

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA (Continued)	3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
	1974			VARIOUS

5. PROJECT NUMBER	6. PROJECT TITLE
	AIR INSTALLATION COMPATIBLE USE ZONES

STATE	COMMAND	AIR FORCE BASE	SCOPE (ACRES)	COST (\$000) (AUTHORIZATIONS)
Arizona	TAC	Luke	8,400	4,609
Idaho	TAC	Mountain Home	1,160	300
Indiana	SAC	Grissom	7,390	2,900
Maryland	HQC	Andrews	300	2,000
Michigan	SAC	Wurtsmith	7,600	4,000
Mississippi	ATC	Columbus	7,400	1,900
Nevada	TAC	Nellis	5,410	4,800
New Mexico	TAC	Cannon	11,200	1,500
New Mexico	TAC	Holloman	2,345	200
North Dakota	SAC	Grand Forks	5,900	600
North Dakota	SAC	Minot	6,770	500
South Dakota	SAC	Ellsworth	8,050	1,900
Texas	ATC	Laughlin	6,680	700
			78,605	25,909

REMARKS

The scope of requirement at each base is a function of runway length, topography, noise patterns, locations of aircraft accidents over the past ten years and configuration of airfield clearance zones. Costs are based upon quantities of privately-owned land that must be acquired, and values of this land as indicated by tax and assessment records, vicinity sales and offerings, and other available real estate data.

Before interests in land are acquired, every effort will be made to obtain compatible land-use control by persuading local governmental authorities to adopt normal community comprehensive zoning regulations that identify noise contamination and hazards in general. If this approach is not successful, exchange of surplus federal-acquired lands will be vigorously pursued as the next most acceptable means for acquisition. If both of these methods prove unsuccessful, restrictive easement acquisition will be made with requests for annual incremental appropriation. In those few cases where easement costs are tantamount to fee, the land will be acquired in fee, and made available for use within the parameters of restrictive easements.

The total FY 1974 authorization requested is \$25.9 million, of which \$2.0 million is included in the appropriation request.

AIR INSTALLATION COMPATIBLE USE ZONES (AICUZ)—ZONE OF INTERIOR

Protective zones must be established adjacent to selected air installations to prevent encroachment by residential and commercial developments into hazardous and high aircraft-noise areas.

This item involves acquisition of real estate interests in fee and restrictive easements to establish necessary protective air installation compatible use zones at the 13 following Air Force bases :

Base	Scope (acres)	Amount (thousands)
Luke AFB, Ariz.....	8,400	\$4,609
Mountain Home AFB, Idaho.....	1,160	300
Grisson AFB, Ind.....	7,390	2,900
Andrews AFB, Md.....	300	2,000
Wurtsmith AFB, Mich.....	7,600	4,000
Columbus AFB, Miss.....	7,400	1,900
Nellis AFB, Nev.....	5,410	4,800
Cannon AFB, N. Mex.....	11,200	1,500
Holloman AFB, N. Mex.....	2,345	200
Grand Forks AFB, N. Dak.....	5,900	600
Minot AFB, N. Dak.....	6,770	500
Ellsworth AFB, S. Dak.....	8,050	1,900
Laughlin AFB, Tex.....	6,680	700
Total.....	78,605	25,909

The total fiscal year 1974 authorization requested is \$25,909,000, of which \$2.0 million will be included in the appropriation request.

LAND TRANSFERS

Mr. PATTEN. Why have you not made more progress in acquiring land by transfer?

General REILLY. Mr. Chairman, we are giving prime emphasis to action with local communities, in the enactment of zoning ordinances as opposed to transferring land or acquiring interest. I think it is only when we are not able to satisfy our requirements through zoning that we will turn to land exchange.

Mr. NICHOLAS. You got specific authorization to make certain land transfers at two or three bases last year.

General REILLY. Three bases last year.

Mr. NICHOLAS. For the long-range situation isn't it preferable, provided there is adequate government land to exchange, to exchange land so you don't have a continuing problem with pressure on the local zoning board and so forth. Have you done the work with the local zoning groups in preference to attempting to exchange land, or have you just not been able to exchange land?

General REILLY. As I mentioned, Mr. Nicholas, for those three bases, Tinker, Ellis, and Williams, we feel that local zoning is the best approach because it is more encompassing. It covers greater areas, whereas with land exchanges, many many landowners are involved. Exchanging land turns out to be a pretty difficult undertaking, even though we may have land available, in getting the various landowners to all participate. If we can get the necessary zoning ordinances enacted, we feel it is the best approach.

At other bases, and we may have some of them in the 13 in this program, we may elect to exchange land rather than to push too hard on the zoning. But the zoning is a way of the communities helping

themselves, and being very much involved in what we think is a mutual problem with results to the mutual benefit of both the Air Force and the community. We are just moving into this. This year we are again requesting authorization to cover some 78,000 acres, representing about \$25 million. We are asking for only \$2 million in appropriations. To what degree we will have to use that money we just don't know.

Mr. PATTEN. Provide for the record details on the situation at each of the bases where land is to be acquired. Where possible, provide maps which demonstrate the need for this land.

General REILLY. Yes, sir. We have those available today covering each of the bases, showing just what the situation is.

[The maps are on file with the committee.]

[Additional information follows:]

REPORT ON BASES LAND ACQUISITION REQUIREMENT

The situation with respect to land acquisition—zoning, land exchange, easements, et cetera—in the vicinity of the 13 bases in the 1974 MCP is as follows:

Base and State	Command	Scope (acres)	Proposed authorization (thousands)
Luke Air Force Base, Ariz.....	TAC	8,400	\$4,610
Mountain Home Air Force Base, Idaho.....	TAC	1,160	300
Grissom Air Force Base, Ind.....	SAC	7,390	2,900
Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Mich.....	SAC	7,600	4,000
Columbus Air Force Base, Miss.....	ATC	7,400	1,900
Nellis Air Force Base, Nev.....	TAC	5,410	4,800
Grand Forks Air Force Base, N. Dak.....	SAC	5,900	600
Minot Air Force Base, N. Dak.....	SAC	6,770	500
Cannon Air Force Base, N. Mex.....	TAC	11,200	1,500
Holloman Air Force Base, N. Mex.....	TAC	2,345	200
Ellsworth Air Force Base, S. Dak.....	SAC	8,050	1,900
Laughlin Air Force Base, Tex.....	ATC	6,680	700
Andrews Air Force Base, Md.....	HQ	300	2,000

TOTAL AICUZ PROGRAM

Mr. PATTEN. What is the total AICUZ program to cost, and when will it be completed?

General REILLY. We really don't know, Mr. Chairman. We feel all our bases should be protected. We feel something around 80 have either very real or potential encroachment problems, but we just haven't put a price tag on the total requirement.

Mr. PATTEN. Are there instances where this land is made available for public use?

General REILLY. Which land are you speaking of, Mr. Chairman?

RECREATION AREAS

Mr. PATTEN. You talked about work with the community on zoning. You may satisfy your encroachment problems by creating a few green acres, perhaps, and the public would be able to use it. Yet you would accomplish your purpose.

General REILLY. That is right. Low-density recreation use such as golf courses, parks, things of this nature are most compatible to air operations.

Mr. PATTEN. For the record you might cite a few examples.

[The information follows:]

EXAMPLES OF AICUZ LOW-DENSITY RECREATION AREAS

At Buckley Air Force Base, Colo., approximately 440 acres of land were owned by a local real estate developer who tried to have it zoned for residential and mobile housing. However, negotiations among the Air Force, city of Aurora, and the developer—underway for approximately 2 years—have resulted in the purchase of 160 acres by the city. This land will be used for a public golf course—a compatible land use under the AICUZ concept. The city is also negotiating with the owner for the lease of another 160 acres for recreational purposes. In addition the Air Force is investigating the possibility of a land exchange for the remaining 120 acres. If accomplished, this will complete AICUZ requirements at the critical north end of the Buckley runway.

At Tinker Air Force Base, the county government launched an \$11 million bond issue which was passed by an 8 to 1 ratio for clearance of a residential area within the northern approaches to the north-south runway. Involved in the clearance is an area of 320 acres with 836 homes, 2 schools, and 8 to 10 businesses. Although it is too early to state with authority, it is assumed that at least a portion of this 320-acre parcel will be reserved for low-density park and recreational use. Whatever the use, it will be compatible with the Tinker Air Force Base flying mission.

Since the AICUZ program at Tinker and at Buckley is in the early stages of implementation, there are no other examples for these bases to present at this time. However, other compatible AICUZ use acceptable to the program are: Light industry, commerce, agriculture, storage distribution, and other similar uses providing they do not interfere with safe aircraft operations from the standpoint of dust, smoke, electronic and light emissions or encourage bird habitation. Residential use may also be permitted in certain areas outside the critical noise and accident zones if appropriate sound attenuation is provided.

Mr. PATTEN. Are all of the bases where land is to be acquired considered firm bases?

General REILLY. They certainly are, Mr. Chairman.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Mr. PATTEN. Outside the United States. We will take up the Air Force requests for bases outside the United States.

Mr. Reporter, please insert the summary page in the record.

[The page follows:]

Summary by command outside the United States

[In thousands of dollars]

Command:	<i>Proposed program</i>
Aerospace Defense Command.....	1,355
Pacific Air Forces.....	11,788
U.S. Air Forces, Europe.....	15,925
Southern Command.....	1,038
Security service.....	221
Various (pollution abatement).....	750
Worldwide communications.....	330
Total outside the United States.....	31,407

AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND (OVERSEAS)

Mr. PATTEN. Aerospace Defense Command (Overseas).

[The information follows:]

AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND (OVERSEAS)

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 \$1,355,000 for three projects at one location.

KEFLAVIK NAVAL STATION, ICELAND

Mr. PATTEN. Turn to Keflavik Naval Station, Iceland. Place page 251 in the record.

[The page follows:]

1. DATE	2. DEPARTMENT AF		3. INSTALLATION FY 19 74 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM			5. INSTALLATION KEPLAVIK NAVAL STATION								
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND (OVERSEAS)			6. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER MBCV		8. STATE/COUNTRY ICELAND									
7. STATUS ACTIVE			9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY		6. COUNTY (U.S.) N/A		10. NEAREST CITY -----							
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS AIR DEFENSE SQUADRON			12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH		PERMANENT			STUDENTS		SUPPORTED		TOTAL (9)		
					OFFICER (1)	ENLISTED (2)	CIVILIAN (3)	OFFICER (4)	ENLISTED (5)	OFFICER (6)	ENLISTED (7)		CIVILIAN (8)	
			A. AS OF 31 December _____											
			B. PLANNED (End FY) _____											
			13. INVENTORY											
			LAND		ACRES (1)		LAND COST (\$000) (2)		IMPROVEMENT (\$000) (3)		TOTAL (\$000) (4)			
A. OWNED														
B. LEASES AND EASEMENTS														
C. INVENTORY TOTAL (Except land rent) AS OF 30 JUNE 19 _____														
D. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY														
E. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM														
F. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS														
G. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)														
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION PROJECTS														
PROJECT DESIGNATION														
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	PROJECT TITLE Priority				TENANT COMMAND c	UNIT OF MEASURE d	AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM		FUNDING PROGRAM					
							SCOPE e	ESTIMATED COST (\$000) f	SCOPE g	ESTIMATED COST (\$000) h				
211-154	Aircraft Maintenance Shop 26					SF	2,500	222	2,500	222				
215-552	Weapons Release Systems Shop I					SF	5,520	594	5,520	594				
218-852	Parachute and Dinghy Shop I					SF	4,642	539	4,642	539				
	TOTAL							1,355		1,355				

KEFLAVIK NAVAL STATION

Keflavik Naval Station, Iceland, has as its primary mission an Air Defense Squadron and Air Forces Defense of Iceland. The \$1,355,000 request is for construction of three facilities.

The first item is an aircraft maintenance shop consisting of 2,500 square feet. Organizational maintenance activities are being accomplished in a badly deteriorated flight-line facility and three trailer vans. Proper maintenance is difficult and hazardous in the inadequately sized and unheated structures. Severe environmental conditions compound the inefficiencies and delays caused by inadequate facilities.

The second item provides a weapons and release systems shop of 5,520 square feet. Currently the activity is housed in a loaned Navy hangar. Leaking roof and walls, inadequate and undependable heating, and no water or toilet accommodations make this already condemned structure totally unsuitable.

The last project is for a parachute and dinghy shop with 4,642 square feet. This function is now housed in a condemned hangar that is beyond economical repair. There is no chute drying tower and the facility has inadequate environmental control, leaking roof and walls, rendering it impossible to properly maintain this vital life-saving equipment.

ADO—KEFLAVIK NAVAL STATION, ICELAND—DESIGN INFORMATION (DESIGN COST ESTIMATED)

Project	Design cost	Percent complete, July 31, 1973
Aircraft maintenance shop.....	\$5,340	70
Weapons release systems shop.....	11,890	70
Parachute and dingy shop.....	11,740	70

STATUS OF BASE AGREEMENT

Mr. PATTEN. Would you provide for the record a statement on the status of our base rights and the likelihood of continued base usage in Iceland.

General REILLY. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]

IMPACT OF RELOCATION FROM KEFLAVIK ON ICELAND EMPLOYMENT/STATEMENT ON BASE RIGHTS AND PERMANENCE OF KEFLAVIK NAS

The population and gross national product of Iceland is about 208,000 and \$591 million respectively. The total number of foreign nationals employed is 743; 579 from appropriated activities and 164 from nonappropriated activities. Payroll from the nonappropriated fund is about \$825,000, and from appropriated funds \$5.3 million for a total of about \$6.1 million. Total economic impact on Iceland (including U.S. payroll) is about 4 to 5 percent of the gross national product.

When the center-left coalition government assumed power in July 1971, it announced that the 1951 defense agreement between our governments would be taken up for review or termination. Since then, the Icelandic Government has been under steady pressure to evict the Iceland Defense Force (IDF). As a consequence Icelandic Ambassador to NATO Tomasson has invoked article VII of the 1951 agreement. Article VII provides that either government may at any time, on notification to the other government, request the North Atlantic Council to review the continued need for the facilities and their utilization, and to make recommendations to the two governments concerning the continuation of the agreement. If no understanding between the two governments is reached as a result of such request for review within a period of 6 months from the date of the original request, either government may at any time thereafter give notice of its intention to terminate the agreement, and the agreement shall then cease to be in force 12 months from the date of such notice.

The exact status of our base rights and the likelihood of our continued presence in Iceland will not be resolved until NATO and bilateral consultations are completed, probably sometime in December or January. Successful consultations

would result in the continuance of the USAF mission in Iceland and the facilities requested in this program are essential to the performance of that mission. However, final project awards would only be made contingent upon the outcome of the consultations.

Mr. PATTEN. The first request is for \$222,000 to construct an aircraft maintenance shop. What will you do with the present structure and the trailers?

Mr. LONG. Before we go to that request, Mr. Chairman, in connection with question No. 2 which you asked that the answer be supplied, I understand that all three Icelandic political parties advocate removal of U.S. bases by 1975 or thereabouts. Despite the fact that this installation is important to NATO, loss of Keflavik would mandate costly operations to perform the mission. Are you taking account now—and I hope you will take account in your provision for the record on the likelihood of continued base usage in Iceland—of these political factors?

General REILLY. Yes, sir.

Mr. LONG. Can you talk about them today?

General REILLY. To some degree, sir. You may recall that in the fiscal 1972 and 1973 program we had a number of projects approved by the Congress. In fact, the Congress asked that we not proceed with the construction until we were sure that we had the necessary long-term tenure, and finally those projects were released.

There has been a flareup here recently again and these questions have been raised regarding the future of Keflavik. Just today we checked with the International Security Agency in the Office of the Secretary of Defense, and they feel that we are still operating under the agreements that date back to 1951. There have been no official exchanges of notes between the governments regarding our continued use.

Mr. LONG. Do you have any more solid information? Self-interest is always important. How many Icelandic people would lose their jobs if you moved out?

General REILLY. I don't know, sir. I can provide that with the other information for the record.

Mr. LONG. We ought to know that. There would be a considerable economic dislocation and unemployment as a result of our moving out. Then I suspect that this will have an awful lot to do with sweetening the political attitude. It certainly doesn't sound good on the face of it, if all three parties advocate this.

General REILLY. I would like to provide for the record a statement, in view of the very current activities in Iceland which could affect our tenure there. Possibly the President's recent visit up there—

Mr. LONG. You feel that our President is sufficiently engaging so that he can overcome this, turn the populace around after many, many years of the Armed Forces being present? You are a loyal follower of our Commander in Chief.

Mr. TALCOTT. The track record is good.

Mr. LONG. That we can reserve for another time.

NATO INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING—AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE SHOP

Mr. PATTEN. Why isn't the aircraft maintenance shop NATO eligible?

General REILLY. Mr. Chairman, the forces which these projects support are NATO committed, of course. However, they are also committed to the defense of Iceland. Our presence in Iceland is governed by an agreement with the United States, and these facilities are being provided in accordance with that agreement. However, recoupment of U.S. prefinancing from the NATO common infrastructure may be possible. We are going to attempt to get such recoupment if at all possible.

Mr. NICHOLAS. When were these particular forces committed to NATO? Is this something new?

General REILLY. No. Of course Iceland has been a part of NATO, but I can provide that for the record.

[The information follows:]

DATE THAT KEFLAVIK FORCES WERE COMMITTED TO NATO

These forces were committed to NATO on November 12, 1954.

Mr. PATTEN. There is no question Iceland right now is a member of NATO, but it wouldn't necessarily follow that your project here for the aircraft maintenance shop and all would be part of the NATO setup.

General REILLY. No, sir. They are not automatically eligible for NATO financing.

Mr. PATTEN. Are you planning to submit a prefinancing statement?

General REILLY. Yes, sir. We intend to try to get recoupment through funding in one of the NATO infrastructure funding programs.

Mr. PATTEN. How long has this present facility condition existed that you want to correct?

General REILLY. For quite some time, sir. We are introducing a new aircraft, which is at the heart of our requirement. We are introducing the F-4 aircraft replacing the F-102. It requires additional maintenance and operational facilities.

COSTS

Mr. PATTEN. Are any of these projects to be preengineered?

Colonel RUTLAND. Yes, sir. At the current time all three are planned to be preengineered structures. One of the problems in Iceland, Mr. Chairman, is the fact that the materials that must be used in the exterior wall surfaces do have to withstand the strong winds, blowing of sand and the salt air that permeate that area. We found that the concrete blocks that do come from there, while they have the crushing strength required, don't have the porosity and surface texture to withstand these elements.

On the preengineered facilities therefore we do find we do have to coat them with a special preservative after we get them there, which does increase somewhat the cost of these structures.

Mr. PATTEN. How about against volcanoes?

Colonel RUTLAND. We have no protection against those, sir.

Mr. PATTEN. These costs are high. This is a new one.

General REILLY. Three times the cost of construction here in Washington.

Mr. LONG. In Iceland?

General REILLY. Yes sir. It is a cost factor of 3.

Mr. LONG. Do you want to dwell on that a little?

General REILLY. Colonel Rutland, could you give us a little on why there is the high cost. There are a number of factors contributing to it.

Colonel RUTLAND. As I indicated earlier, Dr. Long, one reason is that most of the materials do have to be shipped from CONUS. Consequently this does add a transportation cost to our facility projects.

Mr. LONG. That shouldn't be much by ship. I wouldn't think that would be a big part of the reason.

Colonel RUTLAND. That is one factor. The primary factor, sir, is the labor cost involving the Icelandic area. Another factor somewhat impacting on the construction situation there is that we do have to negotiate with the prime Icelandic contractor for our construction up there. We do not have competitive bidding but rather because of the country-to-country agreements we are placed in a negotiating situation.

Mr. LONG. So basically we are paying tribute. We are paying rent for the bases.

General REILLY. To a degree, yes, sir.

Mr. LONG. I want to leave that in the record. I deeply resent that.

Mr. PATTEN. Have you carefully looked at the unit costs, in view of the large program the Navy is planning at Keflavik this year?

General REILLY. Yes, sir, and also our costs are consistent with the experience we have had in some of our recent projects.

Mr. NICHOLAS. The Navy testified they are using an area cost factor of two in certain facilities or all of the facilities they are programing there, as a result of the large package they are putting together. Could you take another look at your costs, in view of this? I gather the Navy is the construction manager in this area, is that right?

General REILLY. Yes, sir, the Navy handles the construction, although both services must use Icelandic construction firms.

Mr. NICHOLAS. Could you take another look at your costs in view of that?

General REILLY. Yes.

[The information follows:]

COMPARISON OF AIR FORCE AND NAVY COST FACTORS IN ICELAND

The recognized area cost factor for Iceland is currently 3.0. Both the Navy and Air Force use this factor in their normal military construction programing. The Navy has made a special exception in their fiscal year 1974 MCP which contains only BEQ and BOQ facilities at Keflavik. This reduction was based upon the most recent negotiating experience of the Navy. During development of the Air Force fiscal year 1974 MCP, the 3.0 cost factor was validated by the Navy and consequently used in our estimating procedures. We will continue to explore with our Keflavik design and construction agent, the Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC), different design and construction techniques that might result in reduced costs. NAVFAC, the DOD agency which maintains the basic triservice construction cost data bank, has also agreed to conduct an extensive review of Icelandic costs. Results of this study will be reflected in subsequent MCP development.

Mr. PATTEN. Which of these three projects is of the highest priority?

WEAPONS RELEASE SYSTEMS SHOP, NATO FINANCING

General REILLY. Mr. Chairman, the second project, the weapons release systems shop, we consider to be the highest priority of the three.

Mr. PATTEN. Is this eligible for NATO financing or prefinancing?
 General REILLY. Sir, we are prefinancing. We hope it will be eligible and that we can recoup the cost of construction.

SEPARATE FACILITIES

Mr. PATTEN. Why could you not build one building of 10,000 or 12,000 square feet to meet all of these needs instead of three buildings with separate heating, roads, parking, and other support? If you could, what would be the comparative cost?

General REILLY. Mr. Chairman, may I provide you some details on that?

[The information follows:]

USE OF SINGLE CONSOLIDATED BUILDING FOR KEFLAVIK REQUIREMENTS

The decision to construct three separate facilities to satisfy the fiscal year 1974 MCP requirements at Keflavik was predicated primarily upon two factors. First, the time lag in the conceptual development of the requirements did not suggest consideration of a composite structure when the program was being put together. Additionally, each of the projects involved is a separate and distinct category with standard individualized definitive designs. These definitives were made available to our design agent for possible site adaptation. The three Keflavik projects are already proceeding to final design.

We are preparing an economic analysis on the alternative concept. The final decision on the method of construction will be predicated upon this economic evaluation.

Mr. PATTEN. Are the current parachute and weapons release systems shops in the same hangar now?

General REILLY. Sir, they are in an old deteriorated hangar that has been loaned to us by the Navy. It is there because there was no place else to put them. On completion of these projects we are going to release that hangar back to the Navy and they tell us they intend to dispose of it. It is just not worth retaining.

Mr. NICHOLAS. In view of the fact that they now use the same facility why couldn't these facilities be combined?

General REILLY. Why couldn't we do it with the others? I will have to review from an operational standpoint. I know our aircraft weapons and maintenance facilities must be located in certain areas compatible with the aircraft operation there.

NATO FINANCING

Mr. PATTEN. Are these projects eligible for NATO infrastructure funding or prefinancing?

General REILLY. We are prefinancing, and we hope to recoup the money in a future NATO slice infrastructure program.

Mr. PATTEN. Any questions?

USE OF PRESENT FACILITIES

Mr. LONG. I have a question or two. Can Keflavik requirement missions be met if these projects were deferred?

General REILLY. Sir, we could not adequately support the new F-4 aircraft without these projects.

Mr. LONG. Could other facilities be utilized for the weapons release systems shop?

General REILLY. Sir, we have been unable to find other adequate facilities. We have just had to do the work in the old Navy hangar, and there are just no other facilities which can be used.

Mr. LONG. I understand you want a parachute dingy shop so you can keep up with the parachutes. How is it done now?

Colonel MANSPERGER. The requirement for the parachute shop is first to dry drag chutes. The F-4 aircraft uses a drag or break chute for each landing. If this gets wet, it has to be dried properly and repacked. If it is not properly dried and repacked, it may fail to function correctly and the aircraft would lose this important safety device upon landing, and could possibly cause the loss of an aircraft because of it.

Mr. LONG. It takes a long while for things to dry out up there, doesn't it?

Colonel MANSPERGER. That is right, sir. Right now we are operating with ground powered gasoline heaters placed outside of this building, and running heat through hoses from these gasoline heaters into the building. This heat goes to the chutes that are tied to a make-shift type drying tower. This is very dangerous because if the flame goes out on one of those heaters, it could cause a fuel-air mixture to enter the building, and leave an explosive mixture there which could be ignited and cause an explosion.

Mr. LONG. Have you had any fires?

Colonel MANSPERGER. I don't know of any fires, but the possibility is very great. It could be disastrous because we might have an explosion, not just a fire.

We cannot adequately dry the parachute in this fashion. Also, we need long tables to fold these parachutes.

Mr. LONG. But all of this is being done at the present time?

Colonel MANSPERGER. For the F-102 aircraft that is presently assigned there.

General REILLY. Under very difficult conditions.

Mr. LONG. You are going to have how many aircraft?

General REILLY. Twelve.

COSTS OF CONSTRUCTION

Mr. LONG. You have the 12 aircraft, then you have a big problem. Are you working out anything? Are we doing anything to bring these cost factors down? As I remember it, this brings back the discussion we had some years ago on Iceland and the high cost factors. It all begins to come back to me.

General REILLY. We are exploring every avenue.

Mr. LONG. At that time you said you were going to try to work something out. Are we getting anywhere?

General REILLY. Sir, we are exploring every avenue to try to get our construction cheaper up there because it makes a tremendous impact on our program, but we just really haven't had a large enough program to make any great inroads.

Mr. LONG. Have we used prefabs?

General REILLY. We have tried prefabs but again they have to be shipped all the way from the States. They have to be specially treated.

Mr. LONG. You talk as if shipping from the States is an expensive thing, but shipping by boat is the cheapest way of shipping anything. It is far cheaper than truck, plane, or train. If you want to ship something within the United States over a comparable distance, it would surely cost you more than it would to ship it by boat from here to Iceland. I don't quite buy this idea that it costs a lot to ship things to Iceland.

General REILLY. The cost of transportation does offset, however, the savings of buying here in the States. We would like if we could to use their products.

Mr. LONG. Could you give us a breakdown of just what these elements in the cost makeup are, which explain this 3-to-1 ratio over Washington, so that we know. I think you are going to find that transportation is not the big item. How much of it is labor and how much is the contractor just soaking us?

General REILLY. Yes. As I mentioned, sir, we have rather recent construction experience up there and I think we can provide for you the details that will support the cost we are projecting.

[The information follows:]

BREAKDOWN OF KEFLAVIK COSTS

Labor is approximately 60 percent and material 40 percent of the total project cost. Material costs are about the same as Conus, with approximately 30 percent added for shipping. These building materials are procured from varying locations, with their cost factors consequently differing from the Washington, D.C. base of unity. Further, all construction materials must be shipped from its origin to the New Jersey port for transshipment to Keflavik.

The quarterly Government cost of living report also impacts on our costs. The dollar/krona relationship and wage rate increases require adjustments to the contracts in being. For example, the March 1973 wage rate increase was 15 percent, with an additional increase of 4 percent in June 1973. A total increase including contractor's overhead, et cetera of approximately 50 percent has been required during the past year for this mandatory renegotiating element. Labor costs are further increased by approximately 50 percent to allow the contractor to provide foul-weather protection of personnel and materials (for example, provision of temporary warming shelters). Additionally, 59 cents per hour must be paid for subsistence (37 cents for meals and 22 cents for transportation). These known increases provide data for the following chart, which shows price increases for Keflavik construction over Washington, D.C.

*Increase over Washington,
D.C. (percent)*

Material cost (assume New Jersey buy)-----	10
Shipping -----	30
Dollar/krona relationship and wage rate increase-----	50
Labor costs-----	50
Subsistence (required by agreement)-----	10
Total -----	150

It should be noted that these known increases account for an approximate 2.5 area cost index. The Naval Facilities Engineering Command has agreed to conduct a review of Keflavik construction costs. This study will provide the basis for revision to the construction cost index.

Mr. LONG. Also I think we are entitled to know whether the political situation is sufficiently bad up there so that we might be pouring money down a rat hole by putting anything in here.

General REILLY. Yes. We feel at present it is something that will pass like the last one did, and we will find ourselves still there with base rights, but there have been recent developments in the last few days, and we would like to provide an official statement from the Air Force on that.

Mr. LONG. I think you might also put in some of the things that would make them rather reluctant despite all their talk to lose us, especially the loss of jobs, profit, and all that. I don't think they have too many other ways of making a living up there, do they?

General REILLY. No, sir. We have some 3,000 people stationed there and they are bound to make a contribution to the economy.

Mr. LONG. That country is about the size of a small town in my district. What is the total population of Iceland?

General REILLY. I think they have compared it to South Carolina or one of the Carolinas in size.

Mr. LONG. I am talking about population. I don't think it has anything like the population of a congressional district.

General REILLY. I just don't have that.

Mr. LONG. Give us some way of judging whether this is something that it pays for us to spend money on, or further money.

[The information follows:]

POPULATION OF ICELAND

The population of Iceland is approximately 208,000. Because of Iceland's strategic importance and in support of the President's policy to retain and improve forces committed to NATO, we have recently upgraded Iceland Air Defense aircraft from F-102's to F-4's. Associated with this conversation will be some construction and expenditure of funds.

Mr. PATTEN. May we have a meeting of the minds. I imagine we could finish the Air Force in one-half hour. Will you be inconvenienced? Would you like to keep going?

Mr. LONG. I have some questions and I doubt whether we can do it. It is after 4 p.m. Our usual practice is to finish at 4 p.m. A lot of these projects raise very important problems.

Mr. PATTEN. Shall we adjourn then?

Mr. McEWEN. Could I ask one question on this point that Dr. Long was inquiring into on construction costs.

General Reilly, is this true generally in Iceland, that construction costs are three times what they are here in Washington, or is this unique to our military when we try to obtain construction in Iceland?

General REILLY. Sir, it might be unique to the military in that we are required under our government-to-government agreement to use and to negotiate with Icelandic contractors. It is only after they are unable to do the work for us that we are able to go competitive bidding and to open it up. Whether that restriction would be placed on other than military I don't know, but I am sure that is a factor in our high cost.

Mr. McEWEN. If you could, sir, I think it would be interesting and informative to this committee if we could know what the general construction cost index is in Iceland as compared with Washington.

Mr. LONG. That is an excellent point.

[The information follows:]

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX IN ICELAND

The current country-to-country agreement requires the U.S. forces to negotiate each construction contract with a single contractor (Icelandic prime contractor). This practice is contrary to most construction contractual procedures in the United States where we benefit from competitive bidding. Factors impacting on Icelandic construction include standards different from the United States and the basic use of European supplies as opposed to Keflavik projects which require American products. Consequently, the comparison of construction costs between Iceland (local projects) and Washington, D.C., cannot be made on an objective basis. The Economics Officer at the American Embassy in Reykjavik reports that Icelandic costs are developed only on a time-comparative basis and not an area-comparative basis. Therefore, he is only able to state that the Icelandic construction cost index in February 1973 stood at 708 against a base of 100 in 1955. Cost data available on common facilities, that is, libraries, schools, hospitals, et cetera, also do not permit precise analytical comparison because of the basic problems outlined above. However, current housing costs in Reykjavik on a square foot basis (assuming 9-foot-high ceilings), this equates to approximately \$23.08. This compares with a recent cost for Andrews AFB, Md., housing units of \$13.09 to the 5-foot line. This difference becomes more acute when one considers the difference between European and U.S. construction standards.

General REILLY. Dr. Long, if I may answer your question, they compare Iceland in size with South Carolina and a population of 210,000.

IMPACT OF U.S. BASE IN ICELAND'S ECONOMY

Mr. LONG. About 40 percent of a congressional district.

General REILLY. The same size as Des Moines, Iowa. It has no armed forces of its own.

Mr. LONG. That is about the size of Dundalk.

Mr. McEWEN. Shooting at those British trawlers. They must have some.

General REILLY. I suppose they do have some kind of a Navy, but I don't think they have any standing forces.

Mr. LONG. 3,000 people working in a country like that, that would be a labor force of about 80,000, and 3,000 people working there, 3,000 servicemen would be a big factor. They also have their civilian people working for our military. I think it would put quite a hole in their domestic economy if we pulled out.

General REILLY. U.S. News & World Report says 3,000 U.S. servicemen. Most of those are Navy.

Mr. LONG. Then you have the civilians who work for us up there. I would guess that that would cause a first-class recession if we moved out of there.

Mr. PATTEN. General Reilly, you will probably be heard next week.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1973.

PACIFIC AIR FORCES (OVERSEAS)

Mr. SIKES. The committee will come to order. We will take up Pacific Air Forces (Overseas). Insert in the record page 255.

[The information follows:]

Pacific Air Forces (Overseas)—proposed program

[In thousands of dollars]

Installation :		
Various locations.....		11, 788
Clark Air Base, Philippine Islands.....		4, 427
Kunsan Air Base, Korea.....		1, 838
Misawa Air Base, Japan.....		417
Osan Air Base, Korea.....		4, 162
Various Locations, Korea.....		944
Total		11, 788

Mr. SIKES. There is a request for \$11,788,000. The committee notes the phasedown in Southeast Asia and the administration's position that forces ultimately will be removed from Taiwan. What will be the effect of this situation on the 13th Air Force?

General REILLY. Mr. Chairman, we expect the 13th Air Force to continue. It has been at Clark Air Force Base continuously since 1949. As the conflict in Southeast Asia diminishes, we see the phasing out of the subheadquarters we have had in countries in that area but a continuation of 13th Air Force at Clark. We have no plans to disestablish that headquarters.

SCHOOL FACILITIES IN FAR EAST

Mr. SIKES. We have no requests here for dependent schools, but since the Air Force manages dependent schools in the Far East, the committee would like to be advised on the school situation generally and on adequacy of facilities.

General REILLY. May I call on Colonel Ballif.

Colonel BALLIF. With one exception, most of the schools we have in the Far East are in fairly good condition. The exception is at Misawa AB. There is a requirement for a high school and elementary school at that location. During the past 4 years, we have put considerable money into the dependent schools at Clark, and as a result of the consolidation of forces in Japan made possible by money made available by the Government of Japan, we have been able to provide adequate facilities at Yokota Air Base and other locations.

Mr. SIKES. Tell us a little more about the problem at Misawa.

Colonel BALLIF. There is a continuing requirement for Security Service intelligence collection at Misawa. Thus, there will be, as far as we can see in the future, a long-range requirement for the dependent schools in that location. Although the Navy has taken over the administration of the airfield itself, we still maintain a large Security Service operation requiring schools and family housing.

Mr. SIKES. Is the school in operation there now?

Colonel BALLIF. There is a school; yes, sir. It is an inadequate facility which is too small for the population that they have on the base.

Mr. SIKES. Where is it in your program?

Colonel BALLIF. It is programed for the fiscal year 1976 program.

Mr. SIKES. Are you getting as many qualified teachers as you need?

Colonel BALLIF. The last indications that I had from the dependent schools people is that that is correct. There are approximately three applications for every position that they have a requirement to fill.

UNAUTHORIZED DEPENDENTS

Mr. SIKES. What is the situation with regard to the education of unauthorized dependents in the Far East? Korea has been an area of considerable concern in this regard. Tell us about the situation there, and tell us whether a similar situation exists elsewhere.

Colonel BALLIF. The policy is that unauthorized dependent personnel are only permitted to attend school on a space-available basis. If there are spaces within the classroom or some slight overcrowding, they can be accommodated, they will permit them to attend. Otherwise they are not allowed.

Mr. SIKES. Does that mean going to shifts?

Colonel BALLIF. No, sir. If you had a classroom that would hold comfortably 25 students but there is room for 28 or 29 chairs, you would be able to accommodate additional students that way without degrading the educational system.

Mr. SIKES. How many dependents in Korea are not given the advantages of education at an American school?

Colonel BALLIF. Sir, it is primarily an Army operation in Korea where the dependent schools are located. I would have to research that information for you. I don't have it at this time.

Mr. SIKES. Is the Air Force doing anything to correct that? I would think that you would have considerable concern about the situation, in that schools are not available, as I understand it, for some dependents, even though their presence in the area is unauthorized. What do they do, go to private schools, local schools?

Colonel BALLIF. From personal experience in Korea, they have been attending private and parochial schools sponsored by some of the churches; but in most cases, we have been able to accommodate these student loads with some adjustments in the classroom size.

Mr. SIKES. Are there situations where they just don't go to school? The spaces are not available and they don't go to school?

Colonel BALLIF. To my knowledge, everyone has an opportunity either at parochial schools or by attending the military-sponsored schools.

Mr. SIKES. I would like to have a rundown for the record on the exact situation, whether there are any children that have no opportunity to go to school and what the Air Force proposes to do about it.

I don't think that situation should exist.

Colonel REED. I would like to make the point that the relocation of the Tactical Fighter Wing to Korea was made with the conscious decision it would be an unaccompanied tour, we would not provide the community support facilities to allow dependents because of two reasons: One of them being costs, the other being the potential threat because of the proximity of opposing forces and so forth, which would require some consideration for dependent safety.

The people that do arrive there are unsponsored, since as stated, the Air Force decision was that it would be an unaccompanied tour. Those

people that bring their dependents and families there know they can not expect the normal support.

Mr. SIKES. Are no dependents authorized in Korea?

Colonel REED. There are dependents authorized in Korea with the MAAG in Seoul, however in the case of the Tac Fighter Wing, with perhaps some exceptions that may exist for key personnel there are none authorized.

Mr. SIKES. You understand that love will find a way to get around prohibitions?

Colonel REED. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. You have got children there and you ought to educate them.

General REILLY. We will provide a full report.

[The information follows:]

DEPENDENT SCHOOL CHILDREN NOT ATTENDING AMERICAN SCHOOLS IN KOREA

There is no record of any dependent schoolchildren in Korea who are denied the opportunity to attend a DOD dependent school. Korea is a unique situation. Because of the proximity of U.S. forces to the demilitarized zone and the frequent hostile acts by North Korea, current Air Force assignment policy is to assign military personnel to Korea unaccompanied by their dependents except at three locations, Seoul, Pusan, Taegu. Dependent schools are provided for the children of personnel at these locations. In many cases, however, service personnel bring their dependents to Korea at their own expense where they live in the local community as noncommand sponsored dependents with no entitlement to DOD-provided schooling.

The status of noncommand sponsored students in Korea has been the subject of protracted discussions by OSD, the Army and the Air Force since OSD prohibits the services from furnishing school staff, facilities and other resources for these unsponsored students. In view of the large number of noncommand sponsored dependents in Korea, and the OSD restriction, the only viable solution was to enroll, in DOD schools, only those dependent students who pay the established tuition. Additional rental guarantee family housing units are currently under construction and the outlook is favorable that the status of most, if not all, dependents can be changed to command sponsored next school year—1973-74. Under these circumstances, they will be entitled to space-required tuition-free education.

CLARK AIR BASE, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Mr. SIKES. Turn to Clark Air Base, Philippines.

Insert in the record page 256.

[The information follows:]

1. DATE		2. DEPARTMENT AF		3. INSTALLATION CLARK AIR BASE										
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU PACIFIC AIR FORCES (OVERSEAS)			5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER DVLK		6. STATE/COUNTRY PHILIPPINE ISLANDS									
7. STATUS ACTIVE		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1903/1945		9. COUNTY (U.S.) N/A	10. NEAREST CITY FIFTY-FIVE MILES NORTH NORTHWEST OF MANILA, P. I.									
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS TACTICAL FIGHTER SQUADRON AEROSPACE RESCUE AND RECOVERY SQUADRON (MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND) FACILITY CHECKING SQUADRON (AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE) 13th AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS MILITARY AIRLIFT SUPPORT SQUADRON (MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND)				12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH		PERMANENT		STUDENTS		SUPPORTED		TOTAL		
				OFFICER (1)	ENLISTED (2)	CIVILIAN (3)	OFFICER (4)	ENLISTED (5)	OFFICER (6)	ENLISTED (7)	CIVILIAN (8)			
				A. AS OF 31 December _____										
				B. PLANNED (2nd FY) _____										
				13. INVENTORY										
LAND		ACRES (1)		LAND COST (\$000) (2)		IMPROVEMENT (\$000) (3)		TOTAL (\$000) (4)						
A. OWNED		0		0		0		0						
B. LEASES AND EASEMENTS		131,390		0		159,856		159,856						
C. INVENTORY TOTAL (Except land rent) AS OF 30 JUNE 19 72														
D. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY														
E. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM														
F. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS														
G. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)														
184,371														
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION PROJECTS														
PROJECT DESIGNATION														
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	PROJECT TITLE b				TENANT COMMAND c	UNIT OF MEASURE d	AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM e		FUNDING PROGRAM f					
	Priority						SCOPE		ESTIMATED COST (\$000)		ESTIMATED COST (\$000)			
141-142	Fire Station I					SF	14,884		627		14,884			
722-211	Air Condition Airmen Dormitories I					MN	1,302		1,800		1,302			
740-617	NCO Open Mess 40					SF	45,200		2,000		45,200			
	TOTAL								4,427		4,427			

CLARK AIR BASE

Clark Air Base is located 55 miles north northwest of Manila, Philippines. This base supports the 13th Air Force Headquarters; a tactical fighter squadron; an aerospace rescue and recovery squadron under control of Military Airlift Command; and a facility checking squadron for Air Force Communications Service. The program for this base amounts to \$4,427,000 for the construction of three items.

The fire station is required to replace a 25-year-old crash/rescue station that is too small, poorly configured, and has only three stalls when 11 are needed. Currently eight vehicles are parked outside without protection from sun, rain, and dust.

The air-conditioning of the airmen dormitories is required because of sustained high humidity and temperature which make adequate rest and relaxation difficult to obtain, particularly for those on night shift.

The noncommissioned officers open mess is currently operating in 10 circa 1946 quonset huts which are of inadequate size, have a nonfunctional layout, and cannot adequately serve the patrons.

PACAF—CLARK AIR BASE, PHILIPPINES—DESIGN INFORMATION (DESIGN COST ESTIMATED)

Project	Design cost	Percent complete, July 31, 1973
Fire station.....	\$23, 440	90
Air-condition airmen dormitories.....	18, 840	30
NCO open mess.....	57, 700	50

ENLISTED BARRACKS SUMMARY, CLARK AIR FORCE BASE, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

	¹ Men/Women
Total requirement.....	4, 799
Existing substandard.....	² 3, 348
Existing adequate.....	³ 1, 422
Funded, not in inventory.....	0
Adequate assets.....	1, 422
Deficiency.....	3, 377
Fiscal year 1974 program.....	1, 302
Barracks spaces occupied (average) March 31, 1973.....	3, 477

¹ 90 square feet per man, permanent party E2-4.

² All spaces upgradable.

³ None in private housing.

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$4,427,000 for a fire station, air-conditioning of the airmen dormitories, and an NCO mess.

FAMILY HOUSING SITUATION

What is the program for family housing at Clark Air Base?

General REILLY. Mr. Chairman, we have not included family housing for Clark Air Force Base in our construction program for the last few years. While we do have a housing deficiency, quite a large deficiency, the uncertainty associated with strengths in Southeast Asia, caused us to wait until things become more stable.

I would anticipate now that things are leveling off, and recognizing that we do have something like 2,000 families that still reside off base, we hopefully will proceed in the next year or so with additional housing. It is needed and in a—

Mr. SIKES. How much housing is there at Clark?

General REILLY. 1,913 units.

Mr. SIKES. About 2,000 families are housed off base?

General REILLY. Yes, sir. Some of the housing on base is in need of upgrading.

Mr. SIKES. What is the projected shortage at Clark?

General REILLY. The projected requirement is 3,900, of which we have only 1,900 available. The shortage is 2,000 units.

Mr. SIKES. How long has it been since you built any housing there?

General REILLY. It has been about 4 years since we built housing there.

Mr. SIKES. The situation sometimes appears volatile in the Philippines. Do you have any concern about danger to the American population, particularly with off-base housing?

General REILLY. Mr. Chairman, there have been periods of anxiety. At the present time things are fairly quiet but we have been concerned about the safety of our people off base. I think the Air Force has been fully prepared to act if the situation were to change.

Mr. SIKES. What do you propose to do?

General REILLY. We would simply allow only those dependents over there, Mr. Chairman, that could reside on base.

Mr. SIKES. What about the others already there?

General REILLY. They would have to be returned.

Mr. SIKES. In other words, you do not feel that the situation is sufficiently aggravated at the present time to undertake a crash program of housing?

General REILLY. No, sir. It is not that serious at the present time. The inadequacy of the local housing is more of a problem than its safety.

Mr. SIKES. What are the rents?

General REILLY. Can anyone address the rents?

Sir, I would have to provide that for the record. I don't think there has been any tremendous cost problem there.

[The information follows:]

COST OF OFF-BASE HOUSING IN PHILIPPINES

The prices for the off-base housing are reasonable. Depending upon bedroom size, condition, and location, the cost of the units, including utilities, ranges from \$75 to \$125 per month. Rental costs are not a problem. The off-base housing is inadequate due to substandard and unsanitary conditions, impure water, and problems associated with the local populace.

Mr. SIKES. When you speak of inadequacy, what does that cover?

General REILLY. In terms of plumbing, modern conveniences, reliable electric power and paved streets, and sanitary conditions.

FIRE STATION

Mr. SIKES. What is the current situation on the fire station?

General REILLY. At the present time we have a fire station which is very small compared to the total requirement. We can accommodate only three of the 11 vehicles that are authorized; that is, we only have three stalls against the 11 required. Most of the equipment is parked in the open. It is certainly our most pressing fire station requirement in the Air Force.

Mr. SIKES. Where will the fire tower be in respect to the proposed facility? Is this the proper place for it?

[The information follows:]

LOCATION OF PROPOSED FIRE STATION FIRE TOWER AT CLARK AIR FORCE BASE

The proposed facility will be immediately adjacent to the fire tower. Originally constructed and used as an airfield control tower, the fire tower is adequately cited for proper surveillance of the airdrome.

DORMITORIES

Mr. SIKES. You are requesting \$1.8 million to air-condition airmen dormitories. Tell us about the overall situation on dormitory space and on air-conditioning.

General REILLY. Mr. Chairman, with regard to the overall requirements, we have a total requirement for about 4,800 spaces. At the present time we have sufficient space, but about 3,300 of those spaces are substandard. We have 34 permanent masonry dormitories and we propose under this project to air-condition 17 of those.

Mr. SIKES. Are none of them now air-conditioned?

General REILLY. We have a few. About 30 percent of our people are now in air-conditioned barracks. This project will bring us up to 60 percent and hopefully next year and in years following we can bring all the dormitories up. I personally visited these dormitories within the last 6 months and I was appalled at the conditions we have at this major base.

Mr. SIKES. What useful life will these air-conditioned facilities have?

[The information follows:]

USEFUL LIFE OF CLARK DORMITORIES TO BE AIR-CONDITIONED

The air-conditioning systems are being designed for a 25-year life.

Mr. SIKES. How many dormitories are involved in this project? What is the average cost for each one? Is this unusually high?

[The information follows:]

Seventeen dormitories are included in this project. The cost averages approximately \$106,000 each, \$54,000 of which is required to alter each facility to receive the air conditioning. This relatively high cost is caused by the need to close in the extensive screened portions of the existing exterior walls. All rooms open to a porch as well as to interior hallways. Concrete masonry wall unit fillers, windows, and doors must replace jalousies, transoms, and slatted doors. The following replacement items reflect the scope involved:

460 single doors
 113 double doors
 85,300 square foot jalousies
 34,000 square foot windows
 51,000 square foot concrete masonry units

NCO OPEN MESS

Mr. SIKES. You are requesting \$2 million for an NCO open mess. Judging from your description of the current situation, it is a mess.

General REILLY. Yes, sir. They actually have one central club facility: A small building that has been added on to and altered many, many times, and is supplemented by 8 or 10 small quonsets. They can just about get a portion of the required people into the single facility.

It is one of several clubs in this year's program. Again we feel we are long overdue on this replacement.

Mr. SIKES. Does your long-range NCO population support a building of this size?

General REILLY. Yes, the scope, 59,200 square feet, of the NCO open mess at Clark AFB is based upon the projected long-range NCO population.

Mr. SIKES. What is the size of the present parking lot? Can it not be used for the new facility?

General REILLY. The existing parking lot, accommodating only 238 cars, will be used to support the new club. Additional parking space is required to eliminate on-street parking which currently causes congestion and is a safety hazard.

Mr. SIKES. Are there questions?

Mr. DAVIS. What is the cost factor out there?

General REILLY. At Clark it is the same as Washington, a cost factor of one.

KUNSAN AIR BASE, KOREA

Mr. SIKES. Turn to Kunsan Air Base and place page 260 in the record.

[The information follows:]

1. DATE		2. DEPARTMENT AF		3. INSTALLATION KUNSAN AIR BASE		4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU PACIFIC AIR FORCES (OVERSEAS)		5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER MLWR		6. STATE/COUNTRY KOREA			
7. STATUS ACTIVE		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1951		9. COUNTY (U.S.) N/A		10. NEAREST CITY NINE MILES SOUTHWEST OF KUNSAN KOREA, 100 MILES SOUTH OF SEOUL, KOREA							
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS TACTICAL FIGHTER WING				12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH									
				PERMANENT			STUDENTS		SUPPORTED			TOTAL (9)	
				OFFICER (1)	ENLISTED (2)	CIVILIAN (3)	OFFICER (4)	ENLISTED (5)	OFFICER (6)	ENLISTED (7)	CIVILIAN (8)		
				a. AS OF 31 December _____									
				b. PLANNED (End FY _____)									
				13. INVENTORY									
				LAND		ACRES (1)	LAND COST (\$000) (2)		IMPROVEMENT (\$000) (3)		TOTAL (\$000) (4)		
a. OWNED		0	0		0		0						
b. LEASES AND EASEMENTS		2,245	0		35,910		35,910						
c. INVENTORY TOTAL (Except land rent) AS OF 30 JUNE 19 _____		72				35,910		35,910					
d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY								1,911					
e. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM								1,838					
f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS								8,000					
g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)								47,659					
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION PROJECTS													
PROJECT DESIGNATION				TENANT COMMAND c	UNIT OF MEASURE d	AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM		FUNDING PROGRAM					
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	PROJECT TITLE b					SCOPE e	ESTIMATED COST (\$000) f	SCOPE g	ESTIMATED COST (\$000) h				
722-211	Airmen Dormitories 23				MN	406	1,838	406	1,838				
TOTAL							1,838		1,838				

KUNSAN AIR BASE

Kunsan Air Base is located on the southwest coast of Korea, on the Yellow Sea, approximately 9 miles southwest of the port city of Kunsan. This base supports a tactical fighter wing.

The program request for this base totals \$1,838,000 for construction of 406 airmen dormitory spaces.

The project is required to relieve overcrowded conditions. Currently 60 to 80 airmen are forced to live in each dormitory that is adequate for only 48 men.

PACAF—KUNSAN AIR BASE, KOREA—DESIGN INFORMATION (DESIGN COST ESTIMATED)

Project	Design cost	Percent complete, July 31, 1973
Airmen dormitories.....	\$13,080	30

Enlisted barracks summary, Kunsan AB, Korea

	¹ Men/Women
Total requirement.....	2,745
Existing substandard.....	² 1,734
Existing adequate.....	³ 0
Funded, not in inventory.....	0
Adequate assets.....	0
Deficiency.....	2,745
Fiscal year 1974 program.....	406
Barracks spaces occupied (average) March 31, 1973.....	2,358

¹ 90 square feet per man, permanent party E2-4; 135 square feet per man, permanent party E5-6; 270 square feet per man, permanent party E7-9.

² 1686 spaces upgradable.

³ None in private housing.

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$1,838,000 to build airmen dormitories. What types of facilities are in use at the present time? What is the deficiency?

Colonel SHOOK. Sir, at Kunsan we have 1,686 spaces in upgradable-type buildings that are not air-conditioned and that we propose to upgrade in a future military construction program. In addition to that, we are proposing a 406-man new project at this location.

Mr. SIKES. Will it be air-conditioned?

Colonel SHOOK. Yes, sir. Permanent construction, air-conditioned facility.

Mr. SIKES. Will that release some space for other purposes or for demolition?

Colonel SHOOK. No, sir, this is strictly a deficiency project. It will help relieve the overcrowded conditions existing there now.

Mr. SIKES. Are you programming at 90 square feet per man? How much more construction will be required to meet this standard? Is this realistic? Provide that for the record.

[The information follows:]

STATUS OF DORMITORY CONSTRUCTION AT KUNSAN AB

We are programming 90 ft.² for E2-E4's, 135 ft.² for E5-E6's and 270 ft.² for E7-E9's. Approximately 650 additional new spaces will be required in a future military construction program to complete our requirements. In addition, alteration and air-conditioning of existing upgradable dormitories (1,686 spaces) is planned for a future program. The current and projected programs represent a realistic approach to providing adequate housing for our airmen located at this remote tour installation.

Mr. SIKES. This is a relatively low priority project. Can you meet these needs through the use of relocatable dormitory assets?

General REILLY. Mr. Chairman, we have extensively studied the use of relocatable modular dormitories in Korea versus permanent construction. I think we have now definitely concluded it is in our best interest and more economical to provide permanent facilities at both Kunsan and Osan. This is also consistent with the approach being taken by the Army.

We did look extensively at the relocatables.

[Additional information follows:]

USE OF RELOCATABLE ASSETS IN KOREA

Existing relocatable dormitory assets are being used to meet requirements. This year we relocated four dormitories and an officer quarters from Suwon AB to Osan AB and some surplus dormitories and officer quarters from Amchitka, Alaska to Kunsan AB. These assets have been considered in our request for new dormitories. Any other relocatable assets which may become available will also be used to satisfy deficits in that area.

MISAWA AIR BASE, JAPAN

Mr. SIKES. Take up Misawa Air Base and place page 262 in the record.

[The information follows:]

1. DATE	2. DEPARTMENT AF	3. INSTALLATION MISAWA AIR BASE									
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU PACIFIC AIR FORCES		5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER QKKA	6. STATE/COUNTRY JAPAN								
7. STATUS ACTIVE	8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1946	9. COUNTY (U.S.) N/A	10. NEAREST CITY 350 MILES NORTHEAST OF TOKYO, JAPAN								
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS SECURITY WING		12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH									
		PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			TOTAL (9)
		OFFICER (1)	ENLISTED (2)	CIVILIAN (3)	OFFICER (4)	ENLISTED (5)	OFFICER (6)	ENLISTED (7)	CIVILIAN (8)		
		a. AS OF 31 December _____									
		b. PLANNED (End FY _____)									
		13. INVENTORY									
		LAND	ACRES (1)	LAND COST (\$000) (2)	IMPROVEMENT (\$000) (3)	TOTAL (\$000) (4)					
		a. OWNED	0	0	0	0					
		b. LEASES AND EASEMENTS	3,945	0	31,944	31,944					
		c. INVENTORY TOTAL (Except land rent) AS OF 30 JUNE 19 _____				31,944					
		d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY _____				0					
e. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM _____				417							
f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS _____				8,000							
g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)				40,361							
14. PROJECT DESIGNATION		SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION PROJECTS			AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM		FUNDING PROGRAM				
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	PROJECT TITLE b	TENANT COMMAND c	UNIT OF MEASURE d	SCOPE e	ESTIMATED COST (\$000) f	SCOPE g	ESTIMATED COST (\$000) h				
141-456	Addition to Communications Operations Facility I Priority	USO	SF	10,000	417	10,000	417				
TOTAL					417		417				

625

MISAWA AIR BASE

Misawa Air Base is located 350 miles northeast of Tokyo, Japan. The base supports a security wing. This project request is for a 10,000-ft.² addition to the communications operations facility (\$417,000).

This project is required to provide a secure environmentally controlled area, to accommodate new electronic equipment, to provide operations and maintenance space, and to eliminate congestion.

PACAF—MISAWA AIR BASE, JAPAN—DESIGN INFORMATION (DESIGN COST ESTIMATED)

Project	Design cost	Percent complete, July 31, 1973
Addition to communications operations facility.....	\$24, 000	80

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$417,000 for an addition to the communications operations facility. Are you adding to the space for equipment or administrative space?

General REILLY. Mr. Chairman, this is for technical operations use. This is strictly for the addition of equipment. We have had a consolidation; that is, security activities have been eliminated in other locations in the Far East and consolidating at Misawa. This additional 10,000 feet is required to support the additional equipment and activities that are coming in.

Mr. SIKES. Is all of your equipment now in adequate space?

Is more equipment to be installed? Provide that for the record.

[The information follows:]

SPACE ADEQUACY AND PROJECTED EQUIPMENT FOR MISAWA COMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS FACILITY

There is a 10,000-square-foot deficiency at the Misawa Communications Operations facility. The basis for this deficiency involves equipment now installed in inadequate space as well as additional equipment programed for installation. The building addition (fiscal year 1974 military construction project) will eliminate this deficiency.

Mr. SIKES. Is the requirement for a substation based on new equipment power demands or on this addition?

General REILLY. The substation is required to support the new equipment to be located in the building addition.

OSAN AIR BASE, KOREA

Mr. SIKES. Turn to Osan. Place page 264 in the record.

[The information follows:]

1. DATE		2. DEPARTMENT AF		3. FY 1974 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM			4. INSTALLATION OSAN AIR BASE						
5. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU PACIFIC AIR FORCES (OVERSEAS)				6. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER SMYU		7. STATE/COUNTRY KOREA							
7. STATUS ACTIVE			8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1952		9. COUNTY (U.S.) N/A		10. NEAREST CITY FIVE MILES SOUTH SOUTHEAST OF OSAN, KOREA 35 MILES SOUTH OF SEOUL, KOREA						
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS TACTICAL FIGHTER SQUADRON TACTICAL AIR SUPPORT SQUADRON MILITARY AIRLIFT SUPPORT SQUADRON (MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND) AIR DIVISION HEADQUARTERS				12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH		PERMANENT		STUDENTS		SUPPORTED		TOTAL (9)	
				OFFICER (1)	ENLISTED (2)	CIVILIAN (3)	OFFICER (4)	ENLISTED (5)	OFFICER (6)	ENLISTED (7)	CIVILIAN (8)		
				a. AS OF 31 December _____				b. PLANNED (End FY _____)					
				13. INVENTORY									
				LAND		ACRES (1)	LAND COST (\$000) (2)		IMPROVEMENT (\$000) (3)		TOTAL (\$000) (4)		
				a. OWNED		0	0		0		0		
				b. LEASES AND EASEMENTS		3,026	0		53,914		63,914		
				c. INVENTORY TOTAL (Except land rent) AS OF 30 JUNE 19 72								63,914	
				d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY								788	
e. AUTHORIZED AUTHORIZATION - THIS PROGRAM								4,162					
f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS								6,800					
g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)								75,664					
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION PROJECTS													
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	PROJECT DESIGNATION			TENANT COMMAND c	UNIT OF MEASURE d	AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM		FUNDING PROGRAM					
	PROJECT TITLE b Priority					SCOPE e	ESTIMATED COST (\$000) f	SCOPE g	ESTIMATED COST (\$000) h				
722-211	Airmen Dormitories I				MN	464	2,085	464	2,085				
722-211	Alter Airmen Dormitories I				MN	1,104	2,077	1,104	2,077				
	TOTAL						4,162		4,162				

OSAN AIR BASE

Osan Air Base, located 35 miles south of Seoul, Korea. This base supports a tactical fighter squadron, a tactical air support squadron, a military airlift support squadron, and an air division. The program for this base amounts to \$4,162,000 to provide 464 airmen dormitory spaces (\$2,085,000) and alterations to an additional 1,104 existing airmen dormitory spaces to provide adequate enlisted personnel living facilities. Currently structurally sound facilities are overloaded to twice their capacity and do not have adequate toilet facilities.

PACAF—OSAN AIR BASE, KOREA—DESIGN INFORMATION (DESIGN COST ESTIMATED)

Project	Design cost	Percent complete, July 31, 1973
Airmen dormitories.....	\$46,700	35
Alter airmen dormitories.....	19,900	35

Enlisted Barracks Summary, Osan AB, Korea

	¹ Men/Women
Total requirement.....	4,110
Existing substandard.....	² 2,891
Existing adequate.....	³ 48
Funded, not in inventory.....	0
Adequate assets.....	48
Deficiency.....	4,062
Fiscal year 1974 program.....	464
Barracks spaces occupied (average) March 31, 1973.....	3,401

¹ 90 square feet per man, permanent party E2-4; 135 square feet per man, permanent party E5-6.

² 2,702 spaces upgradable.

³ None in private housing.

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$4,162,000 for airmen dormitories and alteration of existing dormitories.

Tell us about the dormitory situation here. In addition to those which will be modernized, what are the deficiencies now, and what is anticipated if the request is approved?

Colonel SHOOK. We have 23 buildings that are being upgraded, for a total of 1,104 men, by this alteration, air-conditioning project. This project will take open bay buildings, convert them into room configuration with baths, and include air-conditioning. They will be totally adequate for use after this project. In addition, we have a remaining deficiency and we are proposing in this particular year to construct 464 additional spaces. We have 1,598 spaces in 41 other buildings that are being considered for a future upgrade program.

Mr. SIKES. Of what materials are the dormitories you intend to alter constructed? How many men will be in a room? What grade airmen?

CONSTRUCTION AND USAGE OF OSAN DORMITORIES

General REILLY. The buildings proposed for alteration/air-conditioning by this project are open bay concrete frame construction. The capacity of 1,104 spaces is based upon eight 3-man rooms and twelve 2-man rooms per building in 23 buildings for E2 through E4's. Because of the overcrowded conditions that exist and will continue to

exist even with the accompanying new project for 464 spaces, NCO's (E5-E6's) will be forced into similar occupancy until the remaining deficiency (944 spaces) is resolved in a future program.

Mr. SIKES. Are the dormitories not now air-conditioned even with portable or window units?

General REILLY. The dormitories are not provided with window or portable air-conditioning units. Several individuals may have installed privately owned window units in their rooms.

Mr. SIKES. What is the area cost factor here?

General REILLY. The area cost factor at Osan Air Base, Korea is 0.90.

U.S. AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

Mr. SIKES. Turn to U.S. Air Forces in Europe.

Insert page 269 in the record.

[The information follows:]

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM—FISCAL YEAR 1974

U.S. AIR FORCE IN EUROPE

<i>Installation</i>	<i>Proposed program (thousands)</i>
Germany -----	\$5, 646
Bitburg Air Base -----	3, 936
Ramstein Air Base -----	465
Sembach Air Base -----	1, 245
United Kingdom -----	9, 479
Mildenhall Royal Air Force -----	768
Upper Heyford Royal Air Force -----	8, 711
Various locations: Incirlik Air Base, Turkey -----	800
Total -----	15, 925

U.S. AIR FORCE IN EUROPE

The mission of the U.S. Air Force in Europe is to conduct, control, and coordinate offensive and defensive air operations in accordance with tasks assigned by the commander in chief, U.S. European Command. It also fulfills responsibilities assigned by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in areas not included in either the NATO or the U.S. commanders in chief, European area of responsibility. This program contains a request for \$15,925,000 for facilities in support of USAFE missions.

The requested program provides facilities at three bases in Germany, amounting to \$5,646,000; two installations in the United Kingdom totaling \$9,479,000; and the balance of \$800,000 is needed to support requirements at Incirlik, Turkey.

DEPENDENT SCHOOL LOAD

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$1,925,000. You are asking for three dependent schools. I would like the record for each of these, current student loads, loads for the last 5 years, and projected loads through 1976.

[The information follows:]

STUDENT LOAD FOR SCHOOLS TO BE BUILT IN EUROPE

School	Past enrollments school year					Future enrollments school year		
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Bitburg High School.....	468	453	472	659	763	779	798	849
Sembach Intermediate School.....	348	406	486	522	553	577	560	513
Upper Heyford High School.....	169	321	1 647	453	526	661	724	766

† Includes grades 7-12. All others are grades 9-12 only.

Mr. SIKES. What is the general picture on schools in Europe?

Colonel BALLIF. Would you prefer that I provide the figures for the record?

Mr. SIKES. Provide the figures for the record.

[The information follows:]

FIGURES ON SCHOOLS IN EUROPE

Under the area manager concept of the DOD overseas dependent school system, the management of all dependent schools in the European area is the responsibility of the Army. The Air Force is required to provide and maintain school facilities on all the installations it controls.

Presently the Air Force maintains 58 schools in Europe with a total enrollment of 44,128 students. A breakdown by category of sponsor follows:

Army.....	Total
Navy.....	2, 471
Air Force.....	891
Nonappropriated fund.....	39, 455
Other Federal.....	97
Other United States.....	252
Foreign citizen.....	862
	100
Total.....	44, 128

Army, Navy and Air Force dependents attend school on a tuition-free basis. All others are required to pay an annual tuition fee of \$982 per student. Non-Federal employees and foreign citizens are required to pay an additional \$20.63 per student as a proportionate share of the investment costs expended by DOD.

Colonel BALLIF. Yes, sir. The general situation is that we have a paradox as far as the situation in dependent schools in Europe. As our troop strengths have gone down, our student enrollments have increased. The maturing of the force, people that went over there originally as privates and first lieutenants, and so forth, who are going back for second tours, have larger families. For example, in 1958, when we had a military population of some 80,000 personnel, we had 23,000 dependent children. In 1971 we had approximately 45,000 military personnel with 42,000 dependent children. We have not been able to keep up with the growth of the people. This is the problem that we have had. We are making progress and we do have a program of new construction for our schools and upgrading of facilities that we have. This is common throughout the USAF area.

LONG-RANGE SCHOOL PROGRAM

Mr. SIKES. You are building or propose to build three in the current program. What are the future requirements?

Colonel BALLIF. There are approximately \$31 million in requirements for the next 5 years, through 1979.

Mr. SIKES. What schools will be involved?

Colonel BALLIF. Ramstein requires a new high school. There is an elementary school requirement at Weisbaden. There is an elementary school requirement at Upper Heyford in the United Kingdom. There is a requirement for a high school in San Vito, Italy, to support the security service site there and other alterations and additions and modifications throughout the European area.

Mr. SIKES. The Navy is proposing to lease dependent school space in Athens. Would this be an economical or satisfactory procedure elsewhere in Europe?

Colonel BALLIF. In my discussions with the overseas dependent schools personnel in Europe, they have told me that they find it is a more costly method of providing school facilities but as a matter of expediency in order to expedite the establishment of the home-porting operation in Athens it was necessary to go to the leasing arrangement.

UNAUTHORIZED DEPENDENTS

Mr. SIKES. Do you have problems on schooling of unauthorized dependents at any place in Europe?

Colonel BALLIF. We have unauthorized dependents attending schools throughout Europe, but there have been no major problems encountered.

Mr. SIKES. Do you know if there are any dependents not able to receive an education in a dependent school?

Colonel BALLIF. I will provide that for the record.

[The information follows:]

EDUCATION FOR UNAUTHORIZED DEPENDENTS IN EUROPE

There are no dependent schoolchildren who do not have the opportunity to attend a DOD sponsored school in Europe. Air Force personnel are authorized to bring their dependents in a command sponsored status at nearly all locations in Europe. At those few locations where dependents are not authorized, personnel who bring their dependents at their own expense are permitted to enroll their children in DOD sponsored schools on a space available basis, tuition-free.

Mr. SIKES. If there are those that are denied an education, I want to know what you propose to do about it.

Colonel BALLIF. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]

PLANS FOR EDUCATION OF UNAUTHORIZED DEPENDENTS IN EUROPE

There are no unauthorized dependent schoolchildren in Europe who are denied an education. Because of the large number of schools in Europe, their widespread geographical locations, and the small number of unauthorized dependents, all students can be accommodated on a space available basis.

BITBURG AIR BASE, GERMANY

Mr. SIKES. Take up Bitburg.

Place page 270 in the record.

[The information follows:]

1. DATE	2. DEPARTMENT AF	3. INSTALLATION BITBURG AIR BASE	4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE					5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER BSGX	6. STATE/COUNTRY GERMANY						
7. STATUS ACTIVE		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1952		9. COUNTY (U.S.) N/A		10. NEAREST CITY TWO MILES SOUTH SOUTHEAST OF BITBURG, GERMANY									
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS TACTICAL FIGHTER WING				12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH			PERMANENT		STUDENTS		SUPPORTED		TOTAL (9)		
				OFFICER (1)	ENLISTED (2)	CIVILIAN (3)	OFFICER (4)	ENLISTED (5)	OFFICER (6)	ENLISTED (7)	CIVILIAN (8)				
				A. AS OF 31 December _____											
				B. PLANNED (End FY _____)											
				13. INVENTORY											
				LAND		ACRES (1)	LAND COST (\$000) (2)		IMPROVEMENT (\$000) (3)		TOTAL (\$000) (4)				
				A. OWNED		-	-		18,211		18,212				
B. LEASED AND EASEMENTS		1249	1		-		-								
C. INVENTORY TOTAL (Excludes land rent) AS OF 30 JUNE 19 _____										18,212					
D. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY _____										0					
E. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM _____										3,936					
F. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS _____										1,500					
G. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f) _____										23,648					
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION PROJECTS															
PROJECT DESIGNATION				TENANT COMMAND c	UNIT OF MEASURE d	AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM		FUNDING PROGRAM							
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	PROJECT TITLE b					SCOPE e	ESTIMATED COST (\$000) f	SCOPE g	ESTIMATED COST (\$000) h						
730-785	Dependent School I				SF	85,690	3,936	85,690	3,936						
TOTAL							3,936		3,936						

BITBURG AIR BASE

Bitburg Air Base is located 2 miles southeast of Bitburg, Germany. The base supports a tactical fighter wing. The program request of \$3,936,000 is to provide an 85,690 SF dependent school.

This school is required to relieve overcrowding in the existing substandard, makeshift facilities. All existing classrooms are crowded to capacity. In addition to a high school facility, the basements of eight family housing units have been converted to classrooms and temporarily two combustible frame structures have been modified for use. Present laboratories, counseling, and physical education facilities are barely marginal and do not adequately provide for current and future requirements.

USAFE—BITBURG AIR BASE, GERMANY—DESIGN INFORMATION (DESIGN COST ESTIMATED)

Project	Design cost	Percent complete, July 31, 1973
Dependent school.....	\$134,660	60

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$3,936,000 for a dependent school. How permanent is the base?

Colonel REED. We see a continuing requirement for this installation which supports NATO-committed forces.

Mr. SIKES. What are you using now for a school?

Colonel BALLIF. Currently we are using a school that was built in 1962 to house approximately 160 high school students. We have an enrollment now of over 700. In order to accommodate these students and the additions in the elementary and intermediate grades, it has been necessary to place classes in the basements of the family housing area surrounding the dependent schools. We have 30 basement classrooms occupied at the present time.

Mr. SIKES. Do you hold classes in shifts?

Colonel BALLIF. No, sir. It has not been necessary to go to shifts yet because of the availability of these basement classrooms. It was considered more appropriate to do that rather than go on the shift arrangement.

Mr. SIKES. How far apart are the different buildings that you are now using?

Colonel BALLIF. The buildings are located within a circumference of a quarter mile.

Mr. SIKES. Do you have to provide transportation between buildings?

Colonel BALLIF. No, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Will some of this space be released when this school is built?

Colonel BALLIF. The space will be released for elementary and junior high school use to accommodate the other classrooms which are still occupying basements.

Mr. SIKES. How does the cost of a dependent school in Germany compare with a similar public school in the United States?

Colonel BALLIF. I would have to research that for the record.

[The information follows:]

COST OF DEPENDENT SCHOOL: GERMANY VERSUS UNITED STATES

Construction cost data on schools constructed in the United States are collected on the basis of cost per pupil and cost per classroom. The 1972 national average was \$3,194 per pupil and \$79,000 per classroom for secondary and high schools. These figures, projected to the spring of 1974 to be consistent with the fiscal year 1974 data, are \$3,706 and \$86,640, respectively. To facilitate a comparison, we have transformed our school costs to a per pupil basis. The average for fiscal year 1974 MCP schools in Germany becomes \$4,169 per pupil (plus support). Relating the 1.2 area cost factor to unity makes this cost \$3,475 per pupil. This compares favorably with the cost of school construction in the United States. The square foot comparison reflects \$35.63 in Germany (converted to unity) versus \$37.05 in the United States.

Mr. SIKES. What outdoor recreation facilities are provided?

Colonel BALLIF. The proposed site for the new high school includes athletic facilities, a track, with a football field, and various other elements that go into athletic programs.

Mr. SIKES. Are there questions?

EFFECT OF MUTUAL AND BALANCED FORCE REDUCTIONS

Mr. DAVIS. This does not necessarily apply to this particular location, but it does in general to all of these bases that we are talking about. We are anticipating some discussions relating to mutual force reductions some time later this year. Have you attempted to predict anything along those lines with respect to these facilities that we are talking about now?

Colonel REED. Sir, as prudent planners, we have attempted to look at the forces and attempt to discern what might be the results of such negotiations. However, at the present time the negotiations scenario looks like a good deal of time will be spent in even just determining procedural matters and how we will approach and define force and force levels. It will be a considerable time before we get to substantial questions of types of forces to be reduced. There are conflicting interests between the Soviet bloc interests in the type forces we have there and our interest as to the type of forces they have opposing us. So the negotiations may or may not lead to an equal reduction of tactical air forces. It might result in tactical air forces being reduced for mechanized and armor divisions on the Russian side.

These things are so imponderable at the moment that we thought that without having any feedback from actual negotiations we don't feel that we could predict the type of force that would be withdrawn or which bases would become less required. We have been unable to do so. We do not see our ability to do so until negotiations get underway and get some feedback from them.

RELOCATABLE SCHOOL FACILITIES

Mr. DAVIS. It does raise a question about what appears to be permanent-type construction here and when we talk about \$43 a square foot we are talking about permanent-type construction?

General REILLY. Yes, sir.

Mr. Chairman, again, are you speaking of schools?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes. We are dealing with a permanent facility here and I wondered about that.

General REILLY. In preparing the 1973 program, in which we had a number of school projects, we looked very closely at the use of U.S.-manufactured relocatable modulars. We found with the greatly increased cost of construction over there, the high cost of labor and with the attendant transportation costs, that we just couldn't get those facilities at a reasonable cost. We have under contract in the 1973 program now schools which are manufactured on the continent. They are modular and relocatable and we will attempt to, in the 1974 program, to use those type facilities. But again I think the cost will be the pacing problem. We have experienced a dollar devaluation coupled with inflation. This has caused a very serious cost increase, and we are going to be hard-pressed in this particular program to build our facilities within programed amounts. We will carefully weigh the use of permanent versus the relocatable modular ones. We certainly lean toward the modular relocatable wherever practicable.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you have a feel as to how they would compare?

General REILLY. How they look?

Mr. DAVIS. I have seen some of these units we use in the United States.

General REILLY. The picture that I have of the ones we are buying under the 1973 program shows that they are very attractive.

Mr. DAVIS. I am concerned here whether we have looked at this fluid situation, whether the so-called mobile-type classrooms ought not to be looked at pretty hard and seriously in the light of the fact that at least you have something there which could be moved somewhere else where you may have a need rather than going to a permanent-type construction.

General REILLY. We have used the modules at Clark, the Philippines, Okinawa. I mentioned that we are using them now in Europe and certainly that is the way we will continue if we can possibly do it.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you have a feel as to how that would compare to \$42.75 a square foot we have been looking at here?

General REILLY. Sir, this price is based upon the modular approach.

Mr. DAVIS. This is to be modular?

General REILLY. Yes, sir. This is our intent, if we can do it.

Mr. DAVIS. These could very well turn out to be the removable classroom-type things?

General REILLY. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. That is all.

General REILLY. In some locations, Turkey for example, the tremendous restrictions they place on us in importing things, may force us to continue to use conventional construction.

RAMSTEIN AIR BASE, GERMANY

Mr. SIKES. Turn to Ramstein.

Insert page 272 in the record.

[The information follows:]

1. DATE		2. DEPARTMENT AF		3. FY 1974 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM			5. INSTALLATION RAMSTEIN AIR BASE							
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE				5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER TYFR			6. STATE/COUNTRY GERMANY							
7. STATUS ACTIVE				8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1952			9. COUNTY (U.S.) N/A		10. NEAREST CITY TWO MILES NORTHEAST OF LANDSTUHL, GERMANY					
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS TACTICAL FIGHTER WING UNITED STATES AIR FORCE EUROPE HEADQUARTERS SPECIAL OPERATIONS SQUADRON MILITARY AIRLIFT SUPPORT SQUADRON (MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND)				12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH		PERMANENT			STUDENTS		SUPPORTED		TOTAL	
						OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OFFICER	ENLISTED	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	
				a. AS OF 31 December		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
				b. PLANNED (fnd PY)										
				13. INVENTORY										
		LAND		ACRES (1)		LAND COST (\$000) (2)		IMPROVEMENT (\$000) (3)		TOTAL (\$000) (4)				
a. OWNED		0		0		0		0		0				
b. LEASES AND EASEMENTS		3,115		1		12,842		12,843		12,843				
c. INVENTORY TOTAL (Except land rent) AS OF 30 JUNE 19										6,915				
d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY										465				
e. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM										2,800				
f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS										23,023				
g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)														
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION PROJECTS														
PROJECT DESIGNATION														
CATEGORY CODE NO.		PROJECT TITLE			TENANT COMMAND	UNITY OF MEASURE	AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM		FUNDING PROGRAM					
a		b			c	d	SCOPE	ESTIMATED COST (\$000)	SCOPE	ESTIMATED COST (\$000)				
116-642		Taxiway Shoulder Pavement 48				SY	52,700	465	52,700	465				
								465		465				
		TOTAL						465		465				

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RAMSTEIN AIR BASE

Ramstein Air Base is located 2 miles northeast of Landstuhl, Germany. The base supports the Headquarters of the U.S. Air Force in Europe, a tactical fighter wing, a special operations squadron, and a military airlift support squadron. The program consists of a project at a cost of \$465,000 to provide taxiway shoulder stabilization. Currently the taxiway does not have paved shoulders. Serious foreign object damage hazards occur because loose materials and debris from the unpaved shoulders are being blown onto the taxiways and into following aircraft. Grass cover adjacent to the taxiways cannot be effectively maintained due to engine blasts.

USAFE—RAMSTEIN AIR BASE, GERMANY—DESIGN INFORMATION (DESIGN COST ESTIMATED)

Project	Design cost	Percent complete, July 31, 1973
Taxiway shoulder pavement.....	\$11,480	55

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$465,000 for taxiway shoulder pavement. What is the rationale for transfer of USAFE Headquarters to Ramstein?

RELOCATION OF USAFE HEADQUARTERS

Colonel REED. The primary consideration in relocating the USAFE Headquarters to Ramstein is to allow the commander in chief USAFE to be collocated with his other responsible headquarters, which is the 4th Allied Tactical Air Force. The is a NATO wartime command. Under the situation that persisted for a long period of time, the commander USAFE had to deploy to Ramstein in times of crisis or wartime situations or when we exercised wartime plans. On top of that, he was not there to guide his wartime staff in the manner that a commander can when he is on the spot and he is accessible on a frequent basis.

This consideration was the main concern. We also looked at the fact it was somewhat further to the rear than the Weisbaden area, which was on the north side of the Rhine. These were the main considerations.

Mr. SIKES. It would appear to be rather late in time to be making a move. You have been in the area for quite a few years. Why now?

Colonel REED. Sir, because we could do it now. This had been exercised many times before. You might recall there was a consideration called Red Coste, or a reduction of costs in Europe, which envisioned doing the same type of thing, relocating the headquarters. However, under those considerations we were talking about relocating all activities, vacated all community support in the Weisbaden area primarily and putting the whole population into the Ramstein area.

This was not reasonable from a cost standpoint. We just had too many people in that area. In the past years we have had several draw-downs. There have been certain aircraft removed, and as Colonel Ballif testified, the population overall in Europe has reduced, and we found it possible to make certain internal relocations out of the Ramstein area so room could be made available for headquarters. Yet we had alternative uses for all facilities in Weisbaden and didn't have to give up our good housing. That is why we did it at this time.

Mr. SIKES. Do you have adequate facilities to handle the transfer?

General REILLY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. What about personnel support areas?

General REILLY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Are there any problems there?

General REILLY. No. No major problems. We have provided facilities on base to accommodate the headquarters. Families have moved onto the economy and things are settling down extremely well.

I might mention the construction is essentially complete. They have made the move. The commander is there at Ramstein, and by the 30th of July the move to Ramstein will be complete.

TAXIWAY SHOULDER PAVEMENT

Mr. SIKES. You are requesting \$465,000 for taxiway shoulder pavement. How long has this deficiency existed? Are you taking any action to make this project eligible for NATO infrastructure funding?

General REILLY. Mr. Chairman, you are speaking of the taxiway?

Mr. SIKES. Yes.

General REILLY. We are filing a statement for potential recoupment. At the present time the scope of the work exceeds the requirement, exceeds NATO criteria. We are hopeful that our negotiations that have been going on for some time will bring some liberalization of that criteria. We are hopeful of recoupment on this project at a later date.

Mr. NICHOLAS. Have you been really effectively precluded from including this in a NATO slice program before this? When were the requirements of this project identified? Would it have been necessary to expand NATO criteria? What steps did you take to try to do this at that earliest date? How hard have you tried to get it funded in a slice program instead of asking the committee for money and perhaps not getting it?

General REILLY. This requirement arises out of the operation of the large cargo aircraft.

Mr. NICHOLAS. This should be no surprise to the Air Force?

General REILLY. No, but it is within the last couple of years the decision was made to locate our aerial port activity at Ramstein, and to transfer the freight operation from Rhine-Main to Ramstein.

Even then we were precluded under criteria from actually getting this into a slice program. We are talking about a taxiway here which is much wider than that required for the normal NATO fighter aircraft.

Mr. NICHOLAS. Could you provide for the record some information on the time at which this need was identified?

General REILLY. Yes, sir. We will provide what steps were taken and when we get this in the slice infrastructure program.

[The information follows:]

INCLUSION OF RAMSTEIN TAXIWAY IN NATO SLICE PROGRAM

This requirement was contained in the Ramstein Air Base reception facility package submitted to the host country in January 1970, and subsequently forwarded through channels to SHAPE. Currently it is not in approved NATO criteria and therefore it was not supported in the NATO infrastructure program.

SHAPE criteria includes reception facilities in the proposed sixth edition recommended criteria and standards for airfields. Support will be on a case-by-case basis. Accordingly, requirement is not eligible for NATO common funding at this time. However, prefinancing will be taken in view of a portion of this requirement possibly becoming eligible under the proposed criteria.

USE OF NATO INFRASTRUCTURE

Mr. SIKES. What have you done about projects other than the shelter program insofar as inclusion in NATO infrastructure is concerned?

General REILLY. Mr. Chairman, we have had many, many projects included within the NATO infrastructure program.

Mr. SIKES. At Ramstein?

General REILLY. I would have to give you a tally of what we have done there. Many facilities at our bases have been financed completely under the infrastructure program. I can give you a full report on that.

[The information follows:]

REPORT ON PROJECTS THAT HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN NATO INFRASTRUCTURE SLICES

No NATO eligible projects have been prefinanced by U.S. appropriations at Ramstein other than the shelter program. The U.S. financed aerial port facilities are not now eligible for infrastructure funding however prefinancing statements have been filed with NATO to allow recoupment for work that will become eligible following approval of new NATO criteria for reception facilities. Direct infrastructure funding has been obtained for NATO eligible projects at Ramstein. Ten such projects have been funded—\$4.2 million—by NATO since 1968. Approval for five more projects—\$738,000—is being sought in the current NATO slice.

STATUS OF RECOUPMENT FROM NATO

Mr. NICHOLAS. Could you also provide for the record the status of your recoupment in the nonshelter and shelter programs?

General REILLY. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]

STATUS OF RECOUPMENT FOR PROJECTS INCLUDED IN NATO SLICES

The Air Force has \$62.8 million potential recoupment from its prefinanced nonshelter—other than aircraft shelters—program. \$32.2 million of this has been recouped; \$59.1 million recoupment is expected in the shelter program. \$42 million of this was recouped in March 1973. Further recoupment is programed in the current and following year NATO program—slices XXIV and XXV.

Mr. SIKES. Questions?

[No response.]

VOTE TO CLOSE HEARING

Mr. SIKES. The committee will be meeting on Friday, June 8. The meeting is scheduled to complete our discussion for the Navy concerning general strategy and the location of naval forces and its relation to the military construction program. We will discuss the Trident submarine program, strategic reasons for its deployment in the Pacific, and other subjects which are classified "secret."

In order to hold the Friday meetings in executive session I will need a motion that it be held in executive session.

Mr. PATTEN. I move the military construction meetings on June 8 be held in executive session. The meeting should be closed in order to complete our discussion for the reasons stated by the chairman.

Mr. SIKES. Is there discussion?

The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. NICHOLAS. Mr. Davis.

Mr. DAVIS. Aye.

Mr. NICHOLAS. Mr. McEwen.

Mr. McEWEN. Aye.

Mr. NICHOLAS. Mr. McKay.

Mr. MCKAY. Aye.

Mr. NICHOLAS. Mr. Patten.

Mr. PATTEN. Aye.

Mr. NICHOLAS. Mr. Sikes.

Mr. SIKES. Aye.

SEMBACH AIR BASE, GERMANY

Mr. SIKES. If there are no questions, we will take up Sembach in Germany.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Chairman, I have a public works markup, so I ask to be excused.

Mr. SIKES. Yes, indeed, Mr. Davis. Please insert page 274 in the record.

[The page follows:]

1. DATE		2. DEPARTMENT AF		3. INSTALLATION SENBACH AIR BASE								
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE			5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER VGWU		6. STATE/COUNTRY GERMANY							
7. STATUS ACTIVE		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1953		9. COUNTY (U.S.) N/A	10. NEAREST CITY 1 MILE SOUTH SOUTHEAST OF SENBACH, GERMANY 5 MILES NORTHEAST OF KAISERSLAUTERN, GERMANY							
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS 17TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS TACTICAL CONTROL WING				12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH								
				PERMANENT		STUDENTS		SUPPORTED		TOTAL		
				OFFICER (1)	ENLISTED (2)	CIVILIAN (3)	OFFICER (4)	ENLISTED (5)	OFFICER (6)	ENLISTED (7)	CIVILIAN (8)	(9)
a. AS OF 31 December _____												
b. PLANNED (End FY _____)												
13. INVENTORY												
LAND		ACRES (1)		LAND COST (\$000) (2)		IMPROVEMENT (\$000) (3)		TOTAL (\$000) (4)				
a. OWNED		0		0		0		0				
b. LEASES AND EASEMENTS		1,117		14		15		4,828		4,843		
c. INVENTORY TOTAL (Exempt land rent) AS OF 30 JUNE 19 _____												
d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY _____												
e. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM _____												
f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS _____												
g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f) _____												
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION PROJECTS												
PROJECT DESIGNATION				TENANT COMMAND	UNIT OF MEASURE	AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM		FUNDING PROGRAM				
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	PROJECT TITLE b			c	d	SCOPE e	ESTIMATED COST (\$000) f	SCOPE g	ESTIMATED COST (\$000) h			
730-786	Dependent School I				SF	28,400	1,245	28,400	1,245			
	TOTAL						1,245		1,245			

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SEMBACH AIR BASE

Sembach Air Base is located 1 mile south-southeast of Sembach, Germany. The base is the headquarters for the 17th Air Force, U.S. Air Force in Europe, and a tactical control wing. The program request of \$1,245,000 is to provide a 28,400-ft. dependent school. The existing inadequate facility has no auditorium, lunchroom, cafeteria, and no indoor or outdoor recreation facilities. Classrooms are separated in several different buildings, are poorly lighted, and have inadequate ventilation.

USAF—SEMBACH AIR BASE, GERMANY—DESIGN INFORMATION (DESIGN COST ESTIMATED)

Project	Design cost	Percent complete, July 31, 1973
Dependent school.....	\$50,530	70

Mr. SIKES. The request is \$1,245,000 for a dependent school. What is the current situation?

Colonel BALLIF. Currently, we have our intermediate school, grades 5 through 8, occupying a converted airmen dormitory. There are some safety hazards created in that there is only one main entrance to the building and it causes considerable congestion. Hallways are narrow and dimly lit. The size of classrooms based on the overall structure of the building are less than 600 feet. The desired size is from 700 to 900 feet for an academic classroom of this type.

In addition, there are eight basements in the family housing area, which are being used for classrooms. There is no auditorium or multi-purpose room. Approximately 60 percent of the children have to walk approximately half a mile home for lunch. There are no lunch facilities available, no outdoor recreation facilities for the students.

Mr. SIKES. This will provide those lunch facilities and recreation facilities?

Colonel BALLIF. Yes, sir. That is included in this project.

Mr. SIKES. Will this school be air-conditioned?

Colonel BALLIF. No, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Do you air-condition any schools in Germany?

Colonel BALLIF. I defer to the civil engineers on that. Not to my knowledge.

General REILLY. I don't think so.

Mr. SIKES. Provide the answer for the record.

[The information follows:]

AIR-CONDITIONING OF GERMAN DEPENDENT SCHOOLS

The temperatures experienced do not justify air-conditioning. Consequently, none of our dependent schools in Germany are air-conditioned.

Mr. SIKES. Do I understand correctly that you have been holding classes in utility tunnels at this installation?

Colonel BALLIF. Not to my knowledge. When I was there in September and looked at every classroom I went through the base and there are eight classes in basements where there are overhead exposed pipes for heating of the family housing units. There are no utility tunnels as such in which classes are being held.

Mr. SIKES. How do you rate adequate schools in the scale of attractions which keep qualified people in the Air Force as a career?

General REILLY. There have been no definitive studies to determine the value of dependent schools in attracting and retaining qualified people in the Air Force. However, one of the primary questions asked by all personnel with school-age children when they are reassigned to a new location is concerning the quality of schools and their accessibility to the base. A high level of interest in schools, particularly in overseas areas, is reflected in the high level of activity in parent-teacher organizations at all locations. The recognition of this factor as a career attraction by the Air Force and DOD is demonstrated by the long range school construction program in overseas areas. In the current all-volunteer force environment, high quality dependent schooling is considered a strong career incentive.

RAF MILDENHALL, UNITED KINGDOM

Mr. SIKES. Turn to RAF Mildenhall, United Kingdom.

Insert page 276 in the record.

[The information follows:]

1. DATE	2. DEPARTMENT AF	3. INSTALLATION RAF MILDENHALL	4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE					5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER QFQE			6. STATE/ COUNTRY UNITED KINGDOM			
7. STATUS ACTIVE		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1950		9. COUNTY (U.S.) N/A		10. NEAREST CITY 10 MILES NORTHEAST OF NEWMARKET, ENGLAND								
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS 3RD AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS TACTICAL AIRLIFT WING TACTICAL AIRLIFT SQUADRON (ROTATIONAL) AIR REFUELING SQUADRON (ROTATIONAL) STRATEGIC RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON (ROTATIONAL) MILITARY AIRLIFT SUPPORT SQUADRON (MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND)				12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH			STUDENTS		SUPPORTED			TOTAL (9)		
				OFFICER (1)	ENLISTED (2)	CIVILIAN (3)	OFFICER (4)	ENLISTED (5)	OFFICER (6)	ENLISTED (7)	CIVILIAN (8)			
				a. AS OF 31 December _____										
				b. PLANNED (END FY _____)										
				13. INVENTORY				LAND		ACRES (1)	LAND COST (\$000) (2)	IMPROVEMENT (\$000) (3)	TOTAL (\$000) (4)	
a. OWNED				0		0	0	0						
b. LEASES AND EASEMENTS				1042		0	25,670	25,670						
c. INVENTORY TOTAL (EXCEPT LAND COST) AS OF 30 JUNE 19 _____								25,670						
d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY								866						
e. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM								768						
f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS								3,000						
g. GRAND TOTAL (a + d + e + f)								30,304						
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION PROJECTS														
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	PROJECT DESIGNATION			TENANT COMMAND c	UNIT OF MEASURE d	AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM		FUNDING PROGRAM						
	PROJECT TITLE b	Priority	SCOPE e			ESTIMATED COST (\$000) f	SCOPE g	ESTIMATED COST (\$000) h						
722-211	Alter Airmen Dormitories I				MN	256	768	256	768					
	TOTAL						768		768					

MILDENHALL ROYAL AIR FORCE

Mildenhall Royal Air Force Base is located 10 miles northeast of Newmarket, England. The base supports the 3d Air Force Headquarters, a tactical airlift wing, a rotational tactical airlift squadron, a rotational refueling squadron, a rotational strategic reconnaissance squadron, and a military airlift support squadron. The program request, \$768,000, is to provide for alterations to seven existing airmen dormitories to provide adequate living facilities. Currently one-fourth of the assigned airmen are in substandard but structurally sound dormitories. Existing open bay dormitories must be improved to provide adequate living conditions.

USAFE—ROYAL AIR FORCE BASE, MILDENHALL, UNITED KINGDOM—DESIGN
INFORMATION (DESIGN COST ESTIMATED)

Project	Design cost	Percent complete, July 31, 1973
Alter airmen dormitories.....	\$47,000	40

ENLISTED BARRACKS SUMMARY, RAF, LAKENHEATH, MILDENHALL,
UNITED KINGDOM

	Men/Women ¹
Total requirement.....	2, 280
Existing substandard.....	² 638
Existing adequate.....	³ 1943
Funded, not in inventory.....	0
Adequate assets.....	1, 943
Deficiency.....	337
Fiscal year 1974 program.....	256
Barracks spaces occupied (average) March 31, 1973.....	2, 157

¹ 90 square feet per man—permanent party E2-4.

² 524 spaces upgradable.

³ Includes 132 personnel in private housing.

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$768,000 for the alteration of airmen dormitories. What is the current situation including off-base support?

Colonel SHOOK. We currently have 1,811 adequate on-base spaces, 132 community support assets that we are using, and this particular project proposes to alter and air-condition seven buildings, total of 256 men, to upgrade them to adequate standards.

Mr. SIKES. When were those dormitories built and of what type of construction?

General REILLY. The dormitories being altered by this project are open bay, permanent 2-story brick structures constructed in 1950.

Mr. SIKES. Why is your cost so high? Provide that for the record.

[The information follows:]

REPORT ON MILDENHALL COST FACTOR

The Mildenhall area cost factor is the same as Washington, D.C. The relatively high cost is attributable to the extensive alternation work being done. This includes upgrading lighting and heating systems, converting central latrines to lounge or laundry rooms and converting open bays into semiprivate rooms with baths. The Air Force basic design provides private three-fixture baths for each two-man bedroom. An alternate design provides for two rooms sharing a bath with four fixtures. A category itemization of the Mildenhall dormitory alteration cost estimate follows:

Structural (partitions, refinishing, fire exits, et cetera).....	\$387, 000
Mechanical (plumbing, heating, ventilation, et cetera).....	286, 000
Electrical (includes master TV antenna system).....	95, 000
Total cost.....	768, 000

As a matter of information, a replacement dormitory was considered during the programing phase of project development. However a new facility to house 256 airmen is estimated to cost \$1.26 million. This project is about 60 percent of the replacement cost. An additional factor was the very good condition of the existing structurally sound brick buildings.

RAF UPPER HEYFORD, UNITED KINGDOM

Mr. SIKES. Turn to RAF Upper Heyford, United Kingdom. Place page 278 in the record.

[The information follows:]

1. DATE	2. DEPARTMENT AF		3. INSTALLATION ROYAL AIR FORCE UPPER HEYFORD		4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE			5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER XQDT		6. STATE/COUNTRY UNITED KINGDOM				
7. STATUS ACTIVE			8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1950		9. COUNTY (U.S.) N/A		10. NEAREST CITY FOURTEEN MILES NORTH OF OXFORD, ENGLAND							
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS TACTICAL FIGHTER WING				12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH		PERMANENT		STUDENTS		SUPPORTED		TOTAL		
						OFFICER (1)	ENLISTED (2)	CIVILIAN (3)	OFFICER (4)	ENLISTED (5)	OFFICER (6)	ENLISTED (7)	CIVILIAN (8)	(9)
				A. AS OF 31 December										
				B. PLANNED (END FY)										
				13. INVENTORY										
				LAND		ACRES (1)		LAND COST (\$000) (2)		IMPROVEMENT (\$000) (3)		TOTAL (\$000) (4)		
				A. OWNED		0		0		0		0		
				B. LEASES AND EASEMENTS		1,692		(2)		25,292		25,292		
				C. INVENTORY TOTAL (Except land rent) AS OF 30 JUNE 19									25,292	
				D. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY									3,832	
				E. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM									8,711	
				F. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS									2,600	
				G. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)									40,435	
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION PROJECTS														
PROJECT DESIGNATION														
CATEGORY CODE NO.	PROJECT TITLE				TENANT COMMAND	UNIT OF MEASURE	AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM		FUNDING PROGRAM					
a	b				c	d	SCOPE		ESTIMATED COST (\$000)		SCOPE		ESTIMATED COST (\$000)	
							e		f		g		h	
121-111	Aircraft Fueling Support Facility 47					SF	3,600		166		3,600		166	
510-001	Composite Medical Facility I					SF	97,000		5,525		97,000		5,525	
730-785	Dependent School I					SF	60,000		2,190		60,000		2,190	
740-674	Gymnasium I					SF	21,000		830		21,000		830	
	TOTAL								8,711				8,711	

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UPPER HEYFORD ROYAL AIR FORCE

Upper Heyford Royal Air Force Base is located 14 miles north of Oxford, England. The base supports a tactical fighter wing. The program request contains \$8,711,000 to provide a 3,600-ft.² aircraft refueling support facility, \$166,000; a 97,000-ft.² composite medical facility, \$5,525,000; a 60,000-ft.² dependent school, \$2,190,000; and a 21,000-ft.² gymnasium, \$830,000. The requirements for these projects are as follows:

The aircraft refueling support is required to replace three 30-year-old deteriorated facilities. Lack of this project will cause continued inefficient operations due to separation of activities and fire potential because of hazards that currently exist.

The composite medical facility is required to replace a circa 1924 bomb shelter and numerous functionally obsolete, interconnected buildings which cannot be improved to provide needed hospital services.

The existing high school is in a World War II POW compound consisting of 24 interconnected, old barracks. Overcrowded, undersized classrooms, and lack of adequate laboratory, shop, music, and business education rooms, make the existing facility inadequate.

The existing gymnasium is in half of a World War II hanger, remote from dormitories and the base school, in a congested industrial area. It is drafty, difficult to heat, and inadequate to meet recreational requirements.

USAF—ROYAL AIR FORCE BASE UPPER HEYFORD, UNITED KINGDOM—DESIGN INFORMATION (DESIGN COST ESTIMATED)

Project	Design cost	Percent complete, July 31, 1973
Aircraft fueling support facility.....	\$9,500	90
Composite medical facility.....	39,780	25
Dependent school.....	107,800	70
Gymnasium.....	33,200	90

Mr. SIKES. The request is for an aircraft fueling support facility, a composite medical facility, a dependent school, and a gymnasium, for a total of \$8,711,000.

You are requesting \$166,000 for an aircraft fueling support facility. Why is the fueling of tactical fighter aircraft not a NATO-funded program?

General REILLY. Most fueling facilities for tactical aircraft are eligible for the NATO-funded program. NATO-eligible facilities have been programmed for direct infrastructure funding.

Thirteen such projects totaling \$12.3 million have been authorized and funded by NATO since 1970. This fuel support facility, however, provides administrative and laboratory space that is not within the NATO criteria and is therefore not eligible for NATO funding.

Mr. SIKES. This has a low priority. Have you looked at the possibility of using space being vacated as a result of other projects? Provide that answer for the record.

[The information follows:]

USE OF EXISTING FACILITIES FOR UPPER HEYFORD FUEL SUPPORT

Although this project is of lower priority than some others in the fiscal year 1974 request, it is high in the overall backlog of construction requirements within the Air Force and is urgently needed. Present facilities do not provide needed laboratory conditions for testing to insure that fuels (including aircraft) are free of contaminants. This has flying safety implications. Oilstoves within the existing one-room huts present a fire risk and do not provide adequate heat for personnel comfort. The facilities with their heating systems do not present a

proper environment for personnel responsible for managing all fuel activities on this base, which includes refueling approximately \$1 billion in weapons systems.

The possibility of using space being vacated as a result of other projects has been examined. This space would not suffice because it does not have the exhaust, drains, et cetera, needed for a fuels laboratory; it is not in the petroleum, oil, and lubricant area; the facilities are of improper size; and, in general, it is not of sufficient value to warrant modifications to the degree needed.

COMPOSITE MEDICAL FACILITY

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$5,525,000 for a composite medical facility. What is the current situation? Do you have a statement?

Colonel BAIRD. Yes, Mr. Chairman, the USAF has principal responsibility for delivery of health care in the United Kingdom, in that we operate the two U.S. military hospitals, and all but three of the outpatient medical facilities. The exceptions are USN outpatient medical activities in London; Holy Loch (Dunoon), Scotland; and Grennoch, Scotland.

The USAF now operates a 115-bed hospital at RAF Lakenheath and a 10-bed hospital at RAF Upper Heyford.

Until June 30, 1972, we had also operated a 30-bed hospital at South Ruislip, England. On June 30, 1972, the USAFE/SG inactivated the South Ruislip hospital and activated a no-bed dispensary. The dispensary was inactivated on October 31, 1972, as part of the London area consolidation. The only DOD medical activities remaining in the London area after that date are the USAF Aid Station in support of the dependent school mission at High Wycombe and the USN Dispensary in the U.S. Embassy area.

The fiscal year 1974 MCP project for RAF Upper Heyford proposes to enlarge the size of medical activities at that base to meet the needs of that base community, to reduce the total demands for hospital-type services now being placed on our only other hospital at RAF Lakenheath, and reduce patient inconvenience, traveltime, and inefficiencies resulting from the present single centralized hospital facility.

The Upper Heyford facility was originally built in 1924 as a cement bomb shelter. As the result of several narrow connecting corridor additions to nearby brick outbuildings, it gradually assumed its present octopus-like shape in the late 1940's. With this structure, and supported by medical administrative functions in nearby detached buildings, it has functioned as a small USAF dispensary with space for up to 30 beds (table 1). Its mission was to provide general inpatient and limited specialized outpatient support to USAF personnel stationed at many small bases in the area northwest of London. Its primary referral support was provided by USAF Hospital, South Ruislip located 104 miles (and about 3 hours by road) distant.

In September 1971, plans of Headquarters USAFE developed which related to reduced USAF presence and costs in the London area. These plans also envisioned phased reduction and finally closure of the USAFE 30-bed hospital (a converted factory) operating at South Ruislip. With this information, the Surgeon General and USAFE surgeon studied military hospital requirements in the United Kingdom. It was concluded that two hospitals were needed to support the total numbers and distribution of the military population in the United Kingdom. This analysis developed the patterns of patient

support into two areas. [These are depicted on the map.] As developed, the Upper Heyford (60 beds) hospital could serve 40 percent and the Lakenheath (115 beds) hospital could serve 60 percent of the total eligible patients in the United Kingdom.

The new hospital, of adequate size, will enable us to adequately support the satellited outpatient clinics and bases in a support pattern indicated on the map to my left. The medical facilities are distributed as follows:

USAF Hospital Lakenheath.—USAF Clinic Alconbury and USAF Clinic Bentwaters.

USAF Hospital Upper Heyford.—USAF Clinic Greenham Common, USAF Clinic Chicksands, USN Medical Activity, London, USN Medical Activity, Holy Loch (Dunoon), and USN Medical Activity, Grennoch.

That concludes my general statement.

Mr. SIKES. Thank you for the details.

I would like to have for the record details on space by function in present and proposed facilities.

[The information follows:]

FUNCTIONAL SPACE UTILIZATION FOR MEDICAL FACILITIES AT RAF UPPER HEYFORD, ENGLAND

[Square feet]

Function	Present facility	Proposed facility
Nursing units.....	3,725	10,550
Surgery, obstetrical, delivery and nursery.....	0	6,290
Patient welfare and recreation.....	0	1,260
Food service.....	200	4,835
Outpatient clinics.....	5,550	14,985
Dental clinic.....	1,420	5,502
Radiology, pharmacy, pathology, physical medicine.....	1,100	6,335
Administration.....	2,900	4,460
Material services.....	2,900	4,820
Plant maintenance.....	0	2,050
Mechanical, electrical, circulation, corridors, walls, loading docks.....	7,735	35,913
Gross totals.....	25,530	97,000

Mr. SIKES. Provide for the record your workload, past and projected, for the fiscal years 1968 through 1977.

[The information follows:]

WORKLOAD FOR MEDICAL FACILITY AT RAF UPPER HEYFORD, ENGLAND

Fiscal year	Outpatient visits	ADPL ¹	X-ray	Lab procedures ²	Prescriptions
Actual:					
1968.....	37,774	2.5	8,965	15,268	50,627
1969.....	40,305	3.2	9,889	19,290	47,987
1970.....	44,708	3.3	9,937	30,230	47,726
1971.....	49,464	5.0	15,097	47,839	61,000
1972.....	56,432	6.3	20,662	72,590	65,564
Projected:					
1973.....	70,000	9.0	21,800	81,000	70,500
1974.....	77,000	15.0	24,200	92,500	78,000
1975.....	84,000	15.0	26,200	100,000	85,000
1976.....	86,000	15.0	26,800	102,100	87,000
1977.....	100,000	45.0	35,000	136,500	105,500

¹ Average daily patient load.

² Laboratory specimens were reported prior to Jan. 1, 1970. Specimens and procedures are not equal units of measurement.

The actual workload is limited by the capabilities of the present facility which has inadequate inpatient, outpatient, and ancillary support capabilities. The projected increases in workload after fiscal year 1976, when the new composite medical facility becomes operational, reflect the anticipated rise in work output which will be achieved in the larger, more modern facility.

U.S. HOSPITALS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Mr. SIKES. You have decided upon two major hospitals in Great Britain. Is that because they are at the centers of our military population?

Colonel BAIRD. Yes, sir. And because the basic base structure is adequate to support a hospital. For example, we have located our schools in those areas and we have located our larger civil engineering support activities because hospitals need utility support and they do have good major runways for air medical evacuation purposes.

Mr. SIKES. You propose to support one installation in Scotland some distance away. How will that be done?

Colonel BAIRD. We will support it by air medical evacuation or by personal transportation, if they so desire. In previous activities, in England, we have arranged for bedding, transient accommodations for pregnant women, people scheduled for surgery to come down a few days in advance and take care of that.

Mr. SIKES. What is the distance in miles?

Colonel BAIRD. Prestwick, slightly south of the Navy installation, is 495 miles, or 8-plus road hours, to Upper Heyford.

BRITISH HOSPITALS

Mr. SIKES. Mr. McKay.

Mr. MCKAY. Thank you.

Do we have any cooperative medical assistance with the British Government? Are we strictly sticking to ourselves?

Colonel BAIRD. We do have cooperative assistance with them. Dependents who could not make it to Lakenheath Military Hospital can be hospitalized in British hospitals as an emergency measure.

Mr. MCKAY. Are their medical facilities such that it would not be advantageous for us to work out a lease or other arrangement with them to supply our needs?

Colonel BAIRD. The British National Health Service is saturated to take care of their own people. As you probably know, they have a national free health care program. Our experience has been they are able to provide only emergency care in the Upper Heyford area and in general for England. They have a ratio of about one bed for every 100 people, which is a low ratio.

Mr. MCKAY. What is ours in this country?

Colonel BAIRD. I would have to provide that for the record.

[The information follows:]

COMPARATIVE RATIOS OF HOSPITAL BEDS TO POPULATION (UNITED KINGDOM AND UNITED STATES)

The United Kingdom's ratio of approximately 10 beds for every 1,000 population has remained relatively constant since 1967. This has been possible because the annual increases in their national population have been relatively small. Nevertheless, there is a shortage, notably in quality and geographical distribu-

tion of beds. Some areas of the nation are experiencing high rates of bed occupancy. For example, the Radcliffe Infirmary at Oxford, England has been experiencing a 95 percent occupancy rate. There is a national long term bed building program to correct these problems of bed quality, geographical distribution and high occupancy rates.

The United States' ratio of beds to 1,000 population has gradually decreased since 1967. In 1967, the ratio was 8.6 beds per 1,000 population. Currently available (1971) data from the American Hospital Association indicates this has dropped to 4.3 beds per 1,000 population. There is a national effort to correct our problems of quality, geographical distribution, and high occupancy rates.

Colonel BAIRD. There is a shortage of quality beds and there is a problem of location of beds as they relate to our facilities. They do have a long-term bed building program but we do not anticipate it will help us. The occupancy rate of the British hospitals within 20-mile radius of Upper Heyford runs up to 90 percent occupied. They also have problems with support personnel. They are alarmingly short of nurses and there are not many physicians who practice general practice. They usually have National Health Service arrangements. They are short of residents and interns and they have to import over 50 percent of these people from the continent. We had analyzed this and it was our impression and opinion that they can not provide the care we need and that it is necessary to provide it at Air Force hospitals.

Mr. MCKAY. Aside from personnel, they don't have all of the necessary facilities either?

Colonel BAIRD. They are short of adequate facilities.

Mr. MCKAY. Thank you.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Patten.

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Chairman.

I am trying to visualize this. We don't have your plans. How much administration space are you going to have here? You are talking about 60 beds and \$5.5 million. It sounds like a lot of money.

Colonel BAIRD. Well, we are in the process of designing the facility. I believe we will provide the space breakout in response to the Chairman's question earlier. (See page 650.)

SPACE AND COST OF HOSPITAL

Colonel BAIRD. We have approximately 27,000 square feet for bed patients, 38,000 for support, 23,000 for out-patient clinics, and 4,400 in material.

Mr. PATTEN. You are using a large portion of this space for other than what we would consider space for 60 beds. You must have a rule of thumb or a pretty good idea of how much money you need to build a 60-bed unit. In any area, for a 60 bed hospital you couldn't get up to \$5.5 million. You say that 38,000 square feet go for support and 23,000 for out-patient, and 4,400 for material. That is against 27,000 for bed space?

Colonel BAIRD. Yes, sir.

Mr. PATTEN. Of the total, only a small percentage is for beds. Your 60 beds don't dominate the cost.

Colonel BAIRD. That is right. As you recognize, every time you build a bed, you have to build additional labs and so forth.

Mr. PATTEN. You have to have a little area around it for toilets and so forth, and you have to have some parking areas. I am including that. Maybe a little auditorium even.

Colonel BAIRD. Not in this design.

Mr. PATTEN. Many of them do?

Colonel BAIRD. Yes, sir.

Mr. PATTEN. A chapel, a lot of little things. It seems like a lot of money in proportion to an ordinary private hospital.

You are going to do a lot of other things.

Colonel BAIRD. Yes, sir.

We will have what amounts to the city public health department for the base in our hospital. They do the same services the Public Health Service does in Public Health buildings. All community doctors will have offices in the hospital.

TOTAL CIVILIAN HOSPITALS

Mr. SIKES. What is the civilian hospital situation in Oxford? Provide the answer for the record.

[The information follows:]

CIVILIAN HOSPITALS IN OXFORD, ENGLAND

The only general hospital in Oxford is Radcliffe Infirmary, a 200-bed facility which has been experiencing a 95-percent occupancy rate.

Mr. SIKES. Do our dependents and servicemen have access to this facility?

Colonel BAIRD. Yes, sir, they do.

Mr. SIKES. Do you use them?

Colonel BAIRD. Yes, sir, we use them for dependents and we use them for emergencies for military.

Mr. SIKES. On a contract basis?

Colonel BAIRD. On a per case basis.

DEPENDENT SCHOOL

Mr. SIKES. You are requesting \$2,190,000 for a dependent school. Tell us about this requirement.

Colonel BALLIF. At Upper Heyford we have 40 buildings which during World War II comprised a prisoner of war camp for Italian prisoners and converted into a dependent's high school. It is interconnected with passageways which are dimly lit and are not heated, and it makes it inadequate during the winter season.

In addition, there is no laboratory space for items such as biology, science, business education, and other studies. The classrooms are narrow and badly lit. The maintenance factor is very high because they are old and in deteriorated condition.

The third factor is the proximity to the flight line where the F-111 aircraft are parked.

The new facility is programed to go to RAF Croughton which is 6 miles from Upper Heyford. It is closer to the center of population for the on-base and off-base families in the area.

In addition, they have an existing gymnasium which will be used by the high school.

Mr. SIKES. Provide the committee with a map showing the site of the present and proposed school. How close is the present school to the flight line?

[The map was provided to the committee.]

PRESENT AND PROPOSED UPPER HEYFORD SCHOOLS

The present school is at Upper Heyford.

Distance to flight line—290 meters (320 yds.)

Distance to runway centerline—650 meters (710 yds.)

Croughton is approximately 5.5 miles northwest of RAF Upper Heyford.

Mr. SIKES. You presently have about 41,000 square feet and you seek 60,000 square feet. How many students will be in a class? What is the student/teacher ratio?

General REILLY. The size of classes in the Upper Heyford High School varies with the subject matter being taught. Some classes such as physical education exceed 50 students, while some advanced science and mathematics classes may have as few as 10 to 12 students. The average class size for all courses taught at the Upper Heyford High School is 21 students. The student/teacher ratio is also 21 to 1.

Mr. SIKES. How many students attend the local community school?

Colonel BALLIF. I would have to provide that for the record.

Mr. SIKES. What is the local attitude toward American school children attending those schools locally?

Colonel BALLIF. I will have to provide that for the record. I know there are military dependents who are attending the British schools in the area there. It is on an individual basis, however.

[The information follows:]

NUMBER OF DEPENDENT STUDENTS IN LOCAL SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND AND LOCAL ATTITUDES TOWARD THEM

There is no current information available on the number of U.S. dependent students attending English schools. The British Government provides free education for all children between the ages of 6 and 14, regardless of the citizenship of these children. There are military dependents attending local English schools; however, the specific number is not available since no records are maintained on these students. All military dependents of school age are provided the opportunity to attend DOD-sponsored schools. If military sponsors elect to enroll their children in the English school system, the Army, as DOD area manager for dependent schools in Europe, assumes no further responsibility for the education of these children.

With regard to the local attitude toward American children attending British schools, while no extensive surveys of the situation have been made, the liberal attitude toward educating foreign nationals residing in England exemplified by the tuition-free education provided by the British Government is carried down to the local level. Excellent cooperation between DOD-sponsored dependent schools and English school systems in joint projects of various types, is indicative of a cordial relationship which exists.

GYMNASIUM

Mr. SIKES. You are requesting \$830,000 for a gymnasium. Is this the one you plan to use in connection with the school?

General REILLY. The gymnasium requested in this program is primarily for military personnel assigned to Upper Heyford and will replace the only gymnasium located on the installation. The existing gymnasium currently supports junior high and high school students

on Upper Heyford; however, the new high school (fiscal year 1974 MCP) will be constructed at RAF Croughton, approximately 6 miles away. Junior high students will continue to use the Upper Heyford gymnasium; however, high school students will utilize an existing gymnasium located at RAF Croughton when construction of the new high school is complete. The Croughton gymnasium contains only a basketball court and locker rooms; however, it will be adequate for the high school students.

Mr. SIKES. So it would not be practical to build a gymnasium for use by both base personnel and students?

General REILLY. The new gymnasium is being constructed at Upper Heyford where approximately 88 percent of the military personnel are assigned. This facility will continue to support the junior high school students, since their school remains at Upper Heyford. The new high school is being constructed at RAF Croughton and will be sited in close proximity to an existing gymnasium that contains a basketball court and locker rooms. It would not be practical to site a new gymnasium at RAF Croughton away from the center of base population; however, a new gymnasium at Upper Heyford for the military, combined with use of the existing RAF Croughton gymnasium by high school students, provides the most workable solution to the problem.

Mr. SIKES. How many men now use the gym? Are there other gymnasiums on base? Provide that for the record.

[The information follows:]

UTILIZATION AND NUMBER OF UPPER HEYFORD GYMNASIUMS

The existing gymnasium located at Upper Heyford contains a basketball court, a makeshift steamroom, locker room, and a prefab sauna bath. There is no designated weightroom, exercise areas, handball/squash courts, or facilities for female personnel. Participation is limited because of the limited facility; however, a daily average of approximately 350 personnel utilize the existing facility. There are no other gymnasiums located on Upper Heyford; however, there is a limited gymnasium facility at RAF Croughton that contains only a basketball court and locker room.

LOCAL SCHOOL SYSTEM

Mr. SIKES. Mr McKay.

Mr. MCKAY. Do you find that the local school system is pretty good by comparison to what you provide?

Colonel BALLIF. The school system is organized somewhat differently than those in the United States. The opportunities and the variety of courses which are being provided are quite different. In the United States, curriculums cover more areas, other than reading, writing, and arithmetic, which the British schools don't go into, such as business education, manual skills, and science skills.

Mr. MCKAY. It was my experience when I was there, they were pretty serious scholars. They would put the children through algebra and some other solid courses by the time they were 14, where we wait until they are 18 and add a curriculum of a lot of social activities. But they get right down to education itself. I am wondering if maybe it isn't advantageous for some of our students to have a session at that kind of school on a cooperative basis.

Colonel BALLIF. There is a cooperative program between the teachers from the dependent schools, the Overseas Education Association, and the British schools in that they coordinate and meet quite frequently. They have joint seminars and in some cases student teachers coming to the American schools to observe our methods of teaching. The hardcore courses, such as mathematics and reading and writing, are on a par with anything we have in the United States.

However, the peripheral areas are not up to the standards which we maintain.

Mr. MCKAY. It is kind of a no-nonsense school over there too, isn't it?

Colonel BALLIF. To my understanding, yes, sir.

Mr. MCKAY. It is not what you might call very permissive. In fact I believe they still wear uniforms in their schools.

Colonel BALLIF. Some of the schools require it, yes, sir.

INCIRLIK AIR BASE, TURKEY

Mr. SIKES. Incirlik Air Base, Turkey. Insert in the record page 283.
[The page follows:]

1. DATE	2. DEPARTMENT AF		3. <u>FY 1974</u> MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM		4. INSTALLATION INCIRLIK AIR BASE										
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE			5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER LJYC		6. STATE/COUNTRY TURKEY										
7. STATUS ACTIVE			8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1955		9. COUNTY (U.S.) N/A	10. NEAREST CITY 10 MILES EAST OF ADANA, TURKEY 2 MILES NORTHWEST OF INCIRLIK, TURKEY									
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS TACTICAL GROUP TACTICAL FIGHTER SQUADRON (ROTATIONAL)				12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH	PERMANENT			STUDENTS		SUPPORTED		TOTAL (9)			
					OFFICER (1)	ENLISTED (2)	CIVILIAN (3)	OFFICER (4)	ENLISTED (5)	OFFICER (6)	ENLISTED (7)		CIVILIAN (8)		
				a. AS OF 31 December											
				b. PLANNED (BY FY)											
				13. INVENTORY											
				LAND		ACRES (1)	LAND COST (\$000) (2)		IMPROVEMENT (\$000) (3)		TOTAL (\$000) (4)				
				a. OWNED		0	0		0		0				
				b. LEASES AND EASEMENTS		3,476	(30)		0		57,423				
				c. INVENTORY TOTAL (Except land rent) AS OF 30 JUNE 19 72							57,423				
				d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Excludes Family Housing \$5,460,000)							644				
e. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM							800								
f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS							3,000								
g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)							61,867								
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION PROJECTS															
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	PROJECT DESIGNATION				TENANT COMMAND c	UNIT OF MEASURE d	AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM		FUNDING PROGRAM						
	PROJECT TITLE b	Priority	SCOPE e	ESTIMATED COST (\$000) f			SCOPE g	ESTIMATED COST (\$000) h							
722-211			Airmen Dormitories I			MN	150	800	150	800					
	TOTAL							800		800					

INCIRLIK AIR BASE

Incirlik Air Base is located ten (10) miles east of Adana in south-central Turkey. The base supports a tactical group and a rotational tactical fighter squadron. This program request amounts to \$800,000 for construction of a 150-man airmen dormitory. The existing dormitory space can only accommodate two-thirds of the assigned airmen. The resultant overcrowding in existing facilities is detrimental to privacy, well-being and good health.

USAFE—INCIRLIK AIR BASE, TURKEY—DESIGN INFORMATION (DESIGN COST ESTIMATED)

Project	Design cost	Percent complete, July 31, 1973
Airmen dormitories.....	\$35,000	50

Enlisted barracks summary—Incirlik AB, Turkey

	Men/Women ¹
Total requirement.....	1,391
Existing substandard.....	² 240
Existing adequate.....	³ 964
Funded, not in inventory.....	0
Adequate assets.....	964
Deficiency.....	427
Fiscal year 1974 program.....	150
Barracks spaces occupied (average) Mar. 31, 1973.....	1,087

¹ 90 square feet per occupant—permanent party E2-4.

² None upgradable.

³ None in private housing.

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$800,000 for airmen dormitories. Is this a replacement or an addition?

General REILLY. This is an additional dormitory. We are short of space now with overcrowding.

Mr. SIKES. Tell us about the facilities that you are using.

Colonel SHOOK. We currently have 964 existing spaces on base adequate for use, sir. In addition to that we have 240 substandard spaces. These spaces are in metal 30-man buildings that would be proposed for conversion to troop camp facilities in the future. They are not adequate for normal use.

Mr. SIKES. What do you mean by troop camp facilities?

Colonel SHOOK. Emergency type operations, not normal everyday usage.

Mr. SIKES. What is the total projected deficit after the completion of this project?

General REILLY. A projected deficiency of 277 spaces will remain after completion of the requested 150-man project.

Mr. SIKES. What is the offbase housing situation for bachelors?

General REILLY. The offbase housing market is limited to the city of Adana, approximately 10 miles away. The available housing is far below stateside standards and is not considered adequate for bachelors. Onbase housing is planned for all bachelor personnel assigned to Incirlik.

Mr. SIKES. Is this a solid base?

Colonel REED. Yes, sir; it is. This base has increased in its importance with the growing Soviet presence in the Mediterranean. Also, it provides a vital link in defense of NATO's southern flank.

FUNDING OF SCHOOLS, UNITED STATES

Mr. SIKES. Are there questions?

Mr. MCKAY. Do we participate in building these schools, as we do in a school district in the United States where there is a large portion of military personnel?

Colonel BALLIF. This is accomplished through the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The impact funds are made available to the local school district in order to provide adequate facilities.

Mr. MCKAY. And that is the route you follow in accommodating this?

Colonel BALLIF. Within the United States and Guam.

Mr. MCKAY. You don't have any funds you allocate to construction other than the 815 moneys?

General REILLY. That is correct. Our onbase schools are built through other than our appropriated funds.

Mr. PATTEN. Say that again.

General REILLY. I say many of our schools are onbase in the United States—

Mr. PATTEN. And they come out of appropriated funds?

General REILLY. No, sir. They are under the jurisdiction of the local school districts.

Mr. PATTEN. I know that situation. I am on the HEW subcommittee and I hear all about the fight for construction money. This is under the impacted aid appropriation.

Mr. MCKAY. Are there any base schools which we build and are operated by the military, in which you hire personnel, on any military bases in this country?

Colonel BALLIF. No, sir.

[Additional information follows:]

In the hearings it was incorrectly reported that there are no Air Force operated dependent schools in the United States. In actual fact, there are five schools operated by the Air Force under section 6 of Public Law 874. They are located at Myrtle Beach AFB, S.C., England AFB, La., Craig and Maxwell AFB's, Ala., and Robins AFB, Ga. Facilities are funded by HEW, and HEW reimburses the Air Force for associated O. & M. costs. However, the Air Force operates and administers the schools, and the personnel are Air Force employees.

Mr. MCKAY. They are all operated by the local school district and funded by HEW?

Colonel BALLIF. That is correct.

Mr. MCKAY. Then what are you asking for money to build schools for?

Colonel BALLIF. In the overseas area. As I specified that situation is only in the United States and the Island of Guam, but the rest of the locations worldwide are under the operation of the overseas dependent school program.

Mr. MCKAY. I have no further questions.

U.S. AIR FORCE SOUTHERN COMMAND

HOWARD AIR FORCE BASE, CANAL ZONE

Mr. SIKES. We will turn to Howard Air Force Base in the Canal Zone. Insert page 286 in the record.

[The page follows:]

1. DATE		2. DEPARTMENT AF		3. INSTALLATION HOWARD AIR FORCE BASE		4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU AIR FORCE SOUTHERN COMMAND		5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER LCPU		6. STATE/COUNTRY CANAL ZONE				
7. STATUS ACTIVE		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1928/1954		9. COUNTY (U.S.) N/A		10. NEAREST CITY FOUR MILES SOUTHWEST OF BALBOA, CANAL ZONE								
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS SPECIAL OPERATIONS GROUP WEATHER RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON (ROTATION) (MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND)				12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH		PERMANENT		STUDENTS		SUPPORTED		TOTAL (9)		
						OFFICER (1)	ENLISTED (2)	CIVILIAN (3)	OFFICER (4)	ENLISTED (5)	OFFICER (6)		ENLISTED (7)	CIVILIAN (8)
				a. AS OF 31 December										
				b. PLANNED (End FY)										
13. INVENTORY														
LAND		ACRES (1)		LAND COST (\$000) (2)		IMPROVEMENT (\$000) (3)		TOTAL (\$000) (4)						
a. OWNED		16,674		0		58,830		58,830						
b. LEASES AND EASEMENTS		43		0		0		0						
c. INVENTORY TOTAL (Except land rent) AS OF 30 JUNE 19		72		0		0		58,830						
d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY								0						
e. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM								1,038						
f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS								5,000						
g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)								64,868						
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION PROJECTS														
PROJECT DESIGNATION														
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	PROJECT TITLE b			TENANT COMMAND c	UNIT OF MEASURE d	AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM		FUNDING PROGRAM						
	Priority					SCOPE e	ESTIMATED COST (\$000) f	SCOPE g	ESTIMATED COST (\$000) h					
610-284	Alter Administrative Facilities 6				SF	107,500	927	107,500	927					
740-233	Air Condition Chapel Center 49				SF	11,870	111	11,870	111					
		TOTAL					1,038		1,038					

Mr. SIKES. You are asking for \$1,038,000, \$927,000 for alteration of administrative facilities and \$111,000 to air-condition the chapel center.

CHAPEL FACILITIES

We have heard very little about chapel needs in this year's program. Does that mean we have adequately provided for the chapel requirements at Air Force installations?

General REILLY. No, sir, Mr. Chairman. While we have been able to provide some chapel construction in this program, I think Chaplain Moore will acknowledge he still has considerable requirement.

Colonel Moore, will you address the overall situation?

Mr. SIKES. We are sympathetic to you, and I wonder why you are not asking for more. My preacher down home doesn't hold back. When he wants something he asks for it.

Colonel MOORE. Your preacher down home, Mr. Sikes, doesn't have to go through the Air Staff Committee either.

I assure you we had more projects than are in the program. We didn't come out with more. Yes, we do have additional requirements, but some years you take losses and some years you win. This is not one of the winning years.

Mr. MCKAY. Are those requirements based on the need of people who want to get into church or on the basis that it would be nice to have the building.

Colonel MOORE. Every one of our projects are based on need.

Mr. MCKAY. Based on the pressure of attendance?

Colonel MOORE. Yes, sir. We have some needed projects where we felt the need was not as great as it has been.

Mr. MCKAY. As one person I would rejoice if the clamor for new chapels to be built were to the extent we couldn't say no. That would be a good sign in my opinion that things were moving up in this country.

Mr. SIKES. That is a good observation.

Thank you, Chaplain.

Are there questions?

IRAKLION AIR BASE, GREECE

Mr. SIKES. We will take up the Iraklion Air Base, Greece. Insert page 290 in the record.

[The page follows:]

1. DATE		2. DEPARTMENT AF		3. PROGRAM FY 1974 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM			5. INSTALLATION IRAKLION AIR STATION								
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU U.S. AIR FORCE SECURITY SERVICE				6. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER LNVR			8. STATE/COUNTRY GREECE								
7. STATUS ACTIVE				9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1954			9. COUNTY (U.S.)		10. NEAREST CITY TEN MILES EAST OF IRAKLION, CRETE						
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS SECURITY GROUP				12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH				PERMANENT		STUDENTS		SUPPORTED		TOTAL (9)	
				OFFICER (1)	ENLISTED (2)	CIVILIAN (3)	OFFICER (4)	ENLISTED (5)	OFFICER (6)	ENLISTED (7)	CIVILIAN (8)				
				a. AS OF 31 December _____											
				b. PLANNED (End FY _____)											
				13. INVENTORY											
LAND		ACRES (1)		LAND COST (\$000) (2)		IMPROVEMENT (\$000) (3)		TOTAL (\$000) (4)							
a. OWNED		0		0		0		0							
b. LEASES AND EASEMENTS		232		0		(1) 14,095		14,095							
c. INVENTORY TOTAL (Except land rent) AS OF 30 JUNE 1972									14,095						
d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY									0						
e. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM									221						
f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS									0						
g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)									14,316						
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION PROJECTS															
PROJECT DESIGNATION				TENANT COMMAND c	UNIT OF MEASURE d	AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM		FUNDING PROGRAM							
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	PROJECT TITLE b Priority					SCOPE e	ESTIMATED COST (\$000) f	SCOPE g	ESTIMATED COST (\$000) h						
141-456	Addition to Communications Operations Facility I				SF	6,440	221	6,440	221						
	TOTAL						221		221						

U.S. AIR FORCE SECURITY SERVICE, OVERSEAS

The mission of the U.S. Air Force Security Service is to provide communications security services. The construction program at bases where this command is host amounts to \$221,000 for one project. An additional \$417,000 is programmed for Pacific Air Forces Command. The total construction program to support U.S. Air Force Security Service amounts to \$638,000.

The item is an addition to "Communications operations facility" at Iraklion Air Station, Greece. The existing facility is inadequate with excessively high noise levels and provides only 80 percent of the required floor area. This project will adequately house the communications, operations, and maintenance activities of this vital security service function.

USAFSS—IRAKLION AIR STATION, GREECE—DESIGN INFORMATION (DESIGN COST ESTIMATED)

Project	Design cost	Percent complete, July 31, 1973
Addition to communications operations facility.....	\$20, 000	80

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$221,000 to add to the communications operation facility. Is the addition actually for equipment or for administrative space?

General REILLY. It is principally for equipment, Mr. Chairman. There has been a steady growth in the tempo of that activity through the years, and we just need additional floor space now principally for equipment.

Mr. SIKES. What part of it is for administrative space?

General REILLY. I can provide that for the record.

[The information follows:]

ADMINISTRATIVE SPACE AT IRAKLION COMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS FACILITY

Of the 6,440 square feet in the addition, slightly over 100 square feet are for general administration, including security police functions. At present, these functions are taking up space that could more effectively be utilized by direct mission-related functions, such as training.

Mr. SIKES. Are there no other buildings on the station in which to provide training spaces?

General REILLY. There are no other buildings at Iraklion Air Station which could meet security or floor space requirements for operations training.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT (OVERSEAS)

Mr. SIKES. We will turn to Pollution Abatement (Overseas). Place pages 292 through 295 in the record.

[The pages follow:]

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
FISCAL YEAR 1974

POLLUTION ABATEMENT - OVERSEAS

INSTALLATION

PROPOSED
PROGRAM (\$000)

VARIOUS LOCATIONS

750

WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT

750

TOTAL

750

1. DATE	2. DEPARTMENT AF		3. FY 19 74 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM			5. INSTALLATION VARIOUS LOCATIONS							
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU VARIOUS			6. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER N/A		6. STATE/COUNTRY VARIOUS LOCATIONS								
7. STATUS ACTIVE			8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY N/A		9. COUNTRY (U.S.) N/A		10. NEAREST CITY N/A						
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT				12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH									
				PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			TOTAL
				OFFICER (1)	ENLISTED (2)	CIVILIAN (3)	OFFICER (4)	ENLISTED (5)	OFFICER (6)	ENLISTED (7)	CIVILIAN (8)	(9)	
				a. AS OF 31 December _____									
				b. PLANNED (2nd FY) _____									
				13. INVENTORY									
				LAND		ACRES (1)	LAND COST (\$000) (2)		IMPROVEMENT (\$000) (3)		TOTAL (\$000) (4)		
				a. OWNED _____									
				b. LEASES AND EASEMENTS _____									
				c. INVENTORY TOTAL (Except land rent) AS OF 30 JUNE 18 _____									
d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY _____													
e. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM _____													
f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS _____													
g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f) _____													
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION PROJECTS													
PROJECT DESIGNATION													
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	PROJECT TITLE b				TENANT COMMAND c	UNIT OF MEASURE d	AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM e		FUNDING PROGRAM f				
	Priority						SCOPE		ESTIMATED COST (\$000)				
899-00W	Water Pollution Abatement I					LS	LS		750				
									750				

1. DATE	2. FISCAL YEAR	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LINE ITEM DATA <i>(Continued)</i>		3. DEPARTMENT	4. INSTALLATION
	1974			AF	UNITED STATES AIR FORCE - VARIOUS LOCATIONS
5. LINE ITEM NUMBER		6. LINE ITEM TITLE			
		WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT			
<u>SEWAGE TREATMENT FACILITIES</u>					
<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>COMMAND</u>	<u>INSTALLATION</u>	<u>CAPACITY</u>	<u>(\$000) COST</u>	
Philippine Islands	PAF	Clark AB	LS	400	Domestic wastes are currently being discharged into an outfall stream without benefit of adequate treatment. This practice does not meet the host nation's water pollution abatement standards. This project will correct existing unsatisfactory conditions by providing a biological-oxidation lagoon process including inlet and outlet structures, outfall line and necessary mechanical components for a complete and operable facility.
Phoenix Islands	AFSC	Canton Auxiliary Airfield	LS	350	Domestic wastes are currently being discharged into the ocean without benefit of adequate treatment. This practice does not meet Pacific Island Trust Territory pollution abatement standards. Project will provide required facilities to adequately treat the wastes.
TOTAL WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT OVERSEAS .				\$750	

POLLUTION ABATEMENT—OVERSEAS

The overseas pollution abatement program amounts to \$750,000 for two water pollution abatement projects.

The two projects are for sewage collection and disposal facilities at Clark Air Force Base, Philippines, for a cost of \$400,000, and at Canton Auxiliary Airfield, Phoenix Islands, for a cost of \$350,000.

WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT, OVERSEAS—DESIGN INFORMATION (DESIGN COST ESTIMATED)

Project	Design cost	Percent complete, July 31, 1973
PAF—Clark Air Base, Philippines, sewage treatment facilities.....	\$16,200	60
AFSC—Canton Auxiliary Air Field, Phoenix Islands, sewage treatment facilities.....	15,000	80

Mr. SIKES. Will this complete your requirements at these bases?

General REILLY. Yes, sir, it will for this particular water pollution problem.

Mr. SIKES. What is the current situation at Clark?

General REILLY. Clark is presently discharging sewage effluent with less than primary treatment into the Bamban River, in violation of water pollution control standards established by the Republic of the Philippines. An average flow of 3.6 million gallons per day is being treated in Imhoff tanks designed for 1.9 million gallons per day. These facilities are hydraulically overloaded and raw sewage spills over the sides of the tanks in many instances. Because of this overload, the tanks operate at poor treatment efficiencies and the inadequate volume of the sludge digestion chambers prevents proper sludge digestion further complicating the treatment and disposal problem. Standards established by the Philippine Government for floating solids, sludge deposits, biochemical oxygen demand, and turbidity are not being met. A short distance below the existing outfall, a large portion of the dry weather flow of the river is diverted through a small hydro-electric plant. A private park and recreation area above this plant had to be abandoned for recreational use because of the pungency of the stream. The downstream water is also used for irrigation and youths swim and bathe in it. The only protection afforded for these uses is extremely high chlorination of the effluent.

Fish and other higher forms of aquatic life have been largely eliminated in the stream through the combination of inadequately treated sewage and super chlorination.

Upon the completion of the fiscal year 1974 water pollution abatement project at Clark, the effluent discharge from Clark into the Bamban River should be in compliance with Philippine water pollution control requirements. We do not, at this time, contemplate any future water pollution requirement projects at Clark.

Mr. SIKES. What do you estimate it will cost to complete your air and water pollution abatement programs overseas?

General REILLY. At this time it is difficult to estimate the cost to complete our overseas pollution abatement programs. Firm standards have not been established in many countries; in those countries where standards do exist, they are in the process of becoming more stringent.

Our current estimate for overseas pollution control expenditures over the next 5 years is \$10 million. We have, to date, identified approximately \$6 million in potential water pollution control requirements, and, based on our U.S. experience, estimate that air pollution control requirements will be about two-thirds of this, or \$4 million.

WORLDWIDE COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. SIKES. We will turn to Worldwide Communications and insert page 297 in the record.

[The page follows:]

1. DATE		2. DEPARTMENT AF		3. INSTALLATION FY 19 74 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM		4. INSTALLATION WORLDWIDE COMMUNICATIONS					
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE			5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER N/A		6. STATE/COUNTRY VARIOUS						
7. STATUS ACTIVE		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY N/A		9. COUNTY (U.S.) N/A		10. NEAREST CITY N/A					
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT				12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH				13. INVENTORY			
				PERMANENT		STUDENTS		SUPPORTED		TOTAL	
				OFFICER (1)	ENLISTED (2)	CIVILIAN (3)	OFFICER (4)	ENLISTED (5)	OFFICER (6)	ENLISTED (7)	CIVILIAN (8)
a. AS OF 31 December _____											
b. PLANNED (END FY)											
12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH				13. INVENTORY							
LAND		ACRES (1)		LAND COST (\$000) (2)		IMPROVEMENT (\$000) (3)		TOTAL (\$000) (4)			
a. OWNED											
b. LEASES AND EASEMENTS											
c. INVENTORY TOTAL (EXCEPT LAND) AS OF 30 JUNE 19 _____											
d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY											
e. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM											
f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS											
g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)											
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION PROJECTS											
PROJECT DESIGNATION					TENANT COMMAND	UNIT OF MEASURE	AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM		FUNDING PROGRAM		
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	PROJECT TITLE b				Priority	c	d	SCOPE e	ESTIMATED COST (\$000) f	SCOPE g	ESTIMATED COST (\$000) h
131-000	Technical Control Facilities Expansion				I		IS	IS	330	IS	330
	TOTAL								330		330

WORLDWIDE COMMUNICATIONS

The command, control, and communications program of \$330,000 is for technical control facilities expansion. These facilities provide space for installation of Air Force communications service equipment necessary to monitor and correct technical transmission problems associated with messages, data, and voice traffic during transmission. Centralized control of communication maintenance and signal traffic routing is needed to assure continued availability of adequate and reliable communication service and equipment.

WORLDWIDE COMMUNICATIONS—VARIOUS OVERSEAS—DESIGN INFORMATION (DESIGN COST ESTIMATED)

Project	Design cost	Percent complete, July 31, 1973
Technical control facilities expansion.....	\$21, 800	40

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$330,000 for technical control facilities expansion. Have you experienced any serious difficulties as a result of not having these facilities?

General REILLY. Mr. Chairman, it hasn't resulted in what you might call a serious problem in our communications. However, this program, and we have had it underway for a number of years, permits us to semi-automate the monitoring of the various communications so that the operators can quickly detect and make necessary adjustments to assure the quality of communications. It has been our objective in this program to work toward providing this capability in all of our stations. It is an improvement in higher quality communications and with some reduction in manpower.

Mr. SIKES. Will these projects complete the requirement at the bases listed?

General REILLY. Yes, sir, they will.

Mr. SIKES. What is the unobligated balance in this account?

General REILLY. We will have to furnish that for the record.

Mr. SIKES. Very well.

[The information follows:]

UNOBLIGATED BALANCE OF TECHNICAL CONTROL FACILITIES EXPANSION

The unobligated balance for all prior years is approximately \$320,000. Two projects, overseas, in the fiscal year 1972 MCP are to be awarded in August 1973 and some projects in overseas locations are not yet complete. These projects are subject to dollar versus foreign country fluctuations and could require additional funds for completion.

Mr. SIKES. Are there questions?

[The following questions were submitted by Mr. Long for the record:]

EMPLOYMENT OF ICELANDIC NATIVES IN FISCAL YEAR 1974 FACILITIES

Would any of these projects give employment to Icelanders?

Icelanders will not be employed in any of these three facilities. However, they will be engaged in the construction of them.

Could Keflavik mission requirements be met if these projects were deferred?

To continue in the present deteriorated, inadequate facilities would result in an unsatisfactory quality of maintenance and consequent reduced aircraft availability, reduced mission capability plus flight safety risks. The existing facilities are completely inadequate to support the modern weapon system and do not provide a proper working environment. The buildings are not properly heated and have experienced wind and leakage of rain through the roofs and walls.

F-5 SUPPORT AT CLARK AIR BASE

Does the fire station provide support for the Philippine squadron of F-5s which is stationed at Clark?

The Philippine F-5 squadron is no longer at Clark Air Base. The fire station supports the U.S. Air Force mission at Clark.

What is the mission of that squadron?

The Philippine F-5 squadron is responsible for the air defense of the Republic of the Philippines and close air support for the Philippine Army and Philippine Constabulary. This Philippine F-5 squadron has now relocated from Clark Air Base to its home base at Basa Field.

Does Clark provide ordnance as well as maintenance assistance?

By memorandum of agreement between the USAF and the Philippine Air Force, the Philippine Air Force operated 18 F-5s with 30 officers and 180 enlisted men from Clark Air Base between January 1, 1972, and May 28, 1973. These personnel and aircraft are normally assigned to Basa Air Base which was undergoing runway repair during the above period. The following support was provided:

- (a) Communications/telephone.
- (b) Petroleum, oil, lubricants (Reimbursed by the Philippine Air Force).
- (c) Aviators breathing oxygen (Reimbursed by the Philippine Air Force).
- (d) Buildings for billetings and messing.
- (e) Ground and traffic control with Philippine Air Force augmenting USAF facilities.
- (f) Buildings for maintenance.
- (g) Parking area including two alert positions for aircraft.
- (h) Munitions storage for 20MM cannon and 2.75" rockets.
- (i) USAF munitions personnel provided technical assistance on missile test sets.
- (j) An orientation course was provided for Philippine Air Force drivers when they first arrived at Clark Air Base.
- (k) In summary, USAF support was considered minimum.

FIVE-YEAR HISTORY OF CONSTRUCTION AT CLARK

Provide a list of construction projects at Clark for the past 5 years.

During the past 5 years—fiscal year 1969-73—12 military construction projects have been authorized and appropriated at a total value of \$6.077 million. These projects are shown below. All have been completed except the fiscal year 1973 school, scheduled for award in September 1973. The fiscal year 1969 AFCS maintenance facility was subsequently deleted from the program.

Fiscal year and project:	<i>Appropriated cost (thousands)</i>
1969:	
General purpose aircraft shop.....	\$94
AFCS maintenance facility.....	114
Precision measuring equipment laboratory.....	144
Cold storage.....	759
Administrative office.....	194
Wing maintenance control.....	248
Water storage tank.....	354
Total.....	1,907
1970:	
Aircraft fueling hydrants.....	401
Air communications relay center.....	143
Elementary school.....	1,609
Total.....	2,153
1972: Airfield lighting.....	129
1973: Dependent school.....	1,888
Total.....	6,077

HISTORY AND PROJECTIONS OF PERSONNEL STRENGTH AT CLARK

Provide the force levels at Clark since 1966, and supply estimates of force reductions currently being considered.

Over the last 7 years the manpower strength at Clark has been reduced almost 50 percent. The table below shows the manpower levels by year. Note that no force reduction is planned for fiscal year 1974.

Year	Military	Civilian	Total
1966	16,899	3,586	20,485
1967	16,710	4,092	20,802
1968	16,701	4,367	21,068
1969	17,228	4,408	21,636
1970	16,051	4,224	20,275
1971	11,234	3,452	14,686
1972	8,789	3,264	12,053
1973	8,120	2,914	11,034
1974	8,243	2,854	11,097

Are airmen still billeted in Angeles City? If so, detail costs to the Air Force.

Both single and married airmen are currently living in Angeles City and other offbase communities; however, all offbase housing is considered to be inadequate because of substandard utility systems and the lack of security, and potable water. Approximately 1,400 families and 70 single airmen are currently living offbase. Based on an average basic allowance for quarters of \$156 per month for married personnel and \$105 for single airmen, the annual cost to the Government is approximately \$2.7 million.

DORMITORY DEFICIENCY AT KUNSAN AIR BASE

How much will be requested in fiscal year 1975 to alleviate the dormitory deficiencies?

The fiscal year 1975 MCP is currently being developed and two Kunsan bachelor housing projects are being evaluated for possible inclusion in the program. One project would provide approximately 400 new spaces while the other is for alteration and air-conditioning of 1,284 spaces in existing dormitories. Anticipated costs for these projects are \$1.9 million and \$2.7 million, respectively.

Provide the numbers of personnel for each year since the 1968 buildup. Are force reductions contemplated?

The addition of fighter forces to Korea has increased the personnel strength at Kunsan since 1968. The table below gives the pertinent details. Note that no force reductions are planned for fiscal year 1974.

Year	Military	Civilian	Total
1968	892	300	1,192
1969	1,276	275	1,551
1970	1,354	282	1,636
1971	2,772	307	3,079
1972	2,798	333	3,131
1973	2,459	279	2,738
1974	2,434	294	2,728

KUNSAN WATER AND UTILITIES

Are there problems with the water system at Kunsan? Utilities?

At certain times of the year Kunsan does have a water shortage. The base power also needs considerable upgrading and the sewage treatment plant requires repair and enlargement. Fiscal year 1971 contingency funds are being used to upgrade the water treatment and distribution system and the electrical distribution system. These projects are not complete. \$600,000 has been allocated against them. Additionally, the command is developing a sewage treatment and distribution project for inclusion in a subsequent MCP.

LIST OF OSAN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS SINCE 1968

Provide a list of construction projects at Osan since the 1968 buildup.

Since the 1968 buildup, 10 projects, valued at \$5,909 million, have been authorized and appropriated in the MCP. These projects are shown below:

Fiscal year	Project	Status	Appropriated cost (thousands)
1969	Aircraft maintenance shop	Completed	\$71
	Electric power generator	Deleted	395
1971	Alter runway	Completed	2,600
	Automatic sprinkler system	do	93
1972	Instrument landing system	do	135
	Electric powerplant	5 percent complete	343
	Wing headquarters (natural disaster)	do	1,854
1973	Aircraft navigation and land facilities	Deleted	96
	Runway approach lights	5 percent complete	349
	ADAL communications operations facilities	September 1973 award	368
	Total		6,304
Additionally, fiscal year 1971 MCP contingency funds were used to provide the following facilities:			
	Taxiway shoulder stabilization	Completed	314
	Airfreight terminal	do	162
	Maintenance hangar	do	212
	Data processing facility	do	197
	Water storage tank	40 percent complete	36
	Access road	Completed	337
	Total		1,258

COST OF COMPLETING OSAN DORMITORY REQUIREMENTS

As these two projects would serve about 38 percent of airmen stationed at Osan how much will be requested to complete these facilities?

A requirement exists for approximately \$3.4 million to alter/air-condition 1,598 additional existing dormitory spaces. Four demountable structures which have a capacity of 192 spaces that were excess to requirements at Suwon AB, Korea, are currently being erected at Osan. The remaining deficiency of approximately 700 spaces will be considered for future construction programs. The estimated cost to construct 700 spaces would be approximately \$3 million.

Provide a list of force levels for each year since the 1968 buildup. Are reductions contemplated?

The table below shows the build in force levels at Osan since 1968 because of the introduction of additional fighter aircraft in Korea. The current program calls for no force change at Osan in fiscal year 1974.

Year	Military	Civilian	Total
1968	2,338	828	3,166
1969	3,879	1,521	5,400
1970	3,782	884	4,666
1971	3,489	729	4,218
1972	3,939	859	4,798
1973	3,540	813	4,353
1974	3,530	837	4,367

OSAN POWER AND WATER SUPPLY

Are there problems with the Osan power system? Water system?

Although Osan has a relatively new commercial power supply, the distribution system needs extensive rehabilitation. There is a shortage of water at Osan during the late summer. The primary sewage treatment plant needs repair and enlargement. We plan to have a utility team at Osan from 5th Air Force in Japan during July 1973 to determine the utilities requirements and begin development of projects to solve the utility problems.

Is Office space heated properly?

Each building at Osan has individual heating. The age and condition of these units have resulted in serious outages. Most of these units will require replacement within the next several years. The utility team mentioned earlier will determine the requirements and formulate projects to correct the heating problems.

REPORT ON BASE ALINEMENT IN THE PACIFIC AREA

I notice in the New York Times that the United States has "announced" it wants to acquire two-thirds of the former base on Tinian, in the Marianas, to construct a major new base. Yet this subcommittee is asked to approve projects of permanent housing and other construction in other areas in the Pacific where the future may be uncertain as to U.S. military presence. Defense Secretary Richardson is reported to have ordered a study of overseas bases which may be closed, also. Please provide for the record a report of options the Air Force is considering for future basing in the Pacific.

The Air Force plans on continued use of the following major bases in the Western Pacific for future force beddown: ———. We are planning on using other support installations, but the foregoing are the bases on which we are now and will locate our major units. Our plans for Tinian are to develop it as a joint installation, used by all services as a logistic center ———. In addition, the Air Force will maintain the option of using Tinian as a fallback base under U.S. control should we be denied the use of any of our major bases on foreign soil.

HISTORY AND PROJECTED BITBURG PERSONNEL STRENGTH

Provide a list of force levels for each year since the 1968 buildup. Are reductions contemplated?

The table below shows personnel strengths at Bitburg starting in fiscal year 1968. Note no force changes are programed for fiscal year 1974.

Year	Military	Civilian	Total
1968.....	4,362	1,156	5,518
1969.....	4,376	1,174	5,550
1970.....	4,714	1,446	6,160
1971.....	4,759	1,415	6,174
1972.....	3,226	985	4,211
1973.....	3,265	998	4,263
1974.....	3,292	1,033	4,325

HISTORY AND PROJECTED SEMBACH PERSONNEL STRENGTH

Provide a list of force levels for each year since the 1968 buildup. Are reductions contemplated?

The table below shows the personnel strength at Sembach since 1968. A major reduction in the personnel strength is currently underway, and associated manpower is reflected in fiscal year 1974 listed below. The 601st Tactical Control Wing is moving to Wiesbaden Air Base, and the 2d Mobile Communications Group is moving to Lindsey Air Station.

Year	Military	Civilian	Total
1968.....	2,787	589	3,376
1969.....	2,363	497	2,860
1970.....	1,983	381	2,364
1971.....	2,167	428	2,595
1972.....	2,428	473	2,901
1973.....	2,513	602	3,115
1974.....	810	484	1,294

REMAINING SCHOOL DEFICIENCY AT SEMBACH

If this project is funded, what will be the remaining deficiency and how much will be requested in fiscal year 1975?

There is an urgent requirement for the current dependent school project at Sembach. However, recent mission changes have resulted in a reduction in stu-

dent enrollments which will negate the requirement for additional school construction in the future. If this project is funded no additional funds will be requested for dependent school construction in the future.

COST OF COMPLETING MILDENHALL DORMITORY PROJECT

How much will be requested in fiscal year 1975 to complete this project?

The fiscal year 1974 project will provide 256 adequate spaces against a deficiency of 337. The remaining spaces required to satisfy the deficiency will not be programed in the fiscal year 1975 MCP; however, we will give consideration to a project in a subsequent program.

INCIRLIK HOUSING DEFICITS AND FUTURE PROGRAMING

What portion of living quarters will not be covered by this project, and how much will be requested for fiscal year 1975?

The proposed fiscal year 1974 project for 150 spaces will reduce the deficit to 277. A project to satisfy the remaining deficiency is being considered for inclusion in the fiscal year 1975 MCP at an estimated cost of \$1.5 million.

INCIRLIK FORCE LEVELS

Provide a list of force levels for the past 3 years. Are any changes contemplated?

The table below shows the personnel strength at Incirlik Air Base from fiscal year 1971 to the present and also shows the projected strength for fiscal year 1974.

Year	Military	Civilian	Total
1971.....	1,917	198	2,115
1972.....	1,931	237	2,168
1973.....	2,137	275	2,412
1974.....	2,192	265	2,457

INCIRLIK CAPITAL INVESTMENT

What is the capital investment at this base?

The Air Force has a \$57 million capital investment at Incirlik.

EFFECT OF DEFERRING COMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS FACILITY—IRAKLION AIR STATION

If this project is deferred, can mission requirements be met?

Deferral of this project would adversely affect mission accomplishment. The facility, which was built 15 years ago for a much smaller mission, is now overcrowded with excessively high noise levels, all of which has a deleterious effect upon the personnel attempting to perform highly complex, technical intelligence functions. Additionally, increases to the station mission now being considered by national authorities could not be accommodated.

IRAKLION FORCE LEVELS

Provide a list of force levels for the past 4 years, and are any changes contemplated?

The table below shows the personnel strength at Iraklion Air Station for the last 4 years. No change is contemplated for fiscal year 1974.

Year	Military	Civilian	Total
1970.....	771	70	841
1971.....	787	79	866
1972.....	800	81	881
1973.....	821	82	903
1974.....	836	83	919

JOINT PLANNING AT IRAKLION WITH GREECE

Does the mission at Iraklion involve any joint planning or other exercises with the Greek military?

No, it does not.

LOCATIONS OF POLLUTION PROJECTS SIMILAR TO CLARK AND CANTON

How many other locations exist where similar conditions exist?

None at this time. When facility projects are required to enable us to meet host environmental standards, they are included in the Air Force air and water pollution control reports which are submitted to the Office, Secretary of Defense; Office of Management and Budget; and the Environmental Protection Agency. Congress is asked to provide funds for the facility projects which are validated by this review process.

MEETING HOST NATIONS' POLLUTION REQUIREMENTS

Specify where the host nations' water pollution abatement standards are not being met.

To our knowledge, this only occurs at Clark and Canton, and these projects are in the water pollution abatement portion of the MCP program. As other nations develop environmental standards, the Air Force will program to comply with their requirements. It is the policy of the DOD to conform to the environmental quality standards of the host country.

Mr. SIKES. I believe that completes the hearings with the Air Force.

General Reilly, I want to tell you that you have brought an effective and capable team of supporting witnesses with you. This has certainly been one of the better series of hearings. We are quite pleased with the presentation.

General REILLY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SIKES. Thank you, gentlemen.

APPENDIX

PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN ENGINE RESEARCH AT WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB AND ARNOLD ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT CENTER

[The following information supplements that found on page 249 in the hearings:]

As operation and maintenance contractor for AEDC, ARO, Inc., is organized as a private industrial company. As such they are not oriented by grade structure as is the Civil Service Commission. Personnel advancements are made on an annual merit evaluation basis and are based on salary ranges rather than grade structure. Supervisory personnel are identified as a delineation of the total work force. The technician personnel structure is based on a delineation of specific skills (pipefitters, boiler makers, instrument technicians, etc.) and by supervisors. Therefore, there is no direct correlation of ARO, Inc. (ETF) personnel manning to the Civil Service Commission manning at Wright-Patterson (APL). However, the following ETF personnel breakdown is submitted for your information.

SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS

Supervisors with mechanical engineering background.....	18
Mechanical engineers.....	75
Supervisors with aeronautical engineering background.....	5
Aeronautical engineers.....	46
Supervisors with electrical engineering background.....	13
Electrical engineers.....	40
Supervisors with miscellaneous S&E backgrounds.....	3
Mathematicians, chemists, metallurgists.....	58
<hr/>	
Total scientist and engineer personnel.....	258

TECHNICIANS

Technician supervisors.....	34
Test facility boiler makers.....	13
Test facility electrician master.....	1
Test facility electrician.....	48
Test facility electrician operator master.....	8
Test facility electrical operator.....	12
Instrument technician master.....	14
Instrument technician.....	75
Instrument technician trainee.....	3
Test facility iron worker.....	3
Test facility laborer.....	7
Test facility craftsman machinist master.....	2
Test facility craftsman machinist.....	5
Test facility craftsman outside machinist master.....	13
Test facility craftsman outside machinist.....	72
Test facility craftsman outside machinist trainee.....	2
Test facility pipefitter.....	18
Test facility pipefitter trainee.....	2
Test facility craftsman operating engineer master.....	8
Test facility craftsman operating engineer.....	35
Test facility craftsman operating engineer trainee.....	1
<hr/>	
Total technicians.....	376

ADDITIONAL DETAILS ON KIRTLAND UNOCCUPIED SPACE

[The following information was requested on page 287 of the hearings:]

There is approximately 86,000 square feet of excess dormitory space in Manzano that is being used without conversion for Project Transition (Skill Center).^{1/}

OTHER BUILDINGS AND THE USE AT MANZANO ARE:

<u>BUILDING</u>	<u>CURRENT USE</u>	<u>SQUARE FEET</u>
117	Administration & Classrooms	13,997
120	Motel/Hotel Mgmt. Classrooms	4,446
132	Housing	13,997
130	Housing	13,997
131	Theatre, Lectures, Films	3,024
128	Gymnasium (2/3 of building)	12,049
133	Mess Hall/Classrooms	12,142
134	Carpentry Shop	4,000
142	Motor Repair	4,452

^{1/} The Air Force Skill Center provides transitional vocational training for personnel who are separating or retiring from the Air Force. Instruction is provided primarily in crafts and trades such as automotive repair, plumbing, brick laying, carpentry and hotel/motel operations. The courses are subject to change depending on student interest, past service, employment potential, etc.

There are five buildings at Manzano that contain unoccupied space that could be converted to other useful purposes with alteration and air conditioning. They are:

<u>BUILDING</u>	<u>ORIGINAL USE</u>	<u>SQUARE FEET</u>
126	Arts & Crafts	1,800
143	Dormitory	59,543
124	Auto Hobby Shop	983
146	Auto Repair	2,461
129	Chapel	4,066

There are no vacant buildings (of significant square footage) on Kirtland Air Force Base.

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