florida", strike out "\$1,020,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,284,000".

(3) Under the subheading "AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE" with respect to "Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base, Grandview, Missouri", strike out "\$3,963,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,130,000".

(4) Under the subheading "AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND" with respect to "Robins Air Force Base, Warner Robins, Georgia", strike out "\$4,628,000" and insert in place thereof "\$7,324,000".

(5) Under the subheading "AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND" with respect to "Eglin Air Force Base, Valparaiso, Florida", strike out "\$7,039,000" and insert in place thereof "\$8,832,000".

(6) Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to "Keester Air Force Base, Biloxi, Mississippi", strike out "\$8,786,000" and insert in place thereof "\$10,733,000".

(7) Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to "Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas", strike out "\$6,509,000" and insert in place thereof "\$9,186,000".

(8) Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to "Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, Texas", strike out "\$4,211,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,461,000".

(9) Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to "Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Oklahoma", strike out "\$371,000" and insert in place thereof "\$895,000".

(10) Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to "Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring, Texas", strike out "\$3,154,000" and insert in place thereof "\$4,307,000".

(11) Under the subheading "MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND" with respect to "Altus Air Force Base, Altus, Oklahoma", strike out "\$1,078,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,440,000".

(12) Under the subheading "STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND" with respect to "Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyoming", strike out "\$5,834,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,265,000".

(13) Under the subheading "TACTICAL AIR COMMAND" with respect to "Little Rock Air Force Base, Little Rock, Arkansas", strike out "\$1,165,000" and insert in place thereof "\$2,200,000".

(14) Under the subheading "TACTICAL AIR COMMAND" with respect to "Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nevada", strike out "\$2,588,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,637,000".

(b) Public Law 93-166 is further amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 602 "\$238,439,000" and "\$260,741,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$260,727,000" and "\$233,029,000", respectively.

TITLE IV

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

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY

Defense Mapping Agency Aerospace Center (St. Louis AFS),
St. Louis, Missouri, \$2,573,000.
Fort Belvoir, Virginia, \$670,000.

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus, Ohio, \$1,862,000.
Defense Depot, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, \$394,000.
Defense Depot, Memphis, Tennessee, \$1,399,000.
Defense Depot, Ogden, Utah, \$527,000.
Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton, Ohio, \$572,000.
Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Facility, Atchison, Kansas,
\$646,000.
Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,
\$936,000.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, \$2,363,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY

Johnston Atoll, \$1,458,000.

SEC. 402. The Secretary of Defense may establish or develop installations and facilities which he determines to be vital to the security of the United States, and in connection therewith to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment in the total amount of \$15,000,000: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense or his designee shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public work undertaken under this section, including real estate actions pertaining thereto.

TITLE V—MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING AND HOME-OWNERS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

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

(a) Family Housing units—

(1) The Department of the Army, two thousand nine hundred units, \$98,477,900.

Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia, four hundred units.

United States Army Installations, Oahu, Hawaii, one thousand units.

Fort Riley, Kansas, one hundred units.

Fort Campbell, Kentucky, one thousand units.

Fort Eustis, Virginia, one hundred units.

United States Army Installations, Atlantic Side, Canal Zone, one hundred units.

United States Army Installations, Pacific Side, Canal Zone, two hundred units.

(2) The Department of the Navy, two thousand six hundred and fifty units, \$93,785,980.

Naval Complex, San Diego, California, five hundred units.

Naval Complex, Jacksonville, Florida, two hundred units.

Naval Complex, Oahu, Hawaii, six hundred units.

Naval Complex, New Orleans, Louisiana, two hundred units.

Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina, three hundred units.

Naval Complex, Charleston, South Carolina, three hundred and fifty units.

Naval Complex, Bremerton, Washington, three hundred units.

Naval Complex, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, two hundred units.

(3) The Department of the Air Force, one thousand and fifty units, \$35,236,120.

United States Air Force Installations, Oahu, Hawaii, two hundred units.

Pease Air Force Base, New Hampshire, one hundred units.

Altus Air Force Base, Oklahoma, one hundred units.

Misawa Air Base, Japan, two hundred units.

Kadena Air Base, Okinawa, two hundred units.

Clark Air Base, Philippines, two hundred and fifty units.

(b) *Mobile Home Facilities*—

(1) *The Department of the Army, two hundred and forty spaces, \$960,000.*

(2) *The Department of the Air Force, two hundred spaces, \$888,000.*

(c) *Demolition of existing structures on proposed sites for family housing:*

Naval Complex, Bremerton, Washington, \$540,000.

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

(b) *The average unit cost for all units of family housing constructed in the United States (other than Alaska and Hawaii) shall not exceed \$30,000 and in no event shall the cost of any unit exceed \$46,000.*

(c) *When family housing units are constructed in areas other than that specified in subsection (b) the average cost of all such units shall not exceed \$40,000, and in no event shall the cost of any unit exceed \$46,000.*

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

(1) *for the Department of the Army, \$20,000,000.*

(2) *for the Department of the Navy, \$20,000,000.*

(3) *for the Department of the Air Force, \$20,000,000.*

SEC. 504. *Notwithstanding the limitations contained in prior Military Construction Authorization Acts on cost of construction of family housing, the limitations on such cost contained in section 502 of this Act shall apply to all prior authorizations for construction of family housing not heretofore repealed and for which construction contracts have not been executed prior to the date of enactment of this Act.*

SEC. 505. *The Secretary of Defense, or his designee, is authorized to construct or otherwise acquire at the locations hereinafter named, family housing units not subject to the limitations on such cost contained in section 502 of this Act. This authority shall include the authority to acquire land, and interests in land, by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise. Total costs shall include shades, screens, ranges, refrigerators, and other installed equipment and fixtures, the cost of the family unit, and the costs of land acquisition, site preparation, and installation of utilities.*

(a) *Naval Station, Keflavik, Iceland, two hundred units, at a total cost not to exceed \$9,600,000.*

(b) *Two family housing units in Warsaw, Poland, at a total cost not to exceed \$120,000. This authority shall be funded by use of excess foreign currency when so provided in Department of Defense Appropriation Acts.*

SEC. 506. *The Secretary of Defense, or his designee, is authorized to accomplish repairs and improvements to existing public quarters in amounts in excess of the \$15,000 limitation prescribed in section 610(a) of Public Law 90-110, as amended (81 Stat. 279, 305), as follows:*

Fort McNair, Washington, District of Columbia, five units, \$175,500.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, one hundred and forty units, \$2,352,800.

SEC. 507. (a) *Section 515 of Public Law 84-161 (69 Stat. 324, 352), as amended, is further amended by (1) striking out "1974 and 1975" and inserting in lieu thereof "1975 and 1976", and (2) revising the third sentence to read as follows: "Expenditures for the rental of such housing facilities, including the cost of utilities and maintenance and operation, may not exceed: For the United States (other than Alaska and Hawaii), Puerto Rico, and Guam an average of \$235 per month for each military department or the amount of \$310 per month for any one unit; and for Alaska and Hawaii, an average of \$295 per month for each military department, or the amount of \$365 per month for any one unit."*

(b) *Section 507(b) of Public Law 93-166 (87 Stat. 661, 676), is amended by striking out "\$325" and "seven thousand five hundred" in the first sentence, and inserting in lieu thereof "\$355", and "twelve thousand", respectively; and in the second sentence by striking out "three hundred units", and inserting in lieu thereof "one hundred fifty units".*

SEC. 508. *There is authorized to be appropriated for use by the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, for military family housing and homeowners assistance as authorized by law for the following purposes:*

(1) *for construction and acquisition of family housing, including demolition, authorized improvements to public quarters, minor construction, relocation of family housing, rental guarantee payments, construction and acquisition of mobile home facilities, and planning, an amount not to exceed \$304,088,000.*

(2) *for support of military family housing, including operating expenses, leasing, maintenance of real property, payments of principal and interest on mortgage debts incurred, payment to the Commodity Credit Corporation, and mortgage insurance premiums authorized under section 222 of the National Housing Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1715m), an amount not to exceed \$935,515,000; and*

(3) *for homeowners assistance under section 1013 of Public Law 89-754 (80 Stat. 1255, 1290), including acquisition of properties, an amount not to exceed \$5,000,000.*

SEC. 509. *None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this or any other Act may be used for the purpose of installing air-conditioning equipment in any new or existing military family housing unit in the State of Hawaii.*

TITLE VI

GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

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

(1) for title I: Inside the United States \$491,695,000; outside the United States \$120,184,000; or a total of \$611,879,000.

(2) for title II: Inside the United States, \$509,498,000; outside the United States, \$41,458,000; or a total of \$550,956,000.

(3) for title III: Inside the United States, \$307,786,000; outside the United States, \$74,887,000; section 302, \$8,100,000; or a total of \$390,773,000.

(4) for title IV: A total of \$28,400,000.

(5) for title V: Military family housing and homeowners assistance, \$1,244,603,000.

SEC. 603. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), any of the amounts specified in titles I, II, III, and IV of this Act, may, in the discretion of the Secretary concerned, be increased by 5 per centum when inside the United States (other than Hawaii and Alaska), and by 10 per centum when outside the United States or in Hawaii and Alaska, if he determines that such increase (1) is required for the sole purpose of meeting unusual variations in cost, and (2) could not have been reasonably anticipated at the time such estimate was submitted to the Congress. However, the total cost of all construction and acquisition in each such title may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appropriated in that title.

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

(c) Subject to the limitations contained in subsection (a), no individual project authorized under title I, II, III, or IV of this Act for any specifically listed military installation may be placed under contract if—

(1) the estimated cost of such project is \$250,000 or more, and

(2) the current working estimates of the Department of Defense, based upon bids received, for the construction of such project exceeds by more than 25 per centum the amount authorized for such project by the Congress, until after the expiration of thirty days from the date on which a written report of the facts relating to the increased cost of such project, including a statement of the reasons for such increase has been submitted to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(d) The Secretary of Defense shall submit an annual report to the Congress identifying each individual project which has been placed under contract in the preceding twelve-month period and with respect to which the then current working estimate of the Department of Defense based upon bids received for such project exceeded the amount authorized by the Congress for that project by more than 25 per centum. The Secretary shall also include in such report each individual project with respect to which the scope was reduced in order to permit contract award within the available authorization for such project. Such report shall include all

pertinent cost information for each individual project, including the amount in dollars and percentage by which the current working estimate based on the contract price for the project exceeded the amount authorized for such project by the Congress.

(e) In addition to other cost variation limitations contained in this section or in similar sections of prior year military construction authorization Acts, any of the amounts specified in titles I, II, III, and IV of this and prior military construction authorization Acts may be varied upward by an additional 10 per centum when the Secretary of the military department concerned determines that such increase is required to meet unusual variations in cost directly attributable to difficulties arising out of the current energy crisis. However, the total cost of all construction and acquisition in each such title may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appropriated in that title.

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

SEC. 605. As of October 1, 1975, all authorizations for military public works including family housing, to be accomplished by the Secretary of a military department in connection with the establishment or development of installations and facilities, and all authorizations for appropriations therefor, that are contained in titles I, II, III, IV, and V of the Act of November 29, 1973, Public Law 93-166 (87 Stat. 661), and all such authorizations contained in Acts approved before November 30, 1973, and not superseded or otherwise modified by a later authorization are repealed except—

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

(2) authorizations for public works projects as to which appropriated funds have been obligated for construction contracts, land acquisition, or payments to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization,

in whole or in part before October 1, 1975, and authorizations for appropriations therefor;

(3) notwithstanding the repeal provisions of section 605 of the Act of November 29, 1973, Public Law 93-166 (87 Stat. 661, 681), authorizations for the following items which shall remain in effect until October 1, 1976:

(A) Sanitary sewer connection in the amount of \$2,200,000 at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of October 26, 1970 (84 Stat. 1204), as amended and extended in section 705(a)(3)(A) of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1153).

(B) Cold storage warehouse construction in the amount of \$1,215,000 at Fort Dix, New Jersey, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1135), as amended.

(C) Enlisted men's barracks complex construction in the amount of \$12,160,000 at Fort Knox, Kentucky, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1135), as amended.

(D) Enlisted women's barracks construction in the amount of \$245,000 and bachelor officer's quarters construction in the amount of \$803,000 at Fort Lee, Virginia, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1135), as amended.

(E) Chapel center construction in the amount of \$1,088,000 at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, that is contained in title I, section 101, of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1135), as amended.

(F) Enlisted men's barracks construction in the amount of \$7,996,000 at Fort Ord, California, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1135), as amended.

(G) Enlisted men's barracks and mess construction in the amount of \$699,000 at Sierra Army Depot, California, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1136), as amended.

(H) Test facilities Solid State Radar in the amount of \$7,600,000 at Kwajalein National Missile Range, Kwajalein, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1137), as amended.

(I) Land acquisition in the amount of \$10,000,000 for the Naval Ammunition Depot, Oahu, Hawaii, that is contained in title II, section 201 of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1140), as amended.

(J) Message Center Addition, Aircraft Fire and Crash Station, Aircraft Maintenance Hangar Shops, Bachelor Enlisted Quarters, Mess Hall, Bachelor Officers' Quarters, Exchange and Recreation Building, and Utilities construction in the amount of \$110,000; \$199,000; \$837,000; \$1,745,000; \$377,000; \$829,000; \$419,000; and \$792,000, respectively, for the Naval Detachment, Souda Bay, Crete, Greece, that is contained in title II, section 201 of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1141), as amended.

(K) Authorization for exchange of lands in support of the Air Installation Compatible Use Zones at Various Locations in the amount of \$12,000,000 that is contained in title III, section 301 of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1145), as amended.

(4) Notwithstanding the repeal provisions of section 705(b) of the Act of October 25, 1972, Public Law 92-545 (86 Stat. 1135, 1153), as modified by section 605(3) of the Act of November 29, 1973, Public Law 93-166 (87 Stat. 661, 681), the authorization to construct six hundred family housing units at Naval Complex, Norfolk, Virginia, contained in title V, section 501(a)(2) of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1148), shall remain in effect until October 1, 1975.

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

(1) \$51 per square foot for permanent barracks;

(2) \$33 per square foot for bachelor officer quarters;

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

SEC. 607. Section 612 of Public Law 89-568 (80 Stat. 756, 757), is amended by deleting the figure "\$150,000" wherever it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "\$225,000".

SEC. 608. (a) The Secretary of Defense is authorized to assist communities located near the TRIDENT Support Site Bangor, Washington, in meeting the costs of providing increased municipal services and facilities to the residents of such communities, if the Secretary determines that there is an immediate and substantial increase in the need for such services and facilities in such communities as a direct result of work being carried out in connection with the construction, installation, testing, and operation of the TRIDENT Weapon System and that an unfair and excessive financial burden will be incurred by such communities as a result of the increased need for such services and facilities.

(b) The Secretary of Defense shall carry out the provisions of this section through existing Federal programs. The Secretary is authorized to supplement funds made available under such Federal programs to the extent necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, and is authorized to provide financial assistance to communities described in subsection (a) of this section to help such communities pay their share of the costs under such programs. The heads of all departments and agencies concerned shall cooperate fully with the Secretary of Defense in carrying out the provisions of this section on a priority basis.

(c) In determining the amount of financial assistance to be made available under this section to any local community for any community service or facility, the Secretary of Defense shall consult with the head of the department or agency of the Federal Government concerned with the

type of service or facility for which financial assistance is being made available and shall take into consideration (1) the time lag between the initial impact of increased population in any such community and any increase in the local tax base which will result from such increased population, (2) the possible temporary nature of the increased population and the long-range cost impact on the permanent residents of any such community, and (3) such other pertinent factors as the Secretary of Defense deems appropriate.

(d) Any funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1974, for carrying out the TRIDENT Weapon System shall be utilized by the Secretary of Defense in carrying out the provisions of this section to the extent that funds are unavailable under other Federal programs. Funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for any fiscal year beginning after June 30, 1975, for carrying out the TRIDENT Weapon System may, to the extent specifically authorized in an annual Military Construction Authorization Act, be utilized by the Secretary of Defense in carrying out the provision of this section to the extent that funds are unavailable under other Federal programs.

(e) The Secretary shall transmit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives semiannual reports indicating the total amount expended in the case of each local community which was provided assistance under the authority of this section during the preceding six-month period, the specific projects for which assistance was provided during such period, and the total amount provided for each such project during such period.

SEC. 609. (a) Public Law 93-346 (88 Stat. 340), designating the premises occupied by the Chief of Naval Operations as the official residence of the Vice President, is amended to read as follows: "That effective July 1, 1974, the Government-owned house together with furnishings, associated grounds (consisting of twelve acres, more or less), and related facilities which have heretofore been used as the residence of the Chief of Naval Operations, Department of the Navy, shall, on and after such date be available for, and are hereby designated as, the temporary official residence of the Vice President of the United States.

"SEC. 2. The temporary official residence of the Vice President shall be adequately staffed and provided with such appropriate equipment, furnishings, dining facilities, services, and other provisions as may be required, under the supervision and direction of the Vice President, to enable him to perform and discharge appropriately the duties, functions, and obligations associated with his high office.

"SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Navy shall, subject to the supervision and control of the Vice President, provide for the military staffing and the care and maintenance of the grounds of the temporary official residence of the Vice President and, subject to reimbursement therefor out of funds appropriated for such purposes, provide for the civilian staffing, care, maintenance, repair, improvement, alteration, and furnishing of such residence.

"SEC. 4. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary from time to time to carry out the foregoing provisions of this joint resolution. During any interim period until and before any such funds are so appropriated, the Secretary of the Navy shall make provision for staffing and other appropriate services in connection with the temporary official residence of the Vice President from funds available

to the Department of the Navy, subject to reimbursement therefor from funds subsequently appropriated to carry out the purposes of this joint resolution.

"SEC. 5. After the date on which the Vice President moves into the temporary official residence provided for in this joint resolution no funds may be expended for the maintenance, care, repair, furnishing, or security of any residence for the Vice President other than the temporary official residence provided for in this joint resolution unless the expenditure of such funds is specifically authorized by law enacted after such date.

"SEC. 6. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized and directed, with the approval of the Vice President, to accept donations of money or property for the furnishing of or making improvements in or about the temporary official residence of the Vice President, all such donations to become the property of the United States and to be accounted for as such.

"SEC. 7. (a) Section 202 of title 3, United States Code, is amended by striking out 'and (5)' in the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following: '(5) the temporary official residence of the Vice President and grounds in the District of Columbia; (6) the Vice President and members of his immediately family; and (7)'.

"SEC. 8. The first sentence of section 3056(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by—

"(1) inserting 'protect the members of the immediate family of the Vice President, unless such protection is declined;' immediately after 'Vice President-elect;,' and

"(2) inserting 'pay expenses for unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and accounted for solely on his certificate;' immediately after 'apprehension of criminals;,'.

"SEC. 9. It is the sense of Congress that living accommodations, generally equivalent to those available to the highest ranking officer on active duty in each of the other military services, should be provided for the Chief of Naval Operations."

(b) Except as otherwise provided therein, the amendment made by subsection (a) of this section shall become effective July 12, 1974.

SEC. 610. Section 2662 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end of subsection (a) a new paragraph as follows:

"(6) Any termination or modification by either the grantor or grantee of an existing license or permit of real property owned by the United States to a military department, under which substantial investments have been or are proposed to be made in connection with the use of the property by the military department."

SEC. 611. Chapter 159 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section and a corresponding item in the analysis:

"§ 2685. **Adjustment of or surcharge on selling prices in commissary stores to provide funds for construction and improvement of commissary store facilities**

"(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of a military department, under regulations established by him and approved by the Secretary of Defense, may, for the purposes of this section, provide for an adjustment of, or surcharge on, sales prices of goods and services sold in commissary store facilities.

“(b) *The Secretary of a military department, under regulations established by him and approved by the Secretary of Defense, may use the proceeds from the adjustments or surcharges authorized by subsection (a) to acquire, construct, convert, expand, install, or otherwise improve commissary store facilities at defense installations within the United States and for related environmental evaluation and construction costs, including surveys, administration, overhead, planning, and design.*”

Sec. 612. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, proceeds from the sale of recycleable material shall be credited first, to the cost of collection, handling, and sale of the material including purchasing of equipment to be used for recycling purposes and second, to projects for environmental improvement and energy conservation at military camps, posts, and bases establishing recycling programs in accordance with regulations approved by the Secretary of Defense. The amount expended for environmental improvement and energy conservation projects shall not exceed \$50,000 per installation per annum. Any balance shall be returned to the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. The Secretary of each military department shall make an annual report to Congress on the operation of the program.

Sec. 613. (a) None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act with respect to any construction project at Diego Garcia may be obligated unless—

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

(2) 60 days of continuous session of the Congress have expired following the date on which certification with respect to such project is received by the Congress, and

(3) neither House of Congress has adopted, within such 60-day period, a resolution disapproving such project.

(b)(1) For purposes of this section, the continuity of a session of Congress is broken only by an adjournment of the Congress sine die, and the days on which either House is not in session because of an adjournment of more than three days to a day certain are excluded in the computation of such 60-day period.

(2) For purposes of this section, “resolution” means a resolution of either House of Congress, the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: “That the _____ does not approve the proposed construction project on the island of Diego Garcia, the need for which was certified to by the President and the certification with respect to which was received by the _____ on _____.”, the first and second blanks being filled with the name of the resolving House and the third blank being filled with the appropriate date.

(c) Subsections (d), (e), and (f) of this section are enacted by Congress—

(1) as an exercise of the rule-making power of the Senate and as such they are deemed a part of the rules of the Senate, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in the Senate in the case of resolutions described by subsection (b)(2) of this section; and they supersede other rules of the

Senate only to the extent that they are inconsistent therewith; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of the Senate to change such rules at any time, in the same manner and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of the Senate.

(d) A resolution with respect to a proposed construction project of the island of Diego Garcia shall be referred to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

(e)(1) If the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate to which a resolution with respect to a proposed construction project on the island of Diego Garcia has been referred has not reported such resolution at the end of 20 calendar days after its introduction, not counting any day which is excluded under subsection (b)(1) of this section, it is in order to move either to discharge the committee from further consideration of the resolution or to discharge the committee from further consideration of any other resolution introduced with respect to the same proposed construction project which has been referred to the committee, except that no motion to discharge shall be in order after the committee has reported a resolution of disapproval with respect to the same proposed construction project.

(2) A motion to discharge under paragraph (1) of this subsection may be made only by a Senator favoring the resolution, is privileged, and debate thereon shall be limited to not more than 1 hour, to be divided equally between those favoring and those opposing the resolution, the time to be divided in the Senate equally between, and controlled by, the majority leader and the minority leader or their designees. An amendment to the motion is not in order, and it is not in order to move to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to.

(f)(1) A motion in the Senate to proceed to the consideration of a resolution shall be privileged. An amendment to the motion shall not be in order, nor shall it be in order to move to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to.

(2) Debate in the Senate on a resolution, and all debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than 10 hours, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the majority leader and the minority leader or their designees.

(3) Debate in the Senate on any debatable motion or appeal in connection with a resolution shall be limited to not more than 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the mover and the manager of the resolution, except that in the event the manager of the resolution is in favor of any such motion or appeal, the time in opposition thereto, shall be controlled by the minority leader or his designee. Such leaders, or either of them, may, from time under their control on the passage of a resolution, allot additional time to any Senator during the consideration of any debatable motion or appeal.

(4) A motion in the Senate to further limit debate on a resolution, debatable motion, or appeal is not debatable. No amendment to, or motion to recommit, a resolution is in order in the Senate.

Sec. 614. (a) The Secretary of the Army is authorized to convey, without monetary consideration, to the Ozark Public Building Authority, an agency of the city of Ozark, Alabama, all right, title, and interest of the

United States in and to the land described in subsection (b) for use as a permanent site for the museum referred to in subsection (c), and subject to the conditions described therein.

(b) The land authorized to be conveyed to the Ozark Public Building Authority as provided in subsection (a) is described as follows: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in sections 13 and 24, range 23 east, township 5 north, Saint Stephens Meridian, Dale County, Alabama, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point which is 216.0 feet north 89 degrees 57 minutes west of the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of said section 24, on the western right-of-way line of Alabama State Highway Numbered 249, and on the boundary of a tract of land owned by the United States of America at Fort Rucker Military Reservation;

thence north 25 degrees 07 minutes east along the western right-of-way line of said highway, which is along the boundary of said United States tract, 1,395 feet;

thence north 64 degrees 53 minutes west 700 feet; thence south 25 degrees 07 minutes west 2,800 feet; thence south 64 degrees 53 minutes east 700 feet, more or less, to a point which is on the western right-of-way line of said highway and on the boundary of said United States tract;

thence north 25 degrees 07 minutes east along the western right-of-way line of said highway, which is along the boundary of said United States tract, 1,405 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning, containing 45.00 acres, more or less.

(c) The conveyance provided for by the subsection (a) shall be subject to the condition that the real property so conveyed shall be used as a permanent site for a museum to display suitable public exhibits of the United States Army aviation equipment and allied subjects and aviation-oriented exhibits of other United States Government departments, agencies, and instrumentalities, and of foreign origin, and if such property is not used for such purpose, all right, title, and interest in and to such real property shall revert to the United States, which shall have the right of immediate entry thereon, and to such other conditions as the Secretary of the Army may prescribe to protect the interest of the United States.

SEC. 615. (a) The Secretary of the Navy, or his designee, is authorized to convey to the Gulf Coast Council, Boy Scouts of America, for fair market value and subject to such terms and conditions as shall be determined by the Secretary of the Navy, or his designee, to be necessary to protect the interests of the United States, all right, title, and interest of the United States of America, other than mineral rights including gas and oil which shall be reserved to the United States, in and to a certain parcel of land containing 12.46 acres, more or less, situated in Escambia County, Florida, being a part of the Naval Education and Training Program Development Center, Ellyson, Florida, more particularly described as follows:

Commence at the southeast property corner of Naval Education and Training Program Development Center (NETPDC), formerly Naval Air Station, Ellyson,

thence north 3 degrees 55 minutes west along the east boundary of NETPDC a distance of 725.8 feet more or less to the point of beginning; from said point of beginning, continue north 3 degrees 55

minutes west along the east boundary of NETPDC a distance of 829.1 feet more or less to a point,

thence north 0 degrees 27 minutes west along the east boundary of NETPDC a distance of 623.3 feet more or less to a point,

thence south 45 degrees 25 minutes east a distance of 304.8 feet more or less to a point,

thence south 87 degrees 48 minutes east a distance of 40.5 feet more or less to a point,

thence south 0 degree 25 minutes west a distance of 38.1 feet more or less to a point,

thence south 45 degrees 25 minutes east a distance of 139.8 feet more or less to a point,

thence south 87 degrees 00 minutes east a distance of 24.6 feet more or less to a point,

thence south 24 degrees 12 minutes west a distance of 17.4 feet more or less to a point,

thence south 45 degrees 25 minutes east a distance of 536.6 feet more or less to a point,

thence south 44 degrees 35 minutes west a distance of 990.1 feet more or less to the point of beginning; containing 12.46 acres more or less.

(b) All expenses for surveys and the preparation and execution of legal documents necessary or appropriate to carry out the foregoing provisions shall be borne by the Gulf Coast Council, Boy Scouts of America.

SEC. 616. (a) The Secretary of the Army (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Secretary"), or his designee, is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to the State of Louisiana all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to that certain real property located in Saint Tammany Parish, Louisiana, containing one thousand seven hundred and ten acres, more or less, known as Camp Villere, being the same property presently under license to the State for National Guard use, and known as Audited Installation Numbered 22975 in the files of the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District.

(b) The conveyance required to be made pursuant to subsection (a) shall be made without monetary compensation but shall be in consideration of, and subject to, the following terms and conditions:

(1) The conveyed property shall be used primarily for the training of the Louisiana National Guard and for other military purposes of the Louisiana National Guard.

(2) Any revenue derived by the State from any other uses of the property shall be used for the maintenance and improvement of the property or be shared with the United States as prescribed by the Secretary. The State shall maintain such records and furnish such reports with respect to such revenue as are prescribed by the Secretary.

(3) The State shall protect the timber, water resources, gravel, sand, soil, mineral deposits, and other natural resources of the conveyed property in accordance with sound conservation practices and to the satisfaction of the Secretary.

(4) In time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress, or national emergency hereafter proclaimed by the President, and upon a determination by the Secretary of Defense that the conveyed property, or any part thereof, is useful or necessary for national defense and security, the Secretary, on behalf of the United States, shall have the right to enter

upon and use such property, or any part thereof (including any and all improvements made thereon by the State), for a period not to exceed the duration of such war or emergency plus six months. Upon termination of such use, the property shall revert to the State, together with all improvements placed thereon by the United States, and be subject to the terms, conditions, and limitations on its use and disposition which apply without regard to this paragraph. The use of the property by the United States pursuant to this paragraph shall be without obligation or payment on the part of the United States, except that the United States, if required by the State, shall pay the fair market rental value for the use of any improvements on the property which are constructed with State funds and, upon completion of such use, will restore any such improvements to the same condition as that existing at the time of initial occupancy by the United States under this paragraph. At the option of the Secretary, cash payment may be made by the United States in lieu of such restoration; except that the value of any improvements erected by the United States during its occupancy and left on the property shall be offset against the obligation of the United States to restore improvements constructed with State funds.

(5) There shall be reserved from the conveyance such easements and right-of-way for roads, water flowage, soil disposal, waterlines, sewerlines, communications wires, powerlines, and other purposes, as the Secretary considers necessary or convenient for the operations, activities, and functions of the United States.

(6) All mineral rights with respect to the conveyed property, including gas and oil, shall be reserved to the United States, together with the right to permit such reasonable exploration and mining operations as will not interfere with the primary use of the property.

(7) Such other terms and conditions as the Secretary may deem necessary to protect the interests of the United States.

(c) Upon a finding by the Secretary that the State is violating or failing to comply with any term or condition imposed by paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of subsection (b) of this section, the Secretary is authorized immediately to reenter and take possession of the property described in subsection (a), whereupon title to such property shall revert to the United States and control thereover may be asserted by the Secretary without any further act or legal proceeding whatsoever. Any improvements, fixtures, and buildings placed on the property by the State during its period of use shall become the property of the United States without payment of compensation therefor.

(d)(1) Any surveying and related costs incurred incident to the carrying out of this section shall be borne by the State.

(2) Appropriate provisions to implement the terms and conditions of this Act shall be included in the instrument of conveyance.

Sec. 617. Titles I, II, III, IV, V, and VI of this Act may be cited as the "Military Construction Authorization Act, 1975".

TITLE VII

RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

Sec. 701. Subject to chapter 133 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense may establish or develop additional facilities for the

Reserve Forces, including the acquisition of land therefor, but the cost of such facilities shall not exceed—

(1) For the Department of the Army:

(a) Army National Guard of the United States, \$53,800,000.

(b) Army Reserve; \$38,600,000.

(2) For the Department of the Navy: Naval and Marine Corps Reserves, \$19,867,000.

(3) For the Department of the Air Force:

(a) Air National Guard of the United States, \$31,500,000.

(b) Air Force Reserve, \$14,000,000.

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

Sec. 703. Paragraph (1) of section 2233a of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking out "\$50,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$100,000".

Sec. 704. This title may be cited as the "Reserve Forces Facilities Authorization Act, 1975".

And the Senate agree to the same.

F. EDW. HÉBERT,
OTIS G. PIKE,
CHARLES E. BENNETT,
SAMUEL S. STRATTON,
WILLIAM G. BRAY,
CARLETON J. KING,
G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST,

Managers on the Part of the House.

STUART SYMINGTON,
JOHN C. STENNIS,
HENRY JACKSON,
SAM J. ERVIN, JR.,
HOWARD CANNON,
HARRY F. BYRD, JR.,
JOHN G. TOWER,
STROM THURMOND,
PETER H. DOMINICK,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate at the Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 16136) to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes, submit the following joint statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the Conferees and recommended in the accompanying report:

LEGISLATION IN CONFERENCE

On August 9, 1974, the House of Representatives passed H.R. 16136 which is the Fiscal Year 1975 Military Construction Authorization for the Department of Defense and Reserve Components.

On September 11, 1974, the Senate considered the legislation, amended it by striking out all language after the enacting clause and wrote a new bill.

COMPARISON OF HOUSE AND SENATE BILLS

H.R. 16136, as passed by the House of Representatives, provided new construction authorization to the military departments and the Department of Defense for Fiscal Year 1975 in the total amount of \$2,935,801,000.

The bill as passed by the Senate provided new authorization in the amount of \$3,027,925,060.

SUMMARY OF RESOLUTION OF DIFFERENCES

As a result of the Conference between the House and Senate on the differences in H.R. 16136, the Conferees agreed to a new adjusted authorization for military construction for Fiscal Year 1975 in the amount of \$2,984,378,000.

The Department of Defense and the respective military departments had requested a total of \$3,278,380,000 for new construction authorization for Fiscal Year 1975. The action of the Conferees therefore reduces the Departmental request by \$294,002,000.

CHART.—Total Authorization for Appropriation Granted fiscal year 1975

Title I—Army:	
Inside the United States.....	\$491, 695, 000
Outside the United States.....	120, 184, 000
Subtotal.....	<u>611, 879, 000</u>
Title II—Navy:	
Inside the United States.....	¹ 509, 498, 000
Outside the United States.....	41, 458, 000
Subtotal.....	<u>¹ 550, 956, 000</u>

CHART.—Total Authorization for Appropriation Granted fiscal year 1975—Con.

Title III—Air Force:	
Inside the United States.....	² \$307, 786, 000
Outside the United States.....	74, 887, 000
Sec. 302.....	8, 100, 000
Subtotal.....	<u>² 390, 773, 000</u>
Title IV—Defense agencies.....	28, 400, 000
Title V—Military family housing and homeowners assistance.....	1, 244, 603, 000
Total, titles I, II, III, IV and V.....	<u>2, 826, 611, 000</u>
Title VII—Reserve components:	
Army National Guard.....	53, 800, 000
Army Reserve.....	38, 600, 000
Naval and Marine Corps Reserves.....	19, 867, 000
Air National Guard.....	31, 500, 000
Air Force Reserve.....	14, 000, 000
Total.....	<u>157, 767, 000</u>
Grand total granted by titles I, II, III, IV, V and VII.....	<u>2, 984, 378, 000</u>

¹ Excludes \$1,500,000 for land at NAS Pensacola, Florida.

² Excludes \$9,000,000 for Aerospace Corporation, Los Angeles, California.

TITLE I—ARMY

The House had approved new construction authorization in the amount of \$611,653,000 for the Department of the Army. The Senate approved new construction authorization for the Army in the amount of \$644,211,000. The Conferees agreed to a new total for Title I in the amount of \$611,879,000 which is \$32,332,000 below the Senate figure and \$226,000 above the House figure. Among the major items considered in Conference and acted on by the Conferees were the following:

FORT CARSON, COLORADO—LAND ACQUISITION, \$7,292,000

The Army requested a land acquisition project to expand the maneuver area at Fort Carson. Army witnesses testified that this project was Phase I of a multi-phase plan for acquisition of 75,420 acres which the Army said was necessary to obviate the expenditure of over \$3 million per occurrence to transport a division to the nearest installation having sufficient land area to accommodate realistic training by a full division force. The House deleted the authorization request in view of local opposition to further expansion of Fort Carson and the testimony of the Army at the last request for land acquisition in 1965 to the effect that the 1965 acquisition would be all the land ever needed at Fort Carson.

The Senate included the requested amount after special hearings but as a compromise, insisted that the funds be used to acquire only the Phase III portion of the multi-phase Army plan.

In Conference, after a very lengthy discussion, the Conferees agreed that the authorization request would be deleted without prejudice and that the Committee Members and or Committee Staff would make an inspection trip to Fort Carson to determine the priority of the Army's request and the necessity for further expansion of Fort Carson. Conferees believe they would thereby be in a position to better judge the merits of this request in next year's program.

The Senate receded.

FORT RILEY, KANSAS—SUPPORT FACILITIES, \$2,793,000

The House version of the bill deleted these support facilities on the basis they could safely be deferred for at least a year. In the Conference the Senate Conferees pointed out that this project has a direct impact on the Army's program to provide adequate housing for bachelor enlisted personnel at Fort Riley. They argued that since a sufficient number of administrative facilities were not provided with the original barracks construction a number of barracks spaces had been diverted for administrative use thus resulting in an overcrowding in the barracks. This project will alleviate the overcrowding condition in the barracks as the unit headquarters are moved out.

The House receded.

FORT HOOD, TEXAS—ENTRANCE ROADS, \$2,540,000

This project was deleted by the House because information received by the Committee was to the effect that this project was not time-phased with the four-lane superhighway being constructed. The Senate version of the bill included this project.

In Conference it was pointed out that this two division post has the most severe traffic congestion problems of any Army installation. Further, Senate Conferees stated that the Army had deferred this project in previous years until it was time phased with the superhighway which is now 75% complete. Therefore, to derive full benefit of the new state highway in alleviating traffic congestion the Senate was adamant in their position that this project be approved.

The House receded.

ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT, ALABAMA—DEPOT HEADQUARTERS AND ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING, \$2,260,000

The Senate deleted this Army request for reasons of economy. The House bill included this project.

In Conference the House Conferees pointed out that the headquarters activities are now disbursed in several widely separated buildings. They further pointed out that the inclusion of this project in the bill would assist in increased productivity, reduction in personnel travel time, waiting time, transportation and overhead costs for an estimated annual savings of \$135,000. House Conferees also pointed out that by consolidating all the separate activities into this new facility it would negate approximately \$1,050,000 in future construction requirements.

The Senate receded.

FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZONA—ACADEMIC BUILDING, PHASE I,
\$6,951,000

The Senate version of the bill included the authorization request for the academic facility. The House version of the bill did not contain the request. In Conference, the House Conferees argued that the Defense Department witnesses had testified in 1970 that one of the reasons for moving the Intelligence Center from Fort Holibird, Maryland to Fort Huachuca was because the facilities already in being at Fort Huachuca could accommodate the move with only a minimum expenditure for military construction of approximately \$4 million total.

Senate Conferees argued that since the school was already in being and the facilities were inadequate and steadily deteriorating the Conferees should approve this project. House Conferees, however, were adamant in their position and convinced the Senate Conferees that this project should be reevaluated. The Conferees agreed that Committee Members and or Committee Staff should visit this installation and make an evaluation of the total future needs for the intelligence center now at Fort Huachuca.

The Senate receded.

FORT JACKSON, SOUTH CAROLINA—ELECTRICAL-MECHANICAL UPGRADE, \$3,173,000

The House deleted this project in its consideration of the bill because it was felt that this amount of money should not be requested for a hospital that had not been completed until 1972. The Senate included this project in their bill.

In Conference the Senate Conferees argued that although the hospital was relatively new, the original design did not include fire safety code criteria current at the time. They further argued that this amount was necessary to correct the fire safety deficiencies and from a health and safety standpoint was urgent.

The House reluctantly receded.

FORT WAINWRIGHT, ALASKA—BARRACKS MODERNIZATION, \$9,961,000

The House had included this project primarily to improve the unsatisfactory living conditions of the existing facilities and thereby generally enhance the attractiveness of military service to the individual. The Senate version had deleted this project.

The Senate Conferees pointed out that for reasons of economy and its relatively low priority to the Army, this project could be deferred. In addition, the future manning levels at Fort Wainwright were sufficiently uncertain to justify a delay in this project.

The House receded.

NATO INFRASTRUCTURE—\$4 MILLION

The Department of the Army had requested a total of \$88 million for the U.S. share of the NATO Infrastructure for the coming fiscal year. The House version approved the requested amount, however the Senate version contained a general reduction in the amount of \$4 million.

In Conference Senate Conferees pointed out that this general reduction was possible because of certain carry over authorization from prior fiscal years.

The House receded.

TITLE II—NAVY

The House approved \$547,373,000 in new construction authorization for the Department of the Navy. The Senate approved \$557,054,000. The Conferees agreed to a new total in the amount of \$552,456,000. This amount is \$4,598,000 below the Senate figure and \$5,083,000 above the House figure.

Among the major items originally deleted by either the House or the Senate and restored in the Conference were the following:

NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND—LUCE HALL ADDITION AND MODERNIZATION, \$6,450,000

The House deleted this particular project believing that it was of a relatively low priority in this year's Navy program. The Senate approved the project.

In Conference, the Senate Conferees pointed out that Luce Hall was built in 1920 and that the mechanical and electrical systems are antiquated and worn out and must be replaced. Further, there is no fire protection system, open stairwells, wooden floors, and interior partitions. They further stated that the antiquated building is environmentally unsatisfactory for academic use.

The House receded.

NAVAL AIR STATION, CECIL FIELD, FLORIDA—AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR, \$5,359,000

The Senate deleted this project believing it can be safely deferred for at least a year. The House approved the project.

In Conference the House Conferees pointed out that Cecil Field is now the master jet base of the Jacksonville-Mayport complex. It is the home port of all Atlantic Fleet light attack squadrons (A-7) and 5 ASW squadrons. There are now two 33-year old obsolete hangars temporarily serving the needs of many of these squadrons. The House Conferees further pointed out that if the Hangar is not provided the readiness and proficiency training of Fleet operational squadrons equipped with modern ASW weapons systems will be impaired.

The Senate receded.

NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, ORLANDO, FLORIDA—BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS, \$4,140,000

This project was deferred by the House without prejudice to a future year's program. The Senate approved the project.

In Conference, the Senate Conferees pointed out that these enlisted quarters were originally required to provide adequate billeting in support of Nuclear Power Training. This training function, which is moving to Orlando from Bainbridge and Mare Island, will comprise approximately 80% of enlisted student billeting requirement at the base.

After a thorough discussion of this project, the House receded.

NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA—BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS, \$8,657,000

The House Committee deferred this project without prejudice believing that assets in the area of the Naval Training Center were adequate. The Senate approved the project.

In Conference the Senate Conferees pointed out that the space which is available was constructed between 1922 and 1943 as open bay barracks and have served long beyond their useful life. Many of the inadequate barracks are located directly under the flight path of the commercial airport and practically all are in high noise zone without any acoustic attenuation.

The House receded.

NAVAL UNDERWATER SYSTEMS CENTER, NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND—
WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT BUILDING, \$4,742,000

The Senate Committee added this project during their Committee review of the bill. The House Committee did not review this project.

In Conference, the Senate Conferees pointed out that this Center is the principal RDT&E Center for underwater combat systems. Current and planned weapons programs require the capability to develop and test under controlled conditions, models which can simulate, at low cost, the system or subsystem. They further pointed out that if this facility is not provided, the optimum development of new weapons and components will be precluded through a lack of a coordinated facility capable of full system assembly, integration and analysis.

The House receded.

DIEGO GARCIA—SUPPORT FACILITIES, \$14,802,000

The House Committee added the expansion of facilities project in the amount of \$29,000,000 for the Naval Communications Facility on Diego Garcia. The House Committee believes it is important in carrying out our national policy and in the interest of the United States for the U.S. Navy, from time to time, to have a greater presence in the Indian Ocean. The proposed support facilities will shorten the logistic tail for various task groups that periodically deploy to the Indian Ocean, and reduce the logistic support cost.

The Senate Committee authorized \$14,802,000 for the expansion of the present facilities. Since the Navy did not reclaim the Senate money reduction, the House Conferees did not object to the reduction.

DIEGO GARCIA—COMPROMISE LANGUAGE REGARDING FURTHER
CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

The Senate inserted language (Section 612; Section 613 of the Conference Report) which requires the President to certify in writing that the need for new expansion facilities had been evaluated by him and that such projects are essential to the national interest of the United States and this certification must be approved by a joint resolution of both Houses.

The House Conferees argued that the Senate language, in effect, would allow legislation by inaction and insisted that some language should be used that would permit either House of Congress to prohibit the obligation of funds for Diego Garcia by a resolution of disapproval of that House.

The House Conferees offered a compromise that none of the funds authorized to be appropriated under this Act for the construction at Diego Garcia could be obligated until certain specified conditions are met. These require that the President certify to the Congress in writing an evaluation by him of the need for, and the essentiality of, these facilities. Further, 60 days of continuous session of Congress must have expired following the certification with the further condition that within that 60 day period either the House or the Senate may pass a resolution of disapproval for the project, thereby precluding obligation of any funds authorized pursuant to this Act for the project.

At the insistence of the Senate Conferees, additional language was added to the conference report which provides in substance that parliamentary tactics aimed at delaying a vote on the Senate floor regarding a resolution of disapproval will be precluded.

Under the circumstances the Senate reluctantly receded and agreed to the compromise language.

TITLE III—AIR FORCE

The House approved \$410,227,000 in new construction authorization for the Department of the Air Force. The Senate approved \$387,906,000.

The Conferees agreed to a new total in the amount of \$399,773,000 which is \$10,454,000 below the House figure and \$11,867,000 above the Senate figure.

Among the major items in Conference which were resolved after much deliberation are:

KELLY AFB, TEXAS—LOGISTICAL MATERIELS STORAGE FACILITY,
\$7,071,000

The Senate approved but the House denied this project. The House was informed that the facility could be safely deferred for at least a year. The Air Force, prior to the program being submitted to Congress, had scheduled this particular project in the FY-77 program but moved it up two years.

The Senate Conferees insisted that this project would reduce the Air Force budget for personnel by 26; fork lift trucks by 10; tugs by 2; trucks and trailers by 2; locomotives by one; and operations and maintenance expenditures on over 1,000 square feet of temporary WW-II storage buildings. Senate Conferees argued that tangible benefits would allow for proposed capital investment to amortize in 3 to 4 years.

The House receded.

M'CLELLAN AFB, CALIFORNIA—LOGISTICAL MATERIELS PROCESSING FACILITY, \$8,856,000

The House deleted this project in its original consideration of the bill because only 2 to 3 years ago some \$400,000 was expended for the rehabilitation of a warehouse for the installation of equipment to handle the workload then at McClellan. House Conferees felt that this building could be utilized for the materiel processing for several more years.

Senate Conferees argued that this project would not be completed for at least one and a half to two years and that upon completion the direct savings that would be obtained from this construction would amortize the capital investment in 2½ years. They further argue that the present high bay facility which is badly needed for storage purposes is not functionally configured for efficient receipt and issue processing. Mechanized material handling systems cannot be properly arranged causing excessive rehandling of materiel with resultant delays, increased costs, and damage.

After a thorough discussion, the House reluctantly receded.

WILLIAMS AFB, ARIZONA—FLIGHT SIMULATOR TRAINING FACILITY,
\$5,813,000

The House Committee deleted this project without prejudice believing that the simulator equipment would not be delivered until after the completion of the facility. House Conferees argued that the construction effort could safely be deferred at least one year without jeopardizing the simulator program which House Conferees agree is essential. Senate Conferees argue that the simulator equipment would be delivered on approximately the completion date of the facility. They further insisted that the present simulator technology permits the duplication of all the airborne pilot experiences and that a reduction of 40 hours of flying time per student would be realized through the use of the simulator. Air Force figures indicate that this change equals to a total reduction of approximately 50,000 flying hours in FY-78 and an annual reduction of almost 150,000 hours when the entire program is implemented at all eight graduate training bases in FY-1982.

Senate Conferees were adamant that the simulator program go forward immediately with no delay, therefore the House reluctantly receded.

ANDREWS AFB, MARYLAND—SPECIAL AIRCRAFT SUPPORT FACILITY,
\$8,770,000

The House deleted this project in view of the fact that the FY-74 program as passed by the Congress authorized \$13.5 million for these airborne support command facilities at Andrews AFB and this authorization was not funded. The Senate bill contained the \$8,770,000.

Senate Conferees argued that the inflationary spiral would make it impossible to proceed with the necessary support facilities at Andrews without the authorization requested by the Air Force. Senate Conferees further argued that by awarding one contract for these facilities instead of separate contracts, the original facilities envisioned could be completed within the money authorized even with today's inflation. They insisted that denial of the FY-75 request would eliminate the proposed maintenance and logistics support facilities. Further, the Air Force's ability to support the airborne command post would be severely impaired and the aircraft down time would increase considerably.

After much discussion the House receded.

ARNOLD ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT CENTER, TENNESSEE—HIRT FACILITY, \$44,000,000

The House Committee included \$44 million for the HIRT Facility at the AEDC. However, prior to the final Senate action the Air Force revised their estimate from \$44 million to \$94 million. This revised estimate is a result of rapidly escalating construction costs, coupled with extensive increases in lead time for delivery of materials and equipment such as structural steel, electric motors and electric compressors.

Although the need for this facility is still valid, according to the Air Force, it was deemed advisable to delete this project at this time for reexamination of its cost effectiveness.

The House receded.

TITLE IV—DEFENSE AGENCIES

The Senate bill provided \$4 million for the first phase of the radiological clean up of Eniwetok Atoll; the House had deleted the funds. House Conferees insisted that testimony before them failed to reveal any definitive plans or cost estimates. The testimony was to the effect that the \$4 million would establish a base camp and allow a "modest beginning of the cleanup effort." The House Conferees maintained that it would be premature to fund the clean up project until the Defense Department had a coherent and comprehensive rehabilitation plan. However, all conferees wish to emphasize that the U.S. Government should fulfill its commitments to the people of Micronesia, and the Defense Department in particular must devise a positive program for cleaning up the Atoll as soon as possible.

The Senate receded without prejudice.

TITLE V—FAMILY HOUSING

The Department of Defense presented an authorization request for appropriations for military family housing and a homeowners assistance program totalling \$1,347,283,000. This was for 10,462 units of new construction, improvements to existing housing, operations and maintenance, debt payment, etc. Also included in the family housing request was an increase in the statutory average unit cost limitation on the construction of military family housing from \$27,500 to \$30,000 average cost for the United States and from \$37,000 average unit cost outside the United States and Alaska and Hawaii to \$40,000. The Department's new construction request reflected cost increases due primarily to continued cost escalation.

The House authorized 5,552 units which is 4,910 below the Department request and the Senate authorized construction of 7,120 units a reduction of 3,342 below the Department's request. The House approved increases in average unit cost limitation from \$27,500 to \$30,000 for the United States (except Alaska and Hawaii); and from \$37,000 to \$40,000 average cost in other areas. The Senate approved average unit cost increases from \$27,500 to \$29,500 for the United States (except Alaska and Hawaii); and from \$37,000 to \$40,000 average cost in other areas. Both the House and the Senate approved \$5 million for homeowners assistance.

Of special significance was the Department's request this year for 3,000 units of housing for junior enlisted personnel not heretofore considered eligible for housing. The House denied all 3,000 units but the Senate approved 1,458.

In Conference the Conferees agreed to authorize 6,800 family housing units at an average cost of \$30,000 per unit as originally requested by the Department for inside the United States (other than Alaska and Hawaii) and at \$40,000 for Alaska, Hawaii and overseas locations. Further, after a thorough discussion the Conferees agreed that it was not necessary for the government to invest in constructing housing units for personnel who may have enlisted for a minimum

period of time on a trial basis or for those personnel who may not have seriously considered a career in the military service.

The Conferees agreed to a new total for the family housing program in the amount of \$1,244,603,000. The amount approved includes \$5 million for homeowners assistance and is \$3,819,000 below the Senate figure and \$58,722,000 above the House figure.

The Defense Department proposed an increase in the unit cost of leased housing for the United States (other than Alaska and Hawaii), Puerto Rico and Guam an increase from an average of \$210 per month to \$235 per month and from \$290 per month to \$310 per month maximum for any one unit. Further, they requested an increase for Hawaii from \$255 per month to \$335 per month average and from \$300 per month to \$430 per month maximum for any one unit. The House approved the requested increases in the statutory average costs and maximum cost limitation for domestic leases except that in the case of Alaska and Hawaii the average cost would be increased to only \$295 and the maximum to \$365. The Senate approved the requested increases for the United States (other than Alaska and Hawaii) but limited Alaska and Hawaii to an average cost of \$315 per month and the maximum of \$375.

In Conference the House argued that the increases requested for Alaska and Hawaii were too extreme and that a lesser increase would satisfy the needs of the Department of Defense.

After a thorough discussion the Senate receded.

Section 507(b) places limitations on overseas leasing and had heretofore exempted 300 units of representational quarters from the \$625 maximum limitation. The House went along with this exemption as requested, but the Senate reduced the number of units exempted by 150. Senate Conferees argued that they had evidence of many abuses in this program with exorbitant rents being paid unnecessarily. Senate Conferees were very persuasive and the House receded.

Section 509 is a new Section added on the Senate Floor by an amendment proposed by Senator Roth which would prohibit the use of any money authorized to be appropriated by this or any other act for the purpose of installing air conditioning equipment in any new or existing military family housing unit in the state of Hawaii.

The House receded.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 603 grants authority to the secretary concerned to increase line item authorizations by 5% inside the United States, other than Alaska and Hawaii, and by 10% in the latter states when he deems it necessary to meet unusual cost variations. The Department request for FY 1975 asked for an additional 10% to be added for the purpose of (1) including design and construction modifications estimated to yield significant reductions in energy consumption, and (2) to meet unusual variations in cost arising out of the current energy crisis.

This provision was denied by the House in its entirety. The Senate approved the 10% variation only as it relates to meeting unusual cost variations directly related to the energy crisis.

After a thorough discussion the House receded.

In Section 607 the Defense Department requested that the floor figure of \$150,000 be raised to \$300,000 for architect/engineer projects

wherein contracts in excess of that amount must be reported to the Congressional committees with a waiting period of 30 days prior to execution of the contract. The House approved a revision upward to \$225,000. The Senate approved the requested \$300,000 figure.

The Senate receded.

Section 610 of the House bill (Section 608 of Conference bill) compares to Section 608 of the Senate bill and authorizes the Secretary of Defense to take certain actions to lessen any adverse community impact resulting from the TRIDENT installation at Bangor, Washington.

The Senate version is identical to that previously approved by the Congress for the SAFEGUARD sites in Montana and North Dakota. The Senate Conferees pointed out that their version was preferable to the House version because the Senate version required specific authorization in each annual Military Construction Authorization Act and it required a semi-annual report to the Armed Services Committees as to the use of the funds.

After a thorough discussion the House receded.

Section 609 of the Senate bill (Section 609 of Conference bill), amends recently passed P.L. 93-346, which provides for a temporary official residence for the Vice President. The bill as it passed the Congress contained several deficiencies and the purpose of this provision is to clarify the original legislation. In effect it is a rewrite of P.L. 93-346. This provision was not in the House bill.

Particular attention was called to section 5 of this provision which precludes the expenditure of funds for the maintenance, care, repair, furnishing or security of any residence for the Vice President other than the temporary official residence provided for in Public Law 93-346. It is not the intent of the Congress to preclude the provision for temporary security measures necessary for the protection of the Vice President and his family for short periods of time at residences other than the temporary official residence of the Vice President, such as through the use of security Trip packages.

The House receded.

Section 611 of the House bill (Section 611 of Conference bill) amends Section 2662 of Title 10 USC to prohibit the termination of an existing license or permit held by a military department for real property owned by the U.S. Government if the military department has made or proposed to make substantial investments in connection with its use of the property. This amendment would avoid the capricious cancellation or modification of licenses or permits of public lands to the military when large amounts of public monies had already been expended or were programmed in support of essential military activities on such land unless the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives were notified 30 days prior to such action. The Senate bill contained no such provision.

The Senate recedes.

Section 610 of the Senate bill (Section 611 of Conference bill) was added by the Senate. It is designed to amend existing law to permit the adjustment of and the use of the surcharges on commissary sales for the construction, acquisition and improvements to commissary stores, which are now paid for out of appropriated funds.

The surcharge is currently 3% for the Army and Air Force within the U.S. and 3% to 5% for the Navy and Marines worldwide. Commissary prices were alleged to be on an average 20% to 25% (this is believed to be low—the Army testified to 30%) below the private

sector, and commissary patrons do not pay local sales taxes, which makes the overall savings quite substantial.

In the Army alone an increase of .5 of 1% in the surcharge would provide one new commissary per year.

After a thorough discussion of this provision, the House receded.

In section 608 of the House passed bill (Section 612 of Conference bill), authority was added for the use of the proceeds from the sale of recycleable materials at military installations. First, the cost of collection, handling and sale, including purchases of equipment necessary for the recycling, could be financed from these proceeds, and then the remaining funds, up to a maximum of \$50,000 per year at any one installation, could be used for environmental improvements and energy conservation projects. The balance, if any after such expenditures, would be returned to the U.S. Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. There was no such provision in the Senate bill.

After a thorough explanation by the sponsors from the House Committee the Senate receded.

Section 612 of the Senate bill (Section 613 of the Conference bill), the compromise language regarding the support facilities on Diego Garcia, is discussed under the Navy Section of the Joint Statement of Managers.

Section 613 of the Senate bill (Section 614 of Conference bill) was added to authorize the Secretary of the Army to convey, without monetary consideration, to the Ozark Public Building Authority, an agency of the City of Ozark, Alabama, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land described in subsection (b) for use as a permanent site for the U.S. Army Aviation Museum.

An identical bill has been approved by Subcommittee No. 5 of the House Armed Services Committee, therefore the House receded.

Section 609 of the House bill (Section 615 of Conference bill) was a provision added to provide for the conveyance by the Secretary of the Navy to the Boy Scouts of America of approximately 12.46 acres of the Navy Education and Training Program Development Center at Ellyson, Florida. This conveyance would be at fair market value and would require the Boy Scouts of America to pay for the necessary surveys and pay for the necessary legal documents. The Navy posed no objection to this transfer and House Conferees pointed out that the property would substantially benefit the training and camping programs in the Gulf Coast Council.

The Senate receded.

Section 612 of the House bill (Section 616 of Conference bill) would authorize the conveyance by the Secretary of the Army to the State of Louisiana of approximately 1,710 acres of U.S. land in Saint Tammany Parish now known as Camp Villere. This property has for many years been under license to the State for Louisiana National Guard use and will continue to be used for these purposes under the proposed conveyance. This conveyance would facilitate planned improvements to this property for National Guard purposes by the State and would reserve to the United States the right to reoccupy and use the property in time of war or emergency. This provision is similar to a number of other like conveyances in past years where the U.S. Government has passed title to such National Guard camps to the States in order to facilitate militarily essential improvements by the States which in a great number of instances are prohibited by

State law unless title to the property is vested in the State. This was added by the House and is not in the Senate bill.

The Senate recedes.

Section 606 places statutory cost limitations on square foot costs of permanent barracks and bachelor enlisted quarters. The Department proposed an increase to the square foot cost of barracks from \$28.50 to \$31.00 and officer quarters from \$30.50 to \$33.00. The House denied the requested increase but the Senate approved the increase which is approximately 8% and is consistent with building cost increases.

The House receded.

Section 614 of the Senate bill was added by a floor amendment which inserted the provision that any funds authorized in this and future acts may be used to provide appropriate facilities in the event women are admitted into the various service academies.

House Conferees pointed out that the annual Military Construction Authorization request is submitted to the Congress by line item. The amendment would have given blanket authorization to use funds specifically authorized and funded for other purposes to be applied to construction of other facilities not approved by the Administration nor authorized in a Military Construction Act.

After a thorough discussion the Senate receded.

Section 611 of the Senate Bill was added by the Senate and would amend Chapter 37 U.S.C. in regard to the change in status of members of the Uniformed Services who are in a missing in action status. No change could be made unless: (1) the President of the United States had determined and notified the Congress in writing that all reasonable actions have been taken into account for such members and that all reasonable effort has been made to enforce the provisions of article 8(b) of the Paris Peace Accord of January 27, 1973; and (2) the Secretary concerned notified the next-of-kin of such person in writing of the proposed change in status, and the next-of-kin of such person has not filed with the Secretary concerned, within sixty days after receipt of notification of the proposed change in status, an objection to such proposed change.

This section was discussed at length and in view of the fact that the House Committee has announced hearings on this matter in a separate bill previously introduced, the Senate reluctantly receded.

TITLE VII--RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

The House bill contained a total of \$152,267,000 to support the facilities programs of the Guard and Reserve Components of the military departments. The Naval and Marine Corps total of \$19,867,000 reflects an added \$1,335,000 which the House Committee approved to facilitate the Naval Reserve expansion of an existing excess Air Force facility concurrent with a similar action by the Army Reserve. The Senate version of the bill contained no such addition.

After explaining the need for this facility and the necessity of concurrent construction the Senate receded.

The Senate version of Title VII contained an added \$7 million to the amount requested for the Air National Guard. The House version contained no such addition. Senate Conferees argued that aircraft conversions within the Air Guard since the bill was submitted to the

Congress generated additional construction requirements which actually total around \$11 million. These conversions particularly relate to the F-106, A7, F4 and C-130E aircraft.

After a thorough discussion of new requirements because of aircraft conversions, the Conferees agreed to add \$5.5 million to the requested \$26 million giving the Air Guard a total of \$31.5 million.

The House receded with an amendment.

F. EDW. HÉBERT,
OTIS G. PIKE,
CHARLES E. BENNETT,
SAMUEL S. STRATTON,
WILLIAM G. BRAY,
CARLETON J. KING,
G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST,

Managers on the Part of the House.

STUART SYMINGTON,
JOHN C. STENNIS,
HENRY JACKSON,
SAM J. ERVIN, Jr.,
HOWARD CANNON,
HARRY F. BYRD, Jr.,
JOHN G. TOWER,
STROM THURMOND,
PETER H. DOMINICK,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.



PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 16136

AUGUST 6, 1974.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. YOUNG of Texas, from the Committee on Rules,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 1297]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 1297, by a nonrecord vote, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.



MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL
YEAR 1975

JULY 31, 1974.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 16136]

The Committee on Armed Services, to whom was referred the bill to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

On page 11, line 10, strike out the figure "\$20,648,000" and substitute the figure "\$20,948,000".

On page 11, line 13, strike out the word "Feld" and substitute the word "Field".

On page 18, line 24, strike out the figure "\$4,151,000" and substitute the figure "\$4,157,000".

On page 37, line 18, strike out the figure "\$545,813,000" and substitute the figure "\$545,873,000".

EXPLANATION OF THE AMENDMENTS

The amendments are all technical in nature and are designed to correct clerical and printing errors. The adjusted figures are those originally recommended by the subcommittee and approved by the full Committee, and represent no substantive change in the action recommended.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of H.R. 16136 is to provide military construction authorization and related authority in support of the military departments during fiscal year 1975. The bill, as approved by the Committee on Armed Services, totals \$2,983,821,000 and provides construction

authorization in support of the active forces, and Reserve components, Defense agencies, and military family housing. Committee review resulted in a reduction of \$347,957,000.

A brief summary of the authorizations provided in H.R. 16136 follows:

TOTAL AUTHORIZATION GRANTED, FISCAL YEAR 1975

Brief of authorizations

Title I (Army):	
Inside the United States	\$490, 555, 000
Outside the United States	121, 098, 000
Subtotal	<u>611, 653, 000</u>
Title II (Navy):	
Inside the United States	492, 042, 000
Outside the United States	55, 331, 000
Subtotal	<u>547, 373, 000</u>
Title III (Air Force):	
Inside the United States	326, 203, 000
Outside the United States	75, 924, 000
Classified	8, 100, 000
Subtotal	<u>410, 227, 000</u>
Title IV (Defense Agencies)	
	28, 400, 000
Title V (Military Family Housing and Homeowners Assistance)	
	1, 185, 881, 000
Deficiency Authorizations:	
Title I (Army)	8, 853, 000
Title II (Navy)	21, 512, 000
Title III (Air Force)	17, 655, 000
Subtotal	<u>48, 020, 000</u>
Title VII (Reserve Forces Facilities)	
Army National Guard	53, 800, 000
Army Reserve	38, 600, 000
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve	19, 867, 000
Air National Guard	26, 000, 000
Air Force Reserve	14, 000, 000
Subtotal	<u>152, 267, 000</u>
Total granted by titles I, II, III, IV, V, and VII	
	<u>2, 983, 821, 000</u>

BASIS OF THE BILL

Military construction requirements for fiscal year 1975 as contained in this legislation were developed on the same basis as the Department's request presented to Congress for military procurement. This concept involved the so-called package program method of identifying our military forces with their primary missions and then assigning to these forces the weapons, equipment, and facilities necessary to discharge effectively these assigned mission responsibilities.

The Department of Defense requested new authorization in the amount of \$3,278,380,000 for fiscal year 1975 as compared to the \$2.9 billion requested for fiscal 1974.

While your Armed Services Committee is well aware of the many facilities deficiencies, the bill, as submitted, suggested to us that a very close look at the individual requests was in order and necessary to assure that only those items essential to our national defense interests would be approved.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

The Military Construction Authorization Request, as introduced, was H.R. 14126. Hearings on this bill were conducted by Subcommittee No. 5 of the Committee on Armed Services. This subcommittee met on 25 separate occasions and reviewed in depth the line items contained in the Department of Defense request. The construction proposals contained in the bill as submitted to the Congress covered approximately 700 individual line items at approximately 300 military installations within the United States and overseas.

After these extensive hearings the subcommittee reduced the bill \$347,957,000 or 10.4 percent.

ORIGINAL DEPARTMENTAL REQUEST AS CONTAINED IN H.R. 14126 TOGETHER WITH THE COMMITTEE ACTION AS REFLECTED IN H.R. 16136

Title	Service	H.R. 14126 department request	Changes in		H.R. 16136 adjusted totals authorized for appropriations
			amounts authorized for appropriations	Percent change	
I.....	Army	\$696, 815, 000	-\$85, 162, 000	-12.2	\$611, 653, 000
II.....	Navy	567, 674, 000	-21, 801, 000	-3.8	545, 873, 000
III.....	Air Force	468, 276, 000	-67, 049, 000	-14.3	401, 227, 000
IV.....	Defense agencies	47, 400, 000	-19, 000, 000	-40.1	28, 400, 000
V.....	Family housing and homeowners assistance	1, 347, 283, 000	-161, 402, 000	-12.0	1, 185, 881, 000
	Deficiency authorization	42, 898, 000	+5, 122, 000	+11.9	48, 020, 000
VII.....	Reserve forces	150, 932, 000	+1, 335, 000	+0.9	152, 267, 000
	Total	3, 321, 278, 000	-\$347, 957, 000	-10.4	2, 973, 321, 000

As is evidenced by the foregoing figures, the committee has made an attempt to substantially reduce the Department of Defense request where possible without depriving the services of the projects considered necessary to maintain a strong defense posture.

DEFICIENCY AUTHORIZATION

The Committee is deeply concerned over the recent rapid escalation of construction costs and the increasing number of deficiencies that are being requested. While many of these increases are attributable to

the abnormally rapid spiraling of labor, material, and financing costs, it is believed that more progress can be made in this area if stress were placed on more timely and realistic development of criteria, design, and estimates. For example, the Services were presenting to the Congress projects for construction which did not provide for cost increases anticipated at the time that a project was scheduled to be placed under contract. We believe that such budgeting procedures are unrealistic and reflect budgetary guidance which does not recognize the realities of current economic conditions. Rather than delay further those projects already approved by Congress the Committee has approved increases in prior years' authority in this bill which total \$48 million including \$8.8 million for Army, \$21.5 million for Navy, and \$17.7 million for Air Force. However, the Committee is serving notice on the Department of Defense and the Military Departments that unless definite steps are taken to correct this situation in future budgets, the Committee will take the necessary action to eliminate these faulty budget submissions. The Committee further expects the Department to advise us what steps are being taken to remedy the situation. The following table shows the approved deficiency authorizations in more detail:

DEFICIENCY AUTHORIZATION, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION BILL—FISCAL YEAR 1975

(In thousands of dollars)

Public Law	Section	Installation	Existing amount authorized	As amended by bill	Additional authorized requested
ARMY (TITLE I)					
91-511	101	Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.	2,750	3,650	900
92-545	101	Fort Myer, Va.	1,815	3,615	1,800
92-545	101	Fort Sill, Okla.	14,958	16,159	1,201
92-545	101	Canal Zone, various locations	8,129	9,238	1,109
93-166	101	Germany, various locations	12,517	16,360	3,843
Total, Army			40,169	49,022	8,853
NAVY (TITLE II)					
90-408	201	Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.	2,000	4,391	2,391
91-511	201	Naval Air rework facility, Jacksonville, Fla.	3,869	4,534	665
92-545	201	Navy Public Works Center, Norfolk, Va.	3,319	7,019	3,700
92-545	201	Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La.	11,680	14,609	2,929
93-166	201	Naval Home, Gulfport, Miss.	9,444	14,163	4,719
93-166	201	Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La.	3,386	4,157	771
93-166	201	Naval Air Sta., Alameda, Calif.	3,827	7,756	3,929
93-166	201	Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, Calif.	3,802	6,210	2,408
Total, Navy			41,327	62,839	21,512
AIR FORCE (TITLE III)					
93-166	301	Peterson Field, Colo.	7,843	9,733	1,890
93-166	301	Robins Air Force Base, Ga.	4,628	7,324	2,696
93-166	301	Eglin Air Force Base, Fla.	7,039	8,882	1,843
93-166	301	Keesler Air Force Base, Miss.	8,786	10,733	1,947
93-166	301	Lackland Air Force Base, Tex.	6,509	9,186	2,677
93-166	301	Reese Air Force Base, Tex.	4,211	6,461	2,250
93-166	301	Vance Air Force Base, Okla.	371	895	524
93-166	301	Altus Air Force Base, Okla.	1,078	1,440	362
93-166	301	Francis E. Warren AFB, Wyo.	5,834	8,265	2,431
93-166	301	Little Rock AFB, Ark.	1,165	2,200	1,035
Total, Air Force			47,464	65,119	17,655
Grand total			128,960	176,980	48,020

REAL PROPERTY HOLDINGS

For fiscal year 1975, the committee was called upon to authorize the acquisition of 26,935 acres of land at a cost of approximately \$13.9 million. This committee has indicated many times in the past that it is opposed to additional land acquisitions by military departments unless strong proof is submitted that such purchases are absolutely essential. For that and other good and sufficient reasons the committee approved only the acquisition of 4,935 acres at a cost of \$6,683,000.

The real property under military control includes property owned, leased, or obtained subject to permit, license, easement, or other forms of agreement granting proprietary use and occupancy rights. As of June 30, 1973, the military departments controlled 28.2 million acres of land throughout the world. This land, together with the improvements, had an original cost to the United States of \$41.334 billion.

REAL ESTATE UNDER MILITARY CONTROL GROUPED AS FOLLOWS

Location	Acreage (actual thousands)	Cost of land and improvements (thousands)
United States	25,692	\$35,100,743
Possessions	297	1,680,414
Foreign countries	2,180	4,552,956
Total	28,169	41,334,113

The real property under military control in the United States consists of the following:

Type of interest	Controlled acreage	Percent of total
Fee owned	6,675,305	26.0
Public domain	16,302,597	63.4
Temporary use	1,333,989	5.2
Leased	1,117,765	4.4
Easement	263,844	1.0
Total	25,692,500	100.0

It is significant to note that only 26.0 percent of the military controlled land in the United States represents property removed from the tax rolls while 63.4 percent is public domain property and the remainder consists of land areas where lesser and proprietary interests have been obtained. Over 416,000 acres of military land controlled in the United States have been donated.

PROPOSED REAL ESTATE ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1975 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

[Dollar amount in thousands]

Military department and location	Fee interest		Lesser interest		Total	
	Acres	Estimated cost	Acres	Estimated cost	Acres	Estimated cost
Army: Fort Carson, Colo.....	22,000	\$7,292			22,000	\$7,292
Navy:						
Naval security group activity, Sabana Seca, P.R.....	1,000	1,800			1,000	1,800
Naval Research Laboratory, Washington D.C.....	198	205			198	205
Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, P.R.....	6	153			6	153
Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif.....	103	3,843			103	3,843
Naval Air Station, Meridian, Miss.....	470	534	2,420	\$92	2,890	626
Total.....	1,777	5,535	2,420	92	4,197	5,627
Air Force:						
Eglin AFB, Fla.....	4	382			4	382
Scott AFB, Ill.....	246	333			246	333
Total.....	342	966	396	90	738	1,056
Recapitulation:						
Army.....	22,000	7,292			22,000	7,292
Navy.....	1,777	5,535	2,420	92	4,197	5,627
Air Force.....	342	966	396	90	738	1,056
Total new authorization.....	24,119	13,793	2,816	182	26,935	13,975

¹ Authorization only.² Restrictive easement.³ Authorization only for land exchange. Includes \$106,000 funding for resettlement (Public Law 91-646).

NATIONAL NAVAL MEDICAL CENTER

The Committee has carefully examined the Department of the Navy request for authorization of \$14.9 million for the first phase of a multiphase redevelopment of the National Naval Medical Center. The importance of the total program stems from the necessity to update and replace the obsolete and dysfunctional clinical facilities which are inadequate to render quality care to all service personnel and support the substantial medical education and research program now in existence. The National Naval Medical Center compound will also be the site for the new Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences. The new clinical facility will be one of the university's primary teaching hospitals.

Planning for this redevelopment program has spanned several years. This program is the result of several thorough studies which were initiated as it became clear that advancing medical technology and a vastly increasing work load had outstripped the capability of the institution. There has similarly been a significant increase in the number of residency programs, number of other trainees, and an expansion of the institution's role in training the undergraduate medical student. Superior medical education dictates availability of adequate resources.

The Committee desires that this renowned naval medical center continue to be one of the foremost in the world. The Committee believes the Navy plan assures the construction of a modern, flexible facility that will enable progressive patient management with attention given to functional relationship and ease and economy of expansion. The new hospital will provide increased capability for outpatient

care. Ancillary support facilities will serve the hospital and other medical activities at the Center (Health Science Education and Training Command, Naval Graduate Dental School, Naval Medical Research Institute, Naval School of Health Care Administration, and the Armed Forces Radio-biology Research Institute), other Navy medical activities in the region, and the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.

The Committee concurs that it is absolutely essential to maintain ongoing operations and quality health care to the beneficiary population throughout redevelopment. For this reason, the Committee approves the redevelopment phasing concept as proposed by the Navy as the most viable alternative. The first phase, which is addressed in the FY-75 Military Construction Program, contains approximately \$14,900,000 for projects which largely meet current deficiencies as well as being basic to the redevelopment. The projects are for a medical warehouse, road improvements, public works shops, fire protection in an existing building, a parking structure, and utilities improvements.

The Navy advises that they are investigating the feasibility of seeking the remaining authorization of \$152,000,000 in FY-76 with phased funding over Fiscal Years 1976, 1978, and 1979. In FY-1976 the Navy expects to request the major portion of the funds for the hospital modernization. The current order of magnitude estimate is \$100,000,000 for this work.

It is planned to include \$20,000,000 in the Fiscal Year 1978 program to modernize certain portions of the existing hospital, which are suitable for continued medical use, provide personnel support facilities and satisfy remaining parking deficiencies.

The Navy will complete the modernization of the Center in Fiscal Year 1979 with a program which will include \$32,000,000 to complete modernization of existing hospital spaces that are suitable for continued medical use, and alter the tower to accommodate a consolidation of the medical activities at the Center and in the Washington area.

The new hospital will contain 518 acute care beds. Two existing buildings will be remodeled to provide 125 light care beds and 107 psychiatric beds for a total capacity of 750 beds. The hospital will be designed to accommodate 700,000 outpatient visits per year. It will also continue to support 25 residency training programs. There are currently 145 residents in training at the National Naval Medical Center which comprise 25 percent of all Navy medical specialty trainees. Additionally, it will be one three primary clinical training centers for the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, which will have an eventual enrollment of 800 to 1,200 students. This facility, along with its tenant commands and Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, in conjunction with the adjacent National Institutes of Health and the National Library of Medicine, will comprise the most modern, sophisticated, and all-inclusive health care/research core in the world.

The Committee strongly supports the concept of program phasing, and recommends that the construction identified in the FY-75 request proceed so that the National Naval Medical Center can better serve its beneficiary population and support the requirements generated by the Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences.

UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

The Military Construction Authorization bill as submitted contained no request for the Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences. However, under date of 9 July 1974 the committee received a communication from the Department of Defense which stated that the Deputy Secretary of Defense had approved a plan to provide an initial increment of construction funding in the FY-75 military construction program for the initial facilities required for the Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences.

The committee, during its markup session, requested that further information be furnished justifying the request from the Department of Defense to add \$15 million to the budget request. The committee was told that in order to meet the schedule as stated in Public Law 92-426, which requires 100 medical graduates by 1982, that time was of the essence in initiating the construction of the program envisioned by the initial legislation.

It was determined that a "Surge" facility containing approximately 160,000 sq. feet gross space would be constructed as first phase and it is hoped that this building will be ready by the fall of 1976. It will be a basic science building which will take an entering medical school class of up to 125 students. It will be a very flexible building so that it can easily be integrated as a permanent structure with the remainder of the university construction program.

The committee approved the request and added \$15 million to the Navy portion of the bill in an effort to help stay on the schedule contemplated by public law 92-426.

TACTICAL AIRCRAFT SHELTERS

This program is a continuation of the theater air base vulnerability reduction program that the Air Force initiated and the Congress approved in FY 1968. The merits of aircraft protective shelters, coupled with aggressive ground-based anti-aircraft defense, has been shown in the dramatic difference in the survival rates of the Egyptian Air Force in the 1967 war when its aircraft were destroyed on the ground, and the 1973 war when only an insignificant number of Egyptian and Arabian aircraft were destroyed on the ground. The major factor in this reversal of destruction was that in the 1973 conflict the Arabian aircraft were protected on the ground by hardened shelters that were surrounded by effective surface-to-air missiles and other anti-aircraft weapons. In light of this experience, we believe it is prudent to look to the survival of the U.S. aircraft we have committed to the NATO mission. The \$92.3 million of funds provided in earlier programs by the Congress have provided a shelter for every U.S. aircraft permanently based on the continent of Europe. However, we do have commitments to send additional aircraft squadrons to NATO in the event of force mobilization. Should the Warsaw Pact nations initiate an attack on western Europe using conventional weapons, as opposed to a surprise attack with nuclear armed missiles, there should be sufficient warning to NATO by troop movements, materiel stockage, and other unusual actions to allow a reactive NATO mobilization. United States aircraft that we are committed to deploy

to NATO during a mobilization would have no shelters at their assigned bases, and would be extremely vulnerable to destruction by conventional weapons even with dispersal, camouflage, and vigorous anti-aircraft defense. The merits of shelters have been recognized in NATO and the other NATO countries have in being, and under construction, protective aircraft shelters that provide the major portion of their forces. The earliest NATO program that could produce additional shelters needed for mobilization type U.S. aircraft is at least 15 months later than the shelters that can be built with the funds requested in this FY-1975 MCP. To keep the momentum that the U.S. has generated in the shelter program, to provide a visible deterrent to potential enemies, and to protect our aircraft should hostilities occur, the Committee believes the shelter program should proceed. After detailed questioning of witnesses by the committee, it was determined that the full authorization be provided subject to the following considerations:

(1) Approval of the \$62 million in the FY 1975 program is not a commitment to authorize the balance of the shelters required in the European area. The committee directs the Department to take the necessary actions to secure recoupment of the \$62 million pre-financing.

(2) The House and Senate Armed Services Committees are to be notified 30 days in advance of the award of contracts for the shelter that the designs of the shelter have been completed and that they will meet all U.S. and NATO criteria for aircraft protection and infrastructure funding eligibility. Similarly, notification will be provided 30 days in advance of contract award for shelter doors that the design selected conforms to U.S. and NATO criteria. These notifications are required by the committee because we cannot subscribe to investments of this magnitude without being able to assure the Congress that they will perform the function promised.

NAVAL HOSPITAL, ORLANDO, FLA.

In FY-74 the Navy requested authorization for a 235 bed hospital at the Naval Training Center, Orlando, Florida. This Committee disapproved authorization for the hospital and requested the Navy to restudy their requirements for a hospital that large.

In the FY-75 program the Navy did not request authorization for a hospital at Orlando. When questioned about this, Navy witnesses replied that the requirement for Orlando has been restudied and the Navy has come up with a figure of 100 beds for the active hospitalized area and 50 beds for the light-care area. The Navy said "these are the new criteria now that we based our requirements on for the new hospital at Orlando." Navy witnesses further testified that it would take a year or a year and a half to redesign the hospital under existing criteria developed by the Navy and therefore they were not in a position to come forward in FY-75.

The Committee is aware of the need for a replacement hospital at Orlando and requests the Navy to go forward with their design effort so that their budget request can contain a request for this hospital if possible in the next fiscal year.

REDUCTION IN DEPARTMENTAL REQUESTS FOR CONSTRUCTION

The Military Departments and Defense Agencies submitted their original requests for new facilities in the total amount of \$3.9 billion which included \$1.4 billion for family housing and homeowners assistance.

The Department of Defense and the Office of Management and Budget evaluated each project submitted by the departments to verify that it was needed to support the approved Department of Defense program. Each project was then examined for compliance with Department of Defense standards covering size, cost, site location and design. In formulating the fiscal year 1975 Military Construction Program, the Department of Defense stated that they also considered present and future deployment, the Total Force planning policy, the condition of the existing military plant and the immediate and long-range requirements for modernization and replacements of that plant together with overall priorities and specialized needs.

As a reflection of all of these factors, and as a result of this examination, the proposed military construction request for the Active and Reserve forces for fiscal year 1975 was reduced to \$3,278,380,000 before it was submitted to the Congress. That figure includes \$1,347,283,000 for family housing and homeowners assistance.

A comparison of this year's proposed authorization program with similar authorizations enacted for the past five years is shown below:

AUTHORIZATION ENACTED, COMPARED WITH FISCAL YEAR 1975 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST

(In millions of dollars)

	1970 actual	1971 actual	1972 actual	1973 actual	1974 actual	1975 requested
I. Army.....	292.7	590.1	503.0	558.8	596.1	696.8
II. Navy.....	306.3	268.9	321.8	515.7	570.4	567.7
III. Air Force.....	269.0	256.2	247.3	284.2	260.7	468.3
IV. Defense agencies.....	16.2	9.3	10.6	15.5	10.0	17.4
V. Contingency.....	25.0	35.0	10.0	17.5		30.0
VI. Family housing.....	689.5	804.2	915.2	1,050.7	1,172.0	1,342.3
Homeowners assistance.....			7.6		7.0	5.0
VII. Reserve components.....	41.0	37.5	80.3	107.2	112.3	150.9
Total.....	1,639.7	2,001.2	2,095.8	2,549.6	2,728.5	3,278.4

The construction proposals contained in this program include 263 major bases and 665 separate projects.

The bill as reported authorizes construction for those projects which the Committee believes must be initiated in fiscal year 1975 to meet operational schedules, to support new missions, or which are essential for other compelling reasons such as health and safety of personnel and the improvement of the most seriously deficient facilities.

The fiscal year 1975 military construction authorization bill contains two distinct parts:

(a) Authority to construct new operational facilities in the amount of \$1.749 billion to support the Active and Reserve Forces.

A summary of this authority, identified by individual departments and agencies, is set out below:

Department	*Active Forces	Reserve Forces	Total	Percen
Army.....	\$611,653,000	\$92,400,000	\$704,053,000	40
Navy.....	547,373,000	19,867,000	567,240,000	32
Air Force.....	410,227,000	40,000,000	450,227,000	26
Defense agencies.....	28,400,000		28,400,000	2
Total.....	1,597,653,000	152,267,000	1,749,920,000	100

(b) The authority for military family housing in the amount of \$1,185,881,000, including \$5 million for homeowners' assistance.

Details of the committee actions and the content of the programs approved are set forth in the following material covering the separate titles of the bill.

TITLE I—ARMY

The Army request under title I of the bill amounted to \$696,815,000. The committee, after careful review and consideration of the Army request, approved the following program:

	Army request	Committee approved
Inside the United States.....	\$557,064,000	\$490,555,000
Outside the United States.....	139,751,000	121,098,000
Total.....	696,815,000	611,653,000
Deficiency authorization.....	10,127,000	10,127,000
Emergency construction.....	10,000,000	10,000,000

The Committee notes that the Army is continuing an aggressive program to improve its personnel support. Once again, as in fiscal years 1973 and 1974, the Army's program is heavily weighted toward soldier oriented projects. Exclusive of NATO Infrastructure, approximately 72 percent of the construction dollars are for bachelor housing, medical facilities and community support facilities.

The Army is also maintaining its effort in combating pollution. The fiscal year 1975 MCA program shows a 21-percent increase over that approved in fiscal year 1974 for pollution abatement projects. This year's program responds both to earlier requirements now technologically achievable and to new requirements generated by increasingly more stringent standards, in particular the Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972.

Other projects submitted by Army will improve its operational capability. Of special significance is a nearly threefold increase in funds requested to construct maintenance facilities, an item directly related to the Army's readiness posture.

The following tables summarize the authorization request by Major Command and by facility class and the authorization provided by the Committee.

[In thousands of dollars]

	Army request	Committee approved
MAJOR COMMAND SUMMARY		
U.S. Army Forces Command.....	209,494,000	185,088,000
U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command.....	185,205,000	171,344,000
U.S. Army Military District of Washington.....	2,497,000	2,497,000
U.S. Army Materiel Command.....	44,972,000	40,461,000
U.S. Army Communications Command.....	12,373,000	5,422,000
U.S. Military Academy.....	9,720,000	7,720,000
U.S. Army Health Services Command.....	25,046,000	17,086,000
Corps of Engineers.....	2,515,000	2,515,000
Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service.....	4,550,000	0
U.S. Army, Alaska.....	15,726,000	13,456,000
U.S. Army, Hawaii.....	16,529,000	16,529,000
Air pollution abatement facilities, various locations.....	1,356,000	1,356,000
Water pollution abatement facilities, various locations.....	16,358,000	16,358,000
Dining facilities modernization, various locations.....	10,723,000	10,723,000
Subtotal inside the United States.....	557,064,000	490,555,000
U.S. Army Forces, Southern Command.....	4,138,000	324,000
U.S. Army, Pacific.....	5,139,000	1,663,000
Puerto Rico.....	1,862,000	0
Kwajalein Missile Range.....	2,241,000	1,272,000
U.S. Army Security Agency.....	148,000	148,000
U.S. Army Communications Command.....	532,000	532,000
United States Army, Europe:		
Germany.....	33,532,000	25,000,000
Italy.....	4,159,000	4,159,000
NATO Infrastructure.....	88,000,000	88,000,000
Subtotal outside the United States.....	139,751,000	121,098,000
Total.....	696,815,000	611,653,000
FACILITY CLASSES SUMMARY		
Operational and training facilities.....	40,527,000	27,237,000
Maintenance and production facilities.....	45,021,000	40,667,000
Research, development, test, and evaluation facilities.....	17,364,000	17,364,000
Supply facilities.....	22,841,000	19,811,000
Hospital and medical facilities.....	87,196,000	76,513,000
Administrative facilities.....	18,726,000	9,605,000
Housing and community facilities.....	325,828,000	299,104,000
Housing.....	(290,683,000)	(276,513,000)
Community facilities.....	(35,145,000)	(22,591,000)
Utilities and ground improvement.....	26,306,000	15,638,000
Air pollution abatement.....	1,356,000	1,356,000
Water pollution abatement.....	16,358,000	16,358,000
Real estate.....	7,292,000	0
NATO infrastructure.....	88,000,000	88,000,000
Total.....	696,815,000	611,653,000

U.S. ARMY FORCES COMMAND

Approval is granted for new authorization in the amount of \$185,088,000 to provide 31 projects at eight U.S. Army Forces Command installations. Major projects in the approved program are barracks complexes at Fort Carson, Fort Hood and Fort Stewart, barracks at Fort Hood and Fort Riley, barracks modernization at Fort Bragg, Fort Campbell, Fort Hood, Fort Lewis, Fort Stewart and Hunter Army Airfield, and company administrative and supply facilities at Hunter Army Airfield. Approved medical facilities include an addition to Irwin Army Hospital at Fort Riley and dental clinics at Forts Bragg, Campbell and Hood. Also included are aircraft parking aprons and maintenance hangars at Fort Bragg, rotary wing parking aprons and rotary wing hangar and hangar addition at Fort Carson, tactical equipment shops and facilities at Fort Hood and Fort Stewart, and an entrance road at Fort Bragg. Other projects approved are a

fire station at Fort Riley, alteration of administrative facilities for the Health Services Command at Fort Sam Houston, water storage tanks at Fort Stewart and Hunter Army Airfield, storm drainage improvements at Fort Sam Houston, improvement to the post water system at Fort Riley, modification of the electrical system at Fort Bragg and extension of utilities at Fort Carson.

The Committee deferred the following projects:

Installation	Project	Amount (thousands)
Fort Bragg, N.C.	EM service club.....	\$1,284
Fort Carson, Colo.	Land acquisition.....	7,292
	Utilities extension.....	1,750
Fort Devens, Mass.	Barracks mod.....	3,377
Fort Hood, Tex.	Confinement fac.....	3,622
	Entrance road.....	2,540
Fort Riley, Kans.	Dental clinic.....	1,141
	Support fac.....	2,793
Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield, Ga.	Parachute drying and packing fac.....	332
	Tactical equip shop and fac.....	1,275
Total reduction.....		24,406

¹ Partial reduction.

The barracks project at Fort Devens, the parachute drying and packing facility at Fort Stewart and the tactical equipment shop at Hunter Army Airfield were deferred for questions of a hard requirement. The land acquisition at Fort Carson was deferred for questions of appraised value of cost per acre reflected and incomplete status of the draft environmental impact statement. The other projects were deferred for reasons of economy.

U.S. ARMY TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND

The Committee approves \$171,344,000 for 43 projects at 17 U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command installations. Significant among the approved projects are barracks complexes at Forts Benning, Gordon, Jackson, and McClellan, barracks at Forts Eustis, Rucker and Leonard Wood and barracks modernization at Forts Benning, Bliss, Eustis, Lee, Rucker and Sill. The Committee approves medical facilities to provide an addition to the hospital at Fort Leavenworth, a medical/dental clinic for the Presidio of Monterey and dental clinics for Forts Benning, Jackson, Rucker, Sill and Leonard Wood. Also approved are tactical equipment shops and facilities at Forts Ord, Polk, and Sill, alteration and construction of training facilities at Fort Bliss, academic facilities at Fort Gordon, the Presidio of Monterey and Fort McClellan, facilities for basic combat training at Fort Sill battalion headquarters/classrooms and company administrative/supply facilities at Fort Polk, and instrument trainer building at Fort Rucker, aircraft parking aprons at Fort Eustis and a combat flight control and operations building at Fort Sill. Other projects approved are an electrical distribution system extension, a cook and bakers school and ammunition storage facilities at Fort Jackson, a night vision laboratory at Fort Belvoir, a gunnery range and commissary at Fort Bliss, an electronics and electrical maintenance shop

at Fort Gordon, a central processing system facility and an engineer developments building at Hunter Liggett, a steam line at Fort Rucker, and an electrical system alteration and addition at Fort Knox.

COMMITTEE-DEFERRED PROJECTS

Installation	Project	Amount (thousands)
Fort Belvoir, Va.	Aircraft supply building	\$594
Fort Bliss, Tex.	Tactical equipment shops	2,514
Fort Gordon, Ga.	Printing plant addition	233
Fort Lee, Va.	Enlisted men's club	1,376
Do.	Administrative building	7,255
Fort Ord, Calif.	Dental clinic	1,211
Fort Sill, Okla.	Theater	678
Total reduction		13,861

Note: The committee felt these projects could be deferred for reasons of economy.

U.S. ARMY MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

The Committee approves authorization of \$2,497,000 for the U.S. Army Band training facility at Fort Myer.

U.S. ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

The Committee approves 17 projects at 14 Army Materiel Command installations for a total cost of \$40,461,000.

For the arsenals the Committee approves an addition to the explosive laboratory at Picatinny, and alteration for administrative facilities at Rock Island, fire protection shop buildings, interior electrical distribution and a weapons quality test facility at Watervliet. At the Army depots, the Committee approves a vehicle maintenance support facility and a depot headquarters and administrative building at Anniston, a care and preservation facility at Letterkenny, alterations to buildings for Logistics Data Center at Lexington-Blue Grass, security fencing at Red River, an industrial plating shop at Sacramento, a medical/dental clinic at Seneca, and a chapel center at Sierra. The Committee also approves igloo magazines at Yuma Proving Grounds, mobile optical sites at White Sands Missile Range, upgrade of lighting at the Aeronautical Maintenance Center and a new hospital at Redstone Arsenal.

The Committee deferred the following projects:

Installation	Project	Amount (thousands)
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.	ADP and Communications Center addition	\$1,030
AMMRC, Maine	Boiler house modernization	558
Red River Army Depot, Tex.	Addition and alteration to depot operations building	891
White Sands Missile Range, N. Mex.	Range power	1,766
Do.	Post chapel addition	266
Total reduction		4,511

The Committee felt these projects could be deferred for reasons of economy.

U.S. ARMY COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

(Inside the United States)

The Committee authorizes \$5,422,000 for the U.S. Army Communications Command. The authorization includes a consolidated test support facility and a commissary at Fort Huachuca and electric equipment maintenance storage, electric distribution reconfiguration and interior water supply at Fort Ritchie.

The Committee deferred the following project:

Installation	Project	Amount (thousands)
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.	Academic building	\$6,951

In the original announcement to move the Intelligence activities from Fort Holabird to Fort Huachuca, the Department of Defense stated that facilities were available for the school at Fort Huachuca, therefore, the Committee feels that this project could be safely deferred for economy reasons.

U.S. ARMY MILITARY ACADEMY

The Committee approves new authorization of \$7,720,000 to provide alteration of cadet barracks, a public comfort station, and an addition to the gymnasium at the U.S. Army Military Academy.

The Committee denied full authorization for the following project:

Installation	Project	Amount (thousands)
U.S. Military Academy, N.Y.	Gymnasium	\$2,000

¹ Partial reduction.

While recognizing the need to improve and expand the West Point Gymnasium, the Committee is of the opinion that by careful modification of the design through value engineering, an adequate facility can be provided at a reduced cost.

U.S. ARMY HEALTH SERVICES COMMAND

New authorization of \$17,086,000 is approved for the U.S. Army Health Services Command. The authorization includes electrical power improvement at Fort Detrick and electrical mechanical upgrade for five hospitals at various locations in the United States.

The Committee deferred three of the eight hospitals included in the electrical mechanical upgrade as follows:

Installation	Project	Amount (thousands)
Various	Electrical mechanical upgrade	\$7,960

¹ Partial reduction.

The Committee feels that the hospitals at Forts Devens, Bliss, and Jackson which were completed in 1971 and 1972 can be safely deferred without danger in loss of accreditation.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

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

MILITARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AND TERMINAL SERVICE

The Committee denied the following project:

Installation	Project	Amount (thousands)
Sunny Point Military Ocean Terminal, N.C.	Disposal dikes	\$1,550

The Committee is of the opinion that the construction of dikes to retain spoil from maintenance dredging should properly be charged to maintenance funds.

U.S. ARMY, ALASKA

The Committee approves five projects in Alaska amounting to \$13,456,000. The approval provides for a power distribution line at Fort Greely, a dental clinic at Fort Richardson, and a cold storage warehouse, barracks modernization and dining facilities improvement at Fort Wainwright.

The Committee deferred the following project:

Installation	Project	Amount (thousands)
Fort Richardson	Airfield paving and lighting	\$2,270

The Committee felt that this project could be deferred for reasons of economy and because Elmendorf AFB facilities can be utilized.

U.S. ARMY, HAWAII

For Hawaii, the Committee approves four projects totaling \$16,529,000. At Schofield Barracks, the Committee approves Phase I of aviation facilities, barracks modernization and a transformer substation. At Tripler General Hospital, a barracks modernization project is approved.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

In support of the national goal in reducing environmental pollution the Committee approves the Army request for \$17,714,000 to provide air and water pollution abatement facilities. Of this total \$1,356,000 are for air pollution abatement projects and \$16,358,000 for water pollution control projects. The total authorized is a 21 percent increase

over the amount requested and approved in FY 1974. This reflects the first onset of requirements growing from the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972. As these requirements develop further, even larger sums are anticipated for pollution abatement efforts in future MCA programs.

DINING FACILITIES MODERNIZATION

(Inside the United States)

The Committee approves \$10,723,000 for modernization of dining facilities at ten installations at various locations in the United States. This project is an important facet in the Army's program to improve overall Service life. Modernization of these outdated, inefficient dining facilities will significantly increase the Army's capability to provide appealing wholesome meals so important to the soldiers well being.

U.S. ARMY, SOUTHERN COMMAND

The Committee approves the Army request for one project at the U.S. Army, Southern Command for a total of \$324,000. The approved project provides a commissary addition at Corozal.

The Committee deferred the following projects:

Installation	Project	Amount (thousands)
Fort Amador, C.Z.	EM barracks	\$1,948
Fort Clayton, C.Z.	Air-conditioning, administration building	1,633
Corozal, C.Z.	Air-conditioning, finance office	233
Total reduction		3,814

The barracks project at Fort Amador was deferred for questions of a hard requirement. The other projects were deferred for reasons of economy and low priority.

U.S. ARMY, PACIFIC

For Korea, the Committee approves two projects totaling \$1,663,000. These are a new barracks and community facilities.

The Committee deferred the following projects:

Installation	Project	Amount (thousands)
Korea	A/C Seoul Hospital, Yongsan	\$371
	Barracks modernization	3,105
Total reduction		3,476

The Committee felt that the air conditioning project for Yongsan hospital could be deferred since it is not in patient wards. The barracks modernization project was deferred for lack of a hard requirement.

PUERTO RICO

The Committee deferred the following project:

Installation	Project	Amount (thousands)
Fort Buchanan	Armed Forces examination and entrance station	\$1,862

The Committee felt this project could be deferred for reasons of economy. The present facility can continue in use for at least another year.

KWAJALEIN MISSILE RANGE

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

The Committee deferred the following projects:

Installation	Project	Amount (thousands)
Kwajalein Missile Range	Air conditioning barracks and dining facilities	\$465
	Ennylabegan power addition	504
Total reduction		969

The Committee feels these projects can be safely deferred as they are relatively low priority items.

U.S. ARMY SECURITY AGENCY

(Outside the United States)

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

U.S. ARMY COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

(Outside the United States)

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

U.S. ARMY, EUROPE

The Committee grants new authorization for U.S. Army, Europe in the amount of \$117,159,000. Included are \$88,000,000 for NATO Infrastructure, \$25,000,000 for various installations in Germany and \$4,159,000 for Camp Darby, Italy. Projects approved for installations in Germany are missile operational facilities at Zweibruecken, a vehicle maintenance facility at Nahbollenbach, maintenance facilities at Wildflecken, maintenance hardstands at various locations, improve ammunition storage at various locations, a radio relay site, and a

Defense satellite communications system facility. Other projects approved for Germany are alterations to the 97th General Hospital at Frankfurt, new dependent schools at Heidelberg and Ulm. The Committee also approves a medical clinic and improvement of ammunition storage facilities at Camp Darby, Italy.

The Committee deferred the following projects:

Installation	Project	Amount (thousands)
Pruem	Upgrade operations facilities	\$1,177
	EM barracks with dining facility	2,482
Amberg	Improve ammo storage QRS	1,545
Kitzingen	Dependent school	2,463
	Commissary addition	865
Total reduction		8,532

1 Partial reduction.

The operations facilities and EM barracks with mess at Pruem, the dependent school and commissary addition at Kitzingen were deferred for reasons of economy. While the need to improve the ammunition storage facilities is recognized, the Committee is of the opinion that through value engineering, an adequate facility can be provided for the Quick Reaction Storage Sites (QRS) at a reduced cost, therefore, the QRS portion of the project is deferred.

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION

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

AMENDMENTS TO PREVIOUS AUTHORIZATIONS

The Army reported to the Committee that it is unable to build a confinement facility at Fort Sill, a barracks at Fort Myer, a barracks modernization project for the Panama Area, industrial waste treatment facilities at Cornhusker Army Ammunition Plant or the separation of the storm and sanitary sewer systems at Rock Island Arsenal within authorization granted in previous years. Increases in construction costs due to unexpected inflation growth and necessary changes in the projects require a deficiency authorization of \$6,284,000 for these five CONUS Army installations. In addition to the above deficiencies, the Army also reported that it is unable to build three projects in Germany within authorization granted in previous years. These are a barracks at Pruem Post, additions to dependent schools and new dependent schools at various locations in Germany. Extraordinary increases in construction costs in Europe accompanied by revaluations of the dollar have generated the need for a deficiency authorization of \$3,843,000 for these three projects in Germany. The Committee denied the Cornhusker AAP request for \$350,000 and reduced the Fort Sill request by \$924,000 and approves an Army deficiency request in the amount of \$8,853,000.

SUMMARY OF COMMITTEE ACTIONS

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

Installation	Project	Action (thousands)
Fort Bragg, N.C.	EM service club	-\$1,284
Fort Carson, Colo.	Land acquisition	-7,292
	Utilities extension	1,750
Fort Devens, Mass.	Barracks mod.	-3,377
Fort Hood, Tex.	Confinement fac.	-3,622
	Entrance road	-2,540
Fort Riley, Kans.	Dental clinic	-1,141
	Support fac.	-2,793
Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield, Ga.	Parachute drying and packing fac.	-332
	Tactical equip shop and fac.	-1,275
Fort Belvoir	Aircraft supply bldg.	-594
Fort Bliss, Tex.	Tactical equip shops	-2,514
Fort Gordon, Ga.	Printing plant addn.	-233
Fort Lee, Va.	EM club	-1,376
	Administrative bldg.	-7,255
Fort Ord, Calif.	Dental clinic	-1,211
Fort Sill, Okla.	Theatre	-678
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.	ADP and comm center addn.	-1,030
AMM RC, Mass.	Boiler house mod.	-558
Red River Army Depot, Tex.	Addition and alt to depot op building	-891
White Sands Missile Range, N. Mex.	Range power	-1,766
	Post chapel addn.	-266
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.	Academic bldg.	-6,951
U.S. Military Academy, N.Y.	Gymnasium	1,2,000
Various	Electrical mechanical upgrade	1,7,960
	Fort Bliss, Tex.	(-2,627)
	Fort Devens, Mass.	(-2,160)
	Fort Jackson, S.C.	(-3,173)
Sunny Point Military Ocean Terminal, N.C.	Disposal dikes	-4,550
Fort Richardson, Ark.	Airfield paving and lighting	-2,270
Fort Amador, C.Z.	EM barracks	-1,948
Fort Clayton, C.Z.	Air-conditioning admin bldg.	-1,633
Corozal, C.Z.	Air-conditioning finance Ofc.	-233
Fort Buchanan, P.R.	AFEE station	-1,862
Kwajalein Missile Range	Air-conditioning barracks and dining fac.	-465
	Ennylabegan power addn.	-504
Germany, Various	General cut	-8,532
Pruem	Upgrade operations fac.	(-1,177)
	EM barracks w/dining fac.	(-2,482)
Amberg	Improve ammo storage QRS	1,(-1,545)
Kitzingen	Dependent school	1,(-2,463)
	Commissary addition	(-865)
Korea	A/C Seoul Hospital	-371
	Barracks mod.	-3,105
Total reduction		85,162

¹ Partial reduction.

TITLE II—NAVY

The Navy requested \$567,674,000 under title II of the bill. After careful review and consideration of the Navy's request, the committee approved a program of \$545,873,000 as shown in the following tabulation:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Navy request	Revised	Committee approved
Inside the United States	532,021	531,820	492,042
Outside the United States	35,653	35,653	55,331
Total	567,674	567,473	547,343
General appropriations reduction	0	0	1,500
Total new authorization, title II	567,674	567,473	545,873

All projects requested in this year's authorization bill were included in the FY 1975 request for appropriations, except for the following:

	Thousands
Naval Security Group Activity, Sabana Seca, P.R.	\$800

NAVY PROGRAM SUMMARY

On June 12, 1974, the Navy requested some changes to their program, which are reflected above, under the original and revised request, and which are detailed below:

NEW AUTHORIZATION—TITLE II

Installation/project	From—	To—	Change
Inside the United States:			
9th Naval District:			
Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill: Bachelor enlisted quarters (Hospital Corps School)	2,468	0	(2,468)
14th Naval District:			
Commander in chief, Pacific, Oahu, Hawaii: Intelligence Center, Pacific	0	2,700	2,700
Marine Corps:			
Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, Calif.: Potable water system	1,157	724	(433)
Net title II new authorization changes			(201)

This program contains the new facilities and replacement and modernization projects needed to support the operating forces of the Navy. Approximately 43 percent of the program was requested to support new missions of the Navy. Projects that are in support of current missions of the Navy were allocated 23 percent of the program and the remaining 34 percent was assigned to replacement and modernization projects. The Navy, this year, stressed in its program operational facilities which comprises 10.5 percent of the construction authorization request, maintenance and production facilities with 28 percent, medical facilities with 15.4 percent, bachelor housing and community facilities with 16.3 percent and pollution abatement with 10.4 percent.

Projects in the operational category include airfield runways, parking aprons, operational buildings, and waterfront operational facilities which range from berthing piers to a floating drydock facility.

Training facilities include applied instruction facilities and operational trainer projects that will provide space for the installation of aircraft simulators that will simulate the aircraft characteristics and tactical environment.

The maintenance and production category will provide support to aircraft engine and avionics maintenance activities and mine assembly and torpedo overhaul shops. The major portion of this category is for the refit facilities of the TRIDENT Submarine Weapons System.

This year's program for medical facilities has been allocated to accelerating the replacement of World War II and other substandard medical facilities.

Significant emphasis is again being placed this year on bachelor housing and messing facilities for improving the living environment for Navy and Marine Corps personnel.

This year's program will provide new and modernization of bachelor enlisted and officers' quarters as shown below:

	Bachelor enlisted			Bachelor officers		
	Navy	Marine Corps	Total	Navy	Marine Corps	Total
New spaces.....	2,806	3,108	5,914	159	0	159
Modernization.....	585	524	1,109	0	0	0
Total.....	3,391	3,632	7,023	159	0	159

BREAKDOWN OF THE APPROVED NAVY BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS PROGRAM, BY RATE STRUCTURE

Ratings	Navy	Marine Corps	Total	Percent
Recruits (open bay).....	0	0	0	0
E2 to E4.....	2,229	3,552	5,781	82.3
E5 to E6.....	1,055	80	1,135	16.2
E7 to E9.....	107	0	107	1.5

For pollution abatement, this year's request continues an aggressive program initiated by the Navy in 1968 to abate air and water pollution at Naval and Marine Corps installations.

The committee carefully considered all projects and the following table summarizes the authorization requested and approved for each Naval District.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (SEC. 201)

[[In thousands of dollars]]

Naval district	Navy request, fiscal year 1975	Committee approved
Inside the United States:		
1st Naval District.....	7,001	5,430
3d Naval District.....	6,354	2,354
4th Naval District.....	9,982	7,646
Naval District, Washington, D.C.....	28,909	34,287
5th Naval District.....	48,848	46,247
6th Naval District.....	93,822	89,914
8th Naval District.....	6,338	6,338
9th Naval District.....	10,164	10,164
11th Naval District.....	94,817	84,849
12th Naval District.....	6,847	2,048
13th Naval District.....	¹ 114,501	² 102,199
14th Naval District.....	9,327	5,656
Marine Corps.....	40,810	40,810
Various locations:		
Trident facilities.....	9,849	9,849
Pollution abatement, air.....	44,251	44,251
Pollution abatement, water.....		
Total inside the United States.....	531,820	492,072
General appropriations reduction.....	0	³ 1,500
Total.....	531,820	490,542
Outside the United States:		
10th Naval District.....	5,159	5,159
15th Naval District.....	800	800
Atlantic Ocean area.....	6,059	4,183
European area.....	2,070	1,759
Indian Ocean area.....	0	29,000
Pacific Ocean area.....	16,468	9,333
Various locations:		
Pollution abatement, air.....	1,059	1,059
Pollution abatement, water.....	4,038	4,038
Total outside the United States.....	35,653	55,351
General support programs.....	567,473	545,873
Total authorization for appropriations.....	567,473	545,873

¹ Includes \$103,808,000 for Trident facilities.

² Includes \$95,000,000 for Trident facilities.

³ Applies to NAS Pensacola land acquisition project.

The committee recognizes that all of the projects in this year's program are valid projects. However, the need for austerity in military construction required the committee to deny some projects which were shown as lower in priority than other projects in this year's program. Where the committee gives as reason for denial of the project "low priority", or "deferred" the project was denied without prejudice to a subsequent program.

FIRST NAVAL DISTRICT

The committee approved \$5,430,000 for 5 projects in the First Naval District. The most significant project approved was the bachelor enlisted quarter modernization project for the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery, Maine.

The project will provide rehabilitated living spaces, dining facilities and a renovated EM Club for bachelor enlisted personnel utilizing three existing barracks buildings.

The committee denied the following projects:

Installation and project	Amounts (thousands)	Reason
Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, R.I.:		
Sims Hall alterations.....	\$971	Low priority.
Public works administration building.....	600	Deferred.
Total.....	1,571	

THIRD NAVAL DISTRICT

For the Third Naval District, a total of \$2,354,000 for two projects were approved.

The bachelor enlisted quarters project for the Submarine Base, (Submarine Medical Center) New London, Connecticut will house 137 men and the bachelor enlisted quarters project at the marine barracks will house 53 men.

The committee denied the following project:

Installation and project	Amount (thousands)	Reason
Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn.; Floating dry dock.....	\$4,000	Deferred.

FOURTH NAVAL DISTRICT

The committee approved \$7,646,000 for a total of 4 projects in the Fourth Naval District. The major projects approved at the Naval Air Test Facility, Lakehurst were an Industrial Building Modernization project which will provide industrial space for the manufacture of prototype equipment in support of research and development programs on catapults, arresting gear, ground support equipment and visual landing aids and an Engineering Building which will house 730 professional, technical and clerical personnel and a civilian cafeteria.

The Committee denied the following project:

Installation and project	Amount (thousands)	Reason
Navy Ships Parts Control Center, Mechanicsburg, Pa.; Conversion to administrative area.	\$2,336	Deferred.

NAVAL DISTRICT—WASHINGTON, D.C.

A total of \$34,287,000 was approved for projects in the Naval District—Washington, D.C.

For the Commandant, Naval District—Washington, a Building Rehabilitation project to improve portions of 3 buildings was approved.

At the Naval Research Laboratory, a land acquisition project will acquire 198 acres for a buffer zone around the Maryland Point Observatory.

The Bulkhead replacement project at the Naval Academy, Annapolis was approved. The significant projects approved at the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda were the medical warehouse project which will provide a medical supply facility to support the medical facilities in the region and the Medical Center Modernization (Parking and Utilities) project which will improve vehicle circulation and parking.

The committee denied the following projects:

Installation and project	Amount (thousands)	Reason
Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C.: Air-conditioning plant.....	\$3,172	Low priority.
Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.: Luce Hall addition and modernization project.....	6,450	Do.
The committee added the following project:		
Uniformed Services, University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda, Md.: Surge facility.	15,000	See following remarks.

The committee added the Surge Facility project for the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences at Bethesda, Maryland that will be used to provide space to accommodate 125 medical students. This facility is needed to permit orderly growth of the University and an ability to comply with Public Law 92-426 and graduate 100 medical students by 1982.

FIFTH NAVAL DISTRICT

The committee approved \$46,247,000 for 23 projects in the Fifth Naval District. The significant projects are discussed in the following paragraphs.

At the Naval Station, Norfolk, Va., there were two major projects approved. The bachelor enlisted quarters project will provide space for 504 men.

The pier utilities project will provide utility services for piers so that ships may assume "cold iron" condition.

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

At the Norfolk Regional Medical Center, there were three significant projects approved. The Dispensary Replacement project will construct a dispensary at Sewells Point replacing two existing dispensaries

at the Naval Operating Base; the dispensary and dental clinic project at the Naval Air Station, Oceana, will replace the present facility which is undersized and functionally obsolete; and the hospital modernization project will construct new supporting facilities, updating of substandard utility systems and demolition of excess structures.

The committee denied the following projects:

Installation and project	Amount (thousands)	Reason
Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Va.: Command control and administration building.....	\$2,030	See remarks below.
Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va.: Operational flight training facility.....	571	Deferred.
Total.....	2,601	

The Navy testified that on May 24, 1974 the Chief of Naval Operations announced a plan to consolidate fleet commands on July 1, 1975 and with this announcement the requirement was changed for the Command Control and Administrative Building at the Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Virginia. The Navy explained that there was a large deficiency in administrative space at the base and that this facility was still needed. The committee accepts the fact of a deficiency, but feels this project should be deferred until thorough planning has been completed for the new requirement.

SIXTH NAVAL DISTRICT

For this district, the committee approved \$89,914,000 for 37 projects at 16 naval installations in the States of Florida, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

The significant projects approved are discussed in the following paragraphs.

At the Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, the major project approved was an Aircraft Maintenance Hangar which will support 60 additional carrier based ASW Aircraft newly assigned to the Station.

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

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

At the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, there were three major projects approved. The general warehouse project will replace a deteriorated, structurally unsound facility which was converted from a sea-plane hangar; the aircraft cleaning and disassembly facility project will consolidate the many preparatory operations into one modern and efficient building, and the consolidated public works center project will house the maintenance, administration and storage functions.

At the Naval Technical Training Center, the Bachelor Enlisted Quarters project will satisfy the programmed increases in housing requirements which resulted from the electronic warfare training mission.

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

The berthing pier project at the Naval Station, Charleston will provide a berthing pier complete with utilities, dredging to 35 feet, extension of shore bulkhead and demolition of a small barge pier. Also at Naval Station, Charleston, there will be a berthing pier utilities project which will provide "cold-iron" utility services, thereby allowing better maintenance of shipboard equipment, and reducing watch standing requirements.

At the Naval Supply Center, Charleston, the conversion of Pier K to a fueling pier will help meet the Coast Guard Pollution requirements and permit consolidation of tanker and barge operations in loading, issuing, and handling of bulk fuel, fuel oil, and oily wastes.

At the Naval Air Station, Memphis the dispensary and dental clinic project will include space for five holding beds, twenty-nine dental operating rooms and six oral hygiene treatment rooms.

The committee denied the following projects:

Installation and project	Amount (thousands)	Reason
Naval Training Center, Orlando, Fla.: Bachelor enlisted quarters.....	\$4, 140	Deferred.
Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.: Hospital improvements (electrical).....	1, 888	Low priority.
Total.....	6, 028	

The committee added the following projects:

Installation and project	Amount (thousands)	Reason
Naval Coastal Systems Laboratory, Panama City, Fla.: Riverine test facility and land acquisition.....	\$620	See remarks below.
Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.: Land acquisition.....	1, 500	Do.
Total.....	2, 120	

The Riverine Test Facility and Land Acquisition project was added to provide the Navy with a permanent capability in a river delta environment to develop Marine Corps techniques in swimmer defense, communications, position reporting and to develop other tactical doctrines peculiar to the riverine environment.

The Land Acquisition project was added to provide Navy control of acreage lying within high intensity aircraft noise zones on which construction of residential units and a shopping center is planned. The project was authorized under the Naval Air Station, Pensacola. Installation total of Title II, but the authorization for appropriations in Title VI, Section 602 was reduced by \$1,500,000, since appropria-

tions are available from the \$2,400,000 appropriated last year for the land acquisition project at the Naval Air Station at Jacksonville, Florida. This land acquisition at Jacksonville will be accomplished by an exchange of lands, therefore the appropriations are not required.

EIGHTH NAVAL DISTRICT

For the Eighth Naval District, the committee approved \$6,338,000 for 4 projects at three Naval installations.

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

At the Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas, a boiler replacement project will replace existing steam generating equipment dating back to 1941 that is subject to unpredictable shutdowns.

The runway restoration project at the Naval Air Station, Kingsville, Texas will restore runways 1-19 and 13-31 outlying landing field, Orange Grove which are required for training naval aviators in T2-C basic jet and TA-4 advanced jet aircraft.

All of the projects requested in this district were approved.

NINTH NAVAL DISTRICT

The committee approved for this district \$10,164,000 for three projects at one naval installation in the State of Illinois.

The significant project approved was the Engineman's School at the Naval Training Center (Service School Command) Great Lakes. The Engineman's School will replace existing 30 year old buildings which are poorly organized, poorly lighted and ventilated and a potential fire hazard.

The committee denied the following project:

Installation and project	Amount (thousands)	Reason
Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill.: Bachelor enlisted quarters.....	\$2, 468	See remarks below.

This project was withdrawn by the Navy under the program change of June 12, 1974. The reason given by the Navy was that a change in training curriculum for the hospital corpsmen has reduced the need for bachelor housing at the Naval Hospital Corps School. The number of corpsmen to be trained will not be changed, only the concentration of trainees at Great Lakes at a given time.

ELEVENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

For this district, the committee approved \$84,849,000 for 31 projects at 10 naval installations in the State of California.

The significant projects approved in this district are discussed in the following paragraphs.

At the Naval Regional Medical Center, Camp Pendleton, the hospital support facilities project was approved to provide a medical warehouse building, public works and automotive maintenance shops and an ambulance garage; a dispensary alteration and addition project will expand critically needed space for the Del Mar clinic area; dispensary and dental clinic projects for the Edson Range area, the Las Pulgas area and the San Mateo area; a dispensary project will provide medical and dental care for respective areas at the Headquarters area and will include Industrial Health Services; and a dental clinic for the San Onofre area.

At the Naval Weapons Center, China Lake, the Laser Systems Research and Development Laboratory project was approved. The project will provide space to concentrate and integrate the center's geographically dispersed research and development effort in laser weapons systems.

The dispensary and dental clinic project will provide a facility with a 15 bed capacity in the dispensary and 4 dental operating rooms.

At the Long Beach Naval Shipyard, the Pier "E" Conversion (1st Increment) project was approved. This project will upgrade a berthing pier to full industrial capability with necessary utilities and weight handling capacities. This project is part of the shipyard modernization program.

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

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

The electronics development and testing laboratory (2d Increment) project at San Diego was approved. The project will provide a cafeteria and an engineering support wing with a roof structure designed for installation of real or mock-up radio frequency equipment.

At the Naval Regional Medical Center, San Diego, the major projects approved were the dental clinic and school project which was designed to accommodate 590 students, the dispensary and dental clinic project to care for 19,850 active duty personnel, and the Land Acquisition—Murphy Canyon project which will acquire land for future construction of a new hospital at Murphy Canyon Heights.

A berthing pier project was approved at the Navy Submarine Support Facility, San Diego. This project will provide needed pier space for 2 submarine tenders and submarines, and for an auxiliary repair dry dock used for minor repairs to the attack aircraft.

The committee denied the following projects:

Installation and project	Amount (thousands)	Reason
Naval Air Station, Miramar, Calif.: Hangar improvements.....	\$418	Low priority.
Naval Air Station, North Island, Calif.: Engine parts coating facility.....	893	Deferred.
Naval Training Center, Bachelor enlisted quarters San Diego, Calif.....	8,657	Do.
Total.....	9,968	

TWELFTH NAVAL DISTRICT

For this district the committee approved \$2,048,000 for 3 projects at 3 naval installations in the State of California.

The significant project approved was the Avionics Building Environmental Control at the Naval Air Rework Facility, Alameda, CA. This project will provide environmental control in the avionics rework area that is essential to proper functioning of new and automated test equipment used for accurate rework of sensitive aircraft navigation and communications equipment.

The committee denied the following projects:

Installation and project	Amount (thousands)	Reason
Naval Supply Center, Oakland, Calif.: Wharf utilities.....	\$1,396	Deferred.
Naval Communication Station, Stockton, Calif.: Domestic water supply.....	1,102	Do.
Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo, Calif.: Engineering/management building.....	2,301	Low priority.
Total.....	4,799	

THIRTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

In this district, the committee approved \$102,199,000 for 5 projects at 4 naval installations in the States of Alaska and Washington. The significant projects are discussed in the paragraphs below.

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

At the Trident support site (Phase II), Bangor, Wash. the committee approved the majority of the request to provide second phase facilities for a complete refit facility for the Trident system which will maintain and improve the Nation's key strategic deterrent capability to meet the projected threat in the 1980's.

The committee denied the following projects:

Installation and project	Amount (thousands)	Reason
Naval Station, Adak, Alaska: Weapons security improvements.....	\$581	Deferred.
Power plant addition.....	2,511	Do.
Trident Support Site, Bangor, Wash.: Trident support (phase II).....	8,808	Reduction.
Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Wash.: Operational storage building.....	402	Low priority.
Total.....	12,302	

The authorized amount for the Trident Support Project has been reduced by \$8,808,000. The reduction is a general reduction since the committee does not believe the Navy will be able to place under contract this year all of the facilities included under the project. The Navy may proceed with any of the facilities shown on the project document within the authorized amount of \$95,000,000.

FOURTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

The committee approved for this district \$5,656,000 for 4 projects at 3 naval installations in the State of Hawaii. The machine shop modernization project at the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard was the major project approved. This project is a consolidation, rearrangement and modernization of the machine shop and central tool shop.

The committee denied the following projects:

Installation and project	Amount (thousands)	Reason
Commander in Chief, Pacific, Oahu, Hawaii; Intelligence: Intelligence Center Pacific.	\$2,700	Deferred.
Naval Communication Station, Honolulu, Wahiawa, Hawaii: Satellite communications terminal.	971	Do.
Total.....	3,671	

Under the program change of June 12, 1974, the Navy requested the addition of the Intelligence Center Pacific project for the Commander in Chief, Pacific, Oahu. The need for this project is recognized, but the committee believes the deferral of the project for a year will not seriously degrade intelligence gathering operations.

MARINE CORPS

The committee approved \$40,810,000 for 22 projects at 10 Marine Corps installations in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Arizona, and California. Again this year the Marine Corps emphasized the correction of deficiencies in enlisted quarters and other personnel support facilities.

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

Other projects of significance were the Marine Corps Historical Center which will be available for practical study, maintenance of archives, records, and personal papers and will provide space for a historical library; and the electrical distribution system improvements projects at Cherry Point, N.C. and Lejeune, N.C.

The committee approved all of the projects requested but reduced the authorized amount of the potable water system project at the Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, CA by \$433,000. The authorized amount for the project will be \$724,000. This reduction was requested under the program change of June 12, 1974. The Marine Corps advised that they would be able to use a commercial source for obtaining water that will result in a capitol savings of \$433,000 and an annual savings of \$48,000.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

(Inside the United States)

The committee approved \$54,100,000 for two projects located inside the United States.

Approved for air pollution abatement \$9,849,000 for 14 Naval and Marine Corps installations. At four installations, the facilities

will improve air emissions by installing collection systems, paint spray enclosures and other pollution control equipment and at five installations, the facilities will improve vapor collection and control systems to bring the systems into compliance with air quality standards.

For water pollution abatement \$44,251,000 was approved for 24 Naval and Marine Corps installations. At eight installations, the sewage treatment facilities will improve the level of treatment at the plants to a degree that enables the effluents to meet all water quality requirements. At nine installations, the ship waste water collection facilities will provide shore facilities for collection of ship generated wastes, and at three installations, the oily waste collection and reclamation facilities will help a navy-wide program which is underway to collect, treat, recycle or properly dispose of all waste oils and oily wastes.

The requested amounts were approved for the air and water pollution abatement projects.

TENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

For this district, the committee approved \$5,159,000 for 5 projects at three naval installations.

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

The committee approved all of the projects requested.

FIFTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

The committee approved the \$800,000 requested for a bachelor enlisted quarters project at the Naval Support Activity, Rodman, Canal Zone. The project will provide a new 72 man BEQ located at Rodman Station proper and also modernization of an existing building with space for 22 men at the Headquarters Annex.

ATLANTIC OCEAN AREA

The committee approved \$4,183,000 in the Atlantic Ocean area for 3 projects at two naval installations in Bermuda and Keflavik, Iceland.

The most significant projects approved were a BEQ which was designed to accommodate 117 men at the Naval Air Station, Bermuda, and at the Naval Station Keflavik, Iceland an entrance to airport terminal which will provide acceptable, secure, unmanned customs, controlled access to the Iceland International Airport without Government of Iceland interference.

The committee denied the following projects:

Installation and project	Amount (thousands)	Reason
Naval Station, Keflavik, Iceland:		
EM dining facility modernization.....	\$1,097	Deferred.
Bachelor enlisted quarters with mess modernization and addition.....	779	Do.
Total.....	1,876	

EUROPEAN AREA

For the European area, the committee approved \$1,759,000 for two projects at two naval installations in Scotland.

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

The committee denied the following project:

Installations and project	Amount (thousands)	Reason
Naval Air Facility, Sigonella, Italy: Swimming pool	\$311	Low priority.

INDIAN OCEAN AREA

The committee added the expansion of facilities project in the amount of \$29,000,000 for the Naval Communication Facility, Diego Garcia, Chagos Archipelago.

The committee believes it is important in carrying out national policy and is in our interest for the U.S. Navy, from time to time, to have a greater presence in the Indian Ocean. The logistics support facilities to be provided by this project will shorten the logistic tail for various task groups that periodically deploy to the Indian Ocean, and reduce the logistic support costs. The committee believes in the freedom of the seas and that these logistic support facilities are important assets for periodic deployments to the Indian Ocean, which should not be abandoned. Otherwise, we may lose political and diplomatic influence by default.

PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

In the Pacific Ocean area, the committee approved \$9,333,000 for 8 projects at 5 naval installations. A description of the major projects approved follows.

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

Three projects were approved for the Naval Air Station, Cubi Point. The construction associated with the airfield improvements project will strengthen a weakened portion of the runway, extend taxiways and provide additional parking apron. The bachelor enlisted quarters and bachelor officers quarters projects will provide spaces for 192 and 60 men, respectively. At the Naval Station, Subic Bay, the bachelor enlisted quarters project will provide space for 283 men and the dependent school expansion and gym project will furnish the facilities needed to provide the dependents of military personnel an education that meets continental U.S. standards.

The committee denied the following projects:

Installation and project	Amount (thousands)	Reason
Naval Air Station, Agana, Guam: Enlisted mens club.....	\$728	Low priority.
Naval Communication Station, Finegagan, Guam: Satellite communication terminal addition.....	950	Deferred.
Naval Ship Repair Facility, Guam: Sandblast and paint facility.....	1,782	Do.
Naval Hospital Fleet Activities, Yokosuka: Patient recreation building.....	360	Low priority.
Naval Hospital, Subic Bay: Dispensary and dental clinic.....	3,315	Do.
Total.....	7,135	

POLLUTION ABATEMENT OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

The committee approved \$1,059,000 for one air pollution abatement project located outside the United States.

The power plant air emission control improvement item will provide new stacks that are sufficient in height to disperse smoke and particulates. The project is at the Public Works Center, Guam.

The committee approved \$4,038,000 for two water pollution abatement facilities outside the United States. The sewage treatment plant will provide a collection line from the submarine tender to the plant at the Naval Detachment, Holy Loch, Scotland and the ship waste collection ashore item will provide the shore facilities for collection of ship generated wastes at the Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads.

AMENDMENTS TO PRIOR YEAR PROGRAMS

This year the Navy requested six amendments with a total value of \$17,812,000. Three of these amendments are related to the energy crisis and the national policy to provide a coal burning capability for boilers with an output greater than 50 million British Thermal Units per hour or the requirement to design and construct to burn coal boilers and hot water generators with an output greater than 100 million British Thermal Units per hour. A summary of the amendments requested follows:

INSTALLATION AMOUNTS

(In thousands of dollars)

Installation/location/project	Authori- zation	Amendment	Authori- zation
Public Law 90-408 (fiscal year 1969) sec. 201: Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., land fill and site improvements (project cost from 2,000 to 4,391) ¹	2,000	2,391	4,391
Public Law 91-511 (fiscal year 1971) sec. 201: Naval Air Rework Facility, Jacksonville, Fla., aircraft stripping and corrosion treatment shop (project cost from 2,481 to 3,146) ²	3,869	665	4,534
Public Law 92-545 (fiscal year 1973) sec. 201: Navy Public Works Center, Norfolk, Va., steam plant expansion (project cost from 2,326 to 6,026) ³	3,319	3,700	7,019
Public Law 93-166 (fiscal year 1974) sec. 201: Naval Home, Gulfport, Miss., new naval home (project cost from 9,444 to 14,163) ⁴	9,444	4,719	14,163
Naval Air Station, Alameda, Calif., pier utilities (project cost from 3,827 to 7,756) ⁵	3,827	3,929	7,756
Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, Calif., heating plant and distribution system (project cost from 2,826 to 5,234) ⁶	3,802	2,408	6,210
Total.....		17,812	

¹ Construction revision.

² New safety standards.

³ Revision to burn coal.

⁴ Inflation.

⁵ Revision for coal burning capability.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., the amendment for the landfill and site improvements project is required to provide the authority needed for construction to stabilize the landfill and provide a protecting seawall, sheet piling bulkhead, road and parking area. The stabilization of the landfill and protecting seawall and bulkhead are required to prevent further and perhaps serious damage to the library authorized in fiscal year 1970.

At the Naval Rework Facility, Jacksonville, Fla., the amendment for the aircraft stripping and corrosion treatment facility project is required to meet new occupational safety health standards and correct deficiencies in the large curtain dividers used to isolate several concurrent operations.

The amendment for the New Naval Home project at Gulfport, Miss., is required because the volume and cost of construction in the New Orleans-Baton Rouge corridor has increased significantly. The Navy advised that very competitive bids were received for the major construction contract for the Naval Home, but the bids exceeded by 25 percent the amount authorized. The committee concurred with the Navy's proceeding with the major contract by temporarily waiving supervision, inspection and overhead costs, and retaining a minimum contingency. The amendment of \$4,719,000 will restore the supervision inspection and overhead costs and permit the Navy to proceed with all of the facilities originally authorized for the Naval Home.

The committee approved all the amendments requested above and added the following amendment(s):

INSTALLATION AMOUNTS

[In thousands of dollars]

Installation/location/project	Author-ization	Amend-ment	Amended author-ization
Public Law 92-545 (fiscal year 1973) sec. 201: Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La., hospital ¹	11,680	2,929	14,609
Public Law 93-166 (fiscal year 1974) sec. 201: Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La., nursing bed addition ¹	3,386	771	4,157
Total.....		3,700	

¹ Inflation.

For the Naval Hospital, New Orleans the hospital project and nursing bed addition project amendments are required because current bidding experience in the New Orleans area show that construction costs have accelerated at a greater rate than was anticipated. It is unlikely that these projects can be constructed within current authorization and appropriations. Contracts have been awarded for the demolition and foundation work.

SUMMARY OF NAVY PROGRAM

[A summary of the actions taken, by project, are tabulated below]

Installation	Project	Amount (thousands)
1st Naval District: Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, R.I.	Sims Hall alteration.....	-\$971
	Public works administration building.....	-600
3rd Naval District: Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn.	Floating drydock mooring facility.....	-4,000
4th Naval District: Naval Ships Parts Control Center, Mechanicsburg, Pa.	Conversion to administration area.....	-2,336
	Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C.....	-3,172
	Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.....	-6,450
Uniformed University of the Health Sciences		
5th Naval District:		
	Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Va.....	-2,030
	Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va.....	-571
6th Naval District:		
	Naval Training Center, Orlando, Fla.....	-4,140
	Naval Coastal Systems Laboratory, Panama City, Fla.	+620
	Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.....	¹ +1,500
	Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.....	-1,888
9th Naval District: Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill.	Hospital improvements (electrical).....	² -2,468
	Bachelor enlisted quarters.....	
11th Naval District:		
	Naval Air Station, North Island, Calif.....	-893
	Naval Air Station, Miramar, Calif.....	-418
	Naval Training Center, San Diego, Calif. (Service School Command).	-8,657
12th Naval District:		
	Naval Supply Center, Oakland, Calif.....	-1,396
	Naval Communication Station, Stockton, Calif.....	-1,102
	Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo, Calif.....	-2,301
13th Naval District: Naval Station, Adaka, Alaska	Weapons security improvements.....	-581
	Powerplant addition.....	-2,511
	Trident support (phase II).....	³ -8,808
Trident Support Site, Bangor, Wash	Operational storage building.....	-402
Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Wash		
14th Naval District:		
	Commander in chief, Pacific, Oahu, Hawaii	⁴ (2,700)
	Naval Communication Station, Honolulu, Hawaii	-971
	Naval Air Station, Subic Bay.....	-3,315
	Net reductions—New authorization.....	¹ -20,301
	General appropriations reduction.....	¹ -1,500
	Total reductions.....	-21,801
Amendments:		
	Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La.—Hospital (fiscal year 1973)	2,929
	Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La.—Nursing unit addition.....	771
	Total.....	3,700

MARINE CORPS

11th Naval District: Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, Calif.	Potable water system.....	⁵ -433
Atlantic Ocean area: Naval Station, Keflavik, Iceland.	Enlisted men's dining facility modernization.....	-1,097
	Bachelor enlisted quarters with mess modernization and addition.....	-779
European area: Naval Air Facility, Sigonella, Sicily, Italy.	Swimming pool.....	-311
Indian Ocean area: Naval Communications Facility, Diego Garcia, Chagos Archipelago.	Expansion of facilities.....	+29,000
Pacific Ocean area:		
	Naval Air Station, Agana, Guam.....	-728
	Naval Communication Station, Finegagan, Guam	-950
	Naval Ship Repair Facility, Guam.....	-1,782
	Naval Hospital, fleet activities, Yokosuka, Japan	-360
	Naval Hospital, Subic Bay.....	-3,315
	Net reductions—New authorization.....	¹ -20,301
	General appropriations reduction.....	¹ -1,500
	Total reductions.....	-21,801
Amendments:		
	Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La.—Hospital (fiscal year 1973)	2,929
	Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La.—Nursing unit addition.....	771
	Total.....	3,700

¹ Added for authorization only under title II—excluded from total authorized for appropriations under title VI by general appropriations reduction.² Withdrawn by Navy under program change of June 12, 1974.³ Reduced by \$8,808,000 to a new project amount of \$95,000,000.⁴ Added by Navy under program change of June 12, 1974. Denied by committee. (Non-add.)⁵ Reduced by \$433,000 under program change of June 12, 1974, to a new project amount of \$724,000.

TITLE III—AIR FORCE

The Air Force requested \$468,276,000 under Title III of the bill distributed as follows:

	Air Force request	Committee approved
Inside the United States.....	\$382,042,000	\$317,203,000
Outside the United States.....	78,134,000	75,924,000
Classified program.....	8,100,000	8,100,000
Grand total.....	468,276,000	401,227,000
Deficiency authorization.....	14,959,000	17,655,000
Emergency construction.....	10,000,000	10,000,000

All projects for which new authorization is being requested were included in the Fiscal Year 1975 appropriation request for Military Construction except for part of a land acquisition authorization request at Eglin AFB, Florida. This request in the amount of \$382,000 requires an appropriation of only \$106,000 and the balance of the authorization will be used in a land exchange program with private parties. This program contains the authorization requests for new facilities required to meet the force and deployment goals presented to the Congress in the Air Force Chief of Staff's Posture Statement.

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

PROGRAM CONTENT

[In thousands of dollars]

Command	Air Force request	Committee approval
Inside the United States:		
Aerospace Defense Command.....	\$9,660	\$8,201
Air Force Communications Service.....	805	805
Air Force Logistics Command.....	69,949	45,969
Air Force Systems Command.....	68,243	61,619
Air Training Command.....	44,472	37,626
Air University.....	3,758	3,758
Alaskan Air Command.....	15,552	15,272
Headquarters Command, USAF.....	17,854	9,084
Military Airlift Command.....	19,232	16,032
Pacific Air Forces.....	14,594	10,959
Strategic Air Command.....	44,712	44,712
Tactical Air Command.....	33,203	31,158
Pollution abatement.....	22,856	22,856
Special facilities.....	17,152	9,152
Aerospace Corp.....	0	(9,000)
Total inside the United States.....	382,042	317,203
Outside the United States:		
Aerospace Defense Command.....	138	138
Pacific Air Forces.....	7,022	4,812
U.S. Air Force:		
In Europe.....	64,245	64,245
Security service.....	4,135	4,135
Pollution abatement.....	595	595
Special facilities.....	1,999	1,999
Total outside the United States.....	78,134	75,924
Classified (sec. 302): various worldwide (total).....	8,100	8,100
Grand total.....	468,276	401,227

¹ Nonadd item for authorization only in lieu of sec. 304 proposal received from the Air Force.

AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND (INSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The primary mission of the Aerospace Defense Command (ADC) is to discharge Air Force responsibilities for the defense of the United States against aerospace attack. This program requests \$9,660,000 for eleven projects in support of ADC host responsibilities at two Air Force locations. Additionally, Sections 302 and Special Facilities (Inside the United States) of the program includes \$5,000,000 for radar support facilities at various world-wide installations. The total ADC construction program is \$14,660,000.

In considering the individual projects comprising the \$14,660,000 program for the Aerospace Defense Command, the committee determined that two projects for a total of \$1,459,000 were not of sufficient urgency to warrant current authorization. Accordingly projects were deferred as follows:

Base	Project	Amount (thousands)
Peterson Field, Colo.....	Base photo laboratory.....	\$563
	Officers quarters.....	896
Total reduction.....		1,459

AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

The mission of the Air Force Communications Service (AFCS) is to engineer, program, provide, install, operate, maintain, and manage communications electronics for the Air Force and for other agencies as directed by the Chief of Staff, USAF.

The construction requested is one project for \$805,000 at Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base, to provide an aircraft flight control facility. Additionally, one project is listed in the Special Facilities Section (inside the United States) for \$234,000 and three projects in Special Facilities (outside the United States) for \$1,006,000. Total construction for Air Force Communication Service is \$2,459,000.

The program was approved as submitted.

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND

The mission of the Air Force Logistics Command is to provide an adequate and efficient system of procurement, production, surveillance, maintenance, and supply for the United States Air Force and train specialized units for accomplishment of logistics functions in overseas areas and theaters. This program contains a request for \$69,949,000 which provides facilities at seven locations where Air Force Logistics Command is the host command. Of this amount, \$8,651,000 is for items to support the Air Force Systems Command at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, and a \$3,500,000 project at Wright-Patterson for the Air Force Institute of Technology, Air University. Additionally, one project for \$674,000 in support of Air Force Logistics Command is located at Davis-Monthan Air Force Base. The total construction program in the United States in support of the Air Force Logistics Command is \$58,472,000.

In the committee's judgment, six projects in the amount of \$23,980 are not of sufficient urgency to warrant current authorization. Accordingly, projects are deferred as follows:

Base	Project	Amount (thousands)
Kelly AFB, Tex.	Log. matl. stor. facility	\$7,071
	Water storage tanks	438
McClellan AFB, Calif.	Log. matl. processing fac.	8,856
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio	Academic facility	3,500
	Human eng. lab.	2,400
	Systems magm fac.	1,715
Total reduction		23,980

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

The next major command to be considered is the Air Force Systems Command whose mission is to advance aerospace technology, adopt it into operational aerospace systems, and acquire qualitatively superior aerospace systems and material needed to accomplish the Air Force mission.

The construction program at bases with Air Force Systems Command as host, amounts to \$68,243,000. Of this amount, \$66,763,000 is for items to support the Air Force Systems Command mission and \$1,480,000 is in support of the Tactical Air Command on Eglin Auxiliary Airfield Number 9.

Presentations of the Air Force Logistics Command, the Tactical Air Command, and the Special Projects program include \$13,589,000 for the Air Force Systems Command. The total construction program in the United States in support of the Air Force Systems Command is \$80,352,000.

In considering the individual projects proposed for the Air Force Systems Command, the committee determined that four items could be deferred to a future program as follows:

Base	Project	Amount (thousands)
Brooks AFB, Tex.	Human resources lab.	\$3,100
Edwards AFB, Calif.	Elect power plt and systems	1,238
	Fuel storage and heat facility	449
Eglin AFB, Fla.	Airmen dormitory	1,837
Total reduction		6,624

AIR TRAINING COMMAND

The mission of the Air Training Command is to provide flying training leading to an aeronautical rating; air crew training; basic and advanced technical training leading to an Air Force specialty; basic military training; mobile training; and such other training as may be directed by the Chief of Staff, United States Air Force.

Construction projects totaling \$44,472,000 are requested by this program for eleven bases where Air Training Command is host.

In reviewing the program for the Air Training Command, the committee recognized that the Air Force had been unable to include a

project for an urgently needed airmen dormitory at Chanute Air Force Base, Illinois, due to budgetary restrictions. The committee considers this to be an urgent current requirement and has therefore added \$6,267,000 in authorization to the Air Force Title. The committee also considered that three other projects in the command program could be deferred to a future year without adverse impact. The projects so deferred are:

Base	Project	Amount (thousands)
Mather AFB, Calif.	Commissary	\$3,000
Vance AFB, Okla.	Simulator training fac.	4,800
Williams AFB, Ariz.	do	5,313
Project added: Chanute AFB, Ill.	Airmen dormitory	6,267
Net reduction		6,846

AIR UNIVERSITY

The Air University (AU) is located on Maxwell Air Force Base at Montgomery, Alabama. Its mission is to prepare officers for command and staff duties of Air Force units. The assigned activities include Headquarters Air University, Air War College, Air Command and Staff College, Squadron Officers School and a Tactical Airlift Group (Reserve).

This program contains a request for \$3,758,000 for construction in support of the Air University mission.

The program was approved as submitted.

ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

The Alaskan Air Command provides combat ready forces, defense weapons systems, aircraft control and warning elements, and air defense forces within Alaska for employment under the operational control of Command, Alaska NORAD/CONAD region. It also provides logistical support for the Strategic Air Command, the Military Airlift Command, the Command of the Alaskan Sea Frontier and the United States Army. This program provides \$15,552,000 at four locations. One project for \$310,000 is in support of Air Force Technical Application Center at Eielson Air Force Base. The total construction program for Alaskan Air Command is \$15,242,000.

In reviewing the program for the Alaskan Air Command, the committee deferred one item as follows:

Base	Project	Amount (thousands)
Shemya AFB, Alaska	Water supply fac.	\$280

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND—ZONE OF INTERIOR

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

administrative and logistical support for units assigned directly to Headquarters United States Air Force, for those Air Force units stationed within the Washington area where inherent organizational structure does not permit other support, and such other missions as may be directed by the Chief of Staff, United States Air Force.

The construction program at bases where Headquarters Command is host amounts to \$17,854,000. Of this amount, \$17,229,000 is for items to support the Headquarters Command mission and \$625,000 is in support of the Military Airlift Command.

Last year the committee authorized \$13,500,000 for the special aircraft support facility at Andrews AFB. This authorization was not funded. Accordingly, the committee feels that the \$8,770,000 requested this year could safely be deferred until funding for last year's authorization is obtained. Therefore, a program deletion was made as follows:

Base	Project	Amount (thousands)
Andrews AFB, Md.....	Special acrft sup facility.....	\$8,770

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND

The mission of the Military Airlift Command (MAC) is to maintain the military airlift system in the constant state of readiness necessary for performance of all airlift tasks and emergency operations assigned by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. MAC supervises and operates the Air Weather Service, the Aerospace Audio Visual Service, the Air Rescue and Recovery Service, an Aeromedical Evacuation System, and Military Airlift Wings. This program involves 10 projects at four locations where MAC is host and contains a request for \$19,232,000 for support of the MAC mission.

An additional \$625,000 is included for the Military Airlift Command in the Headquarters Command program and \$1,443,000 is included for the Military Airlift Command in the Strategic Air Command program. The total construction program to support the Military Airlift Command amounts to \$21,300,000.

In considering the individual requirements in the \$19,232,000 program for the Military Airlift Command, the Committee determined that one project could be deferred as follows:

Base	Project	Amount (thousands)
Dover AFB, Del.....	Fuel supply facility.....	\$3,200

PACIFIC AIR FORCES (INSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The mission of the Pacific Air Forces is to conduct, control, and coordinate offensive and defensive air operations in accordance with tasks assigned by the Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Command. As a major Air Command, it provides administrative and logistical support for Air Force units in the Pacific Command's geographical area of responsibility. The requested program for the Pacific Air Forces, inside the United States totals \$14,594,000 and is for Hickam Air Force Base.

Of the amount submitted, the committee considered that two projects were not of sufficient urgency to warrant current authorization. Accordingly, project deferrals were made as follows:

Base	Project	Amount (thousands)
Hickam AFB, Hawaii.....	Aircraft fuel systems maintenance facility.....	\$919
	Officers quarters.....	2,716
Total reduction.....		3,635

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

The mission of the Strategic Air Command (SAC) is to organize, train, equip, administer, prepare and maintain a bomber and tanker force in a state of readiness capable of conducting intensive and conclusive worldwide aerial bombardment against enemies of the United States.

This program requests \$44,712,000 for construction of facilities at 15 bases where the Strategic Air Command is the host command. Of this amount, \$40,745,000 is for items to support the Strategic Air Command mission; the balance of \$3,967,000 consists of \$674,000 in support of AFLC, \$1,443,000 in support of MAC and \$1,850,000 in support of the Air Force Security Service. Additionally, one project is listed under Special Facilities for \$800,000. Total construction for Strategic Air Command is \$41,545,000.

The program was approved as submitted.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

The Tactical Air Command participates in tactical air operations employing air operations and air power independently, or in coordination with ground or Naval forces, to gain and maintain air superiority; to prevent movement of enemy forces; to seek out and destroy these forces and their supporting installations; and to assist ground or Naval forces in obtaining their immediate operational objectives.

The mission of this command is to organize, equip, train, administer, and operate the assigned or attached forces and participate in prompt and sustained tactical air operations. The Commander, Tactical Air Command, is charged with two missions. He is a major air commander under the Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, and concurrently is a component commander under the Commander-in-Chief, United States Readiness Command (REDCOM).

The construction program at bases where the Tactical Air Command is host amounts to \$33,203,000 for both operational and support type facilities. Of this amount \$32,183,000 is for items to support the Tactical Air Command mission and \$1,020,000 is in support of the Air Force Systems Command mission. An additional \$1,480,000 for Tactical Air Command is included in the program of the Air Force Systems Command. The grand total construction program to support Tactical Air Command amounts to \$33,663,000.

Of the amount submitted, the committee has determined that projects in the amount of \$2,045,000 may be deferred to a later programming cycle. The projects to be deferred are:

Base	Project	Amount (thousands)
Cannon AFB, N. Mex.	Recreation center	\$832
George AFB, Calif.	Aircraft maint shop	948
MacDill AFB, Fla.	Aircrew target study	265
Total reduction		2,045

POLLUTION ABATEMENT—(INSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The pollution abatement program amounts to \$22,856,000 at various locations in the United States, of which \$9,156,000 is for air pollution abatement with the remainder of \$13,700,000 for water pollution abatement.

The air pollution abatement program, consisting of a fire training facility, modification of a central heating plant and alteration of fuel storage facilities to control vapor emission, is required to comply with federal, state, and local air pollution regulations at 9 Air Force installations in the United States.

The water pollution abatement program at 19 Air Force installations in the United States includes provisions for water pollution abatement through the construction of collection and treatment facilities for industrial and sanitary wastes and upgrading of existing facilities.

The program is required to comply with federal, state, and local water pollution regulations.

The program was approved as submitted.

SPECIAL FACILITIES INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

The Special Facilities Program amounts to \$17,152,000 at various locations in the Zone of Interior.

The first item provides for construction of radar tower foundations and associated utilities and alteration of two existing facilities to accommodate height finder radars at five locations. These facilities will provide collocation of height finder and FAA radar systems.

The second item is construction of one building and alteration of five others in support of an intra-command communications network. Existing inadequate and undersized facilities cannot properly house new equipment.

The third item will provide concrete slabs for mobile equipment and concrete antenna pedestals in support of the global positioning satellite system. There are no existing facilities available to provide adequate support of this system.

The fourth item provides for construction of new satellite communications facilities including antenna and radome foundations for two new antennas with technical equipment buildings. Increased and complex communications traffic cannot be supported with existing equipment and facilities.

The fifth item is for facilities in support of the Air Force Satellite Communications System.

The sixth item is for construction of an addition to an Aerospace Data Facility. Existing facilities cannot accommodate the new computer scheduled for delivery in support of this mission.

The seventh item is for construction of facilities to house new flight simulators. Many locations have no existing facilities available;

other locations, where simulators are currently in operation, have facilities inadequate to house the new equipment.

Three of the seven items in this program were determined by the committee to be of insufficient urgency to warrant current authorization. Project deferrals are as follows:

	Thousands
Radar support facility	\$1,200
Command control communication facility	800
Operational flight simulator facilities	6,000
Total reduction	8,000

AEROSPACE CORPORATION

The Aerospace Corporation is an Air Force-sponsored non-profit corporation engaged primarily in scientific research and development efforts for the Air Force, though about 17% of its effort is now directed towards contracts with states and local governments. Section 609 of P.L. 89-188 requires that construction or acquisition of facilities for the Aerospace Corporation be "authorized to the Air Force by the Congress". The Aerospace Corporation has proposed that it construct new facilities at El Segundo, California, in the amount of \$9 million, using the proceeds of the sale of its former building at San Bernardino, California, and other corporate funds. The Air Force proposed an amendment to Section 609 that would delete the requirement for authorization for facilities funded entirely from non-Government sources and require for such facilities only that they be reported to the Armed Services Committees of both houses under the procedures of 10 U.S.C. 2662. That Section requires that certain real property actions not take place until 30 days after they have been reported to the committees.

The Committee feels that the Aerospace Corporation is so uniquely and closely associated with the Air Force that Congressional control of corporate acquisition and construction of facilities should be equivalent to that for military facilities, regardless of the apparent source of funding. It is not the Committee's intent that the authorized facilities should be subject to the laws governing Federally owned or constructed facilities.

The Committee has no objection to the specific proposal by the Aerospace Corporation, as transmitted to the Committees by the Secretary of the Air Force on December 7, 1973. Authorization for the proposed work in the amount of \$9 million is included in Title III of the bill.

Base	Project	Amount (thousands)
El Segundo, Calif.	Admin facility	\$9,000

AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND (OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The Aerospace Defense Command primary mission is to discharge Air Force responsibilities for the defense of the United States against an aerospace attack. Construction requested totals \$138,000 for one project at one location.

The program was approved as submitted.

PACIFIC AIR FORCES (OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The mission of the Pacific Air Forces is to conduct, control, and coordinate offensive and defensive air operations in accordance with tasks assigned by the Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Command. As a major air command, it provides administrative and logistical support for Air Force units in the Pacific Command geographical area of responsibility. The program, to improve the combat readiness and capabilities to support advanced aerospace and defensive systems for the Pacific Air Forces Command outside the United States, totals \$7,022,000 and consists of Airmen dormitory construction and alteration at three bases.

The committee determined that one project in the amount of \$2,210,000 was not of sufficient urgency to warrant approval. A deferral was made as follows:

Base	Project	Amount (thousands)
Kunsan AB, Korea	Airmen dormitory	\$2,210

U.S. AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

The mission of the United States Air Force in Europe (USAFE) is to conduct, control and coordinate, offensive and defensive air operations in accordance with tasks assigned by the Commander-in-Chief, United States European Command. It also fulfills responsibilities assigned by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in areas not included in either the NATO or the United States Commanders-in-Chief, European area of responsibility. This program contains a request for \$64,245,000 for facilities in support of USAFE missions. This amount includes \$280,000 in support of the Air Force Communications Service (AFCS). Additionally, Section 302 of the program includes \$2,000,000 for security improvements.

The program is approved.

U.S. AIR FORCE SECURITY SERVICE (OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The mission of the United States Air Force Security Service is to provide communications security services. The total construction program to support United States Air Force Security Service amounts to \$4,135,000 for two projects at San Vito Dei Normanni Air Station, Italy.

The first project is add to and alter a Dependent School. The existing facilities provide less than 35 percent of the required space. All existing classrooms are crowded beyond capacity and are widely dispersed. The project will provide a facility to conduct a full educational program for 1,110 students in grades kindergarten through 12.

The second project is the construction of additional Water Supply Facilities. With the addition of 150 family housing units to be constructed under the FY 73 Military Construction Program, the existing water supply system must be supplemented. The project will provide additional water supply and storage tank to meet 25% increased requirements.

The program is approved.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT (OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The overseas pollution abatement program amounts to \$595,000 for a water pollution abatement project at Misawa Air Base, Japan. The project is for a sewage collection, treatment, and disposal system.

The program was approved as submitted.

SPECIAL FACILITIES (OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The Special Facilities (Outside the United States) program includes five items for a total of \$1,999,000.

The first item is for construction and expansion of facilities to accommodate defense communications technical control functions at six locations. The function is currently housed in inadequate and poorly configured space, making effective and efficient accomplishment extremely difficult.

The second item is for alteration of a satellite control facility, antenna and radome foundation to accept an additional antenna. Increased volume and complexity of communications to and from military satellites necessitates expansion of current capabilities.

The third item is for facilities in support of the Air Force Satellite Communications System.

The fourth item provides construction of two new communications facilities and alteration of twelve others. Currently the microwave communications system uses unreliable and obsolete equipment. Discontinuance of production of replacement parts will make maintenance impossible, thus forcing replacement of equipment, which will result in additional facility requirements.

The fifth item provides construction at two locations to house solar optical telescopes and associated functions. Existing facilities are incapable of housing the new observation and data processing equipment.

The program was approved as submitted.

SECTION 302

Section 302 of the military construction program includes three items for a total of \$8,100,000.

The first item is for construction of various facilities including an operational apron and fuel and munitions storage at Diego Garcia Naval Installation, Indian Ocean. Existing accommodations cannot support the aircraft scheduled for operation at this location.

The second item is for construction associated with phased array radar systems. Phased array radars, in this program, are for detection of sea-launched ballistic missiles in the event of an attack upon the continental United States.

The third item provides alteration of weapons storage and armed aircraft alert facilities to improve security. Existing systems lack modern detector sensors, hardened observation towers, and adequate fencing, area lighting, and communications.

The program is approved.

SUMMARY OF AIR FORCE PROGRAM

Installation	Project	Amount (thousands)
Aerospace Defense Command: Peterson Field, Colo.	Base photo lab.....	-\$563
	Officers quarters.....	-896
Air Force Logistics Command:		
Kelly AFB, Tex.....	Logistical materials stor. fac.....	-7,071
	Water storage tanks.....	-438
McClellan AFB, Calif.....	Log. Mat. Processing Fac.....	-8,856
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.....	AF Inst. of Tech. Acad. fac.....	-3,500
	Add to and alter human eng. lab.....	-2,400
	Alter sys mag'n eng fac.....	-1,715
Air Force Systems Command:		
Brooks AFB, Tex.....	Human resources fac.....	-3,100
Edwards AFB, Calif.....	Elec power plant and dist sys.....	-1,238
	Add to and alter fuel oil storage and heat fac.....	-449
Eglin AFB, Fla.....	Alter airmen dorms.....	-1,837
Air Training Command:		
Chanute AFB, Ill.....	Airmen dormitory.....	+6,267
Mather AFB, Calif.....	Commissary.....	-3,000
Vance AFB, Okla.....	Simulator training fac.....	-4,800
Williams AFB, Ariz.....	do.....	-5,313
	Water supply fac.....	-280
Alaskan Air Command: Shemya AFB.....	Spec aircraft sup fac.....	-8,770
Headquarters Command: Andrews AFB, Md.....	Fuel supply fac.....	-3,200
Military Airlift Command: Dover AFB, Del.....	Aircraft fuel sys maint fac.....	-919
Pacific Air Forces (ZI), Hickam AFB, Hawaii.....	Officers quarters.....	-2,716
Tactical Air Command:		
Cannon AFB, N. Mex.....	Recreation center.....	-832
George AFB, Calif.....	Aircraft maint shop.....	-948
MacDill AFB, Fla.....	Aircrew target study fac.....	-265
Special Facilities, various.....	Radar support fac.....	-1,200
	Command and control comm. fac.....	-800
	Operational flight sim.....	-6,000
Aerospace Corp., El Segundo.....	Admin facility.....	1(+9,000)
Pacific Air Forces (O/S): Kunsan, Korea.....	Airman dorm.....	-2,210
Net reductions.....		67,049

¹ Nonadd item for authorization only in lieu of sec. 604 proposal received from the Air Force.

TITLE IV—DEFENSE AGENCIES

Defense Mapping Agency (sec. 401).....	\$3,243,000
Defense Supply Agency (sec. 401).....	6,336,000
National Security Agency (sec. 401).....	2,363,000
Defense Nuclear Agency (sec. 401).....	1,458,000
Subtotal.....	13,400,000
OSD emergency construction (sec. 402).....	15,000,000
Total.....	28,400,000

The Secretary of Defense requested \$47,400,000 of which \$17,400,000 was to provide for the construction of new facilities and rehabilitation of existing facilities for the Defense Agencies at 12 named installations. With few exceptions Defense Agencies' activities are located at military installations, either utilizing existing facilities or siting required new facilities on these installations in the interest of economy. \$30,000,000 was for emergency construction authorization for the Secretary of Defense to provide for unforeseen construction requirements in emergency situations.

DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY (DMA)

The Defense Mapping Agency, for which \$3,243,000 in new authorization is requested, was formed in 1972 by Presidential and DoD

directives by consolidating the resources of the Military Services to furnish mapping, charting and geodesy (MC&G) support to the DoD with optimum efficiency and economy. The DMA basic mission is to furnish the operating forces maps, charts and position data needed by troops on the ground, aircraft, ships and missiles to navigate, operate and hit their targets.

This authorization will provide two additional floors on the existing cartographic and geophysical facility at the DMA Aerospace Center at St. Louis, Missouri; and ventilation and air conditioning of the Defense Mapping School at Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY (DSA)

The Defense Supply Agency, for which \$6,336,000 in new authorization is requested, is responsible for the organization, direction, management and administration, and control of supply and service functions or departmental activities including the operation of a wholesale distribution system for supplies. Also included in the Defense Supply Agency responsibilities are the administration and supervision of the Department of Defense coordinated procurement program, the Federal catalog system, excess and surplus disposal (personal property) program, the defense material utilization program, the item entry control program, the industrial plant equipment program, the technical (RDT&E) report services and the centralized referral system for displaced DoD employees. In fulfilling the designated mission, the Defense Supply Agency continues toward the full assumption of its responsibilities for providing uniform policies and procedures in the field of inventory control, accounting, cataloging, standardization, procurement, requirements computation, inspection and quality control, mobilization and industrial readiness planning, storage, inventory and distribution, maintaining technical logistics data and information, and initiating value engineering projects. In addition, the Defense Supply Agency has been assigned the mission for consolidation of the Contract Administration Services of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

This authorization will provide for alterations of a two-story industrial-type structure, water quality control and road drainage improvements at the Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus, Ohio; warehouse lighting and power improvements at the Defense Depot, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania; flammable storage facility improvements, upgrade restroom facilities, fire protection and safety devices and warehouse lighting and power improvements at the Defense Depot, Memphis, Tennessee; warehouse lighting and power improvements at the Defense Depot, Ogden, Utah, facility improvements and heating plant pollution control at the Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton, Ohio; upgrade interior electrical system and facility improvements at the Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Facility, Atchison, Kansas; and an operations facility, environmental improvements and upgrade restaurant facility at the Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY (NSA)

The National Security Agency, for which \$2,363,000 in new authorization is requested, replaced the former Armed Forces Security Agency and was created by the Secretary of Defense in 1949 to unify the separate organizations within each military department. The National Security Agency, under the direction and control of the Secretary of Defense, performs highly specialized technical and coordinating functions relating to its mission of national security and intelligence production.

This authorization will provide for an operations building addition and modernization of bachelor enlisted quarters at NSA Headquarters, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY (DNA)

The Defense Nuclear Agency for which \$5,458,000 in new authorization was requested has four major areas of responsibility as its mission: (1) Staff advice and assistance on nuclear weapons matters to the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Military Departments, and other Government Agencies; (2) consolidated management of the DoD Nuclear Weapons Stockpile; (3) management of DoD Nuclear Weapons Testing and Nuclear Weapons Effects Research Programs; and (4) performing technical studies and analysis, and coordinating directives on nuclear related matters for the Department of Defense.

This authorization will provide waterfront improvements at Johnston Atoll, Marshall District/Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The Committee denied authorization of \$4,000,000 for the initial phase of radiological cleanup of Eniwetok Atoll on the grounds that insufficient planning had been completed to the point that a firm estimate of overall cost could be predicted.

OFFICE, SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

The Office, Secretary of Defense is provided \$15,000,000 in new authorization for emergency construction authorization for the Secretary of Defense to provide for unforeseen construction requirements which he considers vital to the security of the United States. The Committee denied \$15,000,000 of the requested authorization in view of the existing balances of prior year authorizations and funds now on hand in the Department of Defense.

TITLE V—MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING AND HOMEOWNERS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The Department of Defense presented an authorization request for appropriations for military family housing and the Homeowners Assistance Program as follows:

	<i>Thousands</i>
Construction of new housing (10,460 units)	\$337, 422
Army (4,360 units)	136, 285
Navy, including Marine Corps (3,900 units)	136, 038
Air Force (2,200 units)	65, 099
Construction of mobile home facilities	1, 848
Army (240 spaces)	960
Air Force (200 spaces)	888
Improvements to existing quarters	60, 000
Army	20, 000
Navy, including Marine Corps	20, 000
Air Force	20, 000
Minor construction	3, 720
Planning	900
Less: Amounts available from prior year	(20)
Total appropriation request, construction	403, 870
Operating expenses	360, 722
Leasing	468, 438
Maintenance of real property	353, 299
Debt payment, principal	110, 901
Debt payment, interest and other expense	54, 187
Mortgage insurance premiums, Capehart and Wherry	2, 042
Servicemen's mortgage insurance premiums	3, 722
Less: Anticipated reimbursements and amounts available from prior years	(14, 898)
Total appropriation request, operation, maintenance, and debt payment	938, 413
Total requested authorization for appropriations for family housing	1, 342, 283
Homeowners assistance program	5, 000

NEW CONSTRUCTION

The Department of Defense requested 10,462 new family housing units for the Fiscal Year 1975 program in which Army would have 4,360 units, Navy 3,000 units, Air Force 2,200 units and Defense Intelligence Agency 2 units. The number of units requested for new construction continues the high level attained in the previous four years and brings the total program to just over 50,000 units in five years. It was pointed out by the Defense witness that this significant progress could only have been accomplished with the complete support of the Committee without whose cooperation it would not have been possible.

The Defense witness testified that the program reflected the continuing emphasis placed by the Department of Defense on the maintenance of the forces and the welfare of the individual serviceman. He indicated that the objective of the program was to assure that married members of the Armed Forces had suitable housing—a morale factor of prime importance, and stated that as a corollary the objective of the program was closely aligned and dovetailed with the objectives of the all-volunteer force. He reported continued and significant

progress in providing more adequate housing on-base, in upgrading the condition of the existing inventory and in securing suitable quarters off-base.

The Defense witness stated that the policy of Defense was to rely on the local civilian market in communities near military installations as the primary source of family housing. Only where community support was limited or inadequate as to cost, distance or quality was authority requested to construct on-base housing. Additionally, particular care had been taken in the programming review to assure that requests for new construction reflected requirements only at hardcore installations. Because of this concentration on hardcore bases, coupled with the recent build-up of new construction and continued reliance on the local community, the programmable deficit was currently estimated to be 26,000 units. This compared with prior estimates in recent years of 90,000 to 110,000. The Defense witness pointed out that the reduction of the deficit to a manageable level was due to the declining force structure, the contraction of the base establishment and the cumulative effect of recent military pay raises, particularly in the lower grades, which put more community housing within the economic means of the serviceman. He indicated that, as in previous years, Defense continued to place most attention on construction for enlisted men and junior officers, and pointed out that this year it amounted to 98.3% of the total program.

The Defense witness observed that because the deficit of adequate housing had been reduced to a manageable level, Defense felt that the corner had been turned with regard to large-scale new housing construction projects on a Defense-wide basis. Accordingly, Defense in the next five years will concentrate on a select and perhaps more modest new construction program to meet specialized needs, such as realignment or consolidation of forces, new bases or locations; upgrading and modernization of the existing Defense inventory; special programs in select areas such as "special risk insurance" in cooperation with the Department of Housing and Urban Development, to stimulate community growth in non-metropolitan areas at or around military installations; and leasing or lease-construct agreements in overseas areas where feasible.

The Defense witness noted that 3,000 of the units planned for the Fiscal Year 1975 construction program were intended for the lower pay grades of enlisted personnel previously considered "ineligible" for the programming of family housing. An additional 3,000 domestic leases also were programmed for those lower grades. He indicated that this was in keeping with the current thrust of Defense to give more recognition to the needs of married personnel in the lower pay grades as evidenced by the proposal of Defense in the Fiscal Year 1975 program to extend entitlements for travel and transportation allowance to all enlisted grades, currently restricted to personnel in grades E-4 with more than two years service and higher. As a result of this decision Defense was expanding the programming base for determining requirements for family housing to include all married personnel, which blankets all former "ineligibles" into the requirements base. The Defense witness pointed out that this initiative partially filled the void created by the non-availability of low and moderate income subsidized housing; exhibited the trend and intent of Defense housing policies to enhance the attractiveness of a military career; and con-

tributed toward the objective of Defense to assure adequate housing for all military families.

In this connection the Defense witness observed that Defense at one time intended that the primary source of housing assistance for the married personnel in the lower pay grades would be through the implementation of the Section 236 low income community housing program as provided by Section 120 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970. Defense took effective steps to fully employ this program but the program was curtailed by the Administration's "freeze" on subsidized housing programs in January 1973. Defense also has proposed new legislation to resolve the problem of non-availability of FHA insured programs in "military-impacted" areas by arranging for including in the Revised National Housing Act provisions that would permit the Department of Housing and Urban Development to insure private housing under the Special Risk Insurance Fund in areas heretofore considered uninsurable. This would provide that in areas where the residual housing requirements might be insufficient to sustain the housing market in the event of curtailment of employment, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may require the Secretary of Defense to certify that force levels will remain stable for the foreseeable future at the installations concerned. It was indicated that Defense would continue to pursue this matter as a vital part of the Defense housing program.

The Defense witness advised that Defense has begun consultations with the Department of Housing and Urban Development as to the availability of adequate housing at locations in the domestic part of the program. The Committee after review in detail felt that much of the construction program proposed by Defense was fully justified. However, the Committee felt that a number of items were questionable and accordingly withheld approval from them. The Committee did not approve expanding the programming base to include lower enlisted pay grades because the Committee felt that the deficit for the higher grades should be eliminated before programming was extended to the lower grades. The Committee did not feel that it was necessary for the government to invest in constructing housing units for personnel who may have enlisted for the minimum period of time on a trial basis or for those personnel who have not seriously considered a career in the military service. Rather than everyone having a right to family housing, the Committee felt that housing should be retained as a form of career inducement for those personnel who intended to stay in the military service for a reasonable period of time. Furthermore, the Committee felt that it was premature for Defense to embark on a housing program for a new group of personnel while career military personnel were still unsuitably housed. Accordingly, the Committee did not authorize the 3,000 units planned for construction for the lower pay grades nor for the 3,000 domestic leases also planned for the lower grades. In addition, the Committee did not authorize the construction of 422 units (which included 122 for the lower pay grades) for the Naval Complex in Norfolk, Va.

The Committee noted that there was considerable opposition to the program from local individuals who contended that there was no need for additional military housing in Norfolk. The Committee also did not authorize 1,000 Army and 700 Navy units requested for Hawaii be-

cause it noted the large number of units which had been previously authorized for Hawaii and the fact that action had not been taken to put a sizable number of units already authorized for Hawaii under contract. The Committee also did not authorize 60 units for Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois because there was a reasonable doubt that the project may not be required and the Committee felt that under the circumstances it would be prudent to defer the project for further study. In addition, the Committee did not approve the deficiency authorization requested for construction at the Naval Station, Keflavik, Iceland of 150 units authorized by Public Law 93-166. Recognizing the vast backlog of construction of Keflavik and that a family housing project was requested for authorization in Fiscal Year 1975 for this location, the Committee did not feel it advisable to provide an increase in cost for a project previously authorized. The Committee authorized the construction of all other family housing projects and the request of Defense to construct 440 mobile home spaces for privately-owned mobile homes to provide safe, sanitary and reasonably priced accommodations for those servicemen who own mobile homes and who cannot find adequate parking spaces in the community.

COST LIMITATIONS ON NEW CONSTRUCTION

The Defense witness in discussing the need for an increase in the statutory cost limitations on the construction of military family housing stated that Defense had carefully considered the acceleration of cost growth, actual as well as predicted, to the mid-point of construction for the Fiscal Year 1975 program, and then had developed program cost estimates on a project by project basis. This revealed that successful accomplishment of the Fiscal Year 1975 program would require that the average unit cost limitation on construction in the United States (other than Alaska and Hawaii) should be raised from \$27,000 to \$30,000, and the average cost of all units in other areas from \$37,000 to \$40,000; and that the cost of any one unit should not exceed \$46,000.

The Committee noted that Defense had requested that unusual site development costs be excluded from the cost limitations. The Defense witness pointed out that this had been requested so that a project would not be penalized by the inclusion of such extraordinary costs not normally encountered in a typical project.

The Committee also noted that Defense had requested that the application of the average unit cost for units constructed in the United States (other than Alaska and Hawaii) be on a DOD-wide basis as against an individual military department basis as heretofore.

The Committee recognizing the sharp escalation in construction costs, approved the increase in the cost limitations requested. The Committee also approved the request of Defense to apply the average unit cost for units constructed in the United States (other than Alaska and Hawaii) on a DOD-wide basis. The Committee did not approve the request to exclude unusual site development costs from the cost limitations because it felt this provision provided too wide a latitude to Defense. The Committee also did not approve a requested provision to make the new cost limitations applicable to projects authorized in previous years, but not yet under contract. It felt that this provided Defense with a blank check for deficiency authorization and that if a

need arose for this sort of action, it could be handled on a case by case basis. The Committee approved an exception to the cost limitations for the construction or acquisition of 200 family housing units at the Naval Station, Keflavik, Iceland and 2 units at Warsaw, Poland. The units in Warsaw are to be funded by use of excess foreign currency when so provided in Department of Defense Appropriation Acts.

IMPROVEMENTS TO EXISTING FAMILY HOUSING

The Defense witness stated that the Defense program included a total of \$60 million for improvement and alteration of existing public quarters and for the modernization and renovation of older and deteriorated units. He indicated that the backlog of such necessary work to upgrade the inventory was estimated at \$700 million and that there was no other single program that would pay quicker dividends and provide such substantial benefits in terms of increased morale to the military families who occupy on-base housing, plus the fact that it would provide increased life and livability to the structures themselves. The Committee recognizing the necessity for such a program approved improvements to existing family housing in the amount of \$60 million. The Committee also approved the exemption of improvement projects at Fort McNair, Washington, District of Columbia, and Fort Sam Houston, Texas from the \$15,000 cost limitation on improvements, because of exceptional circumstances. It did not approve a similar request for Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, because it felt too much money was being requested to provide air-conditioning for a single home.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN LEASING PROGRAMS

The Defense witness stated that the Defense program included a request to increase the limitation on the number of domestic leases from 10,000 to 13,000 to provide leased housing for the lower pay grades of enlisted personnel, previously ineligible for consideration. He indicated that the leasing program was effective in providing necessary family housing accommodations for military personnel, especially those on recruiting duty in metropolitan areas, and in providing an important supplement to Defense's balanced effort to acquire adequate housing both in the community and on-base. He also pointed out that because of escalation of rental costs, increases were being requested in the statutory average cost and maximum cost limitations. In addition, he indicated that a request was being made to exempt 1,000 units from the requested amount of \$310 per month for any one unit in the United States (other than Alaska and Hawaii) but not to exceed \$400 per month, for occupancy by personnel on detached duty in metropolitan areas. This would include such personnel as recruiters and ROTC instructors. The Committee approved the requested increases in the statutory average cost and maximum cost limitations for domestic leases, except that in the case of Alaska and Hawaii the average cost would be increased only to \$295 and the maximum to \$365. The Committee felt the increases requested for Alaska and Hawaii were too extreme. As indicated previously, the Committee did not approve the request for an additional 3,000 leases for the lower pay grades. The Committee also did not approve the request to exempt 1,000 units from the \$310 per month maximum

because it felt this late starter request was not sufficiently justified to support a change of this magnitude. It felt that with proper management, the domestic leasing program could be utilized fully to take care of those requiring this type of housing.

The Defense witness stated that leasing of family housing in foreign countries, particularly lease-construct agreements in selected overseas locations, represented a viable potential for providing additional housing for military families in foreign countries at a minimum risk to the United States Government, especially in areas where United States military tenure would be subject to change. Accordingly, he indicated that Defense was proposing an expansion of the program from 7,500 to 12,000 units, with the increase being used primarily to alleviate the severe deficit of housing for Army troops in Germany. In addition, he stated that increases in the statutory cost limitations were being requested on the basis of a 9 percent cost escalation in rents in foreign countries. The Committee approved the requested increase in the number of foreign leases and the increase in the average unit rental from \$325 per month to \$355 per month, but did not approve the requested increase in the maximum unit rental of \$625 per month because it felt the increase was unwarranted.

HOMEOWNERS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The Defense witness stated that an additional appropriation of \$5 million was needed for the Homeowner Assistance Program because it was established that carry-over funds in the Homeowners Assistance Fund and revenue from sale of homes acquired under the Program would be insufficient to see the Program through FY 1975. Besides the usual residual operations of the Program, the base realignment announcement of April 17, 1973 will continue to have a significant impact on the Program in FY 1975. Applications for assistance continue to come in as the various Departments of Defense elements gradually phase out their operations, especially the Naval installations in Rhode Island. Since there is a time interval involved in the processing of applications now being received, the funding effect of these applications as well as applications still to be received will be felt in FY 1975. Also, changes affecting 59 overseas locations ordered last fall and the realignment announcements of February 4, 7 and 8, 1974 covering actions at Army and Air Force installations will have most of their effect in FY 1975. In addition, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the Military Departments have announced or indicated elimination of or significant reductions in headquarters installations throughout the world. All of these actions will have an impact in FY 1975. Additional realignments of military installations, both at home and abroad, are presently under consideration and it was expected that within a short time frame a variety of installations will be realigned as the result of internal Military Department management improvements. It was anticipated that personnel at some of these will also require assistance in FY 1975. Accordingly, the Committee approved the additional \$5 million for the Homeowners Assistance Program.

AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS

Authorization for appropriation of \$245,366,000 for the construction and acquisition portions of the military family housing program were

approved by the Committee. The Committee also approved \$935,515,000 for operation, maintenance and debt payment, and in addition approved \$5,000,000 for the Homeowners Assistance Program.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

With few exceptions virtually all of the general provisions contained in this year's authorization are identical to those contained in prior years' legislation. Those exceptions are discussed along with the standardized sections in synopsis form in the following:

Section 601 is authorization language identical to section 601 in last year's Act (P.L. 93-166). It has the effect of continuing authorization to the Secretary of each military department to develop installations and facilities under this Act free of the following limitations:

31 USC 529 which specifies the general prohibition against advances of public monies,

10 USC 4774 and 9774 which establishes limitations upon construction of permanent structures, in the absence of other authorization, and

40 USC 255 which prohibits acquisition of land by purchase until a written opinion in favor of Title validity has been obtained.

The prohibitions specified in the first and third limitations cited above, if applied, would preclude timely construction in instances of military necessity. Section 601 grants exceptions to these limitations.

Section 602 is language which customarily appears in each annual military construction Act and corresponds to the equivalent section in prior years Acts (e.g., Sec. 602, P.L. 93-166), except that the dollar amounts are changed to the amounts of authorization for projects contained in titles I, II, III, IV, and V, of the Act. It limits the amount which may be appropriated to carry out the projects authorized by separate titles of the Act.

Section 603 is identical to section 603 in last year's Act (P.L. 93-166). This section has the effect of authorizing the Secretary concerned, at his discretion, to increase the amount of authorization as it appears in titles I, II, III, or IV of this Act for bases inside the United States other than Hawaii and Alaska by 5% and for bases outside the United States or in Hawaii and Alaska by 10% provided that he determines that such increase (1) is required for the sole purpose of meeting unusual variations in cost arising and in connection with that project, and (2) could not have been reasonably anticipated at the time such project was submitted to the Congress. However, when the authorization involves only one project at a named military installation, the amount authorized may be increased up to 25%. The total costs of all projects in each such title may not be more than the total amount authorized to be appropriated for projects in that title.

At multi-project military installations, contracts for an individual project may not be awarded until 30 days after a report is furnished the Armed Services Committees, if the estimated cost of the project is \$250,000 or more and the current working estimate of the Department of Defense, based on bids received exceeds 25% of the amount authorized for the project (normally on Forms DD-1391). An annual report is required covering any project on which the current working estimate based upon bids received exceeded the amount authorized by the Congress by more than 25% and also on projects whose scope has been reduced to permit awards within available authorization.

Section 604 is similar to section 604 in last year's Act (P.L. 93-166). This section has the effect of directing that construction executed under this Act (1) be done by the Army Corps of Engineers or the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, or such other department or Government agency as the Secretaries of the military departments recommend and the Secretary of Defense approves to assure efficient, expeditious and cost-effective accomplishment; (2) that the Secretaries of the military departments report annually to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House a breakdown of the dollar value of contracts completed by the construction agencies, together with the design, construction supervision, and overhead fees charged by such agencies; (3) that all contracts (except for architect and engineering contracts which, unless otherwise authorized, shall continue to be awarded in accordance with presently established procedures, customs and practice) be awarded insofar as practicable on a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder; and (4) the Secretaries of the military departments report annually to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House with respect to all contracts awarded on other than a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder.

Section 605 is similar to the repeal set out in last year's Act (Sec. 605, P.L. 93-166) and continues in effect the previously established policy of repealing military construction authorizations that have not been used within a specified period after enactment. As a result, after October 1, 1975, only those authorizations, with certain exceptions, which are contained in Public Laws and enacted subsequent to November 29, 1973, would continue to remain available.

Section 606 corresponds to section 606 of last year's Act (P.L. 93-166). This section prescribes the cost limitations for permanent barracks and bachelor officer quarters, but increases these limitations.

Under this section, the cost limitations as stated in dollar amounts in the Act are applicable where the area construction cost index is 1.0. The cost limitations in areas where the area construction cost index is more or less than 1.0 will be computed and would be proportionately higher or lower. For example, if the area construction cost index was 1.05, the cost limitation for permanent barracks would be \$29.92 per square foot.

This section would leave in effect the existing cost limitations of \$28.50 per square foot for permanent barracks and \$30.50 per square foot for bachelor officer quarters retroactive to projects which have been previously authorized, but not contracted for as of the time of enactment. The Department of Defense had requested an increase in these limitations from \$28.50 per square foot to \$31.00 for barracks and from \$30.50 per square foot to \$33.00 for bachelor officer quarters. The Committee declined to increase these limits on grounds that the existing amounts were considered adequate.

Section 607 has been added to revise upward the current A/E contract cost "floor" above which the Military Services must report to the Armed Services Committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate 30 days prior to obligation of any A/E contract estimated to cost \$150,000 or more. This notification procedure 30 days prior to obligation applies to all advance planning, design and architectural services for projects to be financed from monies hereafter appropriated. Since this provision was enacted into law some eight years ago, construction costs have escalated approximately 80 percent. Accordingly,

the current \$150,000 figure should be revised upward to more accurately reflect the intent for control of such obligations as measured in terms of today's costs. Although the Department of Defense had requested that this limitation be increased to \$300,000, the Committee felt that a lower figure would be more in consonance with increased costs experienced to date and has approved a revised limit of \$225,000.

Section 608. This provision provides authority for use of the proceeds from the sale of recycleable materials at military installations. First the cost of collection, handling and sale including purchase of equipment necessary to the recycling could be financed from these proceeds, and then remaining funds up to a maximum of \$50,000 per year at any one installation could be used for environmental improvement and energy conservation projects. The balances if any after such expenditures would be returned to the U.S. Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Section 609. This provision has been added to provide for the conveyance by the Secretary of the Navy to the Boy Scouts of America of approximately 12.46 acres of the Naval Education and Training Program Development Center at Ellyson, Florida. This conveyance would be at fair market value to the Boy Scouts of America including costs for surveys and preparation of such legal documents as may be necessary. The Navy has interposed no objection to this transfer and the property would substantially benefit the training and camping programs of the Boy Scouts in the Gulf Coast Council of that organization.

Section 610. This is a new provision designed to authorize the Secretary of Defense to take all practicable actions to ameliorate and lessen the local community impact of new TRIDENT installations at Bangor, Washington. It directs the Secretary to consult with other Federal Agencies concerned with implementing Federal financial assistance programs to governmental entities and to help such entities to pay their share of the costs of such programs. This is similar in nature to the authorization provided for the SAFEGUARD program where sudden large influxes of workers in low population density communities produced severe financial burdens related to provision of health, education, utilities and similar community services to such employees of federally sponsored projects.

Section 611. This provision amends Section 2662 of Title 10, U.S. Code to prohibit the termination of an existing license or permit held by a military department for real property owned by the United States Government if the military department has made or proposes to make substantial investments in connection with their use of the property. This would avoid the capricious cancellation or modification of licenses or permits of public lands to the military departments when large amounts of public monies had already been expended or were to be programed in support of essential military activities on such lands unless the Armed Services Committees of the Congress were notified 30 days prior to such action.

Section 612. This provision would authorize the conveyance by the Secretary of the Army to the State of Louisiana of approximately 1,710 acres of U.S. land in Saint Tammany Parish now known as Camp Villere. This property has for many years been under license to the State for Louisiana National Guard use and will continue to be used for these purposes under the proposed conveyance. This con-

veyance would facilitate planned improvements to this property for National Guard purposes by the State and would reserve to the United States the right to reoccupy and use the property in time of war or emergency. This provision is similar to a number of other like conveyances in past years where the U.S. Government has passed title to such National Guard camps to the States in order to facilitate militarily essential improvements by the States which in a great number of instances are prohibited by State law unless title to the property is vested in the State.

TITLE VII—RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

Army National Guard.....	\$53,800,000
Army Reserve.....	38,600,000
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve.....	19,867,000
Air National Guard.....	26,000,000
Air Force Reserve.....	14,000,000
	152,267,000

Title VII provides authorization required in fiscal year 1975 to support the facilities programs of the Guard and Reserve Components of the Military Departments in the amounts indicated above.

The total amount provided this fiscal year represents an increase of nearly 39 percent over the FY 1974 authorization request of \$109,658,000. For the fourth consecutive year, the Committee has approved a substantial increase in the Guard and Reserve Forces Facilities Construction program thereby reflecting the continuing joint conviction of this Committee and the Department of Defense that a viable, well-trained and fully-equipped Reserve Force is an indispensable element of the planned Total Military Force. The Committee also supports the views of Department of Defense witnesses that adequate facilities have become an increasingly important factor not only in achieving the requisite combat readiness but in aiding the recruiting and retention of Reserve personnel in the present all-volunteer environment. Accordingly, the Committee has approved the totals indicated in the above table. However, the Naval and Marine Corps total reflects an added \$1,335,000 which the Committee approved to facilitate the Naval Reserve expansion of an existing excess Air Force facility concurrent with a similar action by the Army Reserve.

Under the lump sum authorization procedures, the Congress will be furnished advance notification concerning the location, nature, and estimated cost of all projects over \$100,000 which are to be undertaken within the total lump sum authorization available. This procedure is identical to that used in previous years except that it reflects the Committee's acknowledgement of the Department of Defense proposal to amend 10 USC 2233a(1) by increasing the current minimum project cost for which Congressional notification must be made from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Consistent with the usual lump sum authorization procedures, specific projects supporting the total fiscal year 1975 authorization request can only be tentatively identified at this time. However, current indications are that \$52,521,000 would be used to construct or expand 79 armories or centers for the Army National Guard and Army Re-

serve, while \$39,879,000 would be used for 87 additional projects to provide essential maintenance, aviation support, field training and other miscellaneous non-armory facilities. Similarly, \$8,223,000 would be used for seven Navy and/or Marine Corps Reserve Centers, and \$11,644,000 for aviation maintenance, personnel support, and other operational requirements. The remaining proposed authorization would provide the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve \$14,542,000 for operational facilities, \$19,038,000 for aviation maintenance facilities, \$4,710,000 for training facilities, and \$1,710,000 for personnel support and storage facilities, and a major site preparation requirement.

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

RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES—ESTIMATED STATUS OF LUMP SUM AUTHORIZATIONS (AS OF APR. 1, 1974)

[In thousands of dollars]

	Army		Navy and Marine Corps Reserve	Air Force		Total
	National Guard	Reserve		National Guard	Reserve	
1. Lump-sum authorization (cumulative fiscal year 1963-74).....	160,306	144,700	107,153	134,373	56,570	603,228
2. Estimate of authorization to be committed through fiscal year 1974....	156,489	142,837	105,290	134,012	56,650	595,278
3. Uncommitted balance.....	3,817	1,863	1,863	361	100	8,004
4. Added by present bill.....	53,800	38,600	18,532	26,000	14,000	150,932
5. Total available for fiscal year 1975....	57,617	40,463	20,395	26,361	14,100	158,936
6. Estimated commitments in fiscal year 1975.....	53,800	40,463	18,532	26,361	14,000	153,156
7. Estimated residual authorization, end fiscal year 1975.....	3,817	0	1,863	0	100	5,780

FISCAL DATA

The original submission for the fiscal year 1975 Military Construction Authorization Bill was in the amount of \$3,278,380,000. Committee action resulted in a net reduction of \$347,957,000 so that the enactment of this measure will authorize the expenditure of \$2,925,301,000 of which \$152,267,000 represents construction for the Reserve components.

FIVE-YEAR COST PROJECTION

The committee, in complying with the requirement of Section 252(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-510), requested a letter from the Department of Defense containing a five-year projection of the costs that would be engendered by this legislation. The reply, which is self-explanatory, is set out below:

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS,
Washington, D.C., July 29, 1974.

HON. F. EDWARD HÉBERT,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to the requirement of section 252(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 (Public

Law 91-510). Our estimate of the cost to be incurred in carrying out the proposed Military Construction Authorization Bill, FY 1975 (\$2,925,301,000) in Fiscal Year 1975 and in each of the five succeeding fiscal years is as follows:

Fiscal year:	
1975.....	\$888,613,000
1976.....	861,027,000
1977.....	603,999,000
1978.....	318,734,000
1979.....	212,008,000
1980 and later.....	40,920,000
Total.....	2,925,301,000

If we can be of any further assistance in this regard, please advise.
Sincerely yours,

SIGMUND I. GERBER,
(For Perry J. Fliakas,
Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense,
(Installations and Housing)).

The committee did point out to the House that this is an annual authorization act. The authorizations herein provided are reviewed annually by the committee and the Congress.

COMMITTEE POSITION

On Tuesday, July 30, 1974, the Armed Services Committee by a unanimous vote agreed to report H.R. 16136 to the House.

DEPARTMENTAL DATA

This measure is part of the legislative program of the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1975. The submission by the Department in the amount of \$3,278,380,000 was dated 4 April 1974 as shown by the letter from the Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger which is set out below:

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D.C., April 4, 1974.

HON. CARL ALBERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: There is forwarded herewith a draft of legislation "To authorize certain construction at military installations and for other purposes."

This proposal is a part of the Department of Defense legislative program for FY 1975. The Office of Management and Budget on March 19, 1974, advised that its enactment would be in accordance with the program of the President.

This legislation would authorize military construction needed by the Department of Defense at this time, and would provide additional authority to cover deficiencies in essential construction previously authorized. Appropriations in support of this legislation are provided for in the Budget of the United States Government for the FY 1975.

Titles I, II, III, and IV of this proposal would authorize \$1,780,-165,000 in new construction for requirements of the Active Forces,

of which \$696,815,000 are for the Department of the Army; \$567,-674,000 for the Department of the Navy; \$468,276,000 for the Department of the Air Force; and \$47,400,000 for the Defense Agencies.

Title V contains legislative recommendations considered necessary to implement the Department of Defense family housing program and authorizes \$1,347,283,000 for costs of that program for FY 1975.

Title VI contains General Provisions generally applicable to the Military Construction Program.

Title VII totaling \$150,932,000 would authorize construction for the Reserve Components of which \$53,800,000 is for the Army National Guard; \$38,600,000 for the Army Reserve; \$18,532,000 for the Naval and Marine Corps Reserves; \$26,000,000 for the Air National Guard; and \$14,000,000 for the Air Force Reserve. These authorizations are in lump sum amounts and will be utilized in accordance with the requirements of chapter 133, title 10, United States Code.

The projects which would be authorized by this proposal have been reviewed to determine if environmental impact statements are required in accordance with Public Law 91-190. Required environmental statements will be submitted to the Congress by the military departments when necessary procedures have been completed.

Sincerely,

JAMES R. SCHLESINGER.

Enclosure.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, there is herewith printed in parallel columns the text of provisions of existing law which would be repealed or amended by the various provisions of the bill as reported.

EXISTING LAW

THE BILL

ACT OF NOVEMBER 29, 1973 (87 STAT. 661, PUBLIC LAW 93-166)

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

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES
UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE

Germany, various locations, \$12,517,000.

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

(1) for title I: Inside the United States, \$485,827,000; outside the United States, \$107,257,000; section 102, \$3,000,000; or a total of \$596,084,000.

SEC. 103. (a) Public Law 93-166 is amended under the heading "OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES—UNITED STATES ARMY EUROPE," in section 101 as follows:

With respect to "Germany, Various Locations" strike out "\$12,517,000" and insert in place thereof "\$16,360,000."

(b) Public Law 93-166 is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 602 "\$107,257,000" and "\$596,084,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$111,100,000" and "\$599,927,000," respectively.

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ACT OF OCTOBER 25, 1972 (86 STAT. 1135, PUBLIC LAW 92-545), AS AMENDED

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

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Fort Myer, Virginia, \$1,815,000
Fort Sill, Oklahoma, \$14,958,000

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, SOUTHERN COMMAND

Canal Zone, Various Locations, \$8,129,000.

Sec. 702. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act, but appropriations for public works projects authorized by titles I, II, III, IV, and V, shall not exceed—

(1) for title I: Inside the United States, \$444,767,000; outside the United States, \$117,311,000; or a total of \$562,078,000.

SEC. 104. (a) Public Law 92-545, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES," in section 101 as follows:

With respect to "Fort Myer, Virginia," strike out "\$1,815,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,615,000."

With respect to "Fort Sill, Oklahoma," strike out "\$14,958,000" and insert in place thereof "\$16,159,000."

(b) Public Law 92-545, as amended, is amended under the heading "OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES—UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, SOUTHERN COMMAND" in section 101 as follows:

With respect to "Canal Zone, Various Locations" strike out "\$8,129,000" and insert in place thereof "\$9,238,000."

(c) Public Law 92-545, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 702 "\$444,767,000;" "\$117,311,000;" and "\$562,078,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$447,768,000;" "\$118,420,000;" and "\$566,188,000," respectively.

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EXISTING LAW

THE BILL

ACT OF OCTOBER 26, 1970 (84 STAT. 1204, PUBLIC LAW 91-511) AS AMENDED

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

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, \$2,750,000.

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

(1) for title I: Inside the United States \$181,834,000; outside the United States, \$83,197,000; section 102, \$2,000,000; or a total of \$267,031,000.

SEC. 105. (a) Public Law 91-511, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES," in section 101 as follows:

With respect to "Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois," strike out "\$2,750,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,650,000."

(b) Public Law 91-511, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 602 "\$181,834,000," and "\$267,031,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$182,734,000" and "\$267,931,000," respectively.

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ACT OF NOVEMBER 29, 1973 (87 STAT. 661, PUBLIC LAW 93-166)

SEC. 106. Public Law 93-166 is amended in section 105 as follows:

SEC. 105. (b) Public Law 92-145, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 702 "\$41,374,000" and "\$404,500,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$41,981,000" and "\$405,107,000", respectively.

ACT OF JULY 21, 1968 (82 STAT. 367, PUBLIC LAW 90-408), AS AMENDED

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

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, \$2,000,000.

SEC. 802. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act, but appropriations for public works projects authorized by titles I, II, III, IV, and V, shall not exceed—

(2) for title II: Inside the United States, \$241,668,000; outside the United States, \$5,356,000; section 202, \$1,509,000; or a total of \$248,533,000.

Public Law 93-166, section 105(b), amending Public Law 92-145, section 702, clause (1) as amended, having inserted erroneous figures, is amended by striking out "\$404,500,000" and "\$405,107,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$405,000,000" and "\$405,607,000," respectively.

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

With respect to "Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland," strike out "\$2,000,000" and insert in place thereof "\$4,391,000."

(b) Public Law 90-408, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (2) of section 802 "\$241,668,000" and "\$248,533,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$244,059,000" and "\$250,924,000," respectively.

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H.R. 1244 O-5

ACT OF OCTOBER 26, 1970 (84 STAT. 1204, PUBLIC LAW 91-511), AS AMENDED

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

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Naval Air Rework Facility, Jacksonville, Florida, \$3,869,000.

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

(2) for title II: Inside the United States \$247,204,000; outside the United States, \$26,164,000; Section 202, \$974,000; or a total of \$274,342,000.

ACT OF OCTOBER 25, 1972 (86 STAT. 1135, PUBLIC LAW 92-545), AS AMENDED

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

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Navy Public Works Center, Norfolk, Virginia, \$3,319,000.

Naval Hospital, New Orleans, Louisiana, \$11,680,000.

SEC. 702. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act, but appropriations for public works projects authorized by titles I, II, III, IV, and V, shall not exceed—

(2) for title II: Inside the United States, \$477,664,000; outside the United States, \$41,217,000; or a total of \$518,881,000.

ACT OF NOVEMBER 29, 1973 (87 STAT. 661, PUBLIC LAW 93-166)

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Naval Home, Gulfport, Mississippi, \$9,444,000.

Naval Hospital, New Orleans, Louisiana, \$3,386,000.

Naval Air Station, Alameda, California, \$3,827,000.

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

With respect to "Naval Air Rework Facility, Jacksonville, Florida," strike out "\$3,869,000" and insert in place thereof "\$4,534,000."

(b) Public Law 91-511, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (2) of section 602 "\$247,204,000" and "\$274,342,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$247,869,000" and "\$275,007,000," respectively.

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

With respect to "Navy Public Works Center, Norfolk, Virginia," strike out "\$3,319,000" and insert in place thereof "\$7,019,000."

With respect to "Naval Hospital, New Orleans, Louisiana," strike out "\$11,680,000" and insert in place thereof "\$14,609,000."

(b) Public Law 92-545, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (2) of section 702 "\$477,664,000" and "\$518,881,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$484,293,000" and "\$525,510,000," respectively.

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

With respect to "Naval Home, Gulfport, Mississippi," strike out "\$9,444,000" and insert in place thereof "\$14,163,000."

With respect to "Naval Hospital, New Orleans, Louisiana," strike out "\$3,386,000" and insert in place thereof "\$4,157,000."

With respect to "Naval Air Station, Alameda, California," strike out "\$3,827,000" and insert in place thereof "\$7,756,000."

Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, Calif., \$3,-802,000.

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

(2) for title II; inside the United States \$511,606,000; outside the United States, \$58,833,000; or a total of \$570,439,000.

ACT OF NOVEMBER 29, 1973 (87 STAT. 661, PUBLIC LAW 93-166)

SEC. 301. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, for the following acquisition and construction:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Peterson Field, Colorado Springs, Colorado, \$7,843 000.

Robins Air Force Base, Warner Robins, Georgia, \$4,628,000.

Eglin Air Force Base, Valparaiso, Florida, \$7,039 000.

Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Mississippi, \$8,786,000.

Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, \$6,509,-000.

Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, Texas, \$4,211,000.

Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Oklahoma, \$371,000.

Altus Air Force Base, Altus, Oklahoma, \$1,078,000.

Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyoming, \$5,834,000.

With respect to "Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, California," strike out "\$3,802,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,210,000."

(b) Public Law 93-166 is amended by striking out in clause (2) of section 602 "\$511,606,000" and "\$570,439,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$523,433,000" and "\$582,266,000," respectively.

Sec. 304(a) Section 301 of Public Law 93-166 is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" as follows:

(1) Under the sub-heading "AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND" with respect to Peterson Field, Colorado Springs, Colorado, strike out "\$7,843,000" and insert in place thereof "\$9,733,000."

(2) Under the sub-heading "AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND" with respect to Robins Air Force Base,

Warner Robins, Georgia, strike out "\$4,628,000" and insert in place thereof "\$7,324,000".

(3) Under the sub-heading "AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND" with respect to Eglin Air Force Base, Valparaiso, Florida, strike out "\$7,039,000" and insert in place thereof "\$8,882,000."

(4) Under the sub-heading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Mississippi, strike out "\$8,786,000" and insert in place thereof "\$10,733,000."

(5) Under the sub-heading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, strike out "\$6,509,000" and insert in place thereof "\$9,186,000."

(6) Under the sub-heading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, Texas, strike out "\$4,211,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,461,000."

(7) Under the sub-heading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Oklahoma, strike out "\$371,000" and insert in place thereof "\$895,000."

(8) Under the sub-heading "MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND" with respect to Altus Air Force Base, Altus, Oklahoma, strike out "\$1,078,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,440,000."

(9) Under the subheading "STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND" with respect to Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyoming, strike out "\$5,834,000" and insert in place thereof "\$8,265,000."

Little Rock Air Force Base, Little Rock, Arkansas, \$1,165,000.

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

(3) for title III: Inside the United States, \$238,439,000; outside the United States, \$21,302,000; section 302, \$1,000,000; or a total of \$260,741,000.

ACT OF NOVEMBER 29, 1973 (87 STAT. 661, PUBLIC LAW 93-166)

SEC. 502. (a) Authorization for the construction of family housing provided in this Act shall be subject, under such regulations as the Secretary of Defense may prescribe, to the following limitations on cost, which shall include shades, screens, ranges, refrigerators, and all other installed equipment and fixtures.

(b) The average unit cost for each military department for all units of family housing constructed in the United States (other than Hawaii and Alaska) shall not exceed \$27,500 including the cost of the family unit and the pro-

(10) Under the subheading "TACTICAL AIR COMMAND" with respect to Little Rock Air Force Base, Little Rock, Arkansas, strike out "\$1,165,000" and insert in place thereof "\$2,200,000."

(b) Public Law 93-166 is further amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 602 "\$238,439,000" and "\$260,741,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$256,094,000" and "\$278,396,000", respectively.

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

(b) The average unit cost for all units of family housing constructed in the United States (other than Alaska and Hawaii) shall not exceed \$30,000 and in no event shall the cost of any unit exceed \$46,000.

portionate costs of land acquisition, site preparation, and installation of utilities.

(c) No family housing unit in the area specified in subsection (b) shall be constructed at a total cost exceeding \$44,000 including the cost of the family unit and the proportionate costs of land acquisition, site preparation, and installation of utilities.

(d) When family housing units are constructed in areas other than that specified in subsection (b) the average cost of all such units shall not exceed \$37,000 and in no event shall the cost of any unit exceed \$44,000. The cost limitations of this subsection shall include the cost of the family unit and the proportionate costs of land acquisition, site preparation, and installation of utilities.

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

- (1) for the Department of the Army, \$28,160,000.
- (2) for the Department of the Navy, \$10,600,000.
- (3) for the Department of the Air Force, \$23,750,000.

ACT OF JULY 15, 1955 (69 STAT. 324, 352, PUBLIC LAW 84-161), AS AMENDED

SEC. 515. During fiscal years 1974 and 1975, the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, respectively, are authorized to lease housing facilities for assignment as public quarters to military personnel and their dependents, without rental charge, at or near any military installation in the United States, Puerto Rico, or Guam, if the Secre-

(c) When family housing units are constructed in areas other than that specified in subsection (b) the average cost of all such units shall not exceed \$40,000, and in no event shall the cost of any unit exceed \$46,000.

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

- (1) for the Department of the Army, \$20,000,000.
- (2) for the Department of the Navy, \$20,000,000.
- (3) for the Department of the Air Force, \$20,000,000.

SEC. 506. (a) Section 515 of Public Law 84-161 (69 Stat. 324, 352), as amended, is further amended by (1) striking out "1974 and 1975" and inserting in lieu thereof "1975 and 1976", and (2) revising the third sentence to read as follows: "Expenditures for the rental of such housing facilities, including the cost of utilities and maintenance

tary of Defense, or his designee, finds that there is a lack of adequate housing at or near such military installation and that (1) there has been a recent substantial increase in military strength and such increase is temporary, or (2) the permanent military strength is to be substantially reduced in the near future, or (3) the number of military personnel assigned is so small as to make the construction of family housing uneconomical, or (4) family housing is required for personnel attending service school academic courses on permanent change of station orders, or (5) family housing has been authorized but is not yet completed or a family housing authorization request is in a pending military construction authorization bill. Such housing facilities may be leased on an individual unit basis and not more than ten thousand such units may be so leased at any one time. Expenditures for the rental of such housing facilities, including the cost of utilities and maintenance and operation, may not exceed: For the United States (other than Hawaii), Puerto Rico, and Guam an average of \$210 per month for each military department, or the amount of \$290 per month for any one unit; and for Hawaii, an average of \$255 per month for each military department, or the amount of \$300 per month for any one unit.

and operation, may not exceed: For the United States (other than Alaska and Hawaii), Puerto Rico, and Guam an average of \$235 per month for each military department or the amount of \$310 per month for any one unit; and for Alaska and Hawaii, an average of \$295 per month for each military department, or the amount of \$365 per month for any one unit."

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ACT OF NOVEMBER 29, 1973 (87 STAT. 661, PUBLIC LAW 93-166)

(b) The average unit rental for Department of Defense family housing acquired by lease in foreign countries may not exceed \$325 per month for the Department and in no event shall the rental for any one unit exceed \$625 per month, including the costs of operation, maintenance, and utilities; and not more than seven thousand five hundred family housing units may be so leased at any one time. The Secretary of Defense, or his designee, may waive these cost limitations for not more than three hundred units leased for: incumbents of special positions, personnel assigned to Defense Attaché Offices, or in countries where excessive costs of housing would cause undue hardship on Department of Defense personnel.

(b) Section 507(b) of Public Law 93-166 (87 Stat. 661, 676) is amended by striking out "\$325", and "seven thousand five hundred", and inserting in lieu thereof "\$355", and "twelve thousand", respectively.

ACT OF NOVEMBER 29, 1973 (87 STAT. 661, PUBLIC LAW 93-166)

SEC. 605. As of October 1, 1974, all authorizations for military public works, including family housing, to be accomplished by the Secretary of a military department in connection with the establishment or development of military installations and facilities, and all authorizations for appropriations therefor, that are contained in titles I, II, III, IV, and V of the Act of October 25, 1972, Public Law 92-545 (86 Stat. 1135), and such authorizations contained in Acts approved before October 26, 1972, and not superseded or otherwise modified by a later authorization are repealed except—

SEC. 605. As of October 1, 1975, all authorizations for military public works including family housing, to be accomplished by the Secretary of a military department in connection with the establishment or development of military installations and facilities, and all authorizations for appropriations therefor, that are contained in titles I, II, III, IV, and V of the Act of November 29, 1973, Public Law 93-166 (87 Stat. 661), and all such authorizations contained in Acts approved before November 30, 1973, and not superseded or otherwise modified by a later authorization are repealed except—

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

(2) authorizations for public works projects as to which appropriated funds have been obligated for construction contracts, land acquisition, or payments to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, in whole or in part, before October 1, 1974, and authorizations for appropriations therefor;

(3) notwithstanding the repeal provisions of section 705(b) of the Act of October 25, 1972, Public Law 92-545 (86 Stat. 1135, 1153), all authorizations for construction of family housing, including mobile home facilities, all authorizations to accomplish alterations, additions, expansion, or extensions to existing family housing, and all authorizations for related facilities projects under said Act are hereby continued and shall remain in effect until October 1, 1974; and

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

(2) authorizations for public works projects as to which appropriated funds have been obligated for construction contracts, land acquisition, or payments to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, in whole or in part before October 1, 1975, and authorizations for appropriations therefor;

(3) notwithstanding the repeal provisions of section 605 of the Act of November 29, 1973, Public Law 93-166 (87 Stat. 661, 681), authorizations for the following items which shall remain in effect until October 1, 1976:

(a) Sanitary sewer connection in the amount of \$2,200,000 at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of October 26, 1970 (84 Stat. 1204), as amended and extended in section 705(a) (3) (A) of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1153).

(b) Cold storage warehouse construction in the amount of \$1,215,000 at Fort Dix, New Jersey, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1135), as amended.

(4) notwithstanding the repeal provisions of section 705(a) of the Act of October 25, 1972, Public Law 92-545 (86 Stat. 1135, 1153), authorizations for the following items which shall remain in effect until October 1, 1975:

(A) Enlisted women's barracks construction in the amount of \$437,000 for Fort Rucker, Alabama, that is contained in title I, section 101, under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" of the Act of October 27, 1971 (85 Stat. 394, 395), as amended.

(B) Airfield expansion in the amount of \$882,000 for the United States Army Security Agency, that is contained in title I, section 101, under the heading "OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES" of the Act of October 27, 1971 (85 Stat. 394, 395), as amended.

(C) Environmental Health Effects Laboratory in the amount of \$4,500,000 for the Naval Medical Research Institute, Bethesda, Maryland, that is contained in title II, section 201, under heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" of the Act of October 27, 1971 (85 Stat. 394, 397).

(c) Enlisted men's barracks complex construction in the amount of \$12,160,000 at Fort Knox, Kentucky, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1135), as amended.

(d) Enlisted women's barracks construction in the amount of \$245,000 and bachelor officer's quarters construction in the amount of \$803,000 at Fort Lee, Virginia, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1135), as amended.

(e) Chapel center construction in the amount of \$1,088,000 at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1135), as amended.

(f) Enlisted men's barracks construction in the amount of \$7,996,000 at Ford Ord, California, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1135), as amended.

(g) Enlisted men's barracks and mess construction in the amount of \$699,000 at Sierra Army Depot, California, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1136), as amended.

(h) Test facilities Solid State Radar in the amount of \$7,600,000 at Kwajalein National Missile Range, Kwajalein, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1137).

(i) Land acquisition in the amount of \$10,000,000 for the Naval Ammunition Depot, Oahu, Hawaii, that is contained in title II, section 201 of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1140).

(j) Message center addition, aircraft fire and crash station, aircraft maintenance hangar shops, bachelor enlisted quarters, mess hall, bachelor officers' quarters, exchange and recreation building, and utilities construction in the amounts of \$110,000; \$199,000; \$837,000; \$1,745,000; \$377,000; \$829,000; \$419,000; and \$792,000 respectively for the Naval Detachment, Souda Bay, Crete, Greece that is contained in Title II, section 201 of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1141).

(k) Authorization for exchange of lands in support of the Air Installation Compatible Use Zones at Various Locations in the amount of \$12,000,000 that is contained in title III, section 301 of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1145), as amended.

(4) Notwithstanding the repeal provisions of section 705(b) of the Act of October 25, 1972, Public Law 92-545 (86 Stat. 1135, 1153) as modified by section 605(3) of the Act of November 29, 1973, Public Law 93-166 (87 Stat. 661, 681), the authorization to construct 600 family housing units at Naval Complex, Norfolk, Virginia, contained in title V, section 501(b) of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1148) shall remain in effect until October 1, 1975.

ACT OF SEPTEMBER 12, 1966 (80 STAT. 757, PUBLIC LAW 89-568, 31 U.S.C. 723a).

SEC. 612. In the case of any public works project for which advance planning, construction design and architectural services are estimated to cost \$150,000 or more, which are to be funded from moneys hereafter appropriated for such purposes pursuant to authority of section

SEC. 607. Section 612 of Public Law 89-568 (80 Stat. 756, 757), is amended by deleting the figure \$150,000 wherever it appears and inserting in lieu thereof \$225,000.

SEC. 608. Notwithstanding any other provisions of the sale of recycleable material shall be credited first,

723 of title 31, U.S.C., the Secretary of Defense shall describe the project and report the estimated cost of such services not less than 30 days prior to initial obligation of funds therefor to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives.

to the cost of collection, handling and sale of the material including purchasing of equipment to be used for recycling purposes and second, to projects for environmental improvement and energy conservation at camps, posts, and bases establishing recycling programs in accordance with regulations approved by the Secretary of Defense. The amount expended for environmental improvement and energy conservation projects shall not exceed \$50,000 per installation per annum. Any balance shall be returned to the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. The Secretary of each military department shall make an annual report to Congress on the operation of the program.

SEC. 610. (a) The Secretary of Defense is authorized and directed to assist counties and communities located near the TRIDENT Support Site Bangor, Washington, in meeting the costs of providing increased municipal services and facilities to the residents of such areas, if the Secretary determines that there is a substantial increase in the need for such services and facilities as a direct result of work being carried out in connection with the construction, installation, testing, and operation of the TRIDENT Weapon System and that an excessive financial burden will be incurred by such governmental entities as a result of the increased need for such services and facilities.

(b) The Secretary of Defense shall carry out the provisions of this section through existing Federal programs. The Secretary is authorized to supplement funds made available under such Federal programs to the extent necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, and is authorized to provide financial assistance to governmental

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entities described in subsection (a) of this section to help such entities pay their share of the costs under such programs. The heads of all departments and agencies concerned shall cooperate fully with the Secretary of Defense in carrying out the provisions of this section on a priority basis.

(c) In determining the amount of financial assistance to be made available under this section for any service or facility, the Secretary of Defense shall consult with the head of the department or agency of the Federal Government concerned with the type of service or facility for which financial assistance is being made available and shall take into consideration (1) the time lag between the initial impact of increased population in any area and any increase in the local tax base which will result from such increased population, (2) the possible temporary nature of the increased population and the long-range cost impact on the permanent residents of any such area and (3) such other pertinent factors as the Secretary of Defense deems appropriate.

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SECTION 2662, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE

§ 2662. Real property transactions: Reports to the Armed Services Committees

(a) The Secretary of a military department, or his designee, may not enter into any of the following listed transactions by or for the use of that department until after the expiration of 30 days from the date upon which a report of the facts concerning the proposed transaction is submitted to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives:

(1) An acquisition of fee title to any real property, if the estimated price is more than \$50,000.

(2) A lease of any real property to the United States, if the estimated annual rental is more than \$50,000.

(3) A lease or license of real property owned by the United States, if the estimated annual fair market rental value of the property is more than \$50,000.

(4) A transfer of real property owned by the United States to another Federal agency or another military department or to a State, if the estimated value is more than \$50,000.

(5) A report of excess real property owned by the United States to a disposal agency, if the estimated value is more than \$50,000.

if a transaction covered by clause (1) or (2) is part of a project, the report must include a summarization of the general plan for that project, including an estimate of the total cost of the lands to be acquired or leases to be made.

(b) The Secretary of each military department shall report quarterly to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on transactions described in subsection (a) that involve an estimated value of more than \$5,000 but not more than \$50,000.

(c) This section applies only to real property in the United States and Puerto Rico. It does not apply to real property for river and harbor projects or flood-control

SEC. 611. Section 2662 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end of subsection (a) a new paragraph:

"(6) Any termination or modification by either the grantor or grantee of an existing license or permit of real property owned by the United States to a military department, under which substantial investments have been or are proposed to be made in connection with the use of the property by the military department."

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projects, or to leases of Government-owned real property for agricultural or grazing purposes.

(d) A statement in an instrument of conveyance, including a lease, that the requirements of this section have been met, or that the conveyance is not subject to this section, is conclusive.

(e) No element of the Department of Defense shall occupy any general purpose space leased for it by the General Services Administration at an annual rental in excess of \$50,000 (excluding the cost of utilities and other operation and maintenance services), if the effect of such occupancy is to increase the total amount of such leased space occupied by all elements of the Department of Defense, until the expiration of 30 days from the date upon which a report of the facts concerning the proposed occupancy is submitted to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Summary of the construction authority approved by the House Armed Services Committee in the fiscal year 1975 Military Construction Authorization Bill

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

State, Department or component, and name of installation	Total
Alabama	\$44,000,000
Army:	
Anniston Army Depot	7,648,000
Fort McClellan	17,344,000
Fort Rucker	4,928,000
Redstone Arsenal	10,322,000
Air Force:	
Maxwell AFB, Montgomery	3,758,000
Alaska	33,333,000
Army:	
Fort Greely	251,000
Fort Richardson	1,732,000
Fort Wainwright	11,473,000
Navy:	
Naval Station, Adak	4,605,000
Air Force:	
Eielson AFB, Fairbanks	310,000
Various locations	14,962,000
Arizona	12,006,000
Army:	
Fort Huachuca	3,399,000
Yuma Proving Ground	1,859,000
Navy:	
Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma	3,203,000
Air Force:	
Davis Monthan AFB, Tucson	3,009,000
Williams AFB, Chandler	536,000
Arkansas	5,816,000
Air Force:	
Blytheville AFB, Blytheville	675,000
Little Rock AFB, Little Rock	5,141,000
California	141,902,000
Army:	
Fort Ord	3,660,000
Hunter-Liggett Military Reservation	1,108,000
Presidio of Monterey	3,107,000
Sacramento Army Depot	2,599,000
Sierra Army Depot	717,000
Navy:	
Naval Regional Medical Center, Camp Pendleton	10,021,000
Naval Weapons Center, China Lake	8,371,000
Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Long Beach	6,011,000
Naval Air Station, Miramar	11,354,000
Naval Air Station, North Island	12,050,000
Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme	1,048,000
Naval Electronics Laboratory Center, San Diego	3,238,000
Naval Regional Medical Center, San Diego	26,375,000
Navy Submarine Support Facility, San Diego	4,234,000
Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach	2,147,000
Naval Air Rework Facility, Alameda	1,638,000
Naval Hospital, Lemoore	333,000
Naval Air Station, Moffett Field	77,000
Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow	1,463,000
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton	7,271,000
Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms	3,076,000

Summary of the construction authority approved by the House Armed Services Committee in the fiscal year 1975 Military Construction Authorization Bill—Continued

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES—continued

State, Department or component, and name of installation	Total
California—Continued	
Air Force:	
Aerospace Corporation, Los Angeles	\$9,000,000
Edwards AFB, Muroc	1,198,000
George AFB, Victorville	3,846,000
Mather AFB, Sacramento	2,143,000
McClellan AFB, Sacramento	7,017,000
Travis AFB, Fairfield	8,800,000
Colorado	41,042,000
Army:	
Fort Carson	27,731,000
Air Force:	
Lowry AFB, Denver	7,885,000
Peterson Field, Colorado Springs	5,426,000
Connecticut	2,354,000
Navy:	
Naval Submarine Base, New London	2,354,000
Delaware	1,373,000
Air Force:	
Dover AFB, Dover	1,373,000
District of Columbia	8,117,000
Navy:	
Naval District Commandant, Washington	2,883,000
Naval Research Laboratory, Washington	205,000
Marine Barracks, Washington	1,874,000
Air Force:	
Bolling AFB, Washington	3,155,000
Florida	69,079,000
Navy:	
Naval Air Station, Cecil Field	6,893,000
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville	446,000
Naval Regional Medical Center, Jacksonville	12,413,000
Naval Station, Mayport	3,239,000
Naval Training Center, Orlando	4,569,000
Naval Coastal Systems Laboratory, Panama City	620,000
Naval Air Station, Pensacola	20,948,000
Naval Technical Training Center, Pensacola	4,478,000
Naval Air Station, Whiting Field	1,561,000
Air Force:	
Eglin AFB, Valparaiso	10,475,000
Patrick AFB, Cocoa	642,000
Tyndall AFB, Panama City	2,775,000
Georgia	89,441,000
Army:	
Fort Benning	36,827,000
Fort Gordon	9,625,000
Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield	42,197,000
Air Force:	
Robins AFB, Warner Robins	792,000

Summary of the construction authority approved by the House Armed Services Committee in the fiscal year 1975 Military Construction Authorization Bill—Continued

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES—continued

State, Department or component, and name of installation	Total
Hawaii.....	\$38,641,000
Army:	
Schofield Barracks.....	15,324,000
Tripler General Hospital.....	1,205,000
Navy:	
Naval Ammunition Depot, Oahu.....	795,000
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor.....	1,505,000
Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor.....	3,356,000
Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay.....	5,497,000
Air Force:	
Hickam AFB, Honolulu.....	10,959,000
Illinois.....	24,613,000
Army:	
Rock Island Arsenal.....	2,731,000
Navy:	
Naval Training Center, Great Lakes.....	10,164,000
Air Force:	
Chanute AFB, Rantoul.....	6,267,000
Scott AFB, Belleville.....	5,451,000
Indiana.....	323,000
Air Force:	
Grissom AFB, Peru.....	323,000
Kansas.....	38,073,000
Army:	
Fort Leavenworth.....	9,911,000
Fort Riley.....	24,478,000
Air Force:	
McConnell AFB, Wichita.....	3,038,000
Defense Supply Agency:	
Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Facility, Atchinson.....	646,000
Kentucky.....	12,622,000
Army:	
Fort Campbell.....	9,742,000
Fort Knox.....	2,264,000
Lexington/Blue Grass Army Depot.....	616,000
Louisiana.....	11,025,000
Army:	
Fort Polk.....	7,304,000
Navy:	
Naval Support Activity, New Orleans.....	3,080,000
Air Force:	
Barksdale AFB, Shreveport.....	641,000
Maine.....	2,848,000
Navy:	
Naval Air Station, Brunswick.....	261,000
Naval Security Group Activity, Winter Harbor.....	255,000
Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery.....	2,332,000

Summary of the construction authority approved by the House Armed Services Committee in the fiscal year 1975 Military Construction Authorization Bill—Continued

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES—continued

State, Department or component, and name of installation	Total
Maryland.....	\$42,000,000
Army:	
Fort Detrick.....	486,000
Fort Ritchie.....	2,023,000
Navy:	
Naval Academy, Annapolis.....	1,256,000
National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda.....	14,943,000
Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda.....	15,000,000
Air Force:	
Andrews AFB, Camp Springs.....	5,929,000
National Security Agency:	
Fort George G. Meade.....	2,363,000
Michigan.....	7,885,000
Air Force: Kincheloe AFB, Kinross.....	835,000
K. I. Sawyer AFB, Marquette.....	7,050,000
Mississippi.....	8,951,000
Navy:	
Naval Air Station, Meridian.....	1,485,000
Air Force:	
Columbus AFB, Columbus.....	169,000
Keesler AFB, Biloxi.....	7,297,000
Missouri.....	13,430,000
Army:	
Fort Leonard Wood.....	3,360,000
Air Force:	
Richard-Gebaur AFB, Grandview.....	805,000
Whiteman AFB, Knob Noster.....	6,692,000
Defense Mapping Agency:	
DMA Aerospace Center (St. Louis AFS), St. Louis.....	2,573,000
Montana.....	3,740,000
Air Force:	
Malmstrom AFB, Great Falls.....	3,740,000
Nebraska.....	5,595,000
Air Force:	
Offutt AFB, Omaha.....	5,595,000
Nevada.....	6,495,000
Air Force:	
Nellis AFB, Las Vegas.....	6,495,000
New Hampshire.....	2,630,000
Army:	
Cold Regions Laboratories.....	2,515,000
Air Force:	
Pease AFB, Portsmouth.....	115,000

Summary of the construction authority approved by the House Armed Services Committee in the fiscal year 1975 Military Construction Authorization Bill—Continued

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES—continued

State, Department or component, and name of installation	Total
New Jersey	\$10,578,000
Army:	
Picatinny Arsenal	2,820,000
Navy:	
Naval Air Test Facility, Lakehurst	7,350,000
Air Force:	
McGuire AFB, Wrightstown	408,000
New Mexico	4,222,000
Army:	
White Sands Missile Range	1,542,000
Air Force:	
Cannon AFB, Clovis	833,000
Holloman AFB, Alamogordo	1,565,000
Kirtland AFB, Albuquerque	232,000
New York	14,447,000
Army:	
Seneca Army Depot	815,000
U.S. Military Academy	7,720,000
Watervliet Arsenal	3,256,000
Air Force:	
Griffiss AFB, Rome	1,774,000
Plattsburgh AFB, Plattsburgh	882,000
North Carolina	47,013,000
Army:	
Fort Bragg	26,170,000
Navy:	
Naval Regional Medical Center, Camp Lejeune	290,000
Naval Air Rework Facility, Cherry Point	252,000
Marine Corps Air Station, New River	499,000
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune	13,864,000
Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point	1,260,000
Air Force:	
Pope AFB, Fayetteville	730,000
Seymour-Johnson AFB, Goldsboro	3,948,000
North Dakota	238,000
Air Force:	
Minot AFB, Minot	238,000
Ohio	14,782,000
Air Force:	
Newark AFS, Newark	1,977,000
Wright Patterson AFB, Dayton	10,371,000
Defense Supply Agency:	
Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus	1,862,000
Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton	572,000
Oklahoma	27,424,000
Army:	
Fort Sill	15,587,000
Air Force:	
Tinker AFB, Oklahoma City	9,839,000
Vance AFB, Enid	1,998,000

Summary of the construction authority approved by the House Armed Services Committee in the fiscal year 1975 Military Construction Authorization Bill—Continued

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES—continued

State, Department or component, and name of installation	Total
Pennsylvania	\$6,352,000
Army:	
Letterkenny Army Depot	4,726,000
Navy:	
Naval Hospital, Philadelphia	296,000
Defense Supply Agency:	
Defense Depot, Mechanicsburg	394,000
Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia	936,000
Rhode Island	2,582,000
Navy:	
Naval Education and Training Center, Newport	2,582,000
South Carolina	48,356,000
Army:	
Fort Jackson	19,078,000
Navy:	
Naval Hospital, Beaufort	7,112,000
Charleston Naval Shipyard, Charleston	200,000
Naval Station, Charleston	15,352,000
Naval Supply Center, Charleston	3,750,000
Naval Weapons Station, Charleston	2,564,000
Air Force:	
Myrtle Beach AFB, Myrtle Beach	300,000
South Dakota	10,105,000
Air Force:	
Ellsworth AFB, Rapid City	10,105,000
Tennessee	53,923,000
Navy:	
Naval Air Station, Memphis	4,284,000
Air Force:	
Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tullahoma	48,240,000
Defense Supply Agency:	
Defense Depot, Memphis	1,399,000
Texas	77,682,000
Army:	
Aeronautical Maintenance Center	541,000
Fort Bliss	13,704,000
Fort Hood	40,214,000
Fort Sam Houston	4,286,000
Red River Army Depot	269,000
Navy:	
Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi	1,830,000
Naval Air Station, Kingsville	1,428,000
Air Force:	
Kelly AFB, San Antonio	4,079,000
Laughlin AFB, Del Rio	298,000
Randolph AFB, San Antonio	790,000
Reese AFB, Lubbock	836,000
Sheppard AFB, Wichita Falls	8,631,000
Webb AFB, Big Spring	776,000

Summary of the construction authority approved by the House Armed Services Committee in the fiscal year 1975 Military Construction Authorization Bill—Continued

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES—continued

State, Department or component, and name of installation	Total
Utah.....	\$12,421,000
Air Force:	
Hill AFB, Ogden.....	11,894,000
Defense Supply Agency:	
Defense Depot, Ogden.....	527,000
Virginia.....	78,268,000
Army:	
Fort Belvoir.....	9,031,000
Fort Eustis.....	9,288,000
Fort Lee.....	5,218,000
Fort Myer.....	2,497,000
Navy:	
Fleet Combat Direction Systems Training Center, Dam Neck.....	2,034,000
Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek.....	896,000
Atlantic Command Operations Control Center, Norfolk.....	633,000
Naval Air Station, Norfolk.....	2,900,000
Naval Station, Norfolk.....	8,364,000
Naval Supply Center, Norfolk.....	4,990,000
Norfolk Naval Regional Medical Center, Portsmouth.....	15,801,000
Naval Air Station, Oceana.....	1,047,000
Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth.....	5,602,000
Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown.....	3,438,000
Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico.....	2,803,000
Air Force:	
Langley AFB, Hampton.....	3,056,000
Defense Mapping Agency:	
Fort Belvoir.....	670,000
Washington.....	107,864,000
Army:	
Fort Lewis.....	10,270,000
Navy:	
Trident Support Site, Bangor.....	95,000,000
Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton.....	393,000
Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island.....	2,201,000
Various locations (Zone of Interior).....	42,501,000
Army:	
Various.....	27,323,000
Air Force:	
Various.....	15,178,000
Classified (Zone of Interior).....	2,800,000
Air Force:	
Various.....	2,800,000
Bermuda.....	1,866,000
Navy:	
Naval Air Station, Bermuda.....	1,866,000

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Summary of the construction authority approved by the House Armed Services Committee in the fiscal year 1975 Military Construction Authorization Bill—Continued

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES—continued

State, Department or component, and name of installation	Total
Canal Zone.....	\$1,124,000
Army:	
Panama Area.....	324,000
Navy:	
Naval Support Activity.....	800,000
Chagos Archipelago.....	29,000,000
Navy:	
Naval Communication Facility, Diego Garcia.....	29,000,000
Germany.....	25,280,000
Army:	
Various locations.....	25,000,000
Air Force:	
Various locations.....	280,000
Guam.....	1,262,000
Navy:	
Naval Communication Station, Finegayan.....	355,000
Navy Public Works Center.....	907,000
Iceland.....	2,317,000
Navy:	
Naval Station, Keflavik.....	2,317,000
Italy.....	4,159,000
Army:	
Camp Darby.....	4,159,000
Johnston Atoll.....	1,458,000
Defense Nuclear Agency:	
Various locations.....	1,458,000
Korea.....	1,663,000
Army:	
Various locations.....	1,663,000
Kwajalein Island.....	1,272,000
Army:	
Kwajalein Missile Range.....	1,272,000
Okinawa.....	532,000
Army:	
Fort Buckner.....	532,000
Puerto Rico.....	5,159,000
Navy:	
Naval Telecommunications Center, Roosevelt Roads.....	3,186,000
Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads.....	947,000
Naval Security Group Activity, Sabana Seca.....	1,026,000

Summary of the construction authority approved by the House Armed Services Committee in the fiscal year 1975 Military Construction Authorization Bill—Continued

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES—continued

State, Department or component, and name of installation	Total
Republic of the Philippines	\$8,071,000
Navy:	
Naval Air Station, Cubi Point	4,052,000
Naval Hospital, Subic Bay	278,000
Naval Station, Subic Bay	3,741,000
United Kingdom	2,643,000
Navy:	
Naval Security Group Activity, Edzell, Scotland	571,000
Naval Activities Detachment, Holy Loch, Scotland	1,188,000
Air Force:	
Various locations	884,000
Various locations (overseas)	162,313,000
Army:	
Various	88,148,000
Air Force:	
Various	74,165,000
Classified (overseas)	5,300,000
Air Force:	
Various	5,300,000
Locations not specified	15,000,000
Office, Secretary of Defense:	
Various	15,000,000
Reserve components	152,267,000
Army National Guard:	
Various	53,800,000
Army Reserve:	
Various	38,600,000
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve:	
Various	19,867,000
Air National Guard:	
Various	26,000,000
Air Force Reserve:	
Various	14,000,000

SUMMARY OF THE AIR AND WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY APPROVED BY THE HOUSE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1975 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION BILL

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

State, department or component, and name of installation	Cost		State total	
	Air	Water	Air	Water
Arizona				\$970,000
Air Force:				
Luke AFB, Gila Bend		\$421,000		
Williams AFB, Chandler		549,000		
Arkansas				500,000
Army:				
Fort Chaffee		213,000		
Air Force:				
Little Rock AFB, Little Rock		287,000		
California			\$4,459,000	7,135,000
Army:				
Hunter-Liggett Military Reservation		113,000		
Fort Ord		362,000		
Presidio of San Francisco		81,000		
Navy:				
Naval Air Station, North Island	\$542,000			
Naval Air Rework Facility, North Island	818,000			
Naval Supply Center, San Diego	360,000	2,453,000		
Naval Air Rework Facility, Alameda	1,667,000			
Naval Weapons Station, Concord		626,000		
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton	231,000	1,935,000		
Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro	195,000			
Marine Corps Air Station, Santa Ana	87,000			
Air Force:				
Castle AFB, Merced	184,000			
George AFB, Victorville		1,470,000		
March AFB, Riverside	375,000			
Norwalk AF POL Retail Distribution Station, Norwalk		95,000		
Colorado				514,000
Army:				
Fort Carson		514,000		
Connecticut			442,000	
Navy:				
Naval Submarine Base, New London	442,000			
Delaware				101,000
Air Force:				
Dover AFB, Dover		101,000		
District of Columbia			305,000	
Army:				
Walter Reed Army Medical Center	305,000			
Florida			1,078,000	2,603,000
Navy:				
Naval Air Station, Cecil Field		894,000		
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville	99,000			
Naval Station, Mayport	893,000			
Naval Coastal Systems Laboratory, Panama City		267,000		
Naval Air Station, Pensacola		826,000		
Air Force:				
MacDill AFB, Tampa		616,000		
Tampa Air Force Retail Distribution Station, Tampa	86,000			
Georgia				1,333,000
Army:				
Fort Benning		710,000		
Fort Gordon		268,000		
Air Force:				
Moody AFB, Valdosta		355,000		
Hawaii				6,549,000
Navy:				
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor		4,896,000		
Naval Supply Center, Pearl Harbor		1,653,000		
Illinois			1,027,000	2,560,000
Army:				
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	500,000			
Fort Sheridan		52,000		
Navy:				
Naval Training Center, Great Lakes	527,000			
Air Force:				
Chanute AFB, Rantoul		2,508,000		
Indiana			260,000	665,000
Navy:				
Naval Ammunition Depot, Crane	260,000	665,000		
Kentucky			164,000	1,948,000
Army:				
Fort Campbell		1,948,000		
Fort Knox	164,000			

SUMMARY OF THE AIR AND WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY APPROVED BY THE HOUSE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1975 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION BILL—Continued

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES—Continued

State, department or component, and name of installation	Cost		State total	
	Air	Water	Air	Water
Louisiana			\$515,000	\$1,544,000
Army:				
Fort Polk		\$1,544,000		
Air Force:				
Barksdale AFB, Shreveport	\$450,000			
England AFB, Alexandria	65,000			
Maine				290,000
Air Force:				
Loring AFB, Limestone		290,000		
Maryland			2,945,000	635,000
Navy:				
Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River		635,000		
Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head	2,945,000			
Michigan				2,046,000
Air Force:				
K. I. Sawyer AFB, Marquette		2,046,000		
Mississippi				2,216,000
Air Force:				
Keester AFB, Biloxi		2,216,000		
Missouri				3,980,000
Army:				
Fort Leonard Wood		3,980,000		
Nevada				7,022,000
Navy:				
Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne		7,022,000		
New Hampshire				639,000
Air Force:				
Pease AFB, Portsmouth		639,000		
New Jersey				416,000
Army:				
Picatinny Arsenal		416,000		
New York			387,000	343,000
Army:				
U.S. Military Academy	387,000			
Air Force:				
Griffiss AFB, Rome		343,000		
North Carolina				1,503,000
Navy:				
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune		1,068,000		
Marine Corps Air Station, New River		435,000		
Ohio			7,717,000	537,000
Air Force:				
Cincinnati Air Force POL Retail Distribution Station	140,000			
Wright Patterson AFB, Dayton	7,577,000	537,000		
Oklahoma				2,527,000
Army:				
Fort Sill		2,104,000		
Air Force:				
Tinker AFB, Oklahoma City		423,000		
Pennsylvania				2,726,000
Army:				
Letterkenny Army Depot		183,000		
Navy:				
Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia		2,543,000		
South Carolina			783,000	6,492,000
Navy:				
Naval Supply Center, Charleston		495,000		
Charleston Naval Shipyard, Charleston	783,000	4,217,000		
Naval Weapons Station, Charleston		1,360,000		
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island		280,000		
Air Force:				
Charleston AF POL Retail Distribution Station, Charleston		140,000		
Tennessee				181,000
Army:				
Milan Army Ammunition Plant		181,000		
Texas			279,000	804,000
Army:				
Fort Hood		98,000		
Longhorn AAP		102,000		
Air Force:				
Laughlin AFB, Del Rio		604,000		
Randolph AFB, San Antonio	172,000			
Kelly AFB, San Antonio	107,000			

SUMMARY OF THE AIR AND WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY APPROVED BY THE HOUSE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1975 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION BILL—Continued

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES—Continued

State, department or component, and name of installation	Cost		State total	
	Air	Water	Air	Water
Virginia				\$12,778,000
Army:				
Fort Belvoir		\$932,000		
Fort Eustis		155,000		
Fort Lee		60,000		
Camp Pickett		173,000		
Navy:				
Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek		2,740,000		
Naval Supply Center, Norfolk		5,647,000		
Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico		1,771,000		
Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown		1,300,000		
Washington				652,000
Army:				
Fort Lewis		69,000		
Navy:				
Naval Supply Center, Bremerton		259,000		
Naval Torpedo Station, Keyport		264,000		
Air Force:				
Mukilteo AF POL Retail Distribution Station, Everett		60,000		
Various locations (inside the United States)				2,100,000
Army:				
Various		2,100,000		
Inside the United States, total Army			\$1,356,000	16,358,000
Inside the United States, total Navy			9,849,000	44,251,000
Inside the United States, total Air Force			9,156,000	13,700,000
Inside the United States, grand total			20,361,000	74,309,000

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Guam				\$1,059,000
Navy:				
Navy Public Works Center, Guam	\$1,059,000			
Japan				\$595,000
Air Force:				
Misawa AB		\$595,000		
Scotland, United Kingdom				2,650,000
Navy:				
Naval Detachment, Holy Loch		2,650,000		
Puerto Rico				1,388,000
Navy:				
Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads		1,388,000		
Outside the United States, total Navy			1,059,000	4,038,000
Outside the United States, total Air Force				595,000
Outside the United States, grand total			1,059,000	4,633,000
Worldwide grand total, Army			1,356,000	16,358,000
Worldwide grand total, Navy			10,908,000	48,289,000
Worldwide grand total, Air Force			9,156,000	14,295,000
Worldwide total			21,420,000	78,942,000

Summary of the military family housing new construction authority approved by the House Armed Services Committee in the fiscal year 1975 military construction authorization bill

State, service, and installation:

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



MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL YEAR 1975

SEPTEMBER 5, 1974.—Ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 16136]

The Committee on Armed Services, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 16136) having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of this bill is to provide construction and other related authority for the military departments, and the office of the Secretary of Defense, within and outside the United States and in title VII authority for construction of facilities for the Reserve components, in the total amount of \$3,079,651,060 consisting of \$3,027,925,060 in new authority, and an increase in prior years' authorization of \$51,726,000.

FORM OF COMMITTEE ACTION

The bill on which the committee heard its hearings is S. 3471. The companion bill as passed by the House of Representatives is H.R. 16136. Subsequent to the submission of the bill to the Congress, and in some instances after the hearings had been completed, amendments were requested by the Department of Defense. These changes, together with those recommended by the committee, made it desirable to report the House bill with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Total authorizations granted, fiscal year 1975

Title I (Army):	
Inside the United States.....	\$514, 187, 000
Outside the United States.....	130, 024, 000
Subtotal.....	<u>644, 211, 000</u>
Title II (Navy):	
Inside the United States.....	512, 620, 000
Outside the United States.....	44, 434, 000
Subtotal.....	<u>557, 054, 000</u>
Title III (Air Force):	
Inside the United States.....	302, 709, 000
Outside the United States.....	77, 097, 000
Classified.....	8, 100, 000
Subtotal.....	<u>387, 906, 000</u>
Title IV (Defense agencies):	
Inside the United States.....	32, 400, 000
Subtotal.....	<u>1, 621, 571, 000</u>
Title V (military family housing and homeowners assistance).....	1, 248, 422, 060
Deficiency authorizations:	
Title I (Army).....	8, 853, 000
Title II (Navy).....	20, 585, 000
Title III (Air Force).....	22, 288, 000
Subtotal.....	<u>51, 726, 000</u>
Title VII (Reserve Forces facilities):	
Army National Guard.....	53, 800, 000
Army Reserve.....	38, 600, 000
Naval and Marine Corps Reserves.....	18, 532, 000
Air National Guard.....	33, 000, 000
Air Force Reserve.....	14, 000, 000
Total.....	<u>157, 932, 000</u>
Grand total granted by titles I, II, III, IV, V, and VII.....	\$3, 079, 651, 060

STATUS OF MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION

The following summary is set forth to permit a review of all military construction authorization for the active forces from fiscal year 1948 through October 1, 1975. The summary is based upon the bill as submitted to the Congress:

[In millions of dollars]

	Army	Navy	Air Force	Total
Total authorizations, fiscal year 1948 through 1974.....	11, 879	9, 246	20, 392	41, 517
Less unfunded authorizations repealed and rescinded through fiscal year 1974 and sec. 605, Public Law 93-166.....	-1, 766	-1, 088	-3, 368	-6, 222
Less appropriations fiscal year 1958 through 1974.....	-10, 091	-8, 056	-16, 884	-35, 031
Less dollar equivalent of counterpart fund pesetas utilized through fiscal year 1974.....	0	-51	-79	-130
Residual authorization to be available Oct. 1, 1974.....	22	41	61	134
Additional new authorization proposed by fiscal year 1975 bill.....	697	568	468	1, 733
Increases in prior year's authorization proposed by fiscal year 1975 bill.....	10	13	0	23
Estimated general authorization to be utilized in fiscal year 1975.....	52	72	54	178
Total of end fiscal year 1974 residual and proposed fiscal year 1975 authorizations.....	781	704	583	2, 068
Less authorization to be repealed by sec. 605, fiscal year 1975 bill.....	-22	-51	-41	-114
Less proposed fiscal year 1975 new fund availability (TOA).....	-744	-738	-536	-1, 918
Residual authorization estimated available as of Oct. 1, 1975.....	15	15	6	36

¹ Unfunded NATO authorization.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

The Construction proposals contained in the bill as submitted to the Congress covered 263 major bases and approximately 661 separate construction projects.

The request of the Department of Defense was \$3,278,380,000 in new authority and an increase in prior year's authority of \$27,939,000 for a total authorization of \$3,306,319,000, however, after the bill was submitted, several amendments were requested by the Department which were taken into consideration. Principally among these was \$15 million for construction of an interim medical school facility for the Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences, and several requests for increases in prior year's authority.

As in last year's request, substantial increments for bachelor housing, family housing, medical facilities, pollution abatement and upgrading the Reserves were proposed.

Of the 10,462 units of new family housing construction requested for fiscal year 1975, 3,000 were intended for ultimate use by junior grade enlisted personnel who have not heretofore been considered eligible for Government quarters. The committee has some misgivings in regard to this proposal which will be dealt with later in this report.

For the bachelor housing program, \$392 million was requested, which would provide approximately 23,400 additional new spaces and the upgrading of many existing facilities. Also in the area of personnel oriented projects was a request for \$210 million for upgrading existing and providing for some new hospital and medical facilities. For the most part, the committee looked favorably upon these personnel facilities which are important to achieving an all-voluntary force.

Other major elements of the departmental request was \$88 million for NATO infrastructure, in which the committee made a modest reduction; \$104 million for the Trident Submarine Support Site at Bangor, Washington; about \$100 million for pollution abatement projects, and \$150.9 million for facilities for the reserve forces. The committee saw fit to add an additional \$7 million for the Air National

Guard to cover in part the cost of facilities made necessary as the result of certain aircraft conversions within the Air Guard which occurred after the bill was submitted to the Congress.

After carefully considering each individual item, the committee eliminated only those projects where some doubt existed as to the requirement or where it believed the project could be safely deferred for the present time without injury to the overall program.

FINAL COMMITTEE ACTION

Authorizations	Bill submitted to Congress	Committee action	Difference
Active Forces:			
Army (title I).....	\$696,815,000	\$644,211,000	\$-52,604,000
Navy (title II).....	567,674,000	557,054,000	-10,620,000
Air Force (title III).....	468,276,000	387,906,000	-80,370,000
Defense agencies (title IV).....	47,400,000	32,400,000	-15,000,000
Total.....	1,780,165,000	1,621,571,000	-158,594,000
Deficiency authorizations:			
Army (title I).....	10,127,000	8,853,000	-1,274,000
Navy (title II).....	17,812,000	20,585,000	+2,773,000
Air Force (title III).....	0	22,288,000	+22,288,000
Total.....	27,939,000	51,726,000	+23,787,000
Military family housing (title V).....	1,347,283,000	1,248,422,060	-98,860,940
Reserve Forces facilities (title VIII).....	150,932,000	157,932,000	+7,000,000
Total.....	1,306,319,000	3,079,651,060	-226,667,940

¹ Note: This does not include \$17,700,000 in line items and \$30,300,000 increases in prior years authority requested by the Department after the bill was submitted to the Congress.

DEFICIENCY AUTHORIZATIONS

There is set forth below a list of increases in prior years authority contained in this bill which total \$51,726,000. This is the largest request for deficiency authorization in several years. While some of this may be due to bad initial planning on the part of the military departments, it is essentially due to unanticipated spiraling construction costs which have been further aggravated by the energy crisis affecting the nation. Each of the Services report that recent bid openings for construction projects, which were estimated many months earlier, have far exceeded the original estimates and authorization. This is particularly true insofar as the FY 1974 construction program is concerned. This will undoubtedly cause a delay in awarding some construction projects and the redesign or reduction in scope of others.

In an effort to provide some measure of relief the committee has included Subsection 603(e) in the bill which will permit cost estimates to be varied upward by an additional 10% to meet unusual variations in cost directly attributable to difficulties arising out of the energy crisis. Modest increases in price limitations on military family and bachelor housing have also been granted.

The Army and Navy are to be commended for their effort to hold down their deficiency requests related to the Fiscal Year 1974 program. After the bill was submitted to the Congress the Air Force requested increases totaling \$30,327,000 of which \$22,288,000 was approved.

(In thousands of dollars)

Public Law	Installation	Existing amount authorized	As amended by bill	Additional authorized requested
ARMY (TITLE I)				
91-511	Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.....	2,750	3,650	900
92-545	Fort Myer, Va.....	1,815	3,615	1,800
92-545	Fort Sill, Okla.....	14,958	16,159	1,201
92-545	Canal Zone, various locations.....	8,129	9,238	1,109
93-166	Germany, various locations.....	12,517	16,360	3,843
Total, Army.....		40,169	49,022	8,853
NAVY (TITLE II)				
90-408	Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.....	2,000	4,391	2,391
91-511	Naval Air Rework Facility, Jacksonville, Fla.....	3,869	4,534	665
92-545	Navy Public Works Center, Norfolk, Va.....	3,319	7,019	3,700
92-545	NAD, Hawthorne, Nev.....	6,003	10,203	4,200
93-166	Naval Home, Gulfport, Miss.....	9,444	11,802	2,358
93-166	Naval Air Station, Meridian, Miss.....	4,532	5,466	934
93-166	Naval Air Station, Alameda, Calif.....	3,827	7,756	3,929
93-166	Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, Calif.....	3,802	6,210	2,408
Total, Navy.....		32,264	57,381	20,585
AIR FORCE (TITLE III)				
93-166	Peterson Field, Colo.....	7,843	9,733	1,890
93-166	Richards-Gebaur, Mo.....	3,963	6,130	2,167
93-166	Robins AFB, Ga.....	4,628	7,324	2,696
93-166	Eglin AFB, Fla.....	7,039	8,882	1,843
93-166	Keesler AFB, Miss.....	8,786	10,733	1,947
93-166	Lackland AFB, Tex.....	6,509	9,186	2,677
93-166	Reese AFB, Tex.....	4,211	6,461	2,250
93-166	Vance AFB, Okla.....	371	895	524
93-166	Altus AFB, Okla.....	1,078	1,440	362
93-166	Francis E. Warren AFB, Wyo.....	5,834	8,265	2,431
93-166	Little Rock AFB, Ark.....	1,165	2,200	1,035
93-166	Tyndall AFB, Fla.....	1,020	1,284	264
93-166	Webb AFB, Tex.....	3,154	4,307	1,153
93-166	Nellis AFB, Nev.....	2,588	3,637	1,049
Total, Air Force.....		58,189	80,477	22,288
Grand total.....		130,622	186,880	51,726

FORT CARSON LAND ACQUISITION REQUEST

Special hearings were held on Army's proposal for expansion of the Fort Carson reservation. Briefly, the proposal consisted of three land acquisition phases to total approximately 74,000 acres. The fiscal year 75 request, called Phase I, was for \$7.2 million to purchase approximately 17,500 acres adjacent to the southern boundary of the reservation. In following years Army would initiate Phase II, approximately 45,400 acres adjoining the southeastern corner of the reservation, and Phase III, approximately 11,200 acres located on the eastern edge of the reservation. The stated purpose of the land expansion plan is to provide additional maneuver room for mechanized units.

During the hearings on the Phase I proposal a number of citizens, representing both private and public interests, testified to the subcommittee. All were opposed to the Phase I plan proposed by Army. The committee believes the concerns and arguments presented in opposition to the Army's plan are valid and that the Army's stated requirement to proceed with the Phase I land acquisition does not outweigh the objections of the local citizenry at this time.

However, the committee believes that some additional land is required at Fort Carson in order to facilitate training. Therefore,

the committee authorizes \$7.2 million, but directs that those funds be used only for the acquisition of the approximately 11,200 acres, described to the committee as Phase III.

The committee notes that the major portion of the Army's justification for the land acquisition at Fort Carson was to support the training requirement of a mechanized division; a division that trains to fight primarily in the NATO area. While the committee is authorizing the funds necessary to acquire the Phase III land, it believes a mechanized division might better simulate the NATO ground environment at some other location. Therefore, future fund requests, especially for the Phase I or II area, must be justified on the basis that other adequate training sites for mechanized units within the continental limits of the United States that simulate the NATO environment are not available.

COMMISSARIES

Last year in their conference report the Senate and House Appropriations Committees took note of the fact that the Department of Defense should take measures to increase the use of commissary surcharge money or other non-appropriated funds for the construction of commissary facilities. The Department was asked to make a study of the matter. While the results of this study has not yet been released, it is understood the Department is in sympathy with the concept. It was further pointed out that special legislation would be required to accomplish this. It is for this reason that Section 610 has been included in this bill.

Commissaries enjoy numerous advantages which allow them to further reduce their costs below those of commercial counterparts. Further, the patrons of commissaries pay no local sales taxes where such are applicable, thus increasing overall savings below prices paid in the private sector. It is estimated that an increase of 1% to 2% in the surcharge rate will be ample.

The committee has denied the three commissaries requested in this bill for locations within the United States.

DIEGO GARCIA—NAVAL SUPPORT FACILITY

The Navy originally requested \$29 million in the Fiscal Year 1974 Supplemental Authorization bill to expand the Naval Communications Station on the British owned Island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. The expansion would allow the base at Diego Garcia to become a general support facility for U.S. forces operating in the Indian Ocean and, in particular, would have the capability to support a carrier task force.

The House voted to approve the full \$29 million authorization in the Supplemental request. The Senate, and subsequently the Conference Report on the Supplemental, deferred, without prejudice, authorization for the \$29 million request. Testimony before the Committee had not demonstrated a great urgency to the project, no approval in principle had been obtained from the United Kingdom for an expansion of U.S. facilities on Diego Garcia, and serious policy questions raised by the request required further consideration.

Logistically, Diego Garcia would serve as an outpost support facility where ships could perform limited in-port upkeep; take on

fuel, and receive critical supplies by military airlift. In addition to the Navy construction, the Air Force included in its Fiscal Year 1975 budget request \$3.3 million for additional airlift improvements and storage space for petroleum products and munitions. The Air Force requirements are contingency related; no permanent Air Force presence is planned on Diego Garcia.

The defense and foreign policy implications of the construction projects at Diego Garcia are, of course, broader than the \$32.3 million request would suggest. It is true that the construction of support facilities at Diego Garcia does not necessarily mean an expanded U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean. But by increasing logistic flexibility and capability, expansion of the Diego Garcia base is a distinct step in facilitating U.S. operations in the Indian Ocean and thus is directly related to the broader policy questions associated with a U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean.

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

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

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

UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES

SURGE FACILITY

Under the Navy program, but for all of the Armed Forces, the Department of Defense requested \$15.0 million for the construction of the first phase of the University. This facility, which is called a Surge Facility, would provide space to accommodate up to 125 medical students. The President of the University strongly believes this facility is required for orderly growth of the University.

In order to comply with Public Law 92-426 to graduate 100 medical students by 1982, it is planned to initiate a medical university in existing facilities that will require a minimum of change. Under this plan, leased space will be utilized for administrative and faculty offices, the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology for student teaching, the Armed Forces Radiobiologic Institute for laboratory space and the National Library of Medicine would be used for an audio-visual and computer center. The remodelled space would be continued in use for graduate and continuing medical education. With these

facilities, a class of 36 students could be admitted in September 1975 with minimal remodelling. The student input is projected to be 50, 75, 90 and 105 in 1976, 1977, 1978 and 1979, respectively.

Although a start may be made with these facilities, the personnel of the University firmly believe that these facilities should only be used for a short time, since the limited space and marked fragmentation of students and faculty from classes and laboratories would not be conducive to academic growth and morale.

The Surge Facility will be the basic science building and will be an integral part of the permanent University. The long term use of the Surge Facility will probably be for laboratories and/or classrooms. Its interior will be flexible to permit changes at a later date either for expansion or conversion at a very low cost.

Since this appears to be a logical first step in the development of the University, the committee authorized \$15 million under the Navy title, Title II, for the Surge Facility.

TRIDENT COMMUNITY IMPACT

Section 608, added to the bill by the committee, to authorize the Secretary of Defense, under certain conditions, to assist communities located near the Trident Support Site in Washington State in meeting the costs of providing increased municipal services and facilities to their residents. Such authority would be conditioned on the Secretary's determination that (1) the undertaking of the Trident project has directly caused an immediate and substantial increase in the need for such services and facilities, and (2) that such increased need will impose an unfair and excessive financial burden on the communities involved.

Trident is a high priority National Defense program. The people of Kitsap County have traditionally been highly supportive of the Defense requirement of this nature, which is evident from the outstanding record of the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard. The local population indicates readiness to accept the burden resulting from the Trident base insofar as they are able to do so. The people, however, are unable to shoulder all the costs of supporting the new base.

Public facilities and adequate control of this rapid growth are major concerns to state and community leaders. The local tax base is not considered adequate to provide the public facilities required. Federal assistance will be needed in the State to meet this challenge successfully. At present it is very uncertain if Federal grant programs can assist on a coherent program basis.

For example: the County school system will grow by approximately 7000 students. This translates into a facility requirement for classrooms amounting to \$32 million in 1974 dollars. It is not reasonable to assume that such extraordinary expenses should be shouldered by the County residents. On the other hand, the future of Federal legislation over the Trident build-up time frame to provide school assistance in Federally affected areas is uncertain.

Manpower retraining and Community Development programs are now being examined by the Congress for re-orientation towards revenue sharing or block grants as opposed to categorical grants. Revenue sharing or block grants would be distributed to state or area by formula designed to meet normal requirements. The responsiveness to a

major federal impact (such as Trident) in a specific area for exceeding the normal is very uncertain.

This committee will look to the Committee on Appropriations to carefully monitor such funds as may be made available for this purpose as they have done in the Safeguard program.

VARIOUS PROTECTIVE FACILITIES

The Air Force program contains \$62 million as the first increment of a new multi year program to improve air base hardening in Europe for additional USAF aircraft that are scheduled for deployment under certain operational and training situations.

The committee is cognizant of the fact that the recent Mid East conflict highlights the continuing need for aircraft sheltering and other passive defense measures. The high return potentially associated with investments in passive defense, when used in conjunction with active air base defense, justifies a program to provide a significant increase in survivability of our tactical weapons systems from conventional weapons delivered in an enemy attack.

The committee notes that the Air Force has supported Congressional desires to minimize prefinancing facility construction in Europe except in special cases where review reveals an operationally urgent occupancy need cannot be met or when the project is currently ineligible for NATO infrastructure financing. Even though this project is prefinanced, its development is on the basis that the costs will be recouped from NATO infrastructure funds to the maximum extent possible.

While the committee believes this request for fiscal year 1975 is fully justified, it will review most carefully any further requests under this program.

ANALYSIS OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED BY COMPETITIVE BIDS AND BY NEGOTIATION

In accordance with statutory requirements contained in the annual Military Construction Authorization Acts, the Military Departments submit semi-annual reports to the Congress indicating those construction contracts which were awarded on other than a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder. Policy guidance to the Military Departments for submission of these reports was first issued in November 1960.

New policy guidance for preparation of these reports was issued in October 1967 due to certain departures from the original having been noted in reviews. The new guidance established uniform methods for reporting change orders, required all contracts which were not formally advertised to be reported, and required a breakout to be provided of those contracts which, although not formally advertised, involved the solicitation of competitive price proposals.

In 1969, following advice received by the GAO that the Departments had not included contracts in Southeast Asia and Germany in the FY 1968 reports, although detailed information had been provided on these awards to the Congress in other reports, new instructions were again issued. New reports include all negotiated military construction contracts.

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

FISCAL YEAR 1973 AWARDS BY COMPETITIVE BIDDING AND BY NEGOTIATION

(Dollar amounts in millions)

	Army		Navy		Air Force		DOD	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
FISCAL YEAR 1973								
Total amount awarded	\$728.8	100.0	\$436.1	100.0	\$250.4	100.0	\$1,415.3	100.0
Awarded by competitive bidding	669.4	91.9	413.0	94.7	226.3	90.4	1,308.7	92.5
Awarded by negotiation	59.4	8.1	23.1	5.3	24.1	9.6	106.6	7.5
FOR COMPARISON, FISCAL YEAR 1973 FIGURES								
Total amount awarded	662.3	100.0	623.1	100.0	217.2	100.0	1,502.6	100.0
Awarded by competitive bidding	450.7	69.4	497.4	79.8	211.0	97.1	1,168.1	77.7
Awarded by negotiation	202.6	30.6	125.7	20.2	6.2	2.9	334.5	22.6

Note: The percentage of negotiated contracts declined markedly in fiscal year 1973 from fiscal year 1972 levels. The fiscal year 1972 negotiated awards had been affected by two unique situations: (1) large negotiated awards and contract modifications for safeguard construction at Malmstrom, Mont., by the Army, and (2) final modifications by the Navy to the CPAF contract in the Republic of Vietnam.

REAL ESTATE ACQUISITIONS

There is set forth below a listing of the real estate acquisitions authorized in the Fiscal Year 1975 construction program:

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Military department and location	Fee interest		Lesser interest		Total	
	Acres	Estimated cost	Acres	Estimated cost	Acres	Estimated cost
Army: Fort Carson, Colo.	22,000	\$7,292			22,000	\$7,292
Navy:						
Naval security group activity, Sabana Seca, P.R.	1,000	1,800			1,000	1,800
Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C.	198	205			198	205
Naval station, Roosevelt Roads, P.R.	6	153			6	153
Naval hospital, San Diego, Calif.	103	3,843			103	3,843
Naval air station, Meridian, Miss.	470	534	2,420	\$92	2,890	626
Total	1,777	5,535	2,420	92	4,197	5,627
Air Force:						
Eglin AFB, Fla.	4	382			4	382
Scott AFB, Ill.	246	333			246	333
	92	251	396	90	488	341
Total	342	966	396	90	738	1,056
Recapitulation:						
Army	22,000	7,292			22,000	7,292
Navy	1,777	5,535	2,420	92	4,197	5,627
Air Force	342	966	396	90	738	1,056
Total new authorization	24,119	13,793	2,816	182	26,935	13,975

¹ Authorization only.

² Restrictive easement.

³ Authorization only for land exchange. Includes \$106,000 funding for resettlement (Public Law 91-645).

TITLE I—ARMY

The Army request under Title I of the bill amounted to \$696,815,000. The Committee, after careful review and consideration of the Army request, approved the following program:

	Army request	Committee approved
Inside the United States	\$557,064,000	\$514,187,000
Outside the United States	139,751,000	130,024,000
Total	696,815,000	644,211,000
Deficiency authorization	10,127,000	8,853,000
Emergency construction	10,000,000	10,000,000

The committee notes that the Army is continuing a well planned program to improve its personnel support. Once again, as in fiscal years 1973 and 1974, the Army's program is heavily weighted toward soldier oriented projects. Exclusive of NATO Infrastructure, approximately 67 percent of the construction dollars are for bachelor housing, medical facilities and community support facilities.

The Army is also maintaining its effort in combating pollution. The fiscal year 1975 MCA program shows a 21 percent increase over that approved in fiscal year 1974 for pollution abatement projects. This year's program responds both to earlier requirements now technologically achievable and to new requirements generated by increasingly more stringent standards, in particular the Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972.

Other projects submitted by Army will improve its operational capability. Of special significance is a nearly three fold increase in funds requested to construct maintenance facilities, an item directly related to the Army's readiness posture.

The following tables summarize the authorization request by Major Command and by facility class and the authorization provided by the committee.

(In thousands of dollars)

	Army request	Committee approved
Major command summary:		
U.S. Army Forces Command	209,494,000	201,108,000
U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command	185,205,000	175,973,000
U.S. Army Military District of Washington	2,497,000	2,497,000
U.S. Army Materiel Command	44,972,000	42,712,000
U.S. Army Communications Command	12,373,000	9,530,000
U.S. Military Academy	9,720,000	8,862,000
U.S. Army Health Services Command	25,046,000	20,259,000
Corps of Engineers	2,515,000	2,515,000
Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service	4,550,000	0
U.S. Army, Alaska	15,726,000	5,765,000
U.S. Army, Hawaii	16,529,000	16,529,000
Air pollution abatement facilities, various locations	1,356,000	1,356,000
Water pollution abatement facilities, various locations	16,358,000	16,358,000
Dining facilities modernization, various locations	10,723,000	10,723,000
Subtotal, inside the United States	557,064,000	514,187,000

[In thousands of dollars]

	Army request	Committee approved
U.S. Army Forces, Southern Command.....	4,138,000	557,000
U.S. Army, Pacific.....	5,139,000	5,139,000
Puerto Rico.....	1,862,000	1,862,000
Kwajalein Missile Range.....	2,241,000	1,272,000
U.S. Army Security Agency.....	148,000	148,000
U.S. Army Communications Command.....	532,000	532,000
U.S. Army, Europe:		
Germany.....	33,532,000	32,355,000
Italy.....	4,159,000	4,159,000
NATO infrastructure.....	88,000,000	84,000,000
Subtotal, outside the United States.....	139,751,000	130,024,000
Total.....	696,815,000	644,211,000
Facility classes summary:		
Operational and training facilities.....	40,527,000	39,350,000
Maintenance and production facilities.....	45,021,000	43,414,000
Research, development, test, and evaluation facilities.....	17,364,000	17,364,000
Supply facilities.....	22,841,000	22,841,000
Hospital and medical facilities.....	87,196,000	80,176,000
Administrative facilities.....	18,726,000	14,296,000
Housing and community facilities.....	325,828,000	297,292,000
Housing.....	(290,683,000)	(272,430,000)
Community facilities.....	(35,145,000)	(24,862,000)
Utilities and ground improvement.....	26,306,000	20,472,000
Air pollution abatement.....	1,356,000	1,356,000
Water pollution abatement.....	16,358,000	16,358,000
Real estate.....	7,292,000	7,292,000
NATO infrastructure.....	88,000,000	84,000,000
Total.....	696,815,000	644,211,000

U.S. ARMY FORCES COMMAND

Approval is granted for new authorization in the amount of \$201,108,000 to provide 35 projects at eight U.S. Army Forces Command installations. Major projects in the approved program are barracks complexes at Fort Carson, Fort Hood and Fort Stewart, barracks at Fort Hood, barracks modernization at Fort Bragg, Fort Campbell, Fort Hood, Fort Lewis, Fort Stewart and Hunter Army Airfield, support facilities for a barracks complex at Fort Riley and company administrative and supply facilities at Hunter Army Airfield. Approved medical facilities include an addition to Irwin Army Hospital at Fort Riley and dental clinics at Forts Bragg, Campbell, Hood and Riley. Also included are aircraft maintenance hangars at Fort Bragg, rotary wing parking aprons and rotary wing hangars and hangar addition at Fort Carson, tactical equipment shops and facilities at Fort Hood, and Fort Stewart entrance roads at Fort Hood and Fort Bragg. Other projects approved are a confinement facility at Fort Hood, a fire station at Fort Riley, alteration of administrative facilities for the Health Services Command at Fort Sam Houston, water storage tanks at Fort Stewart and Hunter Army Airfield, storm drainage improvements at Fort Sam Houston, improvement to the post water system at Fort Riley, modification of the electrical system at Fort Bragg and extension of utilities at Fort Carson.

Recognizing the need to expand Fort Carson to adequately and economically train the Division stationed at Fort Carson, the Committee approves the authorization of \$7,292,000 for acquisition of additional real estate; however, this authorization is limited to

the acquisition of real estate adjacent to the eastern boundary of Fort Carson, presently referred to by the Army as "Phase III" or "Parcel B."

The committee deferred the Enlistedmen's Service Club at Fort Bragg and the barracks modernization at Fort Devens as low priority projects. The senior bachelor enlisted quarters at Fort Riley was not approved as this was a change in the previous concept of housing senior enlisted personnel with lower grade enlisted personnel. It was felt that other structures at Hunter Army Airfield could be used for a parachute packing and drying facility and a tactical equipment shop; consequently these projects were deferred.

U.S. ARMY TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND

The committee approves \$175,973,000 for 45 projects at 17 U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command installations. Significant among the approved projects are barracks complexes at Forts Benning, Gordon, Jackson, and McClellan, barracks at Forts Rucker and Leonard Wood and barracks modernization at Forts Benning, Bliss, Eustis, Lee, Rucker and Sill. The Committee approves medical facilities to provide an addition to the hospital at Fort Leavenworth, a medical/dental clinic for the Presidio of Monterey and dental clinics for Forts Benning, Jackson, Sill and Leonard Wood. Also approved are tactical equipment shops and facilities at Forts Bliss, Ord, Polk, and Sill, alteration and construction of training facilities at Fort Bliss, academic facilities at Fort Gordon, the Presidio of Monterey and Fort McClellan, facilities for basic combat training at Fort Sill battalion headquarters/classrooms and company administrative/supply facilities at Fort Polk, an administrative building at Fort Lee, an instrument trainer building at Fort Rucker, aircraft parking aprons at Fort Eustis, an aircraft supply building at Fort Belvoir, and a combat flight control and operations building at Fort Sill. Other projects approved are an electrical distribution system extension, a cooks and bakers school and ammunition storage facilities at Fort Jackson, a night vision laboratory at Fort Belvoir, a gunnery range at Fort Bliss, a theater at Fort Sill, an electronics and electrical maintenance shop and a printing plant addition at Fort Gordon, a central processing system facility and an engineer developments building at Hunter Liggett, a steam line at Fort Rucker, and an electrical system alteration and addition at Fort Knox.

The committee deferred the following projects since they were low priority for reasons of economy:

- Fort Lee—EM Service Club
- Fort Eustis—EM barracks and dining facility
- Fort Ord—Dental clinic
- Fort Rucker—Dental clinic

In Addition the committee did not authorize the commissary at Fort Bliss since it is the opinion of the committee that commissaries should be constructed using surcharge funds derived from commissary patrons.

U.S. ARMY MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

The committee approved authorization of \$2,497,000 for the U.S. Army Band training facility at Fort Myer.

U.S. ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

The committee approves 21 projects at 16 Army Materiel Command installations for a total cost of \$42,712,000.

For the arsenals the committee approves an addition to the explosive laboratory at Picatinny, and alteration for administrative facilities at Rock Island, fire protection shop buildings, interior electrical distribution and a weapons quality test facility at Watervliet. At the Army depots, the committee approves a vehicle maintenance support facility at Anniston, a care and preservation facility at Letterkenney, alterations to buildings for Logistics Data Center at Lexington-Blue Grass, addition and alterations to the depot operations building and security fencing at Red River, an industrial plating shop at Sacramento, a medical/dental clinic at Seneca, and a chapel center at Sierra. The committee approves an ADP and communications center conversion and addition at Aberdeen Proving Grounds and igloo magazines at Yuma Proving Grounds. Other projects approved are mobile optical sites, post chapel addition and range power at the White Sands Missile Range, boiler house modernization at the Army Materials and Mechanics Research Center, upgrade of lighting at the Aeronautical Maintenance Center and a new hospital at Redstone Arsenal.

The depot headquarters and administrative building at Anniston Depot was not authorized for reasons of economy.

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

The committee authorizes \$9,530,000 for the U.S. Army Communications Command. The authorization includes Phase I of the academic building for the Intelligence School and a consolidated test support facility at Fort Huachuca and electric equipment maintenance storage, electric distribution reconfiguration and interior water supply at Fort Ritchie.

A request for a commissary of Fort Huachuca was deferred for the same reason that the Fort Bliss commissary was not authorized, i.e., the committee is of the opinion that commissaries should be paid for from surcharge funds.

U.S. ARMY MILITARY ACADEMY

The committee approves new authorization of \$8,862,000 to provide alteration of cadet barracks, a public comfort station, and an addition to the gymnasium at the U.S. Army Military Academy.

While recognizing the need to improve and expand the West Point gymnasium, the committee is of the opinion that needed expansion can be accomplished at the level of funding authorized.

U.S. ARMY HEALTH SERVICES COMMAND

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

The committee is of the opinion that the hospitals at Fort Bliss and Devens which were recently completed can be safely deferred without danger in loss of accreditation.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

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

MILITARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AND TERMINAL SERVICE

The committee denied the disposal dikes project at Sunny Point Military Ocean Terminal. The committee is of the opinion that the construction of dikes to retain spoil from maintenance dredging should properly be charged to maintenance funds.

U.S. ARMY, ALASKA

The committee approves five projects in Alaska amounting to \$5,765,000. The approval provides for a power distribution line at Fort Greely, airfield paving and lighting and a dental clinic at Fort Richardson, and a cold storage warehouse and dining facilities improvement at Fort Wainwright.

The committee felt that the Fort Wainwright barracks modernization project could be deferred for reasons of economy.

U.S. ARMY, HAWAII

For Hawaii, the committee approves four projects totaling \$16,529,000. At Schofield Barracks, the committee approves Phase I of aviation facilities, barracks modernization and a transformer substation. At Tripler General Hospital, a barracks modernization project is approved.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

In support of the national goal in reducing environmental pollution the committee approves the Army request for \$17,714,000 to provide air and water pollution abatement facilities. Of this total \$1,356,000 are for air pollution abatement projects and \$16,358,000 for water pollution control projects. The total authorized is a 21 percent increase over the amount requested and approved in FY 1974. This reflects the first onset of requirements growing from the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972. As these requirements develop further, even larger sums are anticipated for pollution abatement efforts in future MCA programs.

DINING FACILITIES MODERNIZATION

(Inside the United States)

The committee approves \$10,723,000 for modernization of dining facilities at ten installations at various locations in the United States. This project is an important facet in the Army's program to improve overall Service life. Modernization of these outdated, inefficient dining facilities will significantly increase the Army's capability to provide appealing wholesome meals so important to the soldiers well being.

U.S. ARMY, SOUTHERN COMMAND

The committee approves the Army request for two projects at Corozal for a total of \$557,000. The approved projects are air conditioning of a finance office building and a commissary storage addition.

The barracks project at Fort Amador was deferred due to questions of its requirement. The air conditioning of an administrative building project at Fort Clayton was deferred due to low priority and for reasons of economy.

U.S. ARMY, PACIFIC

For Korea, the committee approves four projects totaling \$5,139,000. These are air conditioning for the Seoul Hospital, barracks modernization, new barracks and community facilities.

PUERTO RICO

The committee approves an Armed Forces Examination and Entrance Station costing \$1,862,000 for Fort Buchanan in Puerto Rico.

KWAJALEIN MISSILE RANGE

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

The air conditioning for barracks and dining facilities project and the electrical power addition on the island of Ennylabegan were deferred due to low priority and for reasons of economy.

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

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

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

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

U.S. ARMY, EUROPE

The committee grants new authorization for U.S. Army, Europe in the amount of \$120,514,000. Included are \$84,000,000 for NATO Infrastructure, \$32,355,000 for various installations in Germany and \$4,159,000 for Camp Darby, Italy. Projects approved for installations in Germany are missile operational facilities at Zweibriechen, a vehicle maintenance facility at Nahbollenbach, maintenance facilities at Wildflecken, maintenance hardstands at various locations, improve ammunition storage at various locations, a radio relay site, and a Defense satellite communications system facility. Other projects approved for Germany are alterations to the 97th General Hospital at Frankfurt, barracks at Pruem Post, new dependent schools at Heidelberg, Ulm and Kitzingen and a commissary addition and alteration at Kitzingen. The committee also approves a medical clinic and improvement of ammunition storage facilities at Camp Darby, Italy.

The committee is of the opinion that NATO Infrastructure requirements can be met within the funding level authorized. The upgrade of operations facilities project at Pruem Post was deferred for reasons of economy.

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION

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

AMENDMENTS TO PREVIOUS AUTHORIZATIONS

The Army reported to the committee that it is unable to build a confinement facility at Fort Sill, a barracks at Fort Myer, a barracks modernization project for the Panama Area, industrial waste treatment facilities at Cornhusker Army Ammunition Plant or the separation of the storm and sanitary sewer systems at Rock Island Arsenal within authorization granted in previous years. Increases in construction costs due to unexpected inflation growth and necessary changes in the projects require a deficiency authorization of \$6,284,000 for these five Army installations. In addition to the above deficiencies, the Army also reported that it is unable to build three projects in Germany within authorization granted in previous years. These are a barracks at Pruem Post, additions to dependent schools and new dependent schools at various locations in Germany. Extraordinary increases in construction costs in Europe accompanied by devaluations of the dollar have generated the need for a deficiency authorization of \$3,843,000 for these three projects in Germany. The committee approves the Army deficiency request in the amount of \$8,853,000 for \$5,010,000 at four installations and \$3,843,000 in Europe. The industrial waste treatment project at Cornhusker Army Ammunition Plant was deferred for re-evaluation of its requirement. The committee was of the opinion that an adequate confinement facility at Fort Sill could be constructed within the funds authorized.

TITLE II—NAVY

Inside the United States.....	\$512,620,000
Outside the United States.....	44,434,000
Total.....	557,054,000
Deficiency authorization.....	20,585,000

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM

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

The Navy this year stressed in their military construction program projects associated with strategic forces, an all-volunteer force, major weapons systems, pollution abatement, and training facilities.

Under strategic forces 103 million 808 thousand dollars, or approximately 18 percent of this year's program was requested for construction of the Trident Support Site.

Projects for an all-volunteer force were requested for support of bachelor housing, community support facilities, medical facilities and cold iron facilities. These projects constitute 36 percent of the program.

The Navy stated that projects which will directly support major weapons systems, excluding Trident, are projects in support of the Class 688 nuclear attack submarine, the P-3C anti-submarine warfare patrol aircraft, the CAPTOR anti-submarine warfare system, the A-6E and A-7E attack aircraft, the EA-6B electronic countermeasure aircraft, the S-3A ASW aircraft, and the light airborne multipurpose system (LAMPS). The request for projects to directly support major weapons systems is only 1.5 percent or 8.7 million dollars. Other projects that will provide facilities for supporting deployed as well as new deployments of weapons systems increase the major weapons systems projects by \$21.5 million. These projects will provide facilities for supporting the EA-6B electromagnetic countermeasure aircraft, the A-7E attack aircraft, F-14 carrier based fighter aircraft, S-3A long range ASW aircraft, the 637 long hull and 688 class nuclear attack submarines, and the E-2C airborne early warning aircraft.

For pollution abatement, the Navy's request was approximately 10 percent of its total program. This program continues in accordance with the Clean Air Act and the 1972 amendments to the Water Pollution Control Act. Fifty-nine million dollars of this year's program has been allocated to abatement of air and water pollution.

For training facilities, the Navy requested 28.6 million dollars or 5 percent of this year's program. There are 8 projects in this year's request to provide facilities for housing new operational and weapons systems simulation trainers.

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

PROGRAM SUMMARY (SEC. 201)

(In thousands of dollars)

Naval district	Navy request, fiscal year 1975 ¹	Committee approved
Inside the United States:		
1st Naval District.....	7,001	22,175
3rd Naval District.....	6,354	4,971
4th Naval District.....	9,982	9,982
Naval District, Washington, D.C.....	28,909	43,909
5th Naval District.....	48,848	41,691
6th Naval District.....	93,822	84,282
8th Naval District.....	6,338	4,508
9th Naval District.....	10,164	1,953
11th Naval District.....	94,817	79,533
12th Naval District.....	6,847	5,451
13th Naval District.....	* 114,501	* 114,501
14th Naval District.....	9,327	9,327
Marine Corps.....	40,810	36,257
Various locations:		
Pollution abatement—Air.....	9,849	9,849
Pollution abatement—Water.....	44,251	44,251
Total, inside the United States.....	531,820	512,620
Outside the United States:		
10th Naval District.....	5,159	5,159
15th Naval District.....	800	800
Atlantic Ocean area.....	6,059	6,059
European area.....	2,070	2,070
Indian Ocean area.....	0	14,802
Pacific Ocean area.....	16,468	10,447
Various locations:		
Pollution abatement—Air.....	1,059	1,059
Pollution abatement—Water.....	4,038	4,038
Total, outside the United States.....	35,653	44,434
General support programs.....		
General appropriations reduction.....	567,473	557,054
	0	0
Total, authorization for appropriations.....	567,473	557,054

¹ Revised to reflect program change request of June 12, 1974.

² Includes \$103,808,000 for Trident facilities.

FIRST NAVAL DISTRICT

In the First Naval District, new authorization of \$7,001,000 was requested for seven projects. The projects requested were: a steam and condensate lines addition at the Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine to provide an adequate supply of steam to the underground steam distribution system; a bachelor enlisted quarters modernization at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery, Maine; a theater facility, with stage and seating capacity of 150 for the Naval Security Group Activity, Winter Harbor, Maine. The following four projects were requested for the Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, Rhode Island: Sims Hall alterations will convert space at the War College to accommodate installation of war gaming computer equipment, an operational trainer facility at the Destroyer School will house a 1200 psi propulsion plant trainer to train personnel in the operation and casualty control of the 1200 psi steam system, a ware-

house to accommodate units in the Newport area commands, and a replacement public works administration building for the public works department. At the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery, Maine, the committee added a steam plant improvements project in the amount of \$4,900,000. The additional 200 MBH boiler capacity provided by this project is required to meet increased demands. This boiler will be oil fired, but with the capability to be converted to burn coal by a follow on project. For the Naval Underwater Systems Center, Newport, Rhode Island, the committee added three projects: A weapons development project in the amount of \$4,742,000 will provide a facility to develop and test new weapons and modify inservice weapons. A Technical Service Ship in the amount of \$2,507,000 was added to provide a facility to house machine tools for prototype layout and fabrication of various weapons systems and components of the weapons systems. This project will permit consolidation of shops from 20 scattered, overcrowded, and functionally inadequate quonsets and World War II structures. A Project Support Facility in the amount of \$3,025,000 was added to provide storage space for weapons returned to the Naval Underwater Systems Center by the fleet for development of modifications necessary to obtain improved weapon system performance. Currently whole weapons must be stored in overcrowded laboratories or out of doors during component testing and development.

The new authority granted is \$22,175,000.

THIRD NAVAL DISTRICT

This program requested \$6,354,000 for three projects at the Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut.

A floating drydock mooring facility which has the required capacity to dock the long hull 637 and 688 class nuclear submarines was requested for the Naval Submarine Base.

At the Submarine Medical Center, the bachelor enlisted quarters project, designed for 137 men, will insure their immediate availability for both routine and emergency duties. The committee denied this low-priority project in the amount of \$1,383,000.

For the Naval Submarine Base (Marine Barracks), a bachelor enlisted quarters project designed to accommodate 53 men will replace an existing substandard structure.

The committee approved the amount of \$4,971,000.

FOURTH NAVAL DISTRICT

The program for the Fourth Naval District requested \$9,982,000 for five projects at three naval installations in the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

At the Naval Air Test Facility, Lakehurst, New Jersey, an industrial building modernization project will provide industrial spaces for the manufacture of prototype equipment in support of research and development programs on catapults, arresting gear, ground support equipment and visual landing aids. The engineering building to house 730 professional, technical and clerical personnel, and the electrical distribution lines project will provide sufficient electrical power to service new building construction and building conversions.

The projects at Lakehurst are required as a result of the Shore Establishment Realignment Program which transferred 1,400 military positions out of Lakehurst and 1,300 civilian positions from Naval Air Engineering Center, Philadelphia, into Lakehurst.

At the Navy Ships Parts Control Center the project provides for conversion of warehouse facilities to administrative space. The space is required to accommodate personnel being relocated from the Navy Electronics Supply Office, Great Lakes, Illinois.

At the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, a project to provide fire sprinkler protection and proper exits for hospital buildings was requested.

The committee approved the amount requested of \$9,982,000.

NAVAL DISTRICT, WASHINGTON, D.C.

The program requested \$28,909,000 for ten projects at four Naval installations in the District of Columbia and the State of Maryland.

For the installation, Commandant, Naval District, Washington, D.C., a building rehabilitation project was requested to provide a facility for the support of the White House Communications Agency.

At the Naval Research Laboratory, the requirement was for an air conditioning plant (4th increment) to increase the capacity of the central chilled water plant and the acquisition of land for a buffer zone around the laboratory's Maryland Point Observatory.

At the Naval Academy, there were two projects requested: the replacement of a damaged bulkhead which is used for maintaining small craft assigned to the Naval Academy, the Luce Hall addition and modernization project which will rehabilitate existing academic facilities and construct simulated training facilities for instruction in Naval command and management.

At the National Naval Medical Center there are five projects: a public works shop is required to insure a capability for maintenance, operation, plant engineering, management and servicing of the complex, modern facility being developed; a tower fire protection system with sprinklers, alarms and smoke proofing; a medical warehouse to replace the 12 existing buildings which are scattered through the Center; modernization of the parking, utilities at the Center and the road system to complement the overall modernization program for the Center.

The committee added \$15,000,000 for this district for the first phase of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences. This project, which is included under the Navy program, will provide a basic science building that will be an integral part of the University used for educating medical students of all the armed services. This first phase is needed this year to provide space needed for enrolling sufficient students to be able to graduate a minimum of 100 medical students by 1982.

The new authority granted for the Naval District Washington is \$43,909,000.

FIFTH NAVAL DISTRICT

For the Fifth Naval District, this program requested \$48,848,000 for twenty-five projects at twelve installations.

For the Naval Regional Medical Center, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, a central air conditioning system project was requested for the dispensary and dental clinic.

A liquid oxygen and nitrogen facility project for the Naval Air Rework Facility, Cherry Point, will provide an adequate cryogenics equipment overhaul and liquid gas facility.

Two projects were requested at the Fleet Combat Direction Systems Training Center, Atlantic. The tactical support center training building will provide facilities to support courses designed to train personnel to operate and maintain an operational tactical support center and a heating plant expansion project will provide steam generating capability to accommodate additional facilities.

At the Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Virginia, there was a request for a dredging project which will widen the entrance channel to Little Creek from 400 feet to 600 feet and remove a small point of land between Fishermans Cove and Little Creek Channel which causes serious navigational problems for the newer and longer amphibious ships. A command and control and administration building was requested to house command center, communications, operations, management and administrative functions. The Navy advised the committee that as a result of the Chief of Naval Operations plan announced on May 24, 1974 to consolidate fleet commands on July 1, 1975 the need for this project which would have provided space for relocating the Commander Amphibious Forces Atlantic, (COMPHIBLANT) Staff outside an area of high intensity aircraft noise from the Norfolk Municipal airport was changed. The locating of the Naval Surfaces Atlantic Headquarters in the CINCLANTFLT compound eliminated the need for the building for that particular group of people. A requirement remains to relocate from this area of high intensity noise subordinate amphibious elements of the new Surface Forces Atlantic Organization that will remain at the Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek. The Navy advises that after the COMPHIBLANT staff move an administrative space deficiency of 116,000 sq. ft. will exist. Although a significant deficiency remains in administrative space, the committee believes the new requirement does not meet the urgency criteria for authorizing the project this year. Therefore, the committee denied this \$2,030,000 project.

The emergency electrical generator project at the Atlantic Command Operations Control Center was requested to assure electric power during time of commercial power failure.

At the Naval Air Station, Norfolk, five projects were requested including a helicopter landing strip project that will correct critical deficiencies in air and ground capability now creating safety hazards and operational difficulties at the existing heliport, a helicopter parking apron (heliport) project which will replace parking facilities which are remote from the hangars and inadequate in number thus causing a loss of efficiency in operating and maintenance functions, a control tower (heliport) to provide a capability to serve the expected expansion of helicopters assigned to the Naval Air Station in connections with the Shore Establishment Realignment program, and an operational flight trainer facility to provide officer and enlisted aviation personnel specialized instruction and familiarization in the operation of the newly introduced E-2C aircraft and related systems, and an AUW complex security improvements project to provide light weight torpedo maintenance, test and storage for fleet activities.

Three projects were requested for the Naval Station, Norfolk. A dredging project will increase the depth below mean low water to accommodate the deeper draft of Navy ships that will be using these facilities, a bachelor enlisted quarters will accommodate 504 men, a pier utilities project will provide utility services from shore facilities to ships in port so that ships may assume a cold iron condition. The committee denied the low priority bachelor enlisted quarters project in the amount of \$3,284,000.

At the Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, the POL pipeline project will provide for the interconnection of the Craney Island fuel depot diesel dual marine/JP5 storage tankage with the smaller tankage at the destroyer-submarine piers, Naval Station, and the Naval Air Station. The project also provides for the installation of sludge piping between the Naval Station and Craney Island. These improvements should result in the avoidance of costs that will equate to a payback period of 7 years.

At the Naval Air Station, Oceana two projects were requested. A weapons system training facility which will provide training of pilots and flight officers in the operation of the A6E weapons system, and a utilities project which will expand the station utility systems.

For the Norfolk Regional Medical Center, three projects were requested. At the Naval Station, Norfolk a dispensary facility was requested to replace two existing dispensaries at the Naval Air Station and Naval Operating Base; at the Naval Air Station, Oceana, a dispensary/dental clinic facility was requested to replace an undersized and functionally obsolete facility; and at the Norfolk Naval Regional Medical Center (Naval Hospital) a project was requested for modernization and updating of substandard utility systems and demolition of excess structures.

For the Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, there are two projects. The drydock 4 modernization (1st increment) project provides complete pumpwell modernization and upgrades utilities and the bachelor enlisted quarters modernization (Marine Barracks) project will provide barracks for 106 men.

At the Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown, two projects were requested. The CAPTOR weapons system facilities project will alter an existing facility to house the CAPTOR weapons system and provide storage space, and the physical security alterations project will correct security features at the station. The CAPTOR weapons system facilities project in the amount of \$1,843,000 was deferred to a future program to coincide with the authorization of production for this weapon system.

The committee approved new authority in the amount of \$41,691,000.

SIXTH NAVAL DISTRICT

This program requested \$93,822,000 for thirty-seven projects at sixteen Naval installations.

At the Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Florida, the aircraft systems training building addition project was requested to provide space for an additional A-7E training device. An aircraft maintenance hangar, at the Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, was requested to support

the 60 additional carrier based ASW aircraft newly assigned to the Air Station, and a petty officers' mess with adequate facilities was requested for a projected 3,002 petty officers. The aircraft maintenance hangar project in the amount of \$5,359,000 was deferred without prejudice to a future program.

For the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida two projects were requested. A radar facilities project will replace an existing unreliable, 26 year old search radar equipment and upgrade the radar air traffic control facility, and a magazine area fencing project will provide adequate security to the station's magazines.

At the Naval Regional Medical Center, Jacksonville three projects were requested. The hospital modernization project will provide fire protection and other utility systems to support the Naval Hospital. The dispensary and dental clinic project at the Naval Air Station Cecil Field will provide necessary medical and dental care to authorized personnel in the Cecil Field area of Jacksonville. At the Naval Station, Mayport, a dispensary and dental clinic project will provide a facility to serve the need of the 63,732 eligible beneficiaries. This \$4,996,000 project was deferred without prejudice to a future program.

For the Naval Station, Mayport, Florida, there were two projects requested. A new helicopter maintenance hangar project was requested to provide maintenance facilities for a squadron of light airborne multi-purpose system helicopters being assigned under a new base mission. At the Fleet Training Center, an operations training building project was requested to provide essential training capabilities in anti-submarine warfare.

For the Naval Training Center, Orlando, Florida two projects were requested for the Service School Command: a nuclear power training building project to accommodate the relocation of the Mare Island school and complete consolidation of nuclear power training facilities, and a bachelor enlisted quarters project designed to accommodate 780 men.

At the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida there were six projects requested: a general warehouse project to replace a deteriorated, structurally unsound warehouse of wooden construction, converted from a seaplane hangar; a petty officers mess to replace an inadequate facility for eligible personnel in the Pensacola area; the third increment of the entrance and arterial roads project to widen from two lanes to 4 lanes approximately 5.5 miles of existing roads; the aircraft cleaning and disassembly facility will consolidate the several preparatory operations of major aircraft rework into one modern and efficient facility; a runway restoration project at two outlying fields; and a consolidated public works center to house maintenance shop/administration/storage functions.

For the Naval Technical Training Center, Pensacola, the projects requested were a bachelor enlisted quarters project to accommodate 472 men, and a gymnasium complex to support the physical fitness and recreation of personnel assigned to this activity.

At the Naval Air Station, Whiting Field, Florida there were two projects requested. An air maintenance training building project will accommodate the relocation of helicopter training from the Naval Air Station Ellyson to the Naval Air Station Whiting, and

an aviation warehouse project will consolidate widely scattered supply functions and will replace an existing deteriorated structure.

At the Naval Air Station, Meridian, Mississippi, three projects were requested. The target range facility project will provide facilities for the recently assumed mission of advance pilot training; the CPO/EM club improvements project will provide additional space needed to support increased population of the new Naval Technical Training Center and the land acquisition project will acquire in fee 470 acres for a target range.

At the Naval Hospital, Beaufort, South Carolina a hospital modernization project was requested to provide central air conditioning and the replacement of steam distribution and condensate return piping.

At the Charleston Naval Shipyard, the Cosgrove Avenue extension project will provide ready access and egress to the local community street system and interstate highways.

For the Naval Station, Charleston, South Carolina four projects were requested: the berthing pier project will provide space needed to permit homeported ships to moor at a pier during inport periods; the dental clinic will increase the capability to care for the 3,485 eligible beneficiaries assigned to the area, the berthing pier utilities will provide cold iron utility services for an increase of homeported ships from 44 to 63 by FY 1978, and the bachelor enlisted quarters with mess project at the Marine Barracks will provide modern berthing and dining facilities for the 142 man Marine Guard force.

The Naval Supply Center, Charleston, South Carolina requires a fuel pier that meets Coast Guard pollution requirements and permits consolidation of tanker and barge operations. The conversion of pier K to a fuel pier project was requested to accomplish this requirement.

At the Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, South Carolina, three projects were requested: the berthing utilities projects will provide shore utilities for assigned ammunition vessels; the electrical distribution system project will provide an alternate and reliable power source to FBM submarines; and the security fencing improvements project will increase the physical security at the Polaris Missile Facility, Atlantic.

At the Naval Air Station, Memphis, Tennessee, a dispensary and dental clinic project was requested to replace World War II wood frame facilities which are substandard in all respects.

At the Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee, a hospital improvements-electrical project was requested to modernize the electrical system to meet standard of the National Fire Protection Association and provide new elements in the electrical systems to provide safe use of the modern and essential electro-medical appliances required to support and preserve patient life.

At the Naval Coastal Systems Laboratory, Panama City, Florida, the committee added a helicopter/test craft support facility project in the amount of \$795,000. This facility is a valid Navy requirement, which the Navy states is needed to upgrade the jet fuel storage and dispensing system serving helicopters and special test craft, such as amphibious landing craft tested and developed at Panama City. Safety hazards inherent in the present make-shift fueling system will be eliminated by the project.

The new authority granted is \$84,262,000.

EIGHTH NAVAL DISTRICT

With respect to the Eighth Naval District, this program requested \$6,338,000 for four projects at three Naval installations.

At the Naval Support Activity, New Orleans, Louisiana, two projects were requested: the bachelor officers' quarters with mess project will be designed to accommodate 99 officers, and the steam plant and electrical improvements project will replace six boilers and provide improvements to the electrical distribution system.

At the Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas a boiler replacement project was requested to replace inefficient and deteriorated steam generating equipment. The project cost is \$1,830,000. The committee recognizes the need for a replacement boiler, but does not believe the need is of such urgency that this project cannot be deferred for a year.

At the Naval Air station, Kingsville, Texas a runway restoration project was requested to restore runways 1-19 and 13-31 at outlying landing field, Orange Grove. These runways are required for training of Naval aviators in T2-C basic jet and TA-4 advanced jet aircraft.

The committee approved new authority in the amount of \$4,508,000.

NINTH NAVAL DISTRICT

For the Ninth Naval District, this program originally requested \$12,632,000 for four projects at the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois. This was modified by the Navy's program change request of June 12, 1974 to \$10,164,000 for 3 projects at the Naval Training Center.

At the Administrative Command, the Chief Petty officers' mess project was requested to replace a World War II facility and will be designed to accommodate 1,337 men. This low priority project in the amount of \$1,286,000 was denied.

At the Service School Command, the Engineman's school will provide a new applied instruction building needed for newly assigned gas turbine engine training; the bachelor enlisted quarters project will be designed to accommodate 300 men; and at the Naval Hospital Corps School, the bachelor enlisted quarters project was requested to accommodate 1,147 personnel (both male and female). The last project was withdrawn by the Navy because a change in training requirements for hospital corpsmen reduced the need for bachelor enlisted quarters spaces at this center.

The committee also denied the low priority Enginemen's school project in the amount of \$6,925,000.

The new authority granted is \$1,953,000.

ELEVENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

For the Eleventh Naval District, this program requested \$94,817,000 for thirty-four projects at eleven Naval installations.

At the Naval Regional Medical Center, Camp Pendleton, the hospital support facilities project will provide a medical warehouse building, public works and automotive maintenance shops, and an ambulance garage. This project in the amount of \$2,402,000 was deferred without prejudice to a future program.

In the Del Mar area, the dispensary alteration and addition project will provide critically needed space for expanding clinical services to Marines assigned to schools battalion, Amphibious Tractor Battalion, Shore Party Battalion, various other components and students.

At the Edson Range area, a dispensary and dental clinic project was requested to provide services to Marine Corps Recruits undergoing weapons training during their recruit training period.

At the Headquarters area a dispensary was requested to provide general and specialized clinical services for active duty personnel, dependents of active duty personnel and other authorized personnel.

In the Las Pulgas area, a dispensary and dental clinic project was requested to serve the Navy and Marine personnel in the area.

In the San Mateo area a dispensary and dental clinic was requested and in the San Onofre area a dental clinic was requested to serve the 4,400 personnel using this facility.

At the Naval Weapons Center, China Lake, three projects were requested: a laser systems research and development laboratory project to provide a facility for development of laser weapons systems; a dispensary and dental clinic to replace a wood frame structure which was constructed in 1945; and a Petty Officers and EM Club to provide recreational service club for enlisted personnel, grades E2-E6.

At the Long Beach Naval Shipyard, the first increment of the Pier E conversion project was requested as a part of the shipyard modernization program to upgrade a berthing pier to full industrial capability with necessary utilities in order for ships berthed at Pier E to go "Cold Iron" during overhaul.

At the Naval Air Station, Miramar four projects were requested: the operational training buildings project will provide space for five new simulation type operational trainers. No facilities exist at the Air Station which can be used to house the new trainers. The aircraft maintenance hangar project will support the E2B squadrons consisting of one training squadron and six deployable squadrons. The hangar improvements (utilities) project will provide built in cooling air and increased 400 hertz electrical power for two F-14 aircraft maintenance hangars, and the electrical distribution system project will provide the facilities and equipment for planned load increases and provide cathodic protection for fuel line and utility systems.

At the Naval Air Station, North Island seven projects were requested: an aircraft parking apron project will replace a deteriorated parking apron for supporting the new S-3A aircraft; the operational training building project will extend the present S-3 training building to accommodate the three additional trainers that are being delivered in mid-calendar 1976; the aircraft maintenance hangar project will provide space for the S-2 and S-3 fixed wing ASW aircraft; the hangar additions and alterations project will build an addition to an existing hangar and modify existing shops and office spaces for eight Fleet helicopter squadrons; the intermediate maintenance airframes shop project was requested for the repair and maintenance of tires and wheels, ejection seats, hydraulic, pneumatic, fiberglass and plastics, and structural members of the aircraft; the special weapons security improvements project will improve the security measures at the station's advanced overseas weapons area; at the Naval Air Rework Facility, the engine parts coating facility will provide a facility to

apply ceramic coating to jet engine cold section components which will improve engine life and flight safety characteristics.

At the Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, the dental clinic replacement project was requested to provide a dental facility for military commands at the Naval Construction Battalion Center, Naval Missile Center, Point Mugu, and other authorized personnel of Ventura/Santa Barbara and Los Angeles County areas.

At the Naval Electronics Laboratory Center, San Diego, the second increment of the electronics development and testing laboratory project was requested to provide an engineering support wing with a roof structure designed for installation of real or mockup radio frequency equipment.

For the Naval Regional Medical Center, San Diego, four projects were requested at the Naval Dental Center, a dental clinic and school project will provide adequate dental services to authorized personnel, and provide training for Navy dental technicians; a dispensary addition and alterations project at the Naval Air Station, Miramar will provide a modern health care center adequate to serve the eligible patient population of rapidly growing North San Diego; the dispensary and dental clinic project at the Naval Training Center will provide medical and dental care for 19,850 active duty personnel including 9,484 recruits; the land acquisition project (Murphy Canyon) will acquire approximately 103 acres of land for future construction of a new Naval hospital complex.

At the Naval Training Center, San Diego, the bachelor enlisted quarters (Service School Command) project was requested to accommodate 1,296 men in grades E2-E4.

There were two projects requested for the Navy Submarine Support Facility, San Diego, California. The Berthing Pier Project will provide space for two submarine tenders and submarines, and for an Auxiliary Repair Dry Dock used for minor repairs to the attack submarines; and the Floating Dry Dock Mooring Facility Project will provide moorings in this area.

Three projects were requested for the Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach, California. The Bachelor Enlisted Quarters with Mess project, will accommodate 90 men in grades E2 through E9; the Storage Security Improvements Project will provide security lighting, guardhouse and an alarm control center for the Naval Weapons Station and the Special Weapons Magazine Project for the Fallbrook Annex will provide physical security for that area.

The committee denied without prejudice two projects for the Naval Regional Medical Center, San Diego. The committee does not question the requirement for either the dispensary addition and alteration in the amount of \$2,295,000 for the Naval Air Station, Miramar or the dispensary and dental clinic in the amount of \$10,587,000, but believes the need for both projects is not of sufficient urgency for inclusion in this year's bill.

The committee approved the amount of \$79,533,000.

TWELFTH NAVAL DISTRICT

For the Twelfth Naval District the Program requested \$6,847,000 for six projects at six Naval Installations.

At the Naval Air Rework Facility, Alameda, the Avionics Building Environmental Control Project was requested to permit accurate rework of sensitive aircraft electronic equipment.

At the Naval Hospital, Lemoore, California, the hospital/medical storage project was requested to provide adequate and conveniently located storage and supply administrative space for active stock which requires space for 1100-1200 line items. Current space limits storage to only 700 active items.

At the Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, California, the advanced Undersea Weapons Sentry Tower project was requested to provide constant surveillance of the storage of classified ordnance.

At the Naval Supply Center, Oakland, California, a wharf utilities project was requested for two berths to allow combat stores ships to use the berth without using their own power. The committee recognizes the advantages of cold iron projects, but believes this \$1,396,000 project may be deferred to a future program, without seriously degrading operations.

The domestic water supply project, at the Naval Communication Station, was requested to replace the system presently supplied under a municipal district contract which will be terminated in May 1975.

At the Mare Island Naval Shipyard, the Engineering/Management Building project, (1st Increment), was requested to consolidate engineering functions and industrial operations in one building and remove these operations from three 118 year old buildings that have been declared unsafe.

The new authority granted is \$5,451,000.

THIRTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

The request for the Thirteenth Naval District was \$114,501,000 for eight projects at four naval installations.

At the Naval Station, Adak, Alaska, three projects were requested. A runway and taxiway overlay project is required to strengthen the taxiway and runway to handle the P-3 ASW patrol and other aircraft. Aircraft movements average 1100 per month. The Weapons Security Improvement Project will provide security features for the safe-keeping of the weapons utilized by the P-3 aircraft. The power plant addition will provide one new 3,000 KW diesel-electric generator to replace four old 600 KW units, which are deteriorated beyond economical repair.

For the Trident support site (Phase II), the request was for \$103,808,000 to provide second phase facilities for a complete refit facility for the Trident system which will maintain and improve the Nation's key strategic deterrent capability to meet the projected threat in the 1980's.

The Navy advised the committee during the hearings of its plans for obtaining the sewage treatment facility authorized last year, but for which funding was denied. The Navy has completed arrangements with Kitsap County to receive and treat Navy sewage at their planned Brownsville plant. The first costs will be approximately the same if the Navy built its own plant, but the life cycle costs will be lower by connecting to the Kitsap County Plant. Therefore, the committee concurs with the Navy's plan to proceed with the provision of sewage

treatment facilities by a connection to the Kitsap County sewage system.

The nuclear repair facility addition at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard was requested to expand capacity and capability for a projected increase in workload and insure effective control of the critical work performed in the facility.

At the Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Washington, three projects were requested: the operational storage building project will provide a storage building for Electronic Counter Measure Pods, used on the EA-6B electronic countermeasure aircraft; the medium attack trainer building project will provide a building for five aircraft operational training devices delivered or scheduled to be delivered in 1976; and the hangar alterations project will convert hangar spaces previously used for avionics maintenance into badly needed squadron operational and maintenance spaces.

The committee approved the requested amount of \$114,501,000.

FOURTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

For the Fourteenth Naval District, this program originally requested \$6,627,000 for five projects at four naval installations.

Under the Program Change of June 12, 1974, the Navy requested the addition of an intelligence center project for Commander in Chief, Pacific. This revised the request to \$9,327,000 for six projects at five naval installations.

For the Commander in Chief Pacific, the intelligence center project was requested to provide a consolidated center that will: (1) accommodate the entire new joint services organization, (2) streamline intelligence operations and response times, and (3) reduce intelligence gathering operational costs.

At the Naval Ammunition Depot, Oahu, Hawaii, there are two projects. The wharf renovation project will provide an ammunition wharf for deep draft ships, and expand the capacity for operations of all ship types and the special weapons magazines (West Loch Branch), will increase the physical security of the area.

At Naval Station, Peal Harbor, Hawaii, the electric power plant project will provide a replacement facility to generate electrical power for the deperming process.

At Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, the machine shop modernization project will consolidate, rearrange and modernize the machine shop and central tool shop.

For the Naval Communication Station, Honolulu, the satellite communications terminal project will expand the existing facility to permit installation of a second satellite communications terminal and a broadcast terminal.

The committee approved the requested amount of \$9,327,000.

MARINE CORPS

This program originally requested \$41,243,000 for twenty-three projects at 10 Naval installations.

Under the Program Change of June 12, 1974 the cost of potable water system project at the Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow,

CA was reduced by \$433,000. This reduction reduced the requested amount to \$40,810,000.

The Marine Corps Historical Center project at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C. will provide space to house a historical library for practical study of official histories. This project in the amount of \$1,874,000 was deferred without prejudice to a future program.

At the Marine Corps Development and Education Command, the Bachelor Enlisted Quarters Modernization project will provide quarters for 524 men in grades E2-E6.

At Marine Corp Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, there were five projects requested. There are three bachelor enlisted quarters projects—one in the Courthouse Bay area for 654 men, one at the Hadnot Point area for 537 men, and one to the French Creek area for 480 men. There is an EM dining facility modernization project that will provide for renovation of 7 enlisted dining facilities throughout the Camp Lejeune Complex and an electrical system improvements project which will balance the base electrical load.

At the Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina, the project will insure an adequate and reliable system of electrical power distribution to Station activities.

At the Marine Corps Air Station (helicopter), New River, North Carolina, the project will provide a warehouse for essential items required to construct and maintain an air field in a combat area.

There were two projects requested at the Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, Arizona. The missile assembly ordnance facility will provide guided missile mission capability. The general warehouse project will provide the necessary facilities for receipt, storage and issue of general and aviation equipment and materials.

At the Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, California, there were three projects requested. The potable water system project will provide water for domestic consumption and the capability to store non-potable water for base fire protection. The Navy advised that the use of a commercial source will result in a capital savings of \$433,000 and annual savings of \$48,000, therefore, the project cost could be reduced to \$724,000. At the Yermo Area, a new heating plant and distribution system will replace one plant built in 1942, and a heating plant and distribution system will provide a consolidated central heating plant in the Nebo area.

At the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California, there were four projects. Two bachelor enlisted quarters projects—one in the Horno area will house 309 men and one in the Pulgas area will house 588 men. At the Marine Corps Base (Headquarters Area) the project will provide an enlisted dining facility with a maximum feeding capacity of 780 men, and a water distribution system improvements project to provide the Santa Margarita and San Mateo areas with adequate water systems.

At Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms, California, there were two projects requested. The substation addition project will provide for required increases in electrical substation capacities, and a central heating plant will replace obsolete equipment, increase heating plant efficiency and improve emission control. The central heating plant project in the amount of \$2,679,000 was deferred to a future program.

There were three projects at Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii. The aircraft hangar improvements project will provide sound attenuation and environmental control to buildings in hazardous noise areas; the bachelor enlisted quarters project will provide spaces for 540 men for personnel in grades E-2 to E-4; and the EM dining facilities modernization project will renovate two enlisted dining facilities.

The committee approved the amount of \$36,257,000.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT—INSIDE UNITED STATES

This program requested \$54,100,000 for two projects located inside the United States.

One project will provide air pollution abatement facilities in the amount of \$9,849,000 for fifteen facilities at fourteen Naval and Marine Corps installations. This project will include items to provide for air pollution abatement through improvements to industrial shop areas and power plants utilizing particulate gas and smoke emissions control, solid waste disposal facilities and other construction to eliminate smoke and air pollution.

The other project will provide water pollution abatement facilities in the amount of \$44,251,000 for twenty-four facilities at Naval and Marine Corps installations. This project is required to continue the Navy's program for correcting, controlling and preventing water pollution and includes items to provide water pollution abatement through the construction of collection and treatment facilities for industrial and sanitary wastes, oily waste collection and reclamation facilities to reduce the potential for oil spills.

The committee approved the amount requested for pollution abatement projects inside the United States of \$54,100,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

TENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

In the Tenth Naval District this program requested \$5,159,000 for five projects at three naval installations.

At the Naval Telecommunication Center, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, the Communications Operations Building will permit the relocation of remaining communication facilities from Ponce, Puerto Rico, to Roosevelt Roads. Deactivation of the facilities at Ponce will permit the excessing of about 950 acres of land area.

There are two projects at the Naval Station, Puerto Rico. The cold storage addition project was requested as a result of the closure of Naval Station San Juan and the subsequent relocation of most of its activities to Roosevelt Roads. The present limited cold storage capacity at the Naval Station does not meet the 60 day cold storage stay.

The land acquisition project is necessary to relocate the existing radar drone control facilities at St. Thomas. The planned and immediate expansion of the adjacent Virgin Islands Telephone Co. (VITELCO) will further obstruct a portion of the Tracking Radar, thus denying coverage of the present drone recovery area.

At the Naval Security Group Activity, Sabana Seca, Puerto Rico, there were two projects requested. The water storage tank project will construct a 200,000 gallon elevated steel water storage tank required for normal daily station consumption demand and fire protection. The land acquisition project will permit acquisition of interest in approximately 1,000 acres of land to provide a buffer zone for receiving antennas.

The committee approved the requested amount of \$5,159,000.

FIFTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

In the Fifteenth Naval District the request was for \$800,000 for a bachelor enlisted quarters project at the Naval Support Activity, Rodman, Canal Zone, which will provide 72 new spaces at the Rodman station proper and the modernization of 22 spaces at the Headquarters Annex, or construction of new spaces with the U.S. Army at Fort Amador.

The committee approved the requested amount of \$800,000.

ATLANTIC OCEAN AREA

In the Atlantic Ocean Area, the program requested \$6,059,000 for five projects at two naval installations.

At the Naval Air Station, Bermuda there is a bachelor enlisted quarters/mess project which will provide new living spaces for 115 men.

At the Naval Station, Keflavik, Iceland there are four projects. The runway navigational aids project provides facilities and equipment to precisely determine runway visual range and to transmit this data to control tower and base operations. The EM Dining facility modernization project will enlarge the dining facility to twice the present capacity and will replace galley equipment that is twenty years old and is beyond repair. The entrance to the airport terminal will provide a free but controlled access to the International Airport by altering the main entrance and roadways to the Defense Force area, and the bachelor enlisted quarters with mess modernization project at Grindavik Transmitter site will provide additional living spaces and modernize the existing building to meet habitability criteria.

The committee approved the requested amount of \$6,059,000.

EUROPEAN AREA

For the European Area, the program requested \$2,070,000 for three projects at three naval installations.

At the Naval Air Facility, Sigonella, Sicily, Italy there is a swimming pool project. The project continues the upgrade of facilities support of this vital base. The base is in a remote location, surrounded by only farm land and citrus groves.

At the Naval Security Group Activity, Edzell, Scotland there was a request for an Operations Building addition.

A Petty Officer and Enlisted Men's Mess (open) project was requested at the Naval Activities Detachment, Holy Loch, Scotland.

This will replace an existing facility which provides less than 40% of the prescribed space requirement for the personnel assigned to this detachment.

The committee approved the requested amount of \$2,070,000.

INDIAN OCEAN AREA

The committee authorized \$14,802,000 for construction on the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, which matter has been dealt with earlier in this report.

PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

For the Pacific Ocean area, this program requested \$16,468,000 for thirteen projects at eight naval installations.

At the Naval Air Station, Agana, Guam, Mariana Islands there was a request for an enlisted men's club designed to accommodate 501 to 750 men. The existing club was built in 1946, as a semi-permanent structure, and is now in an advanced state of deterioration.

At the Naval Communication Station Guam, Finegayan, Mariana Islands there were two projects requested. The satellite communication terminal addition is required to provide high capacity terminals at selective sites to support the Defense Communication System Phase II Worldwide Satellite Communications Program. The bachelor enlisted quarters modernization project will provide adequate spaces for 49 men stationed at Barrigada.

At the Naval Ship Repair Facility, Guam, Mariana Islands there is a sandblast and paint facility project which will consolidate the scattered abrasive blast and painting functions and eliminate the air pollution.

At the Navy Public Works Center, Guam, Mariana Islands, a utility systems expansion project will provide telephone services for 510 units in the FY 74 Family Housing Program and increase electric power reliability and compatibility with the Government of Guam distribution system.

At the Naval Hospital, Fleet Activities, Yokosuka, Japan, a patient recreation building will provide a theater/auditorium and library for authorized personnel assigned to the Far East.

There were three projects requested for the Naval Air Station, Cubi Point, Republic of the Philippines. The airfield pavement improvements project will strengthen a weakened portion of the runway and extend taxiways, enlarge the aircraft parking apron, improve airfield drainage, and provide carrier deck lighting. The Bachelor Enlisted Quarters will provide new quarters for 192 men in grades E-2 through E-9. The Bachelor Officers' Quarters project will provide adequate living space for 60 officers. The committee is concerned with the size of the program in the Philippines and therefore has deferred the airfield improvements project in the amount of \$1,249,000 and the bachelor officers quarters in the amount of \$1,179,000.

At the Naval Hospital, Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines there were two projects requested. The replacement dispensary and dental clinic project in the amount of \$3,315,000 was deferred without prejudice to a future program. A Bachelor Enlisted Quarters will

provide new living spaces for 30 men and thus alleviate the overcrowded condition at the hospital. The committee denied this low priority project in the amount of \$278,000.

There were two projects requested at the Naval Station, Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines. A Bachelor Enlisted Quarters project for 283 men will provide spaces for personnel assigned to Subic Bay. There is essentially no community support in the city of Olongapo. The Dependent School Expansion/Gym project will provide thirteen more classrooms, and special rooms for remedial reading, music, audio-visual instruction, teachers work room, general purpose instruction rooms and high school gymnasium.

The new authority granted is \$10,447,000.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT—OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

AIR POLLUTION

Facilities at naval installations were often constructed with inadequate controls to meet present day environmental standards. This program requested \$1,059,000 for one item to provide air pollution abatement through construction of improvements to the power plant at the Public Works Center, Guam. The requested amount was approved.

WATER POLLUTION

The program requests \$4,038,000 for two water pollution abatement facilities. At the Naval Detachment, Holy Loch, Scotland, a sewage treatment plant was requested and at the Naval Station Roosevelt Roads a ship wastewater collection facility is needed to achieve the goal for clean water in harbor areas. The amount requested of \$4,038,000 was approved.

AMENDMENTS TO PRIOR YEAR PROGRAMS

This year 6 amendments were requested with a total value of \$17,812,000.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., an amendment was required for the sole project, landfill and site improvements. This project was authorized at \$2,000,000 in FY 1969 (PL 90-408) to provide a suitable site for the completed FY 1970 Library and nearly completed FY 1970-1973 Engineering Studies Complex. Recently it has become apparent that the landfill placed to date is unstable, with some unexpected subsidence and lateral movement occurring. The amended authorization of \$2,391,000 is required to modify and stabilize the landfill and construct a redesigned seawall and sheet piling bulkhead, as well as the required road, parking area and walks.

An amendment of \$665,000 was requested to the FY 1971 (PL 91-511) for an aircraft and corrosion treatment facility project at the Naval Air Rework Facility, Pensacola, Florida. The project provides a consolidated facility for disassembly, stripping of paint and corrosion treatment of aircraft undergoing overhaul for ultimate final assembly. The amendment is needed to meet current occupational safety and

health standards for operational personnel and to correct deficiencies in air flow and in the large curtain dividers used to isolate several concurrent operations. These dividers are unique to this type of facility and to a large extent were experimental for this facility.

For FY 1973 (PL 92-545), one amendment was requested that relates to the conservation of petroleum fuel resources by the provision of a coal burning capability in a Steam Plant Expansion project at the Navy Public Works Center, Norfolk, Va. The amendment was required for the Steam Plant Expansion project authorized at \$2,326,000. The project originally planned on the use of oil as fuel, but in consideration of a long term fuel shortage, the amendment of \$3,700,000 was requested to provide a coal burning capability. The conversion to coal increases size of the boilers, requires the addition of precipitators and scrubbers for pollution abatement, and coal and ash handling equipment.

The committee added one FY 1973 amendment for the Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne, Nevada. This amendment for the demilitarization facility project in the amount of \$4,200,000 is needed because of the unexpected high bids received for increments I-FY 1973 and II-FY 1974 and the need to provide coal burning boilers in accordance with new energy policies directed toward the conservation of scarce petroleum resources. Bids on Increments I and II were not received until the June 19, 1974, which prevented the Navy from requesting a change to this bill prior to the start of hearings. Although the Navy planned to seek a FY 1976 amendment, the years delay will likely add \$500,000 to \$800,000 to the cost of the project, therefore the committee felt it prudent to add this amendment. The Navy requested the committee's concurrence to proceed with the contract for the Process Buildings of Increments I and II pending the receipt of an amendment that will permit contracting for the boilers needed to utilize the process buildings. Since there would likely be significant increases in the cost, as much as \$100,000 per month for each month the contract for the Process Buildings is delayed, the committee approves of the Navy proceeding with the contract prior to receipt of the amendment for the boilers' construction.

For the FY 1974 (PL 93-166), three amendments were requested. Two of the amendments relate to providing a capability in steam and hot water generating plants to convert to coal as a source of fuel. The other amendment is for the sole FY 1974 project for the Naval Home, authorized at \$9,444,000. Prior phases of the Naval Home were authorized in FY 1972 and 1973 in the amounts of \$991,000 and \$3,300,000 respectively. Based on construction contract bids received on February 18, 1974 for the major construction of the Home, an amendment of \$2,358,000 is required to construct the facility as originally authorized. The low bid received was competitive and responsive and reflects the lowest possible cost for the work.

At the Naval Air Station, Alameda, CA, the FY 1974 Installation program consists on one project of \$3,827,000. The Pier Utilities project requires an amendment of \$3,929,000 to provide a steam plant with a future capability for conversion to coal firing in accordance with National goals and Department of Defense policy.

For the Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, CA, the FY 1974 Installation program consists of two projects. The heating plant

distribution system project authorized at \$2,826,000 requires an amendment of \$2,408,000 to provide a heating plant with the capability for future conversion to coal firing in accordance with National goals and Department of Defense policy.

In addition the committee added a FY 1974, Public Law 93-166 amendment for the Naval Air Station, Meridian, MS.

Four projects were authorized for this installation in FY 1974. The need for this amendment was created by the bids received for the dispensary and dental clinic in June 1974. The need is greatest for the dispensary and dental clinic when compared to the other project not under contract, the gymnasium. Therefore a decision was made by the Navy to proceed with the dispensary and dental clinic project and defer the gymnasium project until an amendment could be obtained to the Installation total in the FY 1976 Military Construction Act. The committee has been assured by the Navy that there is still a firm and valid need for the gymnasium. The committee believes that construction of this facility should not be delayed an extra year, awaiting the FY 1976 Military Construction bill, added the Installation amendment in the amount of \$934,000 to this year's bill.

SUMMARY OF NAVY PROGRAM

The committee mark-up of Title II resulted in the following project deletions or additions:

<i>Installation/Project</i>	<i>Amount (thousands)</i>
1st Naval District:	
Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery, Maine: Steam plant improvements.....	+ \$4, 900
Naval Underwater Systems Center, Newport, R.I.: Weapons development building.....	+ 4, 742
Project support facility.....	+ 3, 025
Technical service shop.....	+ 2, 507
3rd Naval District:	
Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn.: Bachelor enlisted quarters (Submarine Medical Center).....	- 1, 383
Naval District Washington: Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda, Md.: Surge facility.....	+ 15, 000
5th Naval District:	
Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Va.: Command and control and administration building.....	- 2, 030
Naval Station Norfolk, Va.: Bachelor enlisted quarters.....	- 3, 284
Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown, Va.: CAPTOR weapons system facilities.....	- 1, 843
6th Naval District:	
Naval Air Station Cecil Field, Fla.: Aircraft maintenance hangar.....	- 5, 359
Naval Regional Medical Center, Jacksonville, Fla.: Dispensary and dental clinic (N.S. MAYPORT).....	- 4, 996
Naval Coastal Systems Laboratory, Panama City, Fla.: Helicopter/test craft support facility.....	+ 795
8th Naval District: Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Tex.: Boiler replacement.....	- 1, 830
9th Naval District:	
Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill.:	
Chief petty officers' mess (Administrative Command).....	- 1, 286
Engineman's school (Service School Command).....	- 6, 925
Bachelor enlisted quarters (Hospital Corps School).....	- 2, 468

Installation/Project	Amount (thousands)
11th Naval District:	
Naval Regional Medical Center, Camp Pendleton, Calif.: Hospital support facilities.....	-2, 402
Naval Regional Medical Center, San Diego, Calif.: Dispensary addition and alteration (NAS Miramar).....	-2, 295
Dispensary and dental clinic.....	-10, 587
12th Naval District:	
Naval Supply Center, Oakland, Calif.: Wharf utilities.....	-1, 396
14th Naval District:	
Commander in Chief Pacific, Oahu, Hawaii: Intelligence Center, Pacific.....	+2, 700
Marine Corps:	
Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.: Marine Corps historical center.....	-1, 874
Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, Calif.: Potable Water System (Reduction 1,157 to 724).....	-433
Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms, Calif.: Central heating plant.....	-2, 679
Indian Ocean Area:	
Naval Communications Facility, Diego Garcia: Expansion of facilities.....	+14, 802
Pacific Ocean Area:	
Naval Air Station, Cubi Point, Philippines Islands:	
Airfield pavements.....	-1, 249
Bachelor officers quarters.....	-1, 179
Naval Hospital, Subic Bay, Philippines Islands:	
Dispensary and dental clinic.....	-3, 315
Bachelor enlisted quarters.....	-278
Net reduction.....	-10, 620
Original title II request.....	567, 674
New authorization—Title II.....	557, 054
Amendments to prior authorization:	
Public Law 92-545 (fiscal year 1973):	
Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne, Nev.: Demilitarization facility.....	+4, 200
Public Law 93-166 (fiscal year 1974):	
Naval Home, Gulfport, Miss.: New Naval Home (reduction \$4,719 to \$2,358).....	-2, 361
Naval Air Station, Meridian, Miss.: Installation total (for gymnasium project).....	+934
Net addition.....	+2, 773
Original amendment request.....	17, 812
New amendment total.....	20, 585

TITLE III—AIR FORCE

The Air Force requested \$468,276,000 under Title III of the bill distributed as follows:

	Air Force request	Committee approved
Inside the United States.....	\$382, 042, 000	\$302, 709, 000
Outside the United States.....	78, 134, 000	77, 097, 000
Classified program.....	8, 100, 000	8, 100, 000
Grand total.....	468, 276, 000	387, 906, 000

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM

Air Force witnesses testified that the Air Force Program consisted primarily of projects to support the force and deployment goals presented to the Congress in the Air Force Chief of Staff's Posture Statement. They placed particular stress on several items: \$62 million for additional Airfield Protective Facilities as a part of an incremental program to increase the survival capabilities of the Tactical Fighter Force in Europe; \$44 million for construction of a High Reynolds Number Tunnel to facilitate much needed research and test capability for flights in the transonic speed range; \$9 million for Operational Flight Simulator Facilities to reduce actual flight test time and thereby reduce aircraft operating time and fuel consumption; and a final increment of \$8.7 million as a follow-on to the \$13.5 million authorized last year to provide a modern and highly survivable Advanced Airborne Command Post.

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

PROGRAM CONTENT (In thousands of dollars)		
Command	Air Force request	Committee approval
Inside the United States:		
Aerospace Defense Command.....	9, 660	9, 660
Air Force Communications Service.....	805	805
Air Force Logistics Command.....	69, 949	68, 234
Air Force Systems Command.....	68, 243	24, 205
Air Training Command.....	44, 472	41, 472
Air University.....	3, 758	2, 500
Alaskan Air Command.....	15, 552	15, 552
Headquarters Command, USAF.....	17, 854	17, 854
Military Airlift Command.....	19, 232	10, 922
Pacific Air Forces.....	14, 594	11, 878
Strategic Air Command.....	44, 712	36, 716
Tactical Air Command.....	33, 203	33, 203
Pollution abatement.....	22, 856	15, 756
Special facilities.....	17, 152	13, 952
Total, inside the United States.....	382, 042	302, 709, 000
Outside the United States:		
Aerospace Defense Command.....	138	138
Pacific Air Forces.....	7, 022	5, 985
U.S. Air Forces.....	64, 245	64, 245
U.S. Air Force Security Service.....	4, 135	4, 135
Pollution abatement.....	595	595
Special facilities.....	1, 999	1, 999
Total, outside the United States.....	78, 134	77, 097
Classified (sec. 302): Various worldwide (total).....	8, 100	8, 100, 000
Grand total.....	468, 276	387, 906, 000

AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND (INSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The primary mission of the Aerospace Defense Command (ADC) is to discharge Air Force responsibilities for the defense of the United States against aerospace attack. This program requests \$9,660,000 for 11 projects in support of ADC host responsibilities at two Air Force locations.

The program was approved as submitted.

AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

The mission of the Air Force Communications Service (AFCS) is to engineer, program, provide, install, operate, maintain, and manage communications electronics for the Air Force and for other agencies as directed by the Chief of Staff, USAF. The construction requested is one project for \$805,000 at Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base, to provide an aircraft flight control facility.

The program was approved as submitted.

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND

The mission of the Air Force Logistics Command is to provide an adequate and efficient system of procurement, production, surveillance, maintenance, and supply for the United States Air Force and train specialized units for accomplishment of logistics functions in overseas areas and theaters. This program contains a request for \$69,949,000 which provides facilities at seven locations where Air Force Logistics Command is the host command.

The committee considered that the requirement for a Systems Management Engineering Facility was not of sufficient priority to warrant current authorization. Accordingly, deferral for Wright-Patterson AFB amounts to \$1,715,000.

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

The Air Force Systems Command mission is to advance aerospace technology, adopt it into operational aerospace systems, and acquire qualitatively superior aerospace systems and material needed to accomplish the Air Force mission. The construction program at bases with Air Force Systems Command as host, amounts to \$68,243,000.

In the Committee's judgment, one project at Edwards Air Force Base for Electric Power Plant & Distribution System in the amount of \$1,238,000 is a low priority item that can be deferred. However, the Committee received late information on the need for an Assault Landing Strip at Eglin Air Force Base in the amount of \$1,200,000. The Air Force explained that it had not been sufficiently identified in time to permit its inclusion in their initial program submission. This is a valid operational item and the Committee has added it to the Bill. A project for the construction of a High Reynolds Number tunnel in the amount of \$44,000,000 was deleted at the request of the Air Force. Escalating costs invalidated the estimated cost requiring a complete reassessment of the priority of this project by the National Scientific Community.

AIR TRAINING COMMAND

The mission of the Air Training Command is to provide flying training leading to an aeronautical rating; air crew training; basic and advanced technical training leading to an Air Force specialty; basic military training; mobile training; and such other training as may be directed by the Chief of Staff, United States Air Force. Construction projects totaling \$44,472,000 are requested by this program for 11 bases where Air Training Command is host.

An Air Force proposal for the construction of a Commissary at Mather Air Force Base, California, in the amount of \$3,000,000 has been denied. The committee considers that this location does not meet the test of isolation required for appropriated funds and, therefore, recommends that the requirement be met with the proceeds from the surcharge on commissary sales.

AIR UNIVERSITY

The Air University (AU) is located on Maxwell Air Force Base at Montgomery, Alabama. Its mission is to prepare officers for command and staff duties of Air Force units. The assigned activities include Headquarters Air University, Air War College, Air Command and Staff College, Squadron Officers School and a Tactical Airlift Group (Reserve). This program contains a request for \$3,758,000 for construction in support of the Air University mission.

The proposed Academic Facility at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, is considered a low priority item and has, therefore, been deferred. The Air University program was therefore reduced by \$1,258,000.

ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

The Alaskan Air Command provides combat ready forces, defense weapons systems, aircraft control and warning elements, and air defense forces within Alaska for employment under the operational control of Command, Alaska NORAD/CONAD region. It also provides logistical support for the Strategic Air Command, the Military Airlift Command, the Command of the Alaskan Sea Frontier and the United States Army. This program provides \$15,552,000 at four locations.

The program was approved as submitted.

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND—ZONE OF INTERIOR

The mission of the Headquarters Command is to provide proficiency flying, training, and support of the United States Air Force personnel in the Washington, D.C. area. Specifically, this command provides administrative and logistical support for units assigned directly to Headquarters United States Air Force, for those Air Force units stationed within the Washington area where inherent organizational structure does not permit other support, and such other missions as may be directed by the Chief of Staff, United States Air Force.

The construction program at bases where Headquarters Command is host amounts to \$17,854,000.

The program was approved as submitted.

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND

The mission of the Military Airlift Command (MAC) is to maintain the military airlift system in the constant state of readiness necessary for performance of all airlift tasks and emergency operations assigned by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. MAC supervises and operates the Air Weather Service, the Aerospace Audio Visual Service, the Air Rescue

and Recovery Service, an Aeromedical Evacuation System, and Military Airlift Wings. This program involves 10 projects at four locations where MAC is host and contains a request for \$19,232,000 for support of the MAC mission.

In considering the program proposed for the Military Airlift Command, the committee has deferred two projects at Scott Air Force Base, Illinois. One project for an extension to the runway in the amount of \$3,000,000 was not allowed since there is no assigned operational mission to support the proposed work. A second project for a Base Supply Facility in the amount of \$2,110,000 was considered to be of insufficient priority to warrant current authorization. Another low priority item at Dover Air Force Base, Delaware, for a Fuel Supply Facility in the amount of \$3,200,000 was also deferred.

PACIFIC AIR FORCES (INSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The mission of the Pacific Air Forces is to conduct control and coordinate offensive and defensive air operations in accordance with tasks assigned by the Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Command. As a major Air Command, it provides administrative and logistical support for Air Force units in the Pacific Command's geographical area of responsibility. The requested program for the Pacific Air Forces inside the United States totals \$14,594,000 and is for Hickam Air Force Base.

In the committee's judgment, a proposed project for Officers Quarters at Hickam Air Force Base Hawaii, is of low priority. A program decrease of \$2,716,000 has been made accordingly.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

The mission of the Strategic Air Command (SAC) is to organize, train, equip, administer, prepare and maintain a bomber and tanker force in a state of readiness capable of conducting intensive and conclusive world-wide aerial bombardment against enemies of the United States. This program requests \$44,712,000 for construction of facilities at 15 bases where the Strategic Air Command is the host command.

An Air Force proposal to Alter and Add to a Hospital at Ellsworth Air Force Base, South Dakota, in the amount of \$7,996,000 was deferred. It is considered that the required work can wait for authorization in a future program year.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

The Tactical Air Command participates in tactical air operations employing air operations and air power independently, or in coordination with ground or Naval forces, to gain and maintain air superiority; to prevent movement of enemy forces; to seek out and destroy these forces and their supporting installations; and to assist ground or Naval forces in obtaining their immediate operational objectives.

The mission of this command is to organize, equip, train, administer, and operate the assigned or attached forces and participate in prompt and sustained tactical air operations. The Commander, Tactical Air Command, is charged with two missions. He is a major air commander

under the Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, and concurrently is a component commander under the Commander-in-Chief, United States Readiness Command (REDCOM).

The construction program at bases where the Tactical Air Command is host amounts to \$33,203,000 for both operational and support type facilities.

The program was approved as submitted.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT (INSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The pollution abatement program amounts to \$22,856,000 at various locations in the United States, of which \$9,156,000 is for air pollution abatement with the remainder of \$13,700,000 for water pollution abatement.

The Air Pollution Abatement program; consisting of a fire training facility, modification of a central heating plant and alteration of fuel storage facilities to control vapor emission is required to comply with federal, state, and local air pollution regulations at nine Air Force installations in the United States.

The water pollution abatement program at 19 Air Force installations in the United States includes provisions for water pollution abatement through the construction of collection and treatment facilities for industrial and sanitary wastes and upgrading of existing facilities. The program is required to comply with federal, state, and local water pollution regulations.

Included in the projects proposed to alleviate air pollution is a request for \$7,100,000 for a Heating Plant Modification at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. The Air Force has been previously authorized to convert to the use of fuel oil. Now because of the energy crisis, the Air Force is proposing to continue the use of coal in the Wright-Patterson main heating plants. While the committee sees the need for this reversal it is not confident that this project has received the depth of study needed to fully identify the extent of authorization require.

There has been some uncertainty on what needs to be done. While current plans call for the control of particulate emission and visible smoke, no provisions are being made for the control of sulfur dioxide emission. Sulfur dioxide control will give the added flexibility of using much cheaper coal of a higher sulfur content, should low sulfur coal become unavailable.

This project may cost from \$30 to \$47 million depending upon what is to be done. While continuing with the work now underway, this problem should be restudied and there should be presented to this committee next year a firm overall plan for this conversion, with due consideration to the control of sulfur dioxide.

SPECIAL FACILITIES INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

The Special Facilities Program amounts to \$17,152,000 at various locations in the Zone of Interior.

The first item provides for construction of radar tower foundations and associated utilities and alteration of two existing facilities to

accommodate height finder radars at five locations. These facilities will provide collocation of height finder and FAA radar systems.

The second item is construction of one building and alteration of five others in support of an intra-command communications network. Existing inadequate and undersized facilities cannot properly house new equipment.

The third item will provide concrete slabs for mobile equipment and concrete antenna pedestals in support of the global positioning satellite system. There are no existing facilities available to provide adequate support of this system.

The fourth item provides for construction of new satellite communications facilities including antenna and radome foundations for two new antennas with technical equipment buildings. Increased and complex communications traffic cannot be supported with existing equipment and facilities.

The fifth item is for facilities in support of the Air Force Satellite Communications System.

The sixth item is for construction of an addition to an Aerospace Data Facility. Existing facilities cannot accommodate the new computer scheduled for delivery in support of this mission.

The seventh item is for construction of facilities to house new flight simulators. Many locations have no existing facilities available; other locations, where simulators are currently in operation, have facilities inadequate to house the new equipment.

In the committee's judgment, the proposed Radar Support Facilities in the amount of \$1,200,000 and the Alterations to the Pentagon Data Processing Facility in the amount of \$2,000,000 were not of sufficient urgency to warrant current authorization.

AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND (OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The Aerospace Defense Command primary mission is to discharge Air Force responsibilities for the defense of the United States against an aerospace attack. Construction requested totals \$138,000 for one project at one location.

The program was approved as submitted.

PACIFIC AIR FORCES (OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The mission of the Pacific Air Forces is to conduct, control, and coordinate offensive and defensive air operations in accordance with tasks assigned by the Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Command. As a major air command, it provides administrative and logistical support for Air Force units in the Pacific Command geographical area of responsibility. The program, to improve the combat readiness and capabilities to support advanced aerospace and defensive systems for the Pacific Air Forces Command outside the United States, totals \$7,022,000 and consists of Airmen dormitory construction and alteration at three bases.

A program reduction in the amount of \$1,037,000 has been made in consonance with the deferral of modernization work on four of the eight dormitories at Clark Air Base in the Philippines.

U.S. AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

The mission of the United States Air Force in Europe (USAFE) is to conduct, control and coordinate offensive and defensive air operations in accordance with tasks assigned by the Commander-in-Chief, United States European Command. It also fulfills responsibilities assigned by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in areas not included in either the NATO or the United States Commanders-in-Chief, European area of responsibility. This program contains a request for \$64,525,000 for facilities in the USAFE area.

The program was approved as submitted.

U.S. AIR FORCE SECURITY SERVICE

The mission of the United States Air Force Security Service is to provide communications security services. The total construction program to support United States Air Force Security Service amounts to \$4,135,000 for two projects at San Vito Dei Normanni Air Station, Italy.

The program was approved as submitted.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT (OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The overseas pollution abatement program amounts to \$595,000 for a water pollution abatement project at Misawa Air Base, Japan.

The project is for a sewage collection, treatment, and disposal system.

The program was approved as submitted.

SPECIAL FACILITIES (OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The Special Facilities (Outside the United States) program includes five items for a total of \$1,999,000.

The first item is for construction and expansion of facilities to accommodate defense communications technical control functions at six locations. The function is currently housed in inadequate and poorly configured space, making effective and efficient accomplishment extremely difficult.

The second item is for alteration of a satellite control facility, antenna and radome foundation to accept an additional antenna. Increased volume and complexity of communications to and from military satellites necessitates expansion of current capabilities.

The third item is for facilities in support of the Air Force Satellite Communications System.

The fourth item provides construction of two new communications facilities and alteration of twelve others. Currently the microwave communications system uses unreliable and obsolete equipment. Discontinuance of production of replacement parts will make maintenance impossible, thus forcing replacement of equipment, which will result in additional facility requirements.

The fifth item provides construction at two locations to house solar optical telescopes and associated functions. Existing facilities are incapable of housing the new observation and data processing equipment.

The program was approved as submitted.

SECTION 302

Section 302 of the Military Construction Program includes three items of a classified nature for a total of \$8,100,000.

TITLE IV—DEFENSE AGENCIES

	Authorization
Defense Mapping Agency-----	\$3,243,000
Defense Supply Agency-----	6,336,000
National Security Agency-----	2,363,000
Defense Nuclear Agency-----	5,458,000
Subtotal-----	17,400,000
OSD emergency construction-----	15,000,000
Total-----	32,400,000

The Secretary of Defense request in this Bill was \$47,400,000 of which \$17,400,000 is to provide for the construction of new facilities and rehabilitation of existing facilities for the Defense Agencies at 12 named installations. With few exceptions Defense Agencies' activities are located at military installations, either utilizing existing facilities or siting required new facilities on these installations in the interest of economy. \$30,000,000 was for emergency construction authorization for the Secretary of Defense to provide for unforeseen construction requirements in emergency situations. The emergency authority was reduced by $\frac{1}{2}$ for reasons stated below.

DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY (DMA)

The Defense Mapping Agency, for which \$3,243,000 in new authorization is requested, was formed in 1972 by Presidential and DoD directives by consolidating the resources of the Military Services to furnish Mapping, Charting and Geodesy (MC&G) support to the DoD with optimum efficiency and economy. The DMA basic mission is to furnish the operating forces maps, charts and position data needed by troops on the ground, aircraft, ships and missiles to navigate, operate and hit their targets.

This authorization will provide two additional floors on the existing cartographic and geophysical facility at the DMA Aerospace Center at St. Louis, Missouri; and ventilation and air conditioning of the Defense Mapping School at Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY (DSA)

The Defense Supply Agency, for which \$6,336,000 in new authorization is requested, is responsible for the organization, direction, management and administration, and control of supply and service functions or departmental activities including the operation of a wholesale distribution system for supplies. Also included in the Defense Supply Agency responsibilities are the administration and supervision of the Department of Defense coordinated procurement program, the Federal catalog system, excess and surplus disposal (personal property) program, the defense material utilization program, the item entry control program, the industrial plant equipment

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

This authorization will provide for alterations of a two-story industrial-type structure, water quality control and road drainage improvements at the Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus, Ohio; warehouse lighting and power improvements at the Defense Depot, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania; flammable storage facility improvements, upgrade restroom facilities, fire protection and safety devices and warehouse lighting and power improvements at the Defense Depot, Memphis, Tennessee; warehouse lighting and power improvements at the Defense Depot, Ogden, Utah; facility improvements and heating plant pollution control at the Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton, Ohio; upgrade interior electrical system and facility improvements at the Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Facility, Atchison, Kansas; and an operations facility, environmental improvements and upgrade restaurant facility at the Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY (NSA)

The National Security Agency, for which \$2,363,000 in new authorization is requested, replaced the former Armed Forces Security Agency and was created by the Secretary of Defense in 1949 to unify the separate organizations within each military department. The National Security Agency, under the direction and control of the Secretary of Defense, performs highly specialized technical and coordinating functions relating to its mission of national security and intelligence production.

This authorization will provide for an operations building addition and modernization of bachelor enlisted quarters of NSA Headquarters, Fort George G. Mead, Maryland.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY (DNA)

The Defense Nuclear Agency for which \$5,458,000 in new authorization is requested has four major areas of responsibility as its mission: (1) Staff advice and assistance on nuclear weapons matters to the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Military Departments, and other Government Agencies; (2) consolidated management of the DoD Nuclear Weapons Stockpile; (3) management of DoD Nuclear Weapons Testing and Nuclear Weapons Effects Research Programs; and (4) performing technical studies and analysis, and

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

This authorization will provide waterfront improvements at Johnston Atoll and the first phase of the cleanup of Eniwetok Atoll, Marshall District/Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

OFFICE, SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

The Office, Secretary of Defense is provided \$15,000,000 in new authorization for emergency construction authorization for the Secretary of Defense to provide for unforeseen construction requirements which he considers vital to the security of the United States.

Testimony indicated there is currently a balance of \$25.9 million in the fund, and that the average usage over the past five years has been about \$22 million per year.

TITLE V—MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING AND HOMEOWNERS ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Set forth below is a recapitulation of new authorization for appropriations provided for family housing and homeowners assistance for fiscal year 1975.

Construction of new housing (7,120 units)	\$241, 459, 060
Army (2,460 units)	82, 396, 600
Navy (3,358 units)	118, 378, 960
Air Force (1,300 units)	40, 143, 500
Defense Intelligence Agency (2 units)	Excess foreign currency
Demolition	540, 000
Construction of mobile home facilities (440 spaces)	1, 848, 000
Army (240 spaces)	960, 000
Air Force (200 spaces)	888, 000
Improvements to adequate quarters	60, 000, 000
Army	20, 000, 000
Navy, including Marine Corps	20, 000, 000
Air Force	20, 000, 000
Minor construction	3, 700, 000
Planning	900, 000
Total authorization for appropriation, construction	307, 907, 060
Operating expenses	354, 328, 000
Leasing	65, 540, 000
Maintenance of real property	353, 299, 000
Debt payment, principal	105, 183, 000
Debt payment, interest and other expense	51, 454, 000
Mortgage insurance premiums, Capehart & Wherry	2, 042, 000
Servicemen's mortgage insurance premiums	3, 669, 000
Total authorization for appropriation, operation, maintenance, and debt payment	935, 515, 000
Homeowners assistance program	5, 000, 000
Total authorization for appropriations (family housing & homeowners assistance programs)	1, 248, 422, 060

NEW HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

The committee has approved in Sections 501(a) and 505 of the bill, authorization for the construction of 7,120 new housing units at 26 locations as follow: 2,460 units for Army; 3,358 units for the Navy; 1,300 units for the Air Force; and, two units for the Defense Intelligence Agency under the excess foreign currency program. 426 of the Navy units are replacements for housing which are uneconomical to retain and at locations where community support does not satisfy the housing requirements of military families. Replacement of such quarters is considered prudent action particularly in light of the Department's position regarding overall satisfaction of the housing deficit. Defense witnesses pointed out that the Department has "turned the corner" with respect to the deficit, estimating that the projected deficit for E-4s and above prior to any FY 1975 authorization is about 12,000 units; this is borne out by the fact that 61% of the projects are considered in the "terminal" range or satisfying over 80% of housing requirements. Although over 84% of the units requested by the Army and Navy were justified solely upon a projected buildup of strength at the locations programmed, this Committee has been informed that such buildups are a result of base realignment actions which in some instances have already taken place; less than 7% of the units requested by Air Force were justified solely on projected strength buildup.

Of the 10,462 units requested by the Department in the bill, 3,000 were programmed based on requirements of military personnel heretofore considered ineligible for assignment to family quarters, i.e., E-1s through E-3s and E-4s with less than 2 years service and no active duty commitment of 6 years. Defense witnesses stated that the programming of these 3,000 units was accomplished in order to keep pace with the proposed extension of other entitlements attendant to Permanent Change of Station moves for this personnel category. Since the Department for several years has included all E-4s in its programming base to justify new housing construction, and this year's justification data also includes E-1s through E-3s, and such data reflects a terminal need for 61% of the projects, the committee is in accord with the Defense witness' observation that the Department's housing deficit is now at a "manageable level." However, the committee is not fully in accord with the Department's plan to construct 3,000 two-bedroom family housing units for use by these one-tour, young, married couples. Accordingly, the committee has reduced the number of such units to 1,458, distributed among installations of relative higher priority. The 1,542 units deleted from the request effect a savings of \$39,446,040. However, in approving a reduced effort in this regard the committee expects the Department of Defense to clearly state in its policy on assignment, that these units, as well as other adequate public quarters, will not be made available to junior enlisted personnel (E-1s through E-4s) who have not formally committed themselves to an active duty career of at least three years, unless; (1) The Department is assured that the adequate public quarters available at an installation exceed the requirements of "eligible" families assigned thereto; or, (2) there are special circumstances involving personal hardship or military necessity. The committee has taken such action in recognition of the fact that progression through the ranks varies greatly from one service to the other. An enlisted man

in one service can achieve the rank of E-4 after only 1½ years and thereby qualify for family housing; but, in a different service it is conceivable that after three years an individual can still be an E-3 and not qualify for housing. The committee has decided to meet the Department halfway in this trial program to correct such inequities.

Subsequent to the action taken above, the remaining units and attendant resources for Fort Campbell (1,000 units) and the Naval Complex Norfolk (250 units) plus the \$300,000 budgeted for demolition associated with the Norfolk project, were disapproved; in all these cases, it is the committee's understanding that despite the general housing situation throughout the country, community support at these locations has grown to a significant degree and continues to grow. This fact, coupled with the number of units authorized for these installations in prior years on which there is still no beneficial occupancy, mandates deferral of the projects in question. By disapproving these additional 1,250 units, savings have been generated in the amount of \$40,580,400. Additionally, the committee felt compelled to disapprove the 300 units proposed for Okinawa in light of reversion agreements with the Government of Japan, and to reduce the proposed project for Clark Air Base by 250 units. The latter action was taken in the belief that the Department should move more cautiously with construction in this area in light of changing conditions. These additional actions effect savings of \$15,936,500. As required in Section 501 of the bill, the Department of Defense has begun coordination of the proposed FY 1975 program with the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development with respect to the availability of adequate private housing at locations in the domestic portion of the program.

In Section 501(b) of the bill, the committee has approved the Department of Defense request for provision of 440 spaces for mobile homes owned by military personnel, as follows: 240 spaces for the Army; and, 200 spaces for the Air Force. Mobile home living is continually growing in popularity particularly with those personnel in the lower pay brackets who desire homeownership. Too often, restrictions on children and pets preclude our young military families from exercising their preference for mobile home ownership. Accordingly, the committee continues to support the efforts by Defense to provide necessary parking spaces and facilities on-post in areas where community facilities are found lacking.

The committee felt it was necessary to add a new subsection (c) to Section 501, specifically authorizing demolition of existing structures on proposed housing sites for the Bremerton project. Total cost of the demolition is estimated to be \$540,000 and in light of the magnitude of the cost, and the Department's request to exclude such costs from the statutory limitations, specific authorization is considered warranted.

COST LIMITATIONS ON NEW CONSTRUCTION

The Department has requested increases to the average and maximum domestic and overseas cost limitations: The maximum cost per unit for both areas was requested at \$46,000 (4.5% increase over

last year); the average unit cost for housing in the United States (excluding Hawaii and Alaska) was requested at \$30,000 (9.1% increase over last year); and, the average unit cost for housing in overseas areas was requested at \$40,000 (an increase of 8.1% over last year). Additionally, the Department requested two changes from the norm of prior years: (1) exclusion of "unusual site development costs" from the cost limitation DoD-wide vice by individual military department as heretofore. With respect to excluding "unusual site development costs" from the cost limitations, the committee found this connotation to be so vague and subject to possible abuse that subsection (c) was added to Section 501 as covered above. In this regard, the committee has excluded from the cost limitations the \$540,000 associated with demolition for the Bremerton project, but has narrowed the exclusion to more meaningful specifics. With respect to applying the domestic average cost limitation DoD-wide vice by individual military department, the committee concurs. It should be noted that if the individual departmental average had been maintained, and the Department of Defense request for new construction had been accepted, the domestic average unit prices would have been: \$28,243 for Army, \$31,094 for Navy, and \$26,001 for Air Force (increase/decrease over last year of +2.7%, +13.1%, and -5.5% respectively).

In light of the inflationary trend in the residential construction market, the committee has approved the modest increases to cost limitations sought by the Department except for the average cost limitation for CONUS projects which now prices out at \$29,500 due to deletion of the projects covered above. Additionally, the committee has approved application of the domestic average cost limitation on a DoD-wide basis. The committee has also approved Section 504 which makes the new cost limitations applicable to all prior authorizations for construction of family housing not heretofore repealed and for which construction contracts have not been executed prior to enactment of the Act. Defense has informed the committee that 2,166 units from FY 1973 and 3,332 units from FY 1974 (5,498 total) will most probably require execution under the new cost limitations approved for FY 1975.

IMPROVEMENTS TO EXISTING FAMILY QUARTERS

In Section 503, the committee approved the Department's request to accomplish improvements to existing family housing in the total amount of \$60 million (\$20 million for each military department). The committee is of the opinion that there is a need to accelerate this program component in relation to the overall housing deficit. The Defense witness has testified to an estimated backlog of over \$700 million, and the committee agrees with the witness' observation that there is no other single program component that will pay quicker dividends in terms of increased morale to military families, and livability of the structures themselves. Accordingly, in light of the improvement backlog and manageability of the overall deficit, the committee expects to see greater emphasis placed on the improvement component of the housing program in follow-on years.

EXCEPTIONS TO COST LIMITATIONS, DEFICIENCY AUTHORIZATION, AND USE OF EXCESS FOREIGN CURRENCY

There were three foreign new construction projects at two locations (Keflavik, Iceland, and Warsaw, Poland) which, because of excessively high construction costs, the Department requested to be exempted from statutory cost limitations. The two projects at Keflavik involve new authorization for 200 units averaging \$48,000 per unit for a total of \$9.6 million, and the 150-unit project authorized in FY 1974 averaging \$49,773 per unit totaling \$7,466,000. The latter project was estimated last year to cost \$6 million but reevaluation of construction costs indicate that an additional \$1,466,000 (24.4%), or \$9,773 per unit, will be required. The project for Warsaw, Poland, involves two units for personnel assigned to the Defense Attache Office (DAO); the project is estimated to cost \$120,000 with payment being made through use of excess foreign currency. Use of excess foreign currency has been successful in past years in obtaining family housing in several foreign countries. The Department is reminded that irrespective of the fact that the State Department acts as construction agent for housing built or acquired for DAO personnel, the square foot limitations codified in 10 U.S. Code 2684 (Section 509 of Public Law 93-166, 87 Stat. 661, 677) remain applicable. The committee has approved the Department's request as contained in Sections 505(a) and (c) trusting that the cost estimates made for the Keflavik project this year are more accurate than last year's attempt. Section 505(b), which requested an exception to the cost limitations and increase to the dollar authorization for the FY 1974 Keflavik project, is not favorably considered in light of the magnitude of other construction planned for this location during the same time frame. Accordingly, the deficiency authorization requested in Section 509, a collateral action effected by the request in Section 505(b), is also disapproved.

IMPROVEMENTS TO QUARTERS IN EXCESS OF EXISTING STATUTORY LIMITATIONS

The Department, in Section 506, requested authority to accomplish repairs and improvements to existing public quarters in excess of the \$15,000 per unit limitation prescribed in Section 610(a) of Public Law 90-110, as amended. The committee approved the three projects requested as follows: for Fort McNair, Washington, District of Columbia, the Army proposes to spend \$35,100 per unit for five units to provide central air conditioning, modernized kitchens, and other associated work; it is the second increment of a program to upgrade 15 general officer quarters, the first increment being authorized last year; the project at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, averages \$16,806 per unit and involves 140 single-story enlisted units built between 1931 and 1934. The units are in sound structural condition but lack efficient traffic patterns, fixtures, and electrical capacity to equate to present day standards; and, the Air Force would revamp the existing heating and air conditioning system for the AFLC Commander's residence at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base since the existing system produces extreme temperature variations throughout the

structure and proper balancing has become impossible due to the deteriorated condition of the present system.

DOMESTIC LEASING

The Department requested in Section 507(a): Extension of the program through FY 1976; increases to the average and maximum cost limitations; inclusion of Alaska with Hawaii in the higher cost limits; an increase to the numerical ceiling by 3,000 for personnel previously considered ineligible for housing; and, a special exemption from the maximum cost limitation of the \$310 requested to permit a maximum of \$400 for each of 1,000 leases. The latter request together with justification data in support thereof were submitted to the committee subsequent to introduction of the Bill.

The request to exempt 1,000 leases from the maximum cost limitation to permit a \$400 maximum was disapproved by the committee. Justification was scant; one service would express no difficulty with locations another service gave as representative of difficulty in obtaining adequately priced housing. The rationale requiring recruiters to live in downtown metropolitan high-cost areas near their duty stations is not considered valid in light of routine commuting to and from the suburbs experienced by millions of workers in the private sector. The committee also disapproved 3,000 new leases for junior enlisted personnel. Although the committee has met the Department halfway on a trial construction program for this category of personnel, expansion of the leasing program is felt to be premature until results of the trial construction program are known; disallowing these leases has effected a reduction of \$2,898,000.

The requested increase to the average and maximum cost limitations for areas other than Alaska and Hawaii was approved as being in line with *Consumer Price Index Data*, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The committee also approved including Alaska with Hawaii in separate cost limitations, but did not agree with the requested increases to the cost limitations for these areas; accordingly, the committee approved an average of \$315 (increase of 24%) per month and maximum of \$375 (increase of 25%) vice the \$335 and \$430 requested respectively. The increases authorized are felt to be sufficient for these areas until experience indicates to the contrary. The committee has approved extension of the program through FY 1976.

FOREIGN LEASING

The committee in Section 507(b) approved the Department's request to increase the average cost limitation by approximately 9% which is the estimated average inflation rate in countries where the authority is mostly used, together with expansion of the program from 7,500 to 12,000 leases. However, the committee is disturbed about the continuing proliferation of high-cost government-leased family housing in overseas areas. It is noted that most of these are oversized units far exceeding the standards authorized the Department of Defense by Congress for the construction program. Last year the committee in their report stated that it expected the Department of Defense to closely monitor and control the foreign leasing program

with a view toward reducing the cost of high-priced leases. It does not appear to this committee that the Department of Defense has gained control of the program nor made much progress in reducing high-cost leases. It is strongly recommended that the Department of Defense develop uniform criteria for assessing the suitability of leased housing in foreign countries. Reliance on the Department of State certification of suitability and lack of ostentatiousness, as is now the case, is not considered sufficient justification for executing high-cost leases.

The committee is not impressed with the alleged need for oversized high-cost leased quarters for entertainment purposes on a widespread routine basis, nor for the need to provide quarters in the heart of the high-priced metropolitan areas, particularly in light of the available Station Housing Allowance which is a supplemental payment to the individual above his Basic Allowance for Quarters. Since the Department of Defense considers one hour commuting time as reasonable in assessing adequate community support for other elements of the housing program, Department of Defense should apply the same criteria to its foreign leasing program.

Accordingly, the committee is further limiting the number of high-cost leases for which the Secretary of Defense may waive the statutory cost limits to not more than 150 family housing units vice the current 300, and is disapproving the request to increase the maximum average cost from the current \$625 per unit per month. In order to reduce the number of leases covered by exception to 150, the committee does not intend for the Department to cancel existing leases, but rather expects the Department not to renew or enter into new leases in order to meet the objective. The committee intends to review this program in detail next year and expects the Department of Defense to make significant progress in this area.

FAMILY HOUSING MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT

Before 1963, various functions involved in administration of defense family housing programs were financed from 16 different appropriations available to the Military Departments. Comprehensive overall program management and review were nearly impossible. The committee strongly urged the establishment in 1963 of the Family Housing Management Account. In it, the numerous fund sources were combined into a single account, thus enabling more effective administration and coordination of the family housing program. The committee feels that a strong family housing program is essential to retention of our career military personnel and to assist in reaching the all-volunteer force goal.

During the 12 years (1963 through 1974) since the single account was started, almost \$9 billion have been made available for military family housing. By function, this amount comprises \$2.2 billion for construction, \$4.8 billion for operation and maintenance, and \$2.0 billion for debt payment. Construction includes provision for about 84,000 new family housing units, improvements to bring existing units to modern standards of livability, certain mobile home facilities, and the related planning and design.

Operation and maintenance costs over the 12-year period have averaged about \$1,000 annually per family housing unit including leasing costs. The committee knows that this long-term average is not representative of today's high costs, which have increased sharply in the last few years. In approving this year's operation and maintenance request, the committee has taken into account the fact that costs of labor, materials, fuels, utilities, etc., are at record highs, as well as the continuing attempts by the Military Departments to reduce the large backlog of deferred maintenance.

The debt payment part of the account provides for payment of principal, interest and mortgage insurance premiums on some 170,000 Capehart and acquired Wherry housing units, for repayment to Commodity Credit Corporation of \$6 million annually for foreign currencies derived from sales of surplus commodities and made available in prior years for housing in foreign countries, and for payment to the Federal Housing Administration of mortgage insurance premiums on behalf of servicemen buying their own homes. These support costs average about \$165 million per year and, being based mostly on mortgage amortization schedules, do not vary much from year to year.

The committee believes the Family Housing Management Account has provided an excellent means of focusing attention on this important program. It has been and continues to be an effective channel for timely and judicious application of resources to the many facets of the family housing program. This business-like process should continue to provide the committee and the Department of Defense a prime vehicle for deciding the worthiness of the various family housing program proposals.

AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS

The committee in subsection 508(1) of the bill has approved authorization for appropriation of \$307,907,060 for the construction portion of the family housing program; this amount is a reduction of \$95,962,940 from the \$403,870,000 requested due to deletion of 1,542 new units for families previously considered ineligible for housing (\$39,446,040) the 1,250 units remaining for the Naval Complex, Norfolk, and Fort Campbell (\$40,580,400), the 300 unit project for Kadena Air Base (\$9,405,000), and reduction to 250 units from the 500 requested for Clark Air Base (\$6,531,500). The committee has approved in subsection 508(2), \$935,515,000 for operation, maintenance, and debt payment, a reduction of \$2,898,000 as a result of disapproving the Department's request to expand the domestic leasing program by 3,000 units for that category of personnel previously considered ineligible for housing. \$5,000,000 was approved by the committee in Section 508(3) for the Homeowners Assistance Program. This program was authorized by Section 1013 of Public Law 89-754 and the defense witness has certified that the appropriation is needed to continue assistance to the residue of applicants from the significant base realignment actions announced on April 17, 1973 and to assist personnel involved in the more recent Army and Air Force Air Defense site reductions and Headquarters realignments.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 601 is authorization language identical to section 601 in last year's Act (P.L. 93-166). It has the effect of continuing authorization to the Secretary of each military department to develop installations and facilities under this Act free of the following limitations:

31 USC 529 which specifies the general prohibition against advances of public monies,

10 USC 4774 and 9774 which establishes limitations upon construction of permanent structures, in the absence of other authorization, and

40 USC 255 which prohibits acquisition of land by purchase until a written opinion in favor of Title validity has been obtained.

The prohibitions specified in the first and third limitations cited above, if applied, would preclude timely construction in instances of military necessity. Section 601 grants exceptions to these limitations.

Section 602 is language which customarily appears in each annual military construction Act and corresponds to the equivalent section in prior year Acts (e.g., Sec. 602, P.L. 93-166), except that the dollar amounts are changed to the amounts of authorization for projects contained in titles I, II, III, IV, and V, of the Act. It limits the amount which may be appropriate to carry out the projects authorized by separate titles of the Act.

Section 603 is identical to section 603 in last year's Act (P.L. 93-166) except for one change. This section has the effect of authorizing the Secretary concerned, at his discretion, to increase the amount of authorization as it appears in titles I, II, III, or IV of this Act for bases inside the United States other than Hawaii and Alaska by 5% and for bases outside the United States or in Hawaii and Alaska by 10% provided that he determines that such increase (1) is required for the sole purpose of meeting unusual variations in cost arising and in connection with that project, and (2) could not have been reasonably anticipated at the time such project was submitted to the Congress. However, when the authorization involves only one project at a named military installation, the amount authorized may be increased up to 25%. The total costs of all projects in each such title may not be more than the total amount authorized to be appropriated for projects in that title.

At multi-project military installations, contracts for an individual project may not be awarded until 30 days after a report is furnished the Armed Services Committees, if the estimated cost of the project is \$250,000 or more and the current working estimate of the Department of Defense, based on bids received exceeds 25% of the amount authorized for the project (normally on Forms DD-1391). An annual report is required covering any project on which the current working estimate based upon bids received exceeded the amount authorized by the Congress by more than 25% and also on projects whose scope has been reduced to permit awards within available authorization.

The only change from last year's Act involves addition of subsection (e). Subsection (e) provides authority to exceed the limitations

contained in subsections (a), (b) and (c) up to a maximum of an additional 10 percent if it is determined such increase is required to meet unusual cost increases directly attributable to difficulties arising out of the current energy crisis and its attendant inflationary effects. This is a one time authorization intended solely to permit proceeding with FY 1973 and FY 1974 projects not yet completely designed; and projects in the FY 1975 program the estimates for which, never envisaged the added cost required to finance fuel and energy saving measures now necessary under a National effort to reduce energy consumption.

Section 604 is similar to section 604 in last year's Act (P.L. 93-166). This section has the effect of directing that construction executed under this Act (1) be done by the Army Corps of Engineers or the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, or such other department or Government agency as the Secretaries of the military departments recommend and the Secretary of Defense approves to assure efficient, expeditious and cost-effective accomplishment; (2) that the Secretaries of the military departments report annually to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House a breakdown of the dollar value of contracts by the construction agencies, together with the design, construction supervision, and overhead fees charged by such agencies; (3) that all contracts (except for architect and engineering contracts which, unless otherwise authorized, shall continue to be awarded in accordance with presently established procedures, customs and practice) be awarded insofar as practicable on a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder; and (4) the Secretaries of the military departments report annually to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House with respect to all contracts awarded on other than a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder.

Section 605 is similar to the repeal set out in last year's Act (Sec. 605, P.L. 93-166) and continues in effect the previously established policy of repealing military construction authorizations that have not been used within a specified period after enactment. As a result, after October 1, 1975, only those authorizations, with certain exceptions, which are contained in Public Laws and enacted subsequent to November 29, 1973, would continue to remain available.

Section 606 corresponds to section 606 of last year's Act (P.L. 93-166). This section prescribes the cost limitations for permanent barracks and bachelor officer quarters, but increases these limitations.

Under this section, the cost limitations as stated in dollar amounts in the Act are applicable where the area construction cost index is 1.0. The cost limitations in areas where the area construction cost index is more or less than 1.0 will be computed and would be proportionately higher or lower. For example, if the area construction cost index was 1.05, the cost limitation for permanent barracks would be \$32.55 per square foot.

This section would make the new cost limitations of \$31.00 per square foot for permanent barracks and \$33.00 per square foot for bachelor officer quarters retroactive to projects which have been previously authorized, but not contracted for as of the time of enactment. The previous cost limitations were \$28.50 and \$30.50, respectively.

Section 607 has been added to revise upward the current A/E contract cost "floor" above which the Military Services must report to the Armed Services Committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate 30 days prior to obligation of any A/E contract estimated to cost \$150,000 or more. This notification procedure 30 days prior to obligation applies to all advance planning, design and architectural services for projects to be financed from monies hereafter appropriated. Since this provision was enacted into law some eight years ago, construction costs have escalated approximately 80 percent. Accordingly, the current \$150,000 figure should be revised upward to more accurately reflect the intent for control of such obligations as measured in terms of today's costs.

Section 608 was added to the bill by the committee. It would authorize the Secretary of Defense, under certain conditions, to assist communities located near the Trident support site in meeting the costs of providing increased municipal services and facilities to their residents, these increases being the direct result of locating the support site in the area. This provision is identical to the one previously approved by the Congress to provide similar relief for the Anti-Ballistic Missile sites in Montana and North Dakota.

Section 609 added by the committee to clarify and make certain technical amendments to recently approved P.L. 93-346, which designates the premises occupied by the Chief of Naval Operations as the temporary official residence of the Vice President.

Section 610 was added by the committee to permit the Secretaries of the military departments to adjust the surcharge on selling prices in commissary stores to provide funds for construction and improvement of commissary sales stores.

Section 611 added by the committee would modify the law in regard to the change in status of any member of the uniformed services who is in a missing status unless and until certain conditions are met.

Section 612. This provision places restrictions on the obligation of funds provided for the expansion of the Naval Communications Station on the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

Section 613. This section grants authority to the Secretary of the Army to convey to the Ozark Public Building Authority, an agency of the City of Ozark, Alabama, approximately 45 acres of land, now a part of the Fort Rucker military reservation. The purpose of the conveyance is to permit the construction, at no cost to the government, of a new United States Army Aviation museum.

TITLE VII—RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

Army National Guard.....	\$53, 800, 000
Army Reserve.....	38, 600, 000
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve.....	18, 532, 000
Air National Guard.....	33, 000, 000
Air Force Reserve.....	14, 000, 000
Total.....	157, 932, 000

As noted in the above tabular summary, Title VII of the FY 1975 authorization request totals \$157.9 million for new authorization to support the facilities programs of the Guard and Reserve Com-

ponents. The committee added \$7 million to the amount requested for the Air National Guard. Aircraft conversions within the Air Guard since the bill was submitted to the Congress generated additional construction requirements totaling around \$11 million. These conversions particularly relate to the F-106, A-7, F-4 and C-130E aircraft. The committee believes the additional amount granted will alleviate the most pressing requirements.

The Title VII appropriation request for FY 1975 compares very favorably with the FY 1974 and FY 1973 requests of \$128.8 million and \$121.8 million, respectively, and is clearly indicative of the continuing effort to place increasing emphasis on the Guard and Reserve Facilities programs.

This increasing emphasis reflects firm congressional and Department of Defense recognition of the Guard and Reserve Forces as an essential element of the first line defensive military force. In addition, it reflects due consideration of the Defense determination that the Guard and Reserve Forces will serve in future national emergencies as the primary source of military manpower under the Total Force Policy. In furtherance of these vital missions, it is planned to maintain this emphasis on facilities in consonance with corresponding efforts in other Reserve activities to effect significant improvements in the training and combat readiness of the Guard and Reserve Forces.

Under the lump sum authorization procedure for Reserve forces construction, the Congress will again be furnished advance notification concerning the location, nature, and estimated cost of all specific projects proposed to be undertaken within the lump sum amounts provided each Guard and Reserve component.

Title VII also includes, in Section 703, a proposed further amendment to 10 USC 2233 a(1), as amended, to change the figure \$50,000 to \$100,000 in recognition of the 246 percent escalation in construction costs since 1958. This adjustment will provide the Reserve components needed flexibility in accomplishing essential minor construction and other small projects utilizing lump sum authorization.

RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES.—ESTIMATED STATUS OF LUMP-SUM AUTHORIZATIONS (AS OF APR. 1, 1974)

(In thousands of dollars)

	Army		Navy and Marine corps Reserve	Air Force		Total
	National Guard	Reserve		National Guard	Reserve	
Lump-sum authorization (cumulative fiscal years 1963-74).....	161, 506	144, 700	107, 153	134, 373	56, 750	603, 282
Estimate of authorization to be com- mitted through fiscal year 1974.....	157, 689	142, 837	105, 290	134, 012	56, 650	595, 278
Uncommitted balance.....	3, 817	1, 863	1, 863	361	100	8, 004
Added by present bill.....	53, 800	43, 700	18, 532	26, 000	14, 000	156, 032
Total available for fiscal year 1975.....	57, 617	45, 563	20, 395	26, 361	14, 100	164, 036
Estimated commitments in fiscal year 1975.....	53, 800	45, 563	18, 532	26, 361	14, 000	158, 256
Estimated residual authoriza- tion, end fiscal year 1975.....	3, 817	0	1, 863	0	100	5, 780

FISCAL DATA

The enactment of this measure will authorize the expenditure of \$3,079,651,060, of which \$157,932,000 is for the Reserve Components.

DEPARTMENTAL DATA

This measure is part of the Department of Defense legislative program for Fiscal Year 1975 and has the approval of the Office of Management and Budget as is evidenced by the letter set forth below from the Secretary of Defense dated April 4, 1974.

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D.C., April 4, 1974.

HON. GERALD R. FORD,
President of the Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is forwarded herewith a draft of legislation "To authorize certain construction at military installations and for other purposes."

This proposal is a part of the Department of Defense legislative program for FY 1975. The Office of Management and Budget on March 19, 1974, advised that its enactment would be in accordance with the program of the President.

This legislation would authorize military construction needed by the Department of Defense at this time, and would provide additional authority to cover deficiencies in essential construction previously authorized. Appropriations in support of this legislation are provided for in the Budget of the United States Government for the FY 1975.

Titles I, II, III, and IV of this proposal would authorize \$1,780,165,000 in new construction for requirements of the Active Forces, of which \$696,815,000 are for the Department of the Army; \$567,674,000 for the Department of the Navy; \$468,276,000 for the Department of the Air Force; and \$47,400,000 for the Defense Agencies.

Title V contains legislative recommendations considered necessary to implement the Department of Defense family housing program and authorizes \$1,347,283,000 for costs of that program for FY 1975.

Title VI contains General Provisions generally applicable to the Military Construction Program.

Title VII totaling \$150,932,000 would authorize construction for the Reserve Components, of which \$53,800,000 is for the Army National Guard; \$38,600,000 for the Army Reserve; \$18,532,000 for the Naval and Marine Corps Reserves; \$26,000,000 for the Air National Guard; and \$14,000,000 for the Air Force Reserve. These authorizations are in lump sum amounts and will be utilized in accordance with the requirements of chapter 133, title 10, United States Code.

The projects which would be authorized by this proposal have been reviewed to determine if environmental impact statements are required in accordance with Public Law 91-190. Required environmental statements will be submitted to the Congress by the military departments when necessary procedures have been completed.

Sincerely,

JAMES R. SCHLESINGER.

Enclosure.

STATE LIST: SUMMARY OF NEW AUTHORITY GRANTED IN THE BILL
(EXCLUSIVE OF FAMILY HOUSING AND POLLUTION ABATEMENT)

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

State, department or component, and name of installation	Cost	State total
Alabama		\$39,460,000
Army:		
Anniston Army Depot	\$5,388,000	
Fort McClellan	17,344,000	
Fort Rucker	3,906,000	
Redstone Arsenal	10,322,000	
Air Force: Maxwell AFB, Montgomery	2,500,000	
Alaska		29,014,000
Army:		
Fort Greely	251,000	
Fort Richardson	4,002,000	
Fort Wainwright	1,512,000	
Navy: Naval Station, Adak	7,697,000	
Air Force:		
Eielson AFB, Fairbanks	310,000	
Various locations	15,242,000	
Arizona		21,427,000
Army:		
Fort Huachuca	7,507,000	
Yuma Proving Ground	1,859,000	
Navy: Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma	3,203,000	
Air Force:		
Davis Monthan AFB, Tucson	3,009,000	
Williams AFB, Chandler	5,849,000	
Arkansas		5,816,000
Air Force:		
Blytheville AFB, Blytheville	675,000	
Little Rock AFB, Little Rock	5,141,000	
California		138,563,000
Army:		
Fort Ord	3,660,000	
Hunter-Liggett Military Reservation	1,108,000	
Presidio of Monterey	3,107,000	
Sacramento Army Depot	2,599,000	
Sierra Army Depot	717,000	
Navy:		
Naval Regional Medical Center, Camp Pendleton	7,619,000	
Naval Weapons Center, China Lake	8,371,000	
Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Long Beach	6,011,000	
Naval Air Station, Miramar	11,772,000	
Naval Air Station, North Island	12,943,000	
Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme	1,048,000	
Naval Electronics Laboratory Center, San Diego	3,238,000	
Naval Regional Medical Center, San Diego	13,493,000	
Naval Training Center, San Diego	8,657,000	
Navy Submarine Support Facility, San Diego	4,234,000	
Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach	2,147,000	
Naval Air Rework Facility, Alameda	1,638,000	
Naval Hospital, Lemoore	333,000	
Naval Air Station, Moffett Field	77,000	
Naval Communications Station, Stockton	1,102,000	
Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo	2,301,000	
Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow	1,463,000	
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton	7,271,000	
Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms	397,000	
Air Force:		
Edwards AFB, Muroc	1,647,000	
George AFB, Victorville	4,794,000	
Wather AFB, Sacramento	2,143,000	
McClellan AFB, Sacramento	15,873,000	
Travis AFB, Fairfield	8,800,000	
Colorado		49,763,000
Army: Fort Carson	34,993,000	
Air Force:		
Lowry AFB, Denver	7,885,000	
Peterson Field, Colorado Springs	6,885,000	
Connecticut: Navy: Naval Submarine Base, New London	4,971,000	4,971,000
Delaware: Air Force: Dover AFB, Dover	1,373,000	1,373,000
District of Columbia		9,415,000
Navy:		
Naval District Commandant, Washington	2,883,000	
Naval Research Laboratory, Washington	3,377,000	
Air Force: Bolling AFB, Washington	3,155,000	

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES—Continued

State, department or component, and name of installation	Cost	State total
Florida		64,821,000
Navy:		
Naval Air Station, Cecil Field	1,534,000	
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville	446,000	
Naval Regional Medical Center, Jacksonville	7,417,000	
Naval Station, Mayport	3,239,000	
Naval Training Center, Orlando	8,709,000	
Naval Coastal Systems Laboratory, Panama City	795,000	
Naval Air Station, Pensacola	19,448,000	
Naval Technical Training Center, Pensacola	4,478,000	
Naval Air Station, Whiting Field	1,561,000	
Air Force:		
Eglin AFB, Valparaiso	13,512,000	
MacDill AFB, Tampa	265,000	
Patrick AFB, Cocoa	642,000	
Tyndall AFB, Panama City	2,775,000	
Georgia		89,674,000
Army:		
Fort Benning	36,827,000	
Fort Gordon	9,858,000	
Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield	42,197,000	
Air Force: Robins AFB, Warner Robins	792,000	
Hawaii		43,231,000
Army:		
Schofield Barracks	15,324,000	
Tripler General Hospital	1,205,000	
Navy:		
Commander in Chief, Pacific, Oahu	2,700,000	
Naval Ammunition Depot, Oahu	795,000	
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor	1,505,000	
Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor	3,356,000	
Naval Communication Station, Honolulu, Wahiawa	971,000	
Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay	5,497,000	
Air Force: Hickam AFB, Honolulu	11,878,000	
Illinois		5,025,000
Army:		
Rock Island Arsenal	2,731,000	
Navy:		
Naval Training Center, Great Lakes	1,953,000	
Air Force: Scott AFB, Belleville	341,000	
Indiana: Air Force: Grissom AFB, Peru	323,000	323,000
Kansas		40,669,000
Army:		
Fort Leavenworth	9,911,000	
Fort Riley	27,074,000	
Air Force: McConnell AFB, Wichita	3,038,000	
Defense Supply Agency: Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Facility, Atchinson	646,000	
Kentucky		12,622,000
Army:		
Fort Campbell	9,742,000	
Fort Knox	2,264,000	
Lexington/Blue Grass Army Depot	616,000	
Louisiana		11,025,000
Army:		
Fort Polk	7,304,000	
Navy:		
Naval Support Activity, New Orleans	3,080,000	
Air Force: Barksdale AFB, Shreveport	641,000	
Maine		7,748,000
Navy:		
Naval Air Station, Brunswick	261,000	
Naval Security Group Activity, Winter Harbor	255,000	
Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery	7,232,000	
Maryland		58,250,000
Army:		
Aberdeen Proving Ground	1,030,000	
Fort Detrick	486,000	
Fort Ritchie	2,023,000	
Navy:		
Naval Academy, Annapolis	7,706,000	
National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda	14,943,000	
Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda	15,000,000	
Air Force: Andrews AFB, Camp Springs	14,699,000	
National Security Agency: Fort George G. Meade	2,363,000	
Massachusetts: Army: Army Materials and Mechanics Research Center	558,000	558,000
Michigan		7,885,000
Air Force:		
Kincheloe AFB, Kinross	835,000	
K. I. Sawyer AFB, Marquette	7,050,000	
Mississippi		8,951,000
Navy:		
Naval Air Station, Meridian	1,485,000	
Air Force:		
Columbus AFB, Columbus	169,000	
Keesler AFB, Biloxi	7,297,000	

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES—Continued

State, department or component, and name of installation	Cost	State total
Missouri		13,430,000
Army:		
Fort Leonard Wood	3,360,000	
Air Force:		
Richards-Gebaur AFB, Grandview	805,000	
Whiteman AFB, Knob Noster	6,692,000	
Defense Mapping Agency: DMA Aerospace Center (St. Louis AFS), St. Louis	2,573,000	
Montana: Air Force: Malmstrom AFB, Great Falls	3,740,000	3,740,000
Nebraska: Air Force: Offutt AFB, Omaha	5,995,000	5,995,000
Nevada: Air Force: Nellis AFB, Las Vegas	6,495,000	6,495,000
New Hampshire		2,630,000
Army:		
Cold Regions Laboratories	2,515,000	
Air Force:		
Pease AFB, Portsmouth	115,000	
New Jersey		10,578,000
Army:		
Picatinny Arsenal	2,820,000	
Navy:		
Naval Air Test Facility, Lakehurst	7,350,000	
Air Force:		
McGuire AFB, Wrightstown	408,000	
New Mexico		7,086,000
Army:		
White Sands Missile Range	3,574,000	
Air Force:		
Cannon AFB, Clovis	1,715,000	
Holloman AFB, Alamogordo	1,565,000	
Kirtland AFB, Albuquerque	232,000	
New York		15,589,000
Army:		
Seneca Army Depot	815,000	
U.S. Military Academy	8,862,000	
Watervliet Arsenal	3,256,000	
Air Force:		
Griffiss AFB, Rome	1,774,000	
Plattsburgh AFB, Plattsburgh	882,000	
North Carolina		47,013,000
Army:		
Fort Bragg	26,170,000	
Navy:		
Naval Regional Medical Center, Camp Lejeune	290,000	
Naval Air Rework Facility, Cherry Point	252,000	
Marine Corps Air Station, New River	499,000	
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune	13,864,000	
Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point	1,260,000	
Air Force:		
Pope AFB, Fayetteville	730,000	
Seymour-Johnson AFB, Goldsboro	3,948,000	
North Dakota: Air Force: Minot AFB, Minot	238,000	238,000
Ohio		20,682,000
Air Force:		
Newark AFS, Newark	1,977,000	
Wright Patterson AFB, Dayton	16,271,000	
Defense Supply Agency:		
Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus	1,862,000	
Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton	572,000	
Oklahoma		32,902,000
Army:		
Fort Sill	16,265,000	
Air Force:		
Tinker AFB, Oklahoma City	9,839,000	
Vance AFB, Enid	6,798,000	
Pennsylvania		8,688,000
Army:		
Letterkenny Army Depot	4,726,000	
Navy:		
Naval Ships Parts Control Center, Mechanicsburg	2,336,000	
Naval Hospital, Philadelphia	296,000	
Defense Supply Agency:		
Defense Depot, Mechanicsburg	394,000	
Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia	936,000	
Rhode Island		14,427,000
Navy:		
Naval Education and Training Center, Newport	4,153,000	
Naval Underwater Systems Center, Newport	10,274,000	
South Carolina		48,356,000
Army:		
Fort Jackson	19,078,000	
Navy:		
Naval Hospital, Beaufort	7,112,000	
Charleston Naval Shipyard, Charleston	200,000	
Naval Station, Charleston	15,352,000	
Naval Supply Center, Charleston	3,750,000	
Naval Weapons Station, Charleston	2,564,000	
Air Force: Myrtle Beach AFB, Myrtle Beach	300,000	
South Dakota: Air Force: Ellsworth AFB, Rapid City	2,109,000	2,109,000
Tennessee		11,811,000
Navy:		
Naval Air Station, Memphis	4,284,000	
Naval Hospital, Memphis	1,888,000	
Air Force: Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tullahoma	4,240,000	
Defense Supply Agency: Defense Depot, Memphis	1,399,000	

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES—Continued

State, department or component, and name of installation	Cost	State total
Texas		92,106,000
Army:		
Aeronautical Maintenance Center	541,000	
Fort Bliss	12,296,000	
Fort Hood	46,376,000	
Fort Sam Houston	4,286,000	
Red River Army Depot	1,160,000	
Navy: Naval Air Station, Kingsville	1,428,000	
Air Force:		
Brook AFB, San Antonio	3,100,000	
Kelly AFB, San Antonio	11,588,000	
Laughlin AFB, Del Rio	298,000	
Randolph AFB, San Antonio	790,000	
Reese AFB, Lubbock	836,000	
Sheppard AFB, Wichita Falls	8,631,000	
Webb AFB, Big Spring	776,000	
Utah		12,421,000
Air Force: Hill AFB, Ogden	11,894,000	
Defense Supply Agency: Defense Depot, Ogden	527,000	
Virginia		79,860,000
Army:		
Fort Belvoir	9,625,000	
Fort Eustis	8,124,000	
Fort Lee	11,936,000	
Fort Myer	2,497,000	
Navy:		
Fleet Combat Direction Systems Training Center, Dam Neck	2,034,000	
Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek	896,000	
Atlantic Command Operations Control Center, Norfolk	633,000	
Naval Air Station, Norfolk	3,471,000	
Naval Station, Norfolk	5,080,000	
Naval Supply Center, Norfolk	4,990,000	
Norfolk Naval Regional Medical Center, Portsmouth	15,801,000	
Naval Air Station, Oceana	1,047,000	
Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth	5,602,000	
Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown	1,595,000	
Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico	2,803,000	
Air Force: Langley AFB, Hampton	3,056,000	
Defense Mapping Agency: Fort Belvoir	670,000	
Washington		117,074,000
Army: Fort Lewis	10,270,000	
Navy:		
Trident Support Site, Bangor	103,808,000	
Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton	393,000	
Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island	2,603,000	
Various locations (Zone of Interior)		50,474,000
Army: Various	30,496,000	
Air Force: Various	19,978,000	
Classified (Zone of Interior): Air Force: Various	2,800,000	2,800,000
OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES		
Bermuda: Navy: Naval Air Station, Bermuda	1,866,000	1,866,000
Canal Zone		1,357,000
Army: Panama area	557,000	
Navy: Naval Support Activity	800,000	
Chagos Archipelago		18,102,000
Navy: Naval Communications Facility, Diego Garcia	14,802,000	
Air Force: Naval Communications Facility, Diego Garcia	3,300,000	
Eniwetok: Defense Nuclear Agency: Eniwetok Auxiliary Airfield	4,000,000	4,000,000
Germany		32,635,000
Army: Various locations	32,355,000	
Air Force: Various locations	280,000	
Guam		4,722,000
Navy:		
Naval Air Station, Agaña	728,000	
Naval Communication Station, Finegayan	1,305,000	
Naval Ship Repair Facility	1,782,000	
Navy Public Works Center	907,000	
Iceland: Navy: Naval Station, Keflavik	4,193,000	4,193,000
Italy		4,470,000
Army: Camp Darby	4,159,000	
Navy: Naval Air Facility, Sigonella	311,000	
Japan: Navy: Naval Hospital, Yokosuka	360,000	360,000
Johnston Atoll: Defense Nuclear Agency: Various locations	1,458,000	1,458,000
Korea: Army: Various locations	5,139,000	5,139,000
Kwajalein Island: Army: Kwajalein Missile Range	1,272,000	1,272,000
Okinawa: Army: Fort Buckner	532,000	532,000

State, department or component, and name of installation	Cost	State total
OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES—Continued		
Puerto Rico		7,021,000
Army: Fort Buchanan	1,862,000	
Navy:		
Naval Telecommunications Center, Roosevelt Roads	3,186,000	
Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads	947,000	
Naval Security Group Activity, Sabana Seca	1,026,000	
Republic of the Philippines		5,365,000
Navy:		
Naval Air Station, Cubi Point	1,624,000	
Naval Station, Subic Bay	3,741,000	
United Kingdom		2,643,000
Navy:		
Naval Security Group Activity, Edzell, Scotland	571,000	
Naval Activities Detachment, Holy Loch, Scotland	1,188,000	
Air Force: Various locations	884,000	
Various locations (overseas)		159,486,000
Army: Various	84,148,000	
Air Force: Various	75,338,000	
Classified (overseas): Air Force: Various	2,000,000	2,000,000
Locations not specified: Office, Secretary of Defense: Various	15,000,000	15,000,000
Reserve components		157,932,000
Army National Guard: Various	53,800,000	
Army Reserve: Various	38,600,000	
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve: Various	18,532,000	
Air National Guard: Various	33,000,000	
Air Force Reserve: Various	14,000,000	

SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY FOR AIR AND WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT PROJECTS CONTAINED IN THE BILL

State, department or component, and name of installation	Cost		State total	
	Air	Water	Air	Water
INSIDE THE UNITED STATES				
Arizona				\$970,000
Air Force:				
Luke AFB, Gila Bend	\$421,000			
Williams AFB, Chandler	549,000			
Arkansas				500,000
Army: Fort Chaffee	213,000			
Air Force: Little Rock AFB, Little Rock	287,000			
California		\$4,459,000		7,135,000
Army:				
Hunter-Liggett Military Reservation		113,000		
Fort Ord		362,000		
Presidio of San Francisco		81,000		
Navy:				
Naval Air Station, North Island	\$542,000			
Naval Air Rework Facility, North Island	818,000			
Naval Supply Center, San Diego	360,000	2,453,000		
Naval Air Rework Facility, Alameda	1,667,000			
Naval Weapons Station, Concord		626,000		
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton	231,000	1,935,000		
Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro	195,000			
Marine Corps Air Station, Santa Ana	87,000			
Air Force:				
Castle AFB, Merced	184,000			
George AFB, Victorville		1,470,000		
March AFB, Riverside	375,000			
Norwalk AF POL Retail Distribution Station, Norwalk		95,000		
Colorado: Army: Fort Carson		514,000		514,000
Connecticut: Navy: Naval Submarine Base, New London	442,000		442,000	
Delaware: Air Force: Dover AFB, Dover		101,000		101,000
District of Columbia: Army: Walter Reed Army Medical Center	305,000		305,000	
Florida		1,078,000		2,603,000
Navy:				
Naval Air Station, Cecil Field		894,000		
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville		99,000		
Naval Station, Mayport		893,000		
Naval Coastal Systems Laboratory, Panama City		267,000		
Naval Air Station, Pensacola		826,000		
Air Force:				
MacDill AFB, Tampa		616,000		
Tampa Air Force Retail Distribution Station, Tampa		86,000		

SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY FOR AIR AND WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT PROJECTS CONTAINED IN THE BILL—Continued

State, department or component, and name of installation	Cost		State total	
	Air	Water	Air	Water
INSIDE THE UNITED STATES				
Georgia.....			1,333,000	
Army:				
Fort Benning.....	710,000			
Fort Gordon.....	268,000			
Air Force: Moody AFB, Valdosta.....	355,000			
Hawaii.....			6,549,000	
Navy:				
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor.....	4,896,000			
Naval Supply Center, Pearl Harbor.....	1,653,000			
Illinois.....			1,027,000	2,560,000
Army:				
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant.....	500,000			
Fort Sheridan.....		52,000		
Navy: Naval Training Center, Great Lakes.....	527,000			
Air Force: Chanute AFB, Rantoul.....	2,508,000	2,508,000		
Indiana: Navy: Naval Ammunition Depot, Crane.....	260,000	665,000	260,000	665,000
Kentucky.....			164,000	1,948,000
Army:				
Fort Campbell.....		1,948,000		
Fort Knox.....	164,000			
Louisiana.....			515,000	1,544,000
Army: Fort Polk.....		1,544,000		
Air Force:				
Barksdale AFB, Shreveport.....	450,000			
England AFB, Alexandria.....	65,000			
Maine: Air Force: Loring AFB, Limestone.....		290,000		290,000
Maryland.....			2,945,000	635,000
Navy:				
Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River.....		635,000		
Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head.....	2,945,000			
Michigan: Air Force: K.I. Sawyer AFB, Marquette.....	2,046,000		2,046,000	
Mississippi: Air Force: Keesler AFB, Biloxi.....	2,216,000		2,216,000	
Missouri: Army: Fort Leonard Wood.....	3,980,000		3,980,000	
Nevada: Navy: Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne.....	7,022,000		7,022,000	
New Hampshire: Air Force: Pease AFB, Portsmouth.....	639,000		639,000	
New Jersey: Army: Picatinny Arsenal.....	416,000		416,000	
New York.....			387,000	343,000
Army: U.S. Military Academy.....	387,000			
Air Force: Griffiss AFB, Rome.....		343,000		
North Carolina.....				1,503,000
Navy:				
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune.....	1,068,000			
Marine Corps Air Station, New River.....	435,000			
Ohio.....			617,000	537,000
Air Force:				
Cincinnati Air Force POL Retail Distribution Station.....	140,000			
Wright Patterson AFB, Dayton.....	477,000			
Oklahoma.....				2,527,000
Army: Fort Sill.....	2,104,000			
Air Force: Tinker AFB, Oklahoma City.....	423,000			
Pennsylvania.....				2,726,000
Army: Letterkenny Army Depot.....	183,000			
Navy: Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia.....	2,543,000			
South Carolina.....			783,000	6,492,000
Navy:				
Naval Supply Center, Charleston.....	495,000			
Charleston Naval Shipyard, Charleston.....	783,000	4,217,000		
Naval Weapons Station, Charleston.....	1,360,000			
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island.....	280,000			
Air Force: Charleston AF POL Retail Distribution Station, Charleston.....	140,000			
Tennessee: Army: Milan Army Ammunition Plant.....	181,000			181,000
Texas.....			279,000	804,000
Army:				
Fort Hood.....	98,000			
Longhorn AAP.....	102,000			
Air Force:				
Laughlin AFB, Del Rio.....		604,000		
Randolph AFB, San Antonio.....	172,000			
Kelly AFB, San Antonio.....	107,000			

SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY FOR AIR AND WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT PROJECTS CONTAINED IN THE BILL—Continued

State, department or component, and name of installation	Cost		State total	
	Air	Water	Air	Water
INSIDE THE UNITED STATES				
Virginia.....				12,778,000
Army:				
Fort Belvoir.....		932,000		
Fort Eustis.....		155,000		
Fort Lee.....		60,000		
Camp Pickett.....		173,000		
Navy:				
Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek.....	2,740,000			
Naval Supply Center, Norfolk.....	5,647,000			
Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico.....	1,771,000			
Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown.....	1,300,000			
Washington.....				652,000
Army: Fort Lewis.....	69,000			
Navy:				
Naval Supply Center, Bremerton.....	259,000			
Naval Torpedo Station, Keyport.....	264,000			
Air Force: Mukilteo AF POL Retail Distribution Station, Everett.....	60,000			
Various locations (inside the United States):				
Army: various.....	2,100,000		2,100,000	
Inside the United States, total Army.....		1,356,000	16,358,000	
Inside the United States, total Navy.....		9,849,000	44,251,000	
Inside the United States, total Air Force.....		2,056,000	13,700,000	
Inside the United States, grand total.....		13,261,000	74,309,000	
OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES				
Guam: Navy: Navy Public Works Center, Guam.....	1,059,000		1,059,000	
Japan: Air Force: Misawa AB.....		595,000		595,000
Scotland, United Kingdom: Navy: Naval Detachment, Holy Loch.....		2,650,000		2,650,000
Puerto Rico: Navy: Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads.....		1,388,000		1,388,000
Outside the United States, total Navy.....		1,059,000	4,038,000	
Outside the United States, total Air Force.....			595,000	
Outside the United States, grand total.....		1,059,000	4,633,000	
Worldwide grand total, Army.....		1,356,000	16,358,000	
Worldwide grand total, Navy.....		10,908,000	48,289,000	
Worldwide grand total, Air Force.....		2,056,000	14,295,000	
Worldwide total.....		14,320,000	78,942,000	

MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING AUTHORITY CONTAINED IN THE BILL (NEW CONSTRUCTION)

State, service, and installation	Number of units
California: Navy: Naval Complex, San Diego.....	500
Florida: Navy: Naval Complex, Jacksonville.....	200
Georgia: Army: Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Air Field.....	400
Hawaii:	
Army: U.S. Army installations, Oahu.....	1,000
Navy: Naval Complex, Oahu.....	700
Air Force: U.S. Air Force installations, Oahu.....	200
Illinois: Army: Rock Island Arsenal.....	60
Kansas: Army: Fort Riley.....	500
Louisiana: Navy: Naval Complex, New Orleans.....	200
Montana: Air Force: Malmstrom Air Force Base, Great Falls.....	150
New Hampshire: Air Force: Pease Air Force Base.....	200
North Carolina:	
Navy:	
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune.....	200
Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point.....	300
North Dakota: Air Force: Grand Forks Air Force Base.....	100

MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING AUTHORITY CONTAINED IN THE BILL (NEW CONSTRUCTION)—Continued

State, service, and installation	Number of units
Oklahoma: Air Force: Altus Air Force Base	200
South Carolina:	
Army: Fort Jackson, Columbia	100
Navy: Naval Complex, Charleston	526
Virginia: Army: Fort Eustis	100
Washington: Navy: Naval complex, Bremerton	332
Canal Zone:	
Army:	
Atlantic side	100
Pacific side	200
Cuba: Navy: Naval Complex, Guantanamo Bay	200
Iceland: Navy: Naval Station, Keflavik	200
Japan: Air Force: Misawa Air Base	200
Philippines: Air Force: Clark Air Base	250
Poland: DIA: Defense Attache Office, Warsaw	2



Ninety-third Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the twenty-first day of January,
one thousand nine hundred and seventy-four*

An Act

To authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the
United States of America in Congress assembled,*

TITLE I

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

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES COMMAND

Fort Bragg, North Carolina, \$26,170,000.
Fort Campbell, Kentucky, \$9,742,000.
Fort Carson, Colorado, \$27,701,000.
Fort Hood, Texas, \$42,754,000.
Fort Sam Houston, Texas, \$4,286,000.
Fort Lewis, Washington, \$10,270,000.
Fort Riley, Kansas, \$25,933,000.
Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia, \$42,197,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND

Fort Belvoir, Virginia, \$9,625,000.
Fort Benning, Georgia, \$36,827,000.
Fort Bliss, Texas, \$12,296,000.
Fort Eustis, Virginia, \$8,124,000.
Fort Gordon, Georgia, \$9,858,000.
Hunter-Liggett Military Reservation, California, \$1,108,000.
Fort Jackson, South Carolina, \$19,078,000.
Fort Knox, Kentucky, \$2,264,000.
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, \$9,911,000.
Fort Lee, Virginia, \$11,473,000.
Fort McClellan, Alabama, \$17,344,000.
Presidio of Monterey, California, \$3,107,000.
Fort Ord, California, \$3,660,000.
Fort Polk, Louisiana, \$7,304,000.
Fort Rucker, Alabama, \$4,928,000.
Fort Sill, Oklahoma, \$15,587,000.
Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, \$3,360,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

Fort Myer, Virginia, \$2,497,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, \$1,030,000.
Aeronautical Maintenance Center, Texas, \$541,000.
Anniston Army Depot, Alabama, \$7,648,000.
Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania, \$4,726,000.
Lexington/Blue Grass Army Depot, Kentucky, \$616,000.

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Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey, \$2,820,000.
Red River Army Depot, Texas, \$269,000.
Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, \$10,322,000.
Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, \$2,731,000.
Sacramento Army Depot, California, \$2,599,000.
Seneca Army Depot, New York, \$815,000.
Sierra Army Depot, California, \$717,000.
Watervliet Arsenal, New York, \$3,256,000.
White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, \$1,808,000.
Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona, \$1,859,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY COMMUNICATION COMMAND

Fort Huachuca, Arizona, \$556,000.
Fort Ritchie, Maryland, \$2,023,000.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, \$8,720,000.

HEALTH SERVICES COMMAND

Fort Detrick, Maryland, \$486,000.
Various Locations, \$19,773,000.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Cold Regions Laboratories, New Hampshire, \$2,515,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY, ALASKA

Fort Greely, Alaska, \$251,000.
Fort Richardson, Alaska, \$1,732,000.
Fort Wainwright, Alaska, \$1,512,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY, HAWAII

Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, \$15,324,000.
Tripler General Hospital, Hawaii, \$1,205,000.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Various Locations, Air Pollution Abatement, \$1,356,000.
Various Locations, Water Pollution Abatement, \$16,358,000.

DINING FACILITIES MODERNIZATION

Various Locations, \$10,723,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, SOUTHERN COMMAND

Canal Zone, Various Locations, \$557,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY, PACIFIC

Korea, Various Locations, \$2,034,000.

KWAJALEIN MISSILE RANGE

National Missile Range, \$1,272,000.

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UNITED STATES ARMY SECURITY AGENCY

Various Locations, \$148,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY COMMUNICATION COMMAND

Fort Buckner, Okinawa, \$532,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE

Germany, Various Locations, \$27,482,000.

Camp Darby, Italy, \$4,159,000.

Various Locations: For the United States share of the cost of multilateral programs for the acquisition or construction of military facilities and installations, including international military headquarters for the collective defense of the North Atlantic Treaty Area, \$84,000,000: *Provided*, That within thirty days after the end of each quarter, the Secretary of the Army shall furnish to the Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a description of obligations incurred as the United States share of such multilateral programs.

SEC. 102. The Secretary of the Army may establish or develop Army installations and facilities by proceeding with construction made necessary by changes in Army missions and responsibilities which have been occasioned by (1) unforeseen security considerations, (2) new weapons developments, (3) new and unforeseen research and development requirements, or (4) improved production schedules if the Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next Military Construction Authorization Act would be inconsistent with interests of national security, and in connection therewith to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment; in the total amount of \$10,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Army, or his designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public work undertaken under this section, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto. This authorization will expire upon enactment of the fiscal year 1976 Military Construction Authorization Act except for those public works projects concerning which the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives have been notified pursuant to this section prior to that date.

SEC. 103. (a) Public Law 93-166, is amended under the heading "OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES—UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE", in section 101 as follows:

With respect to "Germany, Various Locations" strike out "\$12,517,000" and insert in place thereof "\$16,360,000".

(b) Public Law 93-166 is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 602 "\$107,257,000" and "\$596,084,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$111,100,000" and "\$599,927,000", respectively.

SEC. 104. (a) Public Law 92-545, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES", in section 101 as follows:

With respect to "Fort Myer, Virginia," strike out "\$1,815,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,615,000."

With respect to "Fort Sill, Oklahoma," strike out "\$14,958,000" and insert in place thereof "\$16,159,000".

(b) Public Law 92-545, as amended, is amended under the heading "OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES—UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, SOUTHERN COMMAND" in section 101 as follows:

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With respect to "Canal Zone, Various Locations" strike out "\$8,129,000" and insert in place thereof "\$9,238,000".

(c) Public Law 92-545, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 702 "\$444,767,000;" "\$117,311,000;" and "\$562,078,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$447,768,000;" "\$118,420,000;" and "\$566,188,000", respectively.

SEC. 105. (a) Public Law 91-511, as amended, is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES", in section 101 as follows:

With respect to "Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois," strike out "\$2,750,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,650,000".

(b) Public Law 91-511, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 602 "\$181,834,000" and "\$267,031,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$182,734,000" and "\$267,931,000", respectively.

SEC. 106. Public Law 93-166 is amended in section 105 as follows:

Clause (1) of section 702 of Public Law 92-145, as amended by section 105(b) of Public Law 93-166, is amended by striking out "\$404,500,000" and "\$405,107,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$405,000,000" and "\$405,607,000", respectively.

TITLE II

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

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

FIRST NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine, \$261,000.

Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery, Maine, \$7,232,000.

Naval Security Group Activity, Winter Harbor, Maine, \$255,000.

Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, Rhode Island, \$3,553,000.

Naval Underwater Systems Center, Newport, Rhode Island, \$9,249,000.

THIRD NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut, \$971,000.

FOURTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Air Test Facility, Lakehurst, New Jersey, \$7,350,000.

Navy Ships Parts Control Center, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, \$2,336,000.

Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, \$296,000.

NAVAL DISTRICT, WASHINGTON

Naval District Commandant, Washington, District of Columbia, \$2,883,000.

Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, District of Columbia, \$205,000.

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, \$7,706,000.

National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland, \$14,943,000.

Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda, Maryland, \$15,000,000.

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FIFTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Regional Medical Center, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, \$290,000.
Naval Air Rework Facility, Cherry Point, North Carolina, \$252,000.
Fleet Combat Direction Systems Training Center, Atlantic, Dam Neck, Virginia, \$2,034,000.
Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Virginia, \$896,000.
Atlantic Command Operations Control Center, Norfolk, Virginia, \$633,000.
Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Virginia, \$3,471,000.
Naval Station, Norfolk, Virginia, \$8,364,000.
Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, Virginia, \$4,990,000.
Naval Air Station, Oceana, Virginia, \$1,047,000.
Norfolk Naval Regional Medical Center, Portsmouth, Virginia, \$15,801,000.
Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, Virginia, \$5,602,000.
Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown, Virginia, \$1,595,000.

SIXTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Florida, \$6,893,000.
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida, \$446,000.
Naval Regional Medical Center, Jacksonville, Florida, \$12,413,000.
Naval Station, Mayport, Florida, \$3,239,000.
Naval Training Center, Orlando, Florida, \$8,709,000.
Naval Coastal Systems Laboratory, Panama City, Florida, \$795,000.
Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida, \$20,948,000.
Naval Technical Training Center, Pensacola, Florida, \$4,478,000.
Naval Air Station, Whiting Field, Florida, \$1,561,000.
Naval Air Station, Meridian, Mississippi, \$1,485,000.
Naval Hospital, Beaufort, South Carolina, \$7,112,000.
Charleston Naval Shipyard, Charleston, South Carolina, \$200,000.
Naval Station, Charleston, South Carolina, \$15,352,000.
Naval Supply Center, Charleston, South Carolina, \$3,750,000.
Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, South Carolina, \$2,564,000.
Naval Air Station, Memphis, Tennessee, \$4,284,000.

EIGHTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Support Activity, New Orleans, Louisiana, \$3,080,000.
Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas, \$1,830,000.
Naval Air Station, Kingsville, Texas, \$1,428,000.

NINTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois, \$1,953,000.

ELEVENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Regional Medical Center, Camp Pendleton, California, \$7,619,000.
Naval Weapons Center, China Lake, California, \$8,371,000.
Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, California, \$6,011,000.
Naval Air Station, Miramar, California, \$11,772,000.
Naval Air Station, North Island, California, \$12,943,000.
Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, California, \$1,048,000.
Naval Electronics Laboratory Center, San Diego, California, \$3,238,000.

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Naval Regional Medical Center, San Diego, California, \$13,493,000.
Naval Training Center, San Diego, California, \$8,657,000.
Navy Submarine Support Facility, San Diego, California,
\$4,234,000.
Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach, California, \$2,147,000.

TWELFTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Air Rework Facility, Alameda, California, \$1,638,000.
Naval Hospital, Lemoore, California, \$333,000.
Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, California, \$77,000.
Naval Communications Station, Stockton, California, \$1,102,000.

THIRTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Station, Adak, Alaska, \$7,697,000.
Trident Support Site, Bangor, Washington, \$100,000,000.
Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Washington, \$393,000.
Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Washington, \$2,603,000.

FOURTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Ammunition Depot, Oahu, Hawaii, \$795,000.
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, \$1,505,000.
Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, \$3,356,000.

MARINE CORPS

Marine Barracks, Washington, District of Columbia, \$1,874,000.
Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico,
Virginia, \$2,803,000.
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, \$13,864,000.
Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina, \$1,260,000.
Marine Corps Air Station, New River, North Carolina, \$499,000.
Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Arizona, \$3,203,000.
Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, California, \$1,463,000.
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California, \$7,271,000.
Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms, California, \$397,000.
Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, \$5,497,000.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Various Locations, Air Pollution Abatement, \$9,849,000.
Various Locations, Water Pollution Abatement, \$44,251,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

TENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Telecommunications Center, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico,
\$3,186,000.
Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, \$947,000.
Naval Security Group Activity, Sabana Seca, Puerto Rico,
\$1,026,000.

FIFTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Naval Support Activity, Canal Zone, \$800,000.

ATLANTIC OCEAN AREA

Naval Air Station, Bermuda, \$1,866,000.
Naval Station, Keflavik, Iceland, \$2,317,000.

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EUROPEAN AREA

Naval Security Group Activity, Edzell, Scotland, \$571,000.
Naval Activities Detachment, Holy Loch, Scotland, \$1,188,000.

INDIAN OCEAN AREA

Naval Communications Facility, Diego Garcia, Chagos Archipelago,
\$14,802,000.

PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

Naval Communication Station, Finegayan, Guam, Mariana Islands,
\$355,000.
Naval Ship Repair Facility, Guam, Mariana Islands, \$1,782,000.
Navy Public Works Center, Guam, Mariana Islands, \$907,000.
Naval Air Station, Cubi Point, Republic of the Philippines,
\$2,873,000.
Naval Station, Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines, \$3,741,000.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Various Locations, Air Pollution Abatement, \$1,059,000.
Various Locations, Water Pollution Abatement, \$4,038,000.

SEC. 202. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop Navy installations and facilities by proceeding with construction made necessary by changes in Navy missions and responsibilities which have been occasioned by (1) unforeseen security considerations, (2) new weapons developments, (3) new and unforeseen research and development requirements, or (4) improved production schedules, if the Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next Military Construction Authorization Act would be inconsistent with interests of national security, and in connection therewith to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, in the total amount of \$10,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy, or his designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public work undertaken under this section, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto. This authorization will expire upon enactment of the fiscal year 1976 Military Construction Authorization Act, except for those public works projects concerning which the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives have been notified pursuant to this section prior to that date.

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

With respect to "Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland," strike out "\$2,000,000" and insert in place thereof "\$4,391,000".

(b) Public Law 90-408, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (2) of section 802 "\$241,668,000" and "\$248,533,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$244,059,000" and "\$250,924,000", respectively.

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

With respect to "Naval Air Rework Facility, Jacksonville, Florida," strike out "\$3,869,000" and insert in place thereof "\$4,534,000".

(b) Public Law 91-511, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (2) of section 602 "\$247,204,000" and "\$274,342,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$247,869,000" and "\$275,007,000", respectively.

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

With respect to "Navy Public Works Center, Norfolk, Virginia," strike out "\$3,319,000" and insert in place thereof "\$7,019,000".

With respect to "Naval Hospital, New Orleans, Louisiana," strike out "\$11,680,000" and insert in place thereof "\$14,609,000".

With respect to "Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne, Nevada," strike out "\$6,003,000" and insert in place thereof "\$10,203,000".

(b) Public Law 92-545 is amended under the heading "OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES" in section 201 as follows:

With respect to "Naval Air Facility, Sigonella, Sicily, Italy", strike out "\$8,932,000" and insert in place thereof "\$12,632,000".

(c) Public Law 92-545, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (2) of section 702 "\$477,664,000", "\$41,217,000", and "\$518,881,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$488,493,000", "\$44,917,000", and "\$533,410,000", respectively.

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

With respect to "Naval Home, Gulfport, Mississippi," strike out "\$9,444,000" and insert in place thereof "\$11,802,000".

With respect to "Naval Air Station, Meridian, Mississippi," strike out "\$4,532,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,466,000".

With respect to "Naval Hospital, New Orleans, Louisiana," strike out "\$3,386,000" and insert in place thereof "\$4,157,000".

With respect to "Naval Air Station, Alameda, California," strike out "\$3,827,000" and insert in place thereof "\$7,756,000".

With respect to "Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, California," strike out "\$3,802,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,210,000".

(b) Public Law 93-166 is amended by striking out in clause (2) of section 602 "\$511,606,000" and "\$570,439,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$522,006,000" and "\$580,839,000", respectively.

TITLE III

SEC. 301. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, for the following acquisition and construction:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND

Peterson Field, Colorado Springs, Colorado, \$6,885,000.
Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City, Florida, \$2,775,000.

AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base, Grandview, Missouri, \$805,000.

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND

Hill Air Force Base, Ogden, Utah, \$11,894,000.
Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, \$11,150,000.
McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento, California, \$15,873,000.
Newark Air Force Station, Newark, Ohio, \$1,977,000.
Robins Air Force Base, Warner Robins, Georgia, \$792,000.
Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, \$9,839,000.
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, \$13,871,000.

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AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tullahoma, Tennessee,
\$4,240,000.

Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas \$3,100,000.
Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc, California, \$1,198,000.
Eglin Air Force Base, Valparaiso, Florida, \$13,512,000.
Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico, \$232,000.
Patrick Air Force Base, Cocoa, Florida, \$642,000.
Satellite Tracking Facilities, \$832,000.

AIR TRAINING COMMAND

Chanute Air Force Base, Rantoul, Illinois, \$6,267,000.
Columbus Air Force Base, Columbus, Mississippi, \$169,000.
Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Mississippi, \$7,297,000.
Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio, Texas, \$298,000.
Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado, \$7,885,000.
Mather Air Force Base, Sacramento, California, \$2,143,000.
Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, \$790,000.
Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, Texas, \$836,000.
Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita Falls, Texas, \$8,631,000.
Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Oklahoma, \$6,798,000.
Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring, Texas, \$776,000.
Williams Air Force Base, Chandler, Arizona, \$5,849,000.

AIR UNIVERSITY

Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama, \$2,500,000.

ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

Eielson Air Force Base, Fairbanks, Alaska, \$310,000.
Various Locations, \$15,242,000.

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Maryland, \$14,699,000.
Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, District of Columbia,
\$3,155,000.

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND

Dover Air Force Base, Dover, Delaware, \$1,373,000.
McGuire Air Force Base, Wrightstown, New Jersey, \$408,000.
Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Illinois, \$5,451,000.
Travis Air Force Base, Fairchild, California, \$8,800,000.

PACIFIC AIR FORCES

Hickam Air Force Base, Honolulu, Hawaii, \$11,878,000.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Barksdale Air Force Base, Shreveport, Louisiana, \$641,000.
Blytheville Air Force Base, Blytheville, Arkansas, \$675,000.
Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson, Arizona, \$3,009,000.
Ellsworth Air Force Base, Rapid City, South Dakota, \$2,109,000.
Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, New York, \$1,774,000.
Grissom Air Force Base, Peru, Indiana, \$323,000.
K. I. Sawyer Air Force Base, Marquette, Michigan, \$7,050,000.
Kincheloe Air Force Base, Kinross, Michigan, \$835,000.

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Malmstrom Air Force Base, Great Falls, Montana, \$3,740,000.
McConnell Air Force Base, Wichita, Kansas, \$3,038,000.
Minot Air Force Base, Minot, North Dakota, \$238,000.
Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, Nebraska, \$5,595,000.
Pease Air Force Base, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, \$115,000.
Plattsburgh Air Force Base, Plattsburgh, New York, \$882,000.
Whiteman Air Force Base, Knob Noster, Missouri, \$6,692,000.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

Cannon Air Force Base, Clovis, New Mexico, \$1,715,000.
George Air Force Base, Victorville, California, \$3,846,000.
Holloman Air Force Base, Alamogordo, New Mexico, \$1,565,000.
Langley Air Force Base, Hampton, Virginia, \$3,056,000.
Little Rock Air Force Base, Little Rock, Arkansas, \$5,141,000.
Myrtle Beach Air Force Base, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina,
\$300,000.
Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nevada, \$6,495,000.
Pope Air Force Base, Fayetteville, North Carolina, \$730,000.
Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, North Carolina,
\$3,948,000.
Various Locations, \$5,194,000.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Various Locations, Air Pollution Abatement, \$2,056,000.
Various Locations, Water Pollution Abatement, \$13,700,000.

SPECIAL FACILITIES

Various Locations, \$12,152,000.

AEROSPACE CORPORATION

Los Angeles, California, \$9,000,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND

Various Locations, \$138,000.

PACIFIC AIR FORCES

Various Locations, \$3,775,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

Germany, \$280,000.
United Kingdom, \$884,000.
Various Locations, \$63,081,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE SECURITY SERVICE

Various Locations, \$4,135,000.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Various Locations, Water Pollution Abatement, \$595,000.

SPECIAL FACILITIES

Various Locations, \$1,999,000.

SEC. 302. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop classified military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, in the total amount of \$8,100,000.

SEC. 303. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop Air Force installations and facilities by proceeding with construction made necessary by changes in Air Force missions and responsibilities which have been occasioned by (1) unforeseen security considerations, (2) new weapons developments, (3) new and unforeseen research and development requirements, or (4) improved production schedules, if the Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next Military Construction Authorization Act would be inconsistent with interests of national security and in connection therewith to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment in the total amount of \$10,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Air Force, or his designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public work undertaken under this section, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto. This authorization will expire upon enactment of the fiscal year 1976 Military Construction Authorization Act, except for those public works projects concerning which the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives have been notified pursuant to this section prior to that date.

SEC. 304. (a) Section 301 of Public Law 93-166 is amended under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" as follows:

(1) Under the subheading "~~AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND~~" with respect to "Peterson Field, Colorado Springs, Colorado", strike out "\$7,843,000" and insert in place thereof "\$9,733,000".

(2) Under the subheading "AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND" with respect to "Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City, Florida", strike out "\$1,020,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,284,000".

(3) Under the subheading "AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE" with respect to "Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base, Grandview, Missouri", strike out "\$3,963,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,130,000".

(4) Under the subheading "AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND" with respect to "Robins Air Force Base, Warner Robins, Georgia", strike out "\$4,628,000" and insert in place thereof "\$7,324,000".

(5) Under the subheading "AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND" with respect to "Eglin Air Force Base, Valparaiso, Florida", strike out "\$7,039,000" and insert in place thereof "\$8,882,000".

(6) Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to "Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Mississippi", strike out "\$8,786,000" and insert in place thereof "\$10,733,000".

(7) Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to "Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas", strike out "\$6,509,000" and insert in place thereof "\$9,186,000".

(8) Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to "Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, Texas", strike out "\$4,211,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,461,000".

(9) Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to "Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Oklahoma", strike out "\$371,000" and insert in place thereof "\$895,000".

SPECIAL FACILITIES

Various Locations, \$1,999,000.

SEC. 302. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop classified military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, in the total amount of \$8,100,000.

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(6) Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to "Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Mississippi", strike out "\$8,786,000" and insert in place thereof "\$10,733,000".

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(8) Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to "Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, Texas", strike out "\$4,211,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,461,000".

(9) Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to "Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Oklahoma", strike out "\$371,000" and insert in place thereof "\$895,000".

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(10) Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND" with respect to "Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring, Texas", strike out "\$3,154,000" and insert in place thereof "\$4,307,000".

(11) Under the subheading "MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND" with respect to "Altus Air Force Base, Altus, Oklahoma", strike out "\$1,078,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,440,000".

(12) Under the subheading "STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND" with respect to "Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyoming", strike out "\$5,834,000" and insert in place thereof "\$8,265,000".

(13) Under the subheading "TACTICAL AIR COMMAND" with respect to "Little Rock Air Force Base, Little Rock, Arkansas", strike out "\$1,165,000" and insert in place thereof "\$2,200,000".

(14) Under the subheading "TACTICAL AIR COMMAND" with respect to "Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nevada", strike out "\$2,588,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,637,000".

(b) Public Law 93-166 is further amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 602 "\$238,439,000" and "\$260,741,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$260,727,000" and "\$283,029,000", respectively.

TITLE IV

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

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY

Defense Mapping Agency Aerospace Center (St. Louis AFS), St. Louis, Missouri, \$2,573,000.
Fort Belvoir, Virginia, \$670,000.

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus, Ohio, \$1,862,000.
Defense Depot, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, \$394,000.
Defense Depot, Memphis, Tennessee, \$1,399,000.
Defense Depot, Ogden, Utah, \$527,000.
Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton, Ohio, \$572,000.
Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Facility, Atchison, Kansas, \$646,000.
Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, \$936,000.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, \$2,363,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY

Johnston Atoll, \$1,458,000.

SEC. 402. The Secretary of Defense may establish or develop installations and facilities which he determines to be vital to the security of the United States, and in connection therewith to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities.

and equipment in the total amount of \$15,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense or his designee shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public work undertaken under this section, including real estate actions pertaining thereto.

TITLE V—MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING AND HOME-OWNERS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

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

(a) Family Housing units—

(1) The Department of the Army, two thousand nine hundred units, \$98,477,900.

Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia, four hundred units.

United States Army Installations, Oahu, Hawaii, one thousand units.

Fort Riley, Kansas, one hundred units.

Fort Campbell, Kentucky, one thousand units.

Fort Eustis, Virginia, one hundred units.

United States Army Installations, Atlantic Side, Canal Zone, one hundred units.

United States Army Installations, Pacific Side, Canal Zone, two hundred units.

(2) The Department of the Navy, two thousand six hundred and fifty units, \$93,785,980.

Naval Complex, San Diego, California, five hundred units.

Naval Complex, Jacksonville, Florida, two hundred units.

Naval Complex, Oahu, Hawaii, six hundred units.

Naval Complex, New Orleans, Louisiana, two hundred units.

Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina, three hundred units.

Naval Complex, Charleston, South Carolina, three hundred and fifty units.

Naval Complex, Bremerton, Washington, three hundred units.

Naval Complex, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, two hundred units.

(3) The Department of the Air Force, one thousand and fifty units, \$35,236,120.

United States Air Force Installations, Oahu, Hawaii, two hundred units.

Pease Air Force Base, New Hampshire, one hundred units.
Altus Air Force Base, Oklahoma, one hundred units.
Misawa Air Base, Japan, two hundred units.
Kadena Air Base, Okinawa, two hundred units.
Clark Air Base, Philippines, two hundred and fifty units.

(b) Mobile Home Facilities—

(1) The Department of the Army, two hundred and forty spaces, \$960,000.

(2) The Department of the Air Force, two hundred spaces, \$888,000.

(c) Demolition of existing structures on proposed sites for family housing:

Naval Complex, Bremerton, Washington, \$540,000.

Sec. 502. (a) Authorization for the construction of family housing provided in section 501 of this Act shall be subject, under such regulations as the Secretary of Defense may prescribe, to the following limitations on cost, which shall include shades, screens, ranges, refrigerators, and all other installed equipment and fixtures, the cost of the family unit, and the proportionate costs of land acquisition, site preparation (excluding demolition authorized in section 501(c)), and installation of utilities.

(b) The average unit cost for all units of family housing constructed in the United States (other than Alaska and Hawaii) shall not exceed \$30,000 and in no event shall the cost of any unit exceed \$46,000.

(c) When family housing units are constructed in areas other than that specified in subsection (b) the average cost of all such units shall not exceed \$40,000, and in no event shall the cost of any unit exceed \$46,000.

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

(1) for the Department of the Army, \$20,000,000.

(2) for the Department of the Navy, \$20,000,000.

(3) for the Department of the Air Force, \$20,000,000.

Sec. 504. Notwithstanding the limitations contained in prior Military Construction Authorization Acts on cost of construction of family housing, the limitations on such cost contained in section 502 of this Act shall apply to all prior authorizations for construction of family housing not heretofore repealed and for which construction contracts have not been executed prior to the date of enactment of this Act.

Sec. 505. The Secretary of Defense, or his designee, is authorized to construct or otherwise acquire at the locations hereinafter named, family housing units not subject to the limitations on such cost contained in section 502 of this Act. This authority shall include the authority to acquire land, and interests in land, by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise. Total costs shall include shades, screens, ranges, refrigerators, and other installed equipment and fixtures, the cost of the family unit, and the costs of land acquisition, site preparation, and installation of utilities.

(a) Naval Station, Keflavik, Iceland, two hundred units, at a total cost not to exceed \$9,600,000.

(b) Two family housing units in Warsaw, Poland, at a total cost not to exceed \$120,000. This authority shall be funded by use of excess foreign currency when so provided in Department of Defense Appropriation Acts.

Sec. 506. The Secretary of Defense, or his designee, is authorized to accomplish repairs and improvements to existing public quarters in

amounts in excess of the \$15,000 limitation prescribed in section 610(a) of Public Law 90-110, as amended (81 Stat. 279, 305), as follows:

Fort McNair, Washington, District of Columbia, five units, \$175,500.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, one hundred and forty units, \$2,352,800.

SEC. 507. (a) Section 515 of Public Law 84-161 (69 Stat. 324, 352), as amended, is further amended by (1) striking out "1974 and 1975" and inserting in lieu thereof "1975 and 1976", and (2) revising the third sentence to read as follows: "Expenditures for the rental of such housing facilities, including the cost of utilities and maintenance and operation, may not exceed: For the United States (other than Alaska and Hawaii), Puerto Rico, and Guam an average of \$235 per month for each military department or the amount of \$310 per month for any one unit; and for Alaska and Hawaii, an average of \$295 per month for each military department, or the amount of \$365 per month for any one unit."

(b) Section 507(b) of Public Law 93-166 (87 Stat. 661, 676), is amended by striking out "\$325" and "seven thousand five hundred" in the first sentence, and inserting in lieu thereof "\$355", and "twelve thousand", respectively; and in the second sentence by striking out "three hundred units", and inserting in lieu thereof "one hundred fifty units".

SEC. 508. There is authorized to be appropriated for use by the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, for military family housing and homeowners assistance as authorized by law for the following purposes:

(1) for construction and acquisition of family housing, including demolition, authorized improvements to public quarters, minor construction, relocation of family housing, rental guarantee payments, construction and acquisition of mobile home facilities, and planning, an amount not to exceed \$304,088,000.

(2) for support of military family housing, including operating expenses, leasing, maintenance of real property, payments of principal and interest on mortgage debts incurred, payment to the Commodity Credit Corporation, and mortgage insurance premiums authorized under section 222 of the National Housing Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1715m), an amount not to exceed \$935,515,000; and

(3) for homeowners assistance under section 1013 of Public Law 89-754 (80 Stat. 1255, 1290), including acquisition of properties, an amount not to exceed \$5,000,000.

SEC. 509. None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this or any other Act may be used for the purpose of installing air-conditioning equipment in any new or existing military family housing unit in the State of Hawaii.

TITLE VI

GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

land (including temporary use), by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise.

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

(1) for title I: Inside the United States \$491,695,000; outside the United States \$120,184,000; or a total of \$611,879,000.

(2) for title II: Inside the United States, \$509,498,000; outside the United States, \$41,458,000; or a total of \$550,956,000.

(3) for title III: Inside the United States, \$307,786,000; outside the United States, \$74,887,000; section 302, \$8,100,000; or a total of \$390,773,000.

(4) for title IV: A total of \$28,400,000.

(5) for title V: Military family housing and homeowners assistance, \$1,244,603,000.

SEC. 603. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), any of the amounts specified in titles I, II, III, and IV of this Act, may, in the discretion of the Secretary concerned, be increased by 5 per centum when inside the United States (other than Hawaii and Alaska), and by 10 per centum when outside the United States or in Hawaii and Alaska, if he determines that such increase (1) is required for the sole purpose of meeting unusual variations in cost, and (2) could not have been reasonably anticipated at the time such estimate was submitted to the Congress. However, the total cost of all construction and acquisition in each such title may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appropriated in that title.

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

(c) Subject to the limitations contained in subsection (a), no individual project authorized under title I, II, III, or IV of this Act for any specifically listed military installation may be placed under contract if—

(1) the estimated cost of such project is \$250,000 or more, and

(2) the current working estimates of the Department of Defense, based upon bids received, for the construction of such project exceeds by more than 25 per centum the amount authorized for such project by the Congress, until after the expiration of thirty days from the date on which a written report of the facts relating to the increased cost of such project, including a statement of the reasons for such increase has been submitted to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(d) The Secretary of Defense shall submit an annual report to the Congress identifying each individual project which has been placed under contract in the preceding twelve-month period and with respect to which the then current working estimate of the Department of Defense based upon bids received for such project exceeded the amount authorized by the Congress for that project by more than 25 per centum. The Secretary shall also include in such report each individual project with respect to which the scope was reduced in order to permit contract award within the available authorization for such

project. Such report shall include all pertinent cost information for each individual project, including the amount in dollars and percentage by which the current working estimate based on the contract price for the project exceeded the amount authorized for such project by the Congress.

(e) In addition to other cost variation limitations contained in this section or in similar sections of prior year military construction authorization Acts, any of the amounts specified in titles I, II, III, and IV of this and prior military construction authorization Acts may be varied upward by an additional 10 per centum when the Secretary of the military department concerned determines that such increase is required to meet unusual variations in cost directly attributable to difficulties arising out of the current energy crisis. However, the total cost of all construction and acquisition in each such title may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appropriated in that title.

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

SEC. 605. As of October 1, 1975, all authorizations for military public works including family housing, to be accomplished by the Secretary of a military department in connection with the establishment or development of installations and facilities, and all authorizations for appropriations therefor, that are contained in titles I, II, III, IV, and V of the Act of November 29, 1973, Public Law 93-166 (87 Stat. 661), and all such authorizations contained in Acts approved before November 30, 1973, and not superseded or otherwise modified by a later authorization are repealed except—

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

(2) authorizations for public works projects as to which appropriated funds have been obligated for construction contracts, land acquisition, or payments to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, in whole or in part before October 1, 1975, and authorizations for appropriations therefor;

(3) notwithstanding the repeal provisions of section 605 of the Act of November 29, 1973, Public Law 93-166 (87 Stat. 661, 681), authorizations for the following items which shall remain in effect until October 1, 1976:

(A) Sanitary sewer connection in the amount of \$2,200,000 at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of October 26, 1970 (84 Stat. 1204), as amended and extended in section 705(a)(3)(A) of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1153).

(B) Cold storage warehouse construction in the amount of \$1,215,000 at Fort Dix, New Jersey, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1135), as amended.

(C) Enlisted men's barracks complex construction in the amount of \$12,160,000 at Fort Knox, Kentucky, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1135), as amended.

(D) Enlisted women's barracks construction in the amount of \$245,000 and bachelor officer's quarters construction in the amount of \$803,000 at Fort Lee, Virginia, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1135), as amended.

(E) Chapel center construction in the amount of \$1,088,000 at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, that is contained in title I, section 101, of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1135), as amended.

(F) Enlisted men's barracks construction in the amount of \$7,996,000 at Fort Ord, California, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1135), as amended.

(G) Enlisted men's barracks and mess construction in the amount of \$699,000 at Sierra Army Depot, California, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1136), as amended.

(H) Test facilities Solid State Radar in the amount of \$7,600,000 at Kwajalein National Missile Range, Kwajalein, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1137), as amended.

(I) Land acquisition in the amount of \$10,000,000 for the Naval Ammunition Depot, Oahu, Hawaii, that is contained in title II, section 201 of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1140), as amended.

(J) Message Center Addition, Aircraft Fire and Crash Station, Aircraft Maintenance Hangar Shops, Bachelor Enlisted Quarters, Mess Hall, Bachelor Officers' Quarters, Exchange and Recreation Building, and Utilities construction in the amount of \$110,000; \$199,000; \$837,000; \$1,745,000; \$377,000; \$829,000; \$419,000; and \$792,000, respectively, for the Naval Detachment, Souda Bay, Crete, Greece, that is contained in title II, section 201 of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1141), as amended.

(K) Authorization for exchange of lands in support of the Air Installation Compatible Use Zones at Various Locations in the amount of \$12,000,000 that is contained in title III, section 301 of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1145), as amended.

(4) Notwithstanding the repeal provisions of section 705(b) of the Act of October 25, 1972, Public Law 92-545 (86 Stat. 1135, 1153), as modified by section 605(3) of the Act of November 29,

1973, Public Law 93-166 (87 Stat. 661, 681), the authorization to construct six hundred family housing units at Naval Complex, Norfolk, Virginia, contained in title V, section 501(a)(2) of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1148), shall remain in effect until October 1, 1975.

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

(1) \$31 per square foot for permanent barracks;

(2) \$33 per square foot for bachelor officer quarters;

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

SEC. 607. Section 612 of Public Law 89-568 (80 Stat. 756, 757), is amended by deleting the figure "\$150,000" wherever it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "\$225,000".

SEC. 608. (a) The Secretary of Defense is authorized to assist communities located near the TRIDENT Support Site Bangor, Washington, in meeting the costs of providing increased municipal services and facilities to the residents of such communities, if the Secretary determines that there is an immediate and substantial increase in the need for such services and facilities in such communities as a direct result of work being carried out in connection with the construction, installation, testing, and operation of the TRIDENT Weapon System and that an unfair and excessive financial burden will be incurred by such communities as a result of the increased need for such services and facilities.

(b) The Secretary of Defense shall carry out the provisions of this section through existing Federal programs. The Secretary is authorized to supplement funds made available under such Federal programs to the extent necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, and is authorized to provide financial assistance to communities described in subsection (a) of this section to help such communities pay their share of the costs under such programs. The heads of all departments and agencies concerned shall cooperate fully with the Secretary of Defense in carrying out the provisions of this section on a priority basis.

(c) In determining the amount of financial assistance to be made available under this section to any local community for any community service or facility, the Secretary of Defense shall consult with the head of the department or agency of the Federal Government concerned with the type of service or facility for which financial assistance is being made available and shall take into consideration (1) the time lag between the initial impact of increased population in any such community and any increase in the local tax base which will result from such increased population, (2) the possible temporary nature of the increased population and the long-range cost impact on the permanent residents of any such community, and (3) such other pertinent factors as the Secretary of Defense deems appropriate.

(d) Any funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for the

fiscal year beginning July 1, 1974, for carrying out the TRIDENT Weapon System shall be utilized by the Secretary of Defense in carrying out the provisions of this section to the extent that funds are unavailable under other Federal programs. Funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for any fiscal year beginning after June 30, 1975, for carrying out the TRIDENT Weapon System may, to the extent specifically authorized in an annual Military Construction Authorization Act, be utilized by the Secretary of Defense in carrying out the provision of this section to the extent that funds are unavailable under other Federal programs.

(e) The Secretary shall transmit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives semiannual reports indicating the total amount expended in the case of each local community which was provided assistance under the authority of this section during the preceding six-month period, the specific projects for which assistance was provided during such period, and the total amount provided for each such project during such period.

Sec. 609. (a) Public Law 93-346 (88 Stat. 340), designating the premises occupied by the Chief of Naval Operations as the official residence of the Vice President, is amended to read as follows: "That effective July 1, 1974, the Government-owned house together with furnishings, associated grounds (consisting of twelve acres, more or less), and related facilities which have heretofore been used as the residence of the Chief of Naval Operations, Department of the Navy, shall, on and after such date be available for, and are hereby designated as, the temporary official residence of the Vice President of the United States.

"Sec. 2. The temporary official residence of the Vice President shall be adequately staffed and provided with such appropriate equipment, furnishings, dining facilities, services, and other provisions as may be required, under the supervision and direction of the Vice President, to enable him to perform and discharge appropriately the duties, functions, and obligations associated with his high office.

"Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Navy shall, subject to the supervision and control of the Vice President, provide for the military staffing and the care and maintenance of the grounds of the temporary official residence of the Vice President and, subject to reimbursement therefor out of funds appropriated for such purposes, provide for the civilian staffing, care, maintenance, repair, improvement, alteration, and furnishing of such residence.

"Sec. 4. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary from time to time to carry out the foregoing provisions of this joint resolution. During any interim period until and before any such funds are so appropriated, the Secretary of the Navy shall make provision for staffing and other appropriate services in connection with the temporary official residence of the Vice President from funds available to the Department of the Navy, subject to reimbursement therefor from funds subsequently appropriated to carry out the purposes of this joint resolution.

"Sec. 5. After the date on which the Vice President moves into the temporary official residence provided for in this joint resolution no funds may be expended for the maintenance, care, repair, furnishing, or security of any residence for the Vice President other than the temporary official residence provided for in this joint resolution unless the expenditure of such funds is specifically authorized by law enacted after such date.

"Sec. 6. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized and directed, with the approval of the Vice President, to accept donations of money or property for the furnishing of or making improvements in or about

the temporary official residence of the Vice President, all such donations to become the property of the United States and to be accounted for as such.

“Sec. 7. (a) Section 202 of title 3, United States Code, is amended by striking out ‘and (5)’ in the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following: ‘(5) the temporary official residence of the Vice President and grounds in the District of Columbia; (6) the Vice President and members of his immediately family; and (7)’.

“Sec. 8. The first sentence of section 3056(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by—

“(1) inserting ‘protect the members of the immediate family of the Vice President, unless such protection is declined;’ immediately after ‘Vice President-elect;’, and

“(2) inserting ‘pay expenses for unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and accounted for solely on his certificate;’ immediately after ‘apprehension of criminals;’.

“Sec. 9. It is the sense of Congress that living accommodations, generally equivalent to those available to the highest ranking officer on active duty in each of the other military services, should be provided for the Chief of Naval Operations.”.

(b) Except as otherwise provided therein, the amendment made by subsection (a) of this section shall become effective July 12, 1974.

Sec. 610. Section 2662 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end of subsection (a) a new paragraph as follows:

“(6) Any termination or modification by either the grantor or grantee of an existing license or permit of real property owned by the United States to a military department, under which substantial investments have been or are proposed to be made in connection with the use of the property by the military department.”.

Sec. 611. Chapter 159 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section and a corresponding item in the analysis:

“§ 2685. Adjustment of or surcharge on selling prices in commissary stores to provide funds for construction and improvement of commissary store facilities

“(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of a military department, under regulations established by him and approved by the Secretary of Defense, may, for the purposes of this section, provide for an adjustment of, or surcharge on, sales prices of goods and services sold in commissary store facilities.

“(b) The Secretary of a military department, under regulations established by him and approved by the Secretary of Defense, may use the proceeds from the adjustments or surcharges authorized by subsection (a) to acquire, construct, convert, expand, install, or otherwise improve commissary store facilities at defense installations within the United States and for related environmental evaluation and construction costs, including surveys, administration, overhead, planning, and design.”.

Sec. 612. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, proceeds from the sale of recycleable material shall be credited first, to the cost of collection, handling, and sale of the material including purchasing of equipment to be used for recycling purposes and second, to projects for environmental improvement and energy conservation at military camps, posts, and bases establishing recycling programs in accordance with regulations approved by the Secretary of Defense. The amount expended for environmental improvement and energy conservation projects shall not exceed \$50,000 per installation per annum. Any bal-

ance shall be returned to the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. The Secretary of each military department shall make an annual report to Congress on the operation of the program.

SEC. 613. (a) None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act with respect to any construction project at Diego Garcia may be obligated unless—

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

(2) 60 days of continuous session of the Congress have expired following the date on which certification with respect to such project is received by the Congress, and

(3) neither House of Congress has adopted, within such 60-day period, a resolution disapproving such project.

(b) (1) For purposes of this section, the continuity of a session of Congress is broken only by an adjournment of the Congress sine die, and the days on which either House is not in session because of an adjournment of more than three days to a day certain are excluded in the computation of such 60-day period.

(2) For purposes of this section, "resolution" means a resolution of either House of Congress, the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: "That the _____ does not approve the proposed construction project on the island of Diego Garcia, the need for which was certified to by the President and the certification with respect to which was received by the _____ on _____", the first and second blanks being filled with the name of the resolving House and the third blank being filled with the appropriate date.

(c) Subsections (d), (e), and (f) of this section are enacted by Congress—

(1) as an exercise of the rule-making power of the Senate and as such they are deemed a part of the rules of the Senate, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in the Senate in the case of resolutions described by subsection (b)

(2) of this section; and they supersede other rules of the Senate only to the extent that they are inconsistent therewith; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of the Senate to change such rules at any time, in the same manner and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of the Senate.

(d) A resolution with respect to a proposed construction project of the island of Diego Garcia shall be referred to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

(e) (1) If the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate to which a resolution with respect to a proposed construction project on the island of Diego Garcia has been referred has not reported such resolution at the end of 20 calendar days after its introduction, not counting any day which is excluded under subsection (b) (1) of this section, it is in order to move either to discharge the committee from further consideration of the resolution or to discharge the committee from further consideration of any other resolution introduced with respect to the same proposed construction project which has been referred to the committee, except that no motion to discharge shall be in order after the committee has reported a resolution of disapproval with respect to the same proposed construction project.

(2) A motion to discharge under paragraph (1) of this subsection may be made only by a Senator favoring the resolution, is privileged, and debate thereon shall be limited to not more than 1 hour, to be

divided equally between those favoring and those opposing the resolution, the time to be divided in the Senate equally between, and controlled by, the majority leader and the minority leader or their designees. An amendment to the motion is not in order, and it is not in order to move to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to.

(f) (1) A motion in the Senate to proceed to the consideration of a resolution shall be privileged. An amendment to the motion shall not be in order, nor shall it be in order to move to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to.

(2) Debate in the Senate on a resolution, and all debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than 10 hours, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the majority leader and the minority leader or their designees.

(3) Debate in the Senate on any debatable motion or appeal in connection with a resolution shall be limited to not more than 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the mover and the manager of the resolution, except that in the event the manager of the resolution is in favor of any such motion or appeal, the time in opposition thereto, shall be controlled by the minority leader or his designee. Such leaders, or either of them, may, from time under their control on the passage of a resolution, allot additional time to any Senator during the consideration of any debatable motion or appeal.

(4) A motion in the Senate to further limit debate on a resolution, debatable motion, or appeal is not debatable. No amendment to, or motion to recommit, a resolution is in order in the Senate.

SEC. 614. (a) The Secretary of the Army is authorized to convey, without monetary consideration, to the Ozark Public Building Authority, an agency of the city of Ozark, Alabama, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land described in subsection (b) for use as a permanent site for the museum referred to in subsection (c), and subject to the conditions described therein.

(b) The land authorized to be conveyed to the Ozark Public Building Authority as provided in subsection (a) is described as follows: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in sections 13 and 24, range 23 east, township 5 north, Saint Stephens Meridian, Dale County, Alabama, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point which is 216.0 feet north 89 degrees 57 minutes west of the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of said section 24, on the western right-of-way line of Alabama State Highway Numbered 249, and on the boundary of a tract of land owned by the United States of America at Fort Rucker Military Reservation;

thence north 25 degrees 07 minutes east along the western right-of-way line of said highway, which is along the boundary of said United States tract, 1,395 feet;

thence north 64 degrees 53 minutes west 700 feet; thence south 25 degrees 07 minutes west 2,800 feet; thence south 64 degrees 53 minutes east 700 feet, more or less, to a point which is on the western right-of-way line of said highway and on the boundary of said United States tract;

thence north 25 degrees 07 minutes east along the western right-of-way line of said highway, which is along the boundary of said United States tract, 1,405 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning, containing 45.00 acres, more or less.

(c) The conveyance provided for by the subsection (a) shall be subject to the condition that the real property so conveyed shall be used as a permanent site for a museum to display suitable public exhibits of the United States Army aviation equipment and allied subjects and

aviation-oriented exhibits of other United States Government departments, agencies, and instrumentalities, and of foreign origin, and if such property is not used for such purpose, all right, title, and interest in and to such real property shall revert to the United States, which shall have the right of immediate entry thereon, and to such other conditions as the Secretary of the Army may prescribe to protect the interest of the United States.

SEC. 615. (a) The Secretary of the Navy, or his designee, is authorized to convey to the Gulf Coast Council, Boy Scouts of America, for fair market value and subject to such terms and conditions as shall be determined by the Secretary of the Navy, or his designee, to be necessary to protect the interests of the United States, all right, title, and interest of the United States of America, other than mineral rights including gas and oil which shall be reserved to the United States, in and to a certain parcel of land containing 12.46 acres, more or less, situated in Escambia County, Florida, being a part of the Naval Education and Training Program Development Center, Ellyson, Florida, more particularly described as follows:

Commence at the southeast property corner of Naval Education and Training Program Development Center (NETPDC), formerly Naval Air Station, Ellyson,

thence north 3 degrees 55 minutes west along the east boundary of NETPDC a distance of 725.8 feet more or less to the point of beginning; from said point of beginning, continue north 3 degrees 55 minutes west along the east boundary of NETPDC a distance of 829.1 feet more or less to a point,

thence north 0 degrees 27 minutes west along the east boundary of NETPDC a distance of 623.3 feet more or less to a point,

thence south 45 degrees 25 minutes east a distance of 304.8 feet more or less to a point,

thence south 87 degrees 48 minutes east a distance of 40.5 feet more or less to a point,

thence south 0 degree 25 minutes west a distance of 38.1 feet more or less to a point,

thence south 45 degrees 25 minutes east a distance of 139.8 feet more or less to a point,

thence south 87 degrees 00 minutes east a distance of 24.6 feet more or less to a point,

thence south 24 degrees 12 minutes west a distance of 17.4 feet more or less to a point,

thence south 45 degrees 25 minutes east a distance of 536.6 feet more or less to a point,

thence south 44 degrees 35 minutes west a distance of 990.1 feet more or less to the point of beginning; containing 12.46 acres more or less,

(b) All expenses for surveys and the preparation and execution of legal documents necessary or appropriate to carry out the foregoing provisions shall be borne by the Gulf Coast Council, Boy Scouts of America.

SEC. 616. (a) The Secretary of the Army (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Secretary"), or his designee, is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to the State of Louisiana all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to that certain real property located in Saint Tammany Parish, Louisiana, containing one thousand seven hundred and ten acres, more or less, known as Camp Villere, being the same property presently under license to the State for National Guard use, and known as Audited Installation Numbered 22975 in the files of the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District.

(b) The conveyance required to be made pursuant to subsection (a) shall be made without monetary compensation but shall be in consideration of, and subject to, the following terms and conditions:

(1) The conveyed property shall be used primarily for the training of the Louisiana National Guard and for other military purposes of the Louisiana National Guard.

(2) Any revenue derived by the State from any other uses of the property shall be used for the maintenance and improvement of the property or be shared with the United States as prescribed by the Secretary. The State shall maintain such records and furnish such reports with respect to such revenue as are prescribed by the Secretary.

(3) The State shall protect the timber, water resources, gravel, sand, soil, mineral deposits, and other natural resources of the conveyed property in accordance with sound conservation practices and to the satisfaction of the Secretary.

(4) In time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress, or national emergency hereafter proclaimed by the President, and upon a determination by the Secretary of Defense that the conveyed property, or any part thereof, is useful or necessary for national defense and security, the Secretary, on behalf of the United States, shall have the right to enter upon and use such property, or any part thereof (including any and all improvements made thereon by the State), for a period not to exceed the duration of such war or emergency plus six months. Upon termination of such use, the property shall revert to the State, together with all improvements placed thereon by the United States, and be subject to the terms, conditions, and limitations on its use and disposition which apply without regard to this paragraph. The use of the property by the United States pursuant to this paragraph shall be without obligation or payment on the part of the United States, except that the United States, if required by the State, shall pay the fair market rental value for the use of any improvements on the property which are constructed with State funds and, upon completion of such use, will restore any such improvements to the same condition as that existing at the time of initial occupancy by the United States under this paragraph. At the option of the Secretary, cash payment may be made by the United States in lieu of such restoration; except that the value of any improvements erected by the United States during its occupancy and left on the property shall be offset against the obligation of the United States to restore improvements constructed with State funds.

(5) There shall be reserved from the conveyance such easements and right-of-way for roads, water flowage, soil disposal, waterlines, sewerlines, communications wires, powerlines, and other purposes, as the Secretary considers necessary or convenient for the operations, activities, and functions of the United States.

(6) All mineral rights with respect to the conveyed property, including gas and oil, shall be reserved to the United States, together with the right to permit such reasonable exploration and mining operations as will not interfere with the primary use of the property.

(7) Such other terms and conditions as the Secretary may deem necessary to protect the interests of the United States.

(c) Upon a finding by the Secretary that the State is violating or failing to comply with any term or condition imposed by paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of subsection (b) of this section, the Secretary is authorized immediately to reenter and take possession of the property described in subsection (a), whereupon title to such property shall revert to the United States and control thereover may be asserted by the Secretary without any further act or legal proceeding whatsoever.

Any improvements, fixtures, and buildings placed on the property by the State during its period of use shall become the property of the United States without payment of compensation therefor.

(d)(1) Any surveying and related costs incurred incident to the carrying out of this section shall be borne by the State.

(2) Appropriate provisions to implement the terms and conditions of this Act shall be included in the instrument of conveyance.

SEC. 617. Titles I, II, III, IV, V, and VI of this Act may be cited as the "Military Construction Authorization Act, 1975".

TITLE VII

RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

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

(1) For the Department of the Army:

(a) Army National Guard of the United States, \$53,800,000.

(b) Army Reserve, \$38,600,000.

(2) For the Department of the Navy: Naval and Marine Corps Reserves, \$19,867,000.

(3) For the Department of the Air Force:

(a) Air National Guard of the United States, \$31,500,000.

(b) Air Force Reserve, \$14,000,000.

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

SEC. 703. Paragraph (1) of section 2233a of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking out "\$50,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$100,000".

SEC. 704. This title may be cited as the "Reserve Forces Facilities Authorization Act, 1975".

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.*

December 17, 1974

Dear Mr. Director:

The following bills were received at the White House on December 17th:

✓ H.R. 10834

H.R. 16136 ✓

H.R. 16900 ✓

Please let the President have reports and recommendations as to the approval of these bills as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Robert D. Linder
Chief Executive Clerk

The Honorable Roy L. Ash
Director
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D.C.