

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1978

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-FIFTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS

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ROBERT C. NICHOLAS III, *Staff Assistant*

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MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1978

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1977.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WITNESSES

PERRY J. FLIAKAS, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
(INSTALLATIONS AND HOUSING)
EVAN R. HARRINGTON, DIRECTOR, FACILITIES PROGRAMING, OF-
FICE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (INSTALLA-
TIONS AND HOUSING)
E. A. ROGNER, DIRECTOR, INSTALLATIONS MANAGEMENT AND
PLANNING OFFICE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
(INSTALLATIONS AND HOUSING)
KENNETH P. SEARS, REAR ADMIRAL, U.S. NAVY, DIRECTOR, CON-
STRUCTION OPERATIONS AND FACILITIES MANAGEMENT, OFFICE
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (INSTALLATIONS
AND HOUSING)
MORTIMER M. MARSHALL, JR., DIRECTOR, CONSTRUCTION STAND-
ARDS AND DESIGN, OFFICE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF
DEFENSE (INSTALLATIONS AND HOUSING)
WILLIAM L. ROBERTSON, OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL
COL. THEODORE WOOD, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DE-
FENSE (HEALTH AFFAIRS)

Mr. McKAY. Let's call the committee to order.

We are glad to have with us today Mr. Perry J. Fliakas, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Housing); Evan R. Harrington, Director, Facilities Programing, Office, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Housing); E. A. Rogner, Director, Installations Management and Planning, Office, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Housing); Kenneth P. Sears, Rear Admiral, USN; and Mortimer M. Marshall, Jr., Director, Construction Standards and Design, and William L. Robertson, Office of General Counsel.

Very good. We welcome you here.

At any point at which you would like to use any of your assistants, Mr. Fliakas, don't you hesitate to call on them to answer or respond to any questions we have.

We have had a slight reorganization of the subcommittee. We are victims of events, and circumstances, and so the seating arrangement has been slightly reordered, but a man who has carried a great burden for this committee in pushing forward many needed programs, particularly in personnel, housing, for the military is still on the committee, Mr. Sikes. He has been a great defender of the military and their needs for a long while. I just want to recognize his great help to this country, its military forces, and its defense posture through time.

Mr. SIKES. I want to emphasize how vital this project is and I hope the Navy follows through in making plans for this and in requesting funds.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

NAVAL SUPPORT FACILITY, DIEGO GARCIA, INDIAN OCEAN

Mr. McKAY. Insert pages 113 through 121 in the record.
[The pages follow:]

1. COMPONENT		2. DATE									
NAVY		FY 1978 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM									
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION		4. COMMAND		5. AREA CONSTR		COST INJX					
NAVAL SUPPORT FACILITY, DIEGO GARCIA, INDIAN OCEAN		CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS									
6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH:		7. PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED		TOTAL	
		OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	
a. AS OF 9/30/76		24	431	0	0	0	0	42	837	70	1404
b. END YR 82		62	749	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	821
7. INVENTORY DATA (\$000)											
a. TOTAL ACREAGE * * * * * (0)											
b. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 SEP 1976 1,889											
c. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY 47,163											
d. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM 7,300											
e. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM 0											
f. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE PROGRAM YEARS 0											
g. REMAINING DEFICIENCY 0											
h. GRAND TOTAL 56,352											
8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM											
CATEGORY		PROJECT TITLE		SEOPH	COST	DESIGN STATUS					
CODE					(\$000)	START	COMPLET				
121.10	Airfield Facilities		LS	760	1-77	6-77					
131.35	Communications Improvements		7,457 SF	1,080	11-76	5-77					
141.20	Fire Stations		10,232 SF	550	1-77	6-77					
219.10	Public Works Shops		17,945 SF	140	11-76	5-77					
441.10	Storage Facilities		31,954 SF	1,135	11-76	6-77					
721.12	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters		48,326 SF	2,540	1-77	6-77					
		(172 MN)									
740.54	Recreation Facilities		LS	195	11-76	5-77					
740.70	Morale Facilities		9,778 SF	900	11-76	5-77					
				7,300							
9. Future Projects:											
a. Included in following program (FY 79): None											
b. Major planned next three years: None											
10. Mission or Major Functions: Provides Fleet broadcasts, tactical ship-to-shore and point-to-point communications, and is a critical link in the Defense Communications System. Supports the periodic presence in the Indian Ocean of a Task Group.											

1. COMPONENT NAVY		2. DATE 1 FEB 1977	
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION NAVAL SUPPORT FACILITY, DIEGO GARCIA		4. PROJECT TITLE AIRFIELD FACILITIES	
5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2 46 17 N	6. CATEGORY CODE 121.10	7. PROJECT NUMBER P-021	8. PROJECT COST (\$000) 760
9. COST ESTIMATES			
ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	COST (\$000)
AIRFIELD FACILITIES	LS	-	637
AIRCRAFT DIRECT FUELING FACILITY	OL	1	246,000 (246)
AIRCRAFT RINSE RACK	SY	1,710	118.71 (203)
TAXIWAY	SY	3,600	52.22 (188)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES	-	-	18
ELECTRICAL SUBSTATION	KV	225	57.78 (13)
ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION LINES	LF	300	16.67 (5)
SUBTOTAL	-	-	655
CONTINGENCY (10%)	-	-	66
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST	-	-	721
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (5.5%)	-	-	40
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)	-	-	760
INSTALLED EQUIP OTHER APPROPRIATIONS	-	-	(0)
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Construct aircraft direct fueling facility including fuel transfer lines and piping. Construct aircraft rinse facility including piping. Construct lighted taxiway. Provide utility connections.			
11. REQUIREMENT PROJECT: Provides an aircraft direct fueling station, and an aircraft taxi-through rinse rack. REQUIREMENT: Cargo and patrol aircraft require large fuel loads (20,000 - 40,000 GA) in a minimum time frame. Aircraft flying over the ocean accumulate extensive salt deposits from the ocean's water. To reduce corrosion of the aircraft's aluminum skin, these salt deposits must be removed. CURRENT SITUATION: Present aircraft refueling procedures utilize tank trucks to convey jet fuel from distant storage to the aircraft's parking apron. These trucks have a slow pump rate (250 GM), and hold a maximum of 8,000 gallons. There is no facility for rinsing the salt deposits from aircraft. This can only be done at off-island locations. IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Lack of high-speed (1,200 GM) direct fueling station will hinder mission support. The long transport distance from the storage tanks to the aircraft exposes fuel trucks to factors such as heavy rain, road conditions, accident potential, vehicle breakdown and potential fuel contamination of the environment. Accelerated corrosion and deterioration of aircraft surfaces will occur, resulting in increased maintenance and repair.			

1. COMPONENT NAVY		2. DATE 1 FEB 1977	
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION NAVAL SUPPORT FACILITY, DIEGO GARCIA		4. PROJECT TITLE COMMUNICATIONS IMPROVEMENTS	
5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2 46 17 N	6. CATEGORY CODE 131.35	7. PROJECT NUMBER P-019	8. PROJECT COST (\$000) 1,080
9. COST ESTIMATES			
ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	COST (\$000)
COMMUNICATIONS IMPROVEMENTS	SF	7,457	107.73 771
RECEIVER BUILDING ADDITION	SF	6,457	99.43 (642)
GENERATOR BUILDING ADDITION	SF	1,000	184.29 (129)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES	-	-	160
ELECTRICAL SUBSTATION	KV	1,000	32 (32)
ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION LINES	LF	525	179.05 (94)
WATER DISTRIBUTION LINES	LF	178	16.85 (3)
SANITARY SEWER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	LF	566	14.13 (8)
SITE IMPROVEMENT	LS	-	(23)
SUBTOTAL	-	-	931
CONTINGENCY (10%)	-	-	93
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST	-	-	1,024
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (5.5%)	-	-	56
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)	-	-	1,080
INSTALLED EQUIP OTHER APPROPRIATIONS	-	-	(0)
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Construct additions to receiver and generator buildings, utilizing concrete foundations and floors, masonry unit walls, built-up roofing. Install government furnished generators and uninterruptible powers system. Provide utility connections. Air Conditioning - 100 Tons.			
11. REQUIREMENT PROJECT: Provides additions to the receiver and generator buildings. REQUIREMENT: Additional receivers and no-break power units, are being procured for this location. The receiver units planned will give SATCOM (point-to-point and ship-to-shore) and SPECOM capabilities. The emergency generator building addition will house the no-break power unit serving the receiver building. CURRENT SITUATION: The existing buildings do not have the space to accommodate the planned expansion. IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: New equipment will have to be housed in vans, resulting in increased staffing, operations and maintenance costs.			

1. COMPONENT NAVY		2. DATE 1 FEB 1977	
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION NAVAL SUPPORT FACILITY, DIEGO GARCIA		4. PROJECT TITLE FIRE STATIONS	
5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2 46 17 N	6. CATEGORY CODE 141.20	7. PROJECT NUMBER P-017	8. PROJECT COST (\$000) 550
9. COST ESTIMATES			
ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	COST (\$000)
FIRE STATIONS	SF	10,232	35.38 362
CRASH/RESCUE FIRE STATION	SF	7,232	35.81 (259)
STRUCTURAL FIRE STATION	SF	3,000	34.33 (103)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES	-	-	112
ELECTRICAL SUBSTATION	KV	180	50.00 (9)
ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION LINES	LF	350	28.57 (10)
TELEPHONE/COMMUNICATION/FIRE ALARM LINE	LF	485	20.62 (10)
WATER DISTRIBUTION LINE	LF	274	7.30 (2)
SANITARY SEWER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	LF	360	61.11 (22)
PAVEMENT	SY	793	31.53 (25)
RELOCATE DUCTLINES	LF	160	212.50 (34)
SUBTOTAL	-	-	474
CONTINGENCY (10%)	-	-	47
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST	-	-	521
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (5.5%)	-	-	29
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)	-	-	550
INSTALLED EQUIP OTHER APPROPRIATIONS	-	-	(0)
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Concrete foundations and floors, masonry unit walls, built-up roofing, utility connections. Air Conditioning - 10 Tons.			
11. REQUIREMENT PROJECT: Provides an aircraft crash/rescue fire station in the air operations area, and a structural fire station convenient to the cantonment and receiver area. REQUIREMENT: Fire stations are required to house the fire fighting equipment and personnel that provide protection against aircraft and structural fires. CURRENT SITUATION: The aircraft crash/rescue station is located in a temporary building in the air operations area. This building must be removed to permit expansion of the existing aircraft parking apron. There is no designated structural fire station on the island. The assigned structural fire trucks are housed in available temporary structures in 2 different locations, one in the public works area and one in the cantonment area. Both buildings currently in use will eventually be removed. IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: The fire stations in use will continue to be utilized, increasing the response time and possibly jeopardizing lives and property.			

1. COMPONENT NAVY		2. DATE 1 FEB 1977	
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION NAVAL SUPPORT FACILITY DIEGO GARCIA		4. PROJECT TITLE PUBLIC WORKS SHOPS	
5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2 46 17 N	6. CATEGORY CODE 219.10	7. PROJECT NUMBER P-023	8. PROJECT COST (\$000) 140
9. COST ESTIMATES			
ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	COST (\$000)
PUBLIC WORKS SHOP	SF	17,945	5.29 95
WAREHOUSE CONVERSION	SF	14,165	3.95 (56)
BUILDING ALTERATIONS	SF	3,780	10.32 (39)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES	-	-	26
ELECTRICAL TRANSFORMER	KV	262.5	76.19 (20)
ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION LINES	LF	110	54.55 (6)
SUBTOTAL	-	-	121
CONTINGENCY (10%)	-	-	12
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST	-	-	133
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (5.5%)	-	-	7
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)	-	-	140
INSTALLED EQUIP OTHER APPROPRIATIONS	-	-	(0)
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Warehouse conversion: construction of interior masonry unit walls, equipment foundations, alteration and expansion of ventilation/air conditioning and utility systems. Building alterations: internal modification to existing building. Air-Conditioning - 15 Tons.			
11. REQUIREMENT PROJECT: Converts an existing warehouse into a public works and vehicle maintenance shop, and modifies the existing public works shop. REQUIREMENT: Additional shop space is required for maintenance of station buildings, structures, and vehicles in order to meet the expanded mission. As there is no civilian/commercial community on Diego Garcia, the Public Works shop must be totally self-sufficient in all phases of public works support, including electrical, mechanical, power generation and distribution, construction equipment and motor vehicles. CURRENT SITUATION: Public works maintenance is currently accomplished in buildings of insufficient size to provide the necessary shop equipment and storage spaces. IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Adequate maintenance facilities will not be available to support the mission.			

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1. COMPONENT NAVY		2. DATE 1 FEB 1977	
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION NAVAL SUPPORT FACILITY, DIEGO GARCIA		4. PROJECT TITLE STORAGE FACILITIES	
5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2 46 17 N	6. CATEGORY CODE 441.10	7. PROJECT NUMBER P-010	8. PROJECT COST (\$000) 1,135
9. COST ESTIMATES			
ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	COST (\$000)
STORAGE FACILITIES	SF	31,954	22.91 (732)
GENERAL WAREHOUSE	SF	25,000	20.40 (510)
NAVY EXCHANGE WAREHOUSE	SF	5,400	24.81 (134)
ARMORY	SF	576	79.86 (46)
MEDICAL STORAGE	SF	978	42.94 (42)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES	-	-	246
ELECTRICAL SUBSTATION	KV	150	93.33 (14)
ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION LINES	LF	1,500	22.00 (33)
WATER DISTRIBUTION LINES	LF	1,665	7.81 (13)
SANITARY SEWER LINES	LF	250	12.00 (3)
PAVEMENT	SY	15,420	11.74 (181)
SITE IMPROVEMENT	LS	-	(2)
SUBTOTAL	-	-	978
CONTINGENCY (10%)	-	-	98
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST	-	-	1,076
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (5.5%)	-	-	59
TOTAL REQUEST	-	-	1,135
INSTALLED EQUIP OTHER APPROPRIATIONS	-	-	(0)
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Construct 2 general warehouses and a Navy Exchange warehouse, utilizing pre-engineered rigid frame buildings with corrugated asbestos-cement siding and roofing. Construct armory, and medical storage addition, utilizing concrete frame and masonry unit walls. Provide utility connections. Air conditioning - 3.5 tons.			
11. REQUIREMENT PROJECT: Provides 2 general warehouses, Navy Exchange warehouse, medical storage spaces, and armory. REQUIREMENT: Facilities are required to store all necessary supplies for a 4 month period. Special storage spaces are required for some supplies such as moisture sensitive, medical, small arms. CURRENT SITUATION: Two existing warehouses, while structurally adequate, are too small to meet the expanded mission of the facility. Further, they are in an area planned for development as a public works complex. Other storage areas are either non-existent, or too small to meet mission requirements. IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: The required 4 month supply cannot be met, requiring more frequent resupply shipping, and periodic shortages.			

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1. COMPONENT NAVY		2. DATE 1 FEB 1977	
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION NAVAL SUPPORT FACILITY DIEGO GARCIA, INDIAN OCEAN		4. PROJECT TITLE BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS	
5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2 46 17 N	6. CATEGORY CODE 721.12	7. PROJECT NUMBER P-024	8. PROJECT COST (\$000) 2,540
9. COST ESTIMATES			
ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	COST (\$000)
BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS	SF	48,326	40.23 (1,944)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES	-	-	245
ELECTRICAL SUBSTATION	KV	900	46.67 (42)
ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION LINE	LF	5,500	3.45 (19)
TELEPHONE/FIRE ALARM LINES	LF	6,000	4.83 (29)
WATER DISTRIBUTION LINE	LF	1,900	18.42 (35)
SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM	LF	1,445	20.76 (30)
STORM SEWER SYSTEM	LF	60	166.67 (10)
PAVING	SY	2,540	19.69 (50)
SITE IMPROVEMENT	LS	-	(30)
SUBTOTAL	-	-	2,189
CONTINGENCY (10%)	-	-	219
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST	-	-	2,408
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (5.5%)	-	-	132
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)	-	-	2,540
INSTALLED EQUIP OTHER APPROPRIATIONS	-	-	(0)
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Construct 4 buildings for 172 MN with concrete floor slab, concrete masonry walls, concrete roof slab with built up roofing. Total area includes space for 106 bedrooms, living and storage spaces, mechanical equipment rooms. Provide utility connections. Grade mix: 130 E5-E6, 42 E7-E9 Air conditioning - 70 tons.			
11. REQUIREMENT PROJECT: Provides adequate quarters for enlisted personnel. REQUIREMENT: The total enlisted complement of Diego Garcia is 759 men (including 22 Royal Navy), consisting of 749 permanently assigned and 10 transient personnel. The grade distribution is 469 E1-E4, 221 E5-E6, and 69 E7-E9. Adequate facilities are existent or under construction to accommodate the E1-E4 personnel. A deficit of 141 E5-E6 and 45 E7-E9 spaces must be satisfied. However, due to fluctuations in actual personnel assignments, provision of 172 spaces is proposed by this project. CURRENT SITUATION: Enlisted personnel are currently housed in 5 permanent buildings, and several scattered temporary portable buildings. Three additional buildings are being constructed. IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Adequate berthing facilities will not be available to the enlisted personnel leading to degradation in morale on this remotely located island.			

1. COMPONENT NAVY		2. DATE 1 FEB 1977	
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION NAVAL SUPPORT FACILITY, DIEGO GARCIA		4. PROJECT TITLE RECREATION FACILITIES	
5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2 46 17 N	6. CATEGORY CODE 740.54	7. PROJECT NUMBER P-006	8. PROJECT COST (\$000) 195
9. COST ESTIMATES			
ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	COST (\$000)
RECREATION FACILITIES.	LS	-	134
PAVILION	SF	2,294	54.59 (125)
PLAYING FIELD.	EA	1	9,000 (9)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES.	-	-	34
ELECTRICAL TRANSFORMER	KV	112.5	62.22 (7)
ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION LINE	LF	450	26.67 (12)
WATER DISTRIBUTION LINE.	LF	2,800	4.64 (13)
SEWER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.	LF	100	20 (2)
SUBTOTAL	-	-	168
CONTINGENCY (10%).	-	-	17
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST.	-	-	185
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (5.5%).	-	-	10
TOTAL REQUEST.	-	-	195
INSTALLED EQUIP OTHER APPROPRIATIONS	-	-	(0)
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Construct recreation facility consisting of pavilion with branch exchange, snack bar, showers, lighted playing field, utility connections. Air Conditioning - 2 Tons.			
11. REQUIREMENT PROJECT: Provides recreational facilities to support Fleet task groups. REQUIREMENT: Recreational facilities are required to provide the physical exercise needs of transient Fleet personnel of task groups during their shore visits to Diego Garcia. CURRENT SITUATION: Existing recreational facilities in the cantonment area are sized to support the permanently assigned personnel and cannot accommodate large numbers of transient Fleet personnel. Temporary Fleet recreational facilities built as an expedient during 1974 will be replaced by this project. IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Recreational facilities of permanent personnel will be overcrowded with transient personnel adversely affecting the morale of both.			

1. COMPONENT NAVY		2. DATE 1 FEB 1977	
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION NAVAL SUPPORT FACILITY, DIEGO GARCIA		4. PROJECT TITLE MORALE FACILITIES	
5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2 46 17 N	6. CATEGORY CODE 740.70	7. PROJECT NUMBER P-007	8. PROJECT COST (\$000) 900
9. COST ESTIMATES			
ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	COST (\$000)
MORALE FACILITIES.	SF	9,778	68.73 672
OFFICER/CPO CLUB	SF	4,218	78.71 (332)
HOBBY SHOP & SPECIAL SERVICES ISSUE OFFICE	SF	3,000	67.33 (202)
EDUCATION CENTER ADDITION.	SF	2,560	53.91 (138)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES.	-	-	104
ELECTRICAL TRANSFORMER	KV	187.5	74.67 (14)
ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION LINE	LF	470	27.66 (13)
WATER DISTRIBUTION LINE.	LF	805	13.66 (11)
SANITARY DISTRIBUTION LINE	LF	115	26.09 (3)
PAVEMENT	SY	1,708	15.22 (26)
SITE IMPROVEMENT	LS	-	(37)
SUBTOTAL	-	-	776
CONTINGENCY (10%).	-	-	78
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST.	-	-	854
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (5.5%).	-	-	47
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED).	-	-	900
INSTALLED EQUIP OTHER APPROPRIATIONS	-	-	(0)
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Concrete foundations and floors, masonry unit walls, built-up insulated roofing, utility connections. Air conditioning - 43 tons.			
11. REQUIREMENT PROJECT: Provides a CPO/Officers Club, a combined Hobby Shop/Special Services Issue Office, and an Education Center addition. REQUIREMENT: To maintain a high degree of morale at this extremely remote and isolated location. CURRENT SITUATION: The club facilities for CPO and Commissioned Officers are temporary, and in a relocatable metal building. The present hobby shop is located in a portion of a temporary building in the Seabee cantonment area and lacks the necessary space to provide all services. There is no Special Services Issue Office. Educational activities are presently carried out in existing religious education classrooms. These shared spaces are inadequate to conduct after hours training. IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Recreation and morale activities will continue to be conducted in their present temporary locations to the detriment of morale.			

(Mr. Taylor)

Installation: NAVAL SUPPORT FACILITY, DIEGO GARCIA, INDIAN OCEANProject: Airfield FacilitiesQUANTITATIVE DATA
(U/M: Not Applicable)

a. Total Requirement:	_____
b. Existing Substandard:	_____
c. Existing Adequate:	_____
d. Funded Not In Inventory:	_____
e. Adequate Assets:	_____
f. Unfunded Prior Authorization:	_____
g. Included in FY _____ Program:	_____
h. Deficiency:	_____

Project: Communications ImprovementsQUANTITATIVE DATA
(U/M: Square Feet)

a. Total Requirement:	<u>15,950</u>
b. Existing Substandard:	_____
c. Existing Adequate:	<u>8,250</u>
d. Funded Not In Inventory:	_____
e. Adequate Assets:	_____
f. Unfunded Prior Authorization:	_____
g. Included in FY _____ Program:	_____
h. Deficiency:	<u>7,700</u>

Project: Fire StationQUANTITATIVE DATA
(U/M: Square Feet)

a. Total Requirement:	<u>10,232</u>
b. Existing Substandard:	<u>0</u>
c. Existing Adequate:	_____
d. Funded Not In Inventory:	_____
e. Adequate Assets:	_____
f. Unfunded Prior Authorization:	_____
g. Included in FY _____ Program:	_____
h. Deficiency:	<u>10,232</u>

Project: Public Works ShopsQUANTITATIVE DATA
(U/M: Square Feet)

a. Total Requirement:	<u>31,720</u>
b. Existing Substandard:	<u>11,640</u>
c. Existing Adequate:	_____
d. Funded Not In Inventory:	_____
e. Adequate Assets:	_____
f. Unfunded Prior Authorization:	_____
g. Included in FY _____ Program:	_____
h. Deficiency:	<u>20,080</u>

(Mr. Taylor)

Installation: NAVAL SUPPORT FACILITY, DIEGO GARCIA, INDIAN OCEAN (Continued)Project: Storage FacilitiesQUANTITATIVE DATA
(U/M: Square Feet)

a. Total Requirement:	<u>65,376</u>
b. Existing Substandard:	<u>14,573</u>
c. Existing Adequate:	_____
d. Funded Not In Inventory:	_____
e. Adequate Assets:	_____
f. Unfunded Prior Authorization:	_____
g. Included in FY _____ Program:	_____
h. Deficiency:	<u>50,803</u>

Project: Bachelor Enlisted QuartersQUANTITATIVE DATA
(U/M: Men)

a. Total Requirement:	<u>764</u>
b. Existing Substandard:	_____
c. Existing Adequate:	<u>189</u>
d. Funded Not In Inventory:	_____
e. Adequate Assets:	_____
f. Unfunded Prior Authorization:	_____
g. Included in FY _____ Program:	_____
h. Deficiency:	<u>575</u>

Project: Recreation FacilitiesQUANTITATIVE DATA
(U/M: Each)

a. Total Requirement:	<u>1</u>
b. Existing Substandard:	<u>0</u>
c. Existing Adequate:	_____
d. Funded Not In Inventory:	_____
e. Adequate Assets:	_____
f. Unfunded Prior Authorization:	_____
g. Included in FY _____ Program:	_____
h. Deficiency:	<u>1</u>

Project: Morale FacilitiesQUANTITATIVE DATA
(U/M: Square Feet)

a. Total Requirement:	<u>17,525</u>
b. Existing Substandard:	<u>1,600</u>
c. Existing Adequate:	<u>0</u>
d. Funded Not In Inventory:	_____
e. Adequate Assets:	_____
f. Unfunded Prior Authorization:	_____
g. Included in FY _____ Program:	_____
h. Deficiency:	<u>17,525</u>

Mr. McKAY. Basically are these facilities those that you have had to defer from funding in prior years' programs because of authorizing ceiling and higher prices due to delays in implementing this program?

Admiral MARSHALL. No, sir. We were originally planning to request these facilities in the fiscal year 1977 program. We felt at that time we couldn't use these projects successfully. I don't think it would have fit into our construction schedule.

Mr. McKAY. It has nothing to do with authorization ceilings? It was just the fact you couldn't physically get it in place?

Admiral MARSHALL. You might recall the earlier programs, the fiscal year 1975 and fiscal year 1976 programs, which were held up, of necessity, by an item put in by the Senate.

Mr. McKAY. It was a 3 months' delay?

Admiral MARSHALL. The authorization required the President to certify that the new facilities were essential to the national interests. The President did this on May 12, 1975, and commencement of construction on the fiscal year 1975 increment was authorized finally on March 5, 1978 following the February 25, 1976 formal signing of the ad referendum agreement negotiated in London with the British Government.

The fiscal year 1976 increment was authorized and funded by the Congress at \$13.8 million. Congress placed restrictions on the commencement of construction of this increment until April 15, 1976, and required the administration to report to Congress before April 15, 1976, regarding the negotiation initiatives on mutual arms restraint in the Indian Ocean. This report was forwarded to the Congress on April 15, 1976. An authorization to proceed was provided on May 1, 1976. It was really diplomatic matters and internal U.S. Government matters that held the project up.

Mr. McKAY. It wasn't authorization or funding or a pricing problem?

Admiral MARSHALL. Not at all.

Mr. McKAY. Will these projects complete the construction on Diego Garcia?

Admiral MARSHALL. For the foreseeable future, yes, sir.

I hesitate to say anything will complete the program anywhere because you never know what is going to come down the pike.

Mr. McKAY. The program, as anticipated in the original expansion of Diego, Garcia, is this all of it?

Admiral MARSHALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKAY. Is it adequate?

Admiral MARSHALL. I think so.

STATUS OF NEGOTIATIONS

Mr. McKAY. What is the status of negotiations on arms control in the Indian Ocean?

Admiral MARSHALL. On April 15, 1976, the executive branch reported to several committees in Congress that an American arms limitation initiative in the Indian Ocean was not in the U.S. interests at that time.

On December 1, 1976, another report was made to Congress which, while fully recognizing the sense of Congress that the United States should enter into negotiations with the Soviet Union intended to achieve agreement limiting United States/Soviet military deployment in that region, still did not judge that circumstances were appropriate for an initiative of the type.

As of right now, we are not aware of any ongoing negotiations with the Soviets. This is something which should properly be addressed to the State Department at this time because we know of no initiatives ourselves.

PAST PROGRAMS

Mr. McKAY. Do we have, Admiral, a breakout of what we have done in Diego Garcia to this point? Can you say what we have put out there in these previous increments?

Admiral MARSHALL. Yes.

Mr. McKAY. Supply that for the record. We will need it for the record as we go to the floor. A lot of people there won't be aware of what has been done and what has gone on in the previous years. Provide what we have done out there and what it is intended to do.

Admiral MARSHALL. Yes, sir, I will be happy to do that.

The information follows:

(Mr. Taylor)

The permanent facilities constructed at Diego Garcia are as follows:

Year	Facility	Appropriation
FY 71	Communication Facilities Personnel Support Facilities Fuel Storage Airfield Utilities	\$5,400,000
FY 72	Personnel Support Facilities Fuel Storage Airfield Facilities Utilities Expansion Public Works Facilities	\$8,950,000
FY 73	Dredging	\$6,100,000
FY 74	No Projects	
FY 75 (Navy)	Fuel Storage Pier Runway/Apron Extension Electrical System Improvements	\$18,102,000
FY 75 (Air Force)	Apron Extension POL/Munitions Storage	\$3,300,000
FY 76	Fuel Storage Apron Extension Hangar Operations Building Addition Airfield Transit Storage Aircraft Arresting Gear BEQ/BOQ Radio/TV Station Receiver Building Addition Magazine Warehouse Utilities Expansion	\$13,800,000
FY 77	No Projects	
FY 78 (Proposed)	Recreation/Morale Facilities Storage Facilities Fire Stations Communication Improvements Airfield Fuel/Rinse Facilities Public Works Shops BEQ	\$7,300,000

Excluding marked change in the world situation, it is believed that the above construction will be all that is required at Diego Garcia.

Mr. McKAY. You are requesting various facilities at Diego Garcia. Are all of these facilities essential to the performance of the mission there?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKAY. How long is the tour of duty in Diego Garcia?

Admiral MARSCHALL. The tour of duty for the persons who are stationed on the island is 1 year. As you may or may not know, we have Seabee battalions doing the construction work; they are on a cycle of 8 months on-island and 6 months back at home port. Each battalion is relieved by another battalion.

Mr. McKAY. A lot of work is being done by the Seabees?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Practically all. The only work done by others to date has been the dredging. We are now in the process of getting clearance on a contract for some tankage in the fiscal year 1975-1976 programs which is to be done by a private contractor. We felt that tankage was of sufficient complexity, as far as welding is concerned, to warrant getting a private contractor on it. These are 80,000 barrel tanks. Quite large.

Mr. McEWEN. Is there a limitation in the Navy on the length of temporary duty? Is it 6 months?

Admiral MARSCHALL. I believe it is 8 months, but with respect to these Seabees who are on island, they are deployed as a unit.

Mr. McEWEN. But you rotate them?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Every 8 months. Eight months on island, 6 months at home port and then they go to another deployment site. This is the pattern for our eight regular Naval mobile construction battalions.

AIRFIELD FACILITIES

Mr. McKAY. You are requesting airfield facilities which include a direct fueling facility, an aircraft rinse rack, and a taxiway. Why is it necessary to replace your present refueling system with a high-speed 1,200 gallons/minute direct fueling station?

Mr. TAYLOR. Sir, the existing refueling set-up is designed to service the cargo-type aircraft that deploy in and out of Diego Garcia at the present time. Diego Garcia is a port to support periodic presence of a carrier task group in the Indian Ocean. The development proposed is designed to provide minimal support to carriers and their ancillary ships when engaged in such operations.

To preserve their training and operational capability during port periods, the carrier aircraft fly to their support sites while the carrier is berthed. This high-speed refueling is required to support these carrier aircraft while ashore.

Mr. NICHOLAS. Do all the aircraft fly off the carrier in a situation like that or just a few of them?

Mr. TAYLOR. It depends on the circumstances. It could be from a very few to the entire wing going ashore.

Mr. NICHOLAS. Could you list for the record those kind of circumstances? If they are going ashore in order to train, it would seem to me the type of training most realistic would be to have the aircraft landing and taking off from the carrier rather than going ashore and taking off from a landing field, because the combat environment which they would presumably be operating in, unless somebody changes the Navy's mission, would normally be a carrier.

Perhaps you could answer now why you anticipate there would be a heavy refueling load for what I might call exercises ashore as opposed to afloat.

Mr. TAYLOR. I will provide more details for the record but we feel it is necessary to have this high-speed refueling capability available for contingency situations; not just the normal deployment. Should a contingency develop, we would want the capability to refuel any aircraft that had to come ashore and get them back aboard the carrier or on station as soon as possible.

[The information follows:]

(CDR Steadley)

There are several reasons why carrier aircraft will be ashore at Diego Garcia and thereby in need of a high speed refueler system. One example is the situation where an aircraft has to divert to a shore based field under emergency conditions. This situation might occur as the result of an aircraft malfunction or where the deck of the carrier is fouled, precluding a landing aboard the carrier. In both of these cases, the problem could well be one which could be rectified shortly after aircraft touchdown on Diego Garcia. If there is a need to get this aircraft back to the carrier as soon as possible, due to weather or operational considerations, the proposed project would greatly aid in its turnaround time.

The project will permit a fuel point alongside the taxi-way which is dedicated to high speed refueling of aircraft. The existing system consists of converted truck fill stands at two corners of the parking apron plus a truck fill stand outside of the airfield area. The two parking apron stands may be used for aircraft, but are generally used for filling trucks due to the congestion in each of the areas. If the high speed refueler is authorized and funded, its construction will greatly aid in the overall efficiency of airfield operations. The pump is properly designed for providing fuel, the layout is far superior to the existing one, the situation will not arise where aircraft are waiting for fuel while the trucks are ferrying fuel from the distribution points, and the overall operation will be orderly. In addition, there will be no tie-up of operations as would occur when three or more aircraft are involved in an evolution and one of the fuel trucks breaks down.

In further response to the question, other conditions where aircraft will be ashore are as follows:

- Maintenance. A detachment will work on aircraft ashore wherein greater space is afforded for layout, and, correspondingly, space is saved within the carriers hangar deck.
- Carrier in port. Aircraft will have to be flown ashore so as to be available for operational and training purposes. Depending on the length of time the carrier plans to be in port, there may be as many as twenty-five aircraft on the island for this purpose.
- Operational needs. At certain times, it may be desirable to rendezvous shore based and carrier based aircraft. The shore aircraft would be pre-staged on the island.
- ASW Aircraft. There is currently a small number of P-3 aircraft at Diego Garcia. These aircraft hold over 10,000 gallons of fuel. There are two tankers on the island, each holding 4,000 gallons.
- Contingency operations. If there were a need for the island to support cargo type aircraft on a transient basis, there would be added aircraft at the airfield.

The present operation accommodates any one of the above situations with fairly good response. Where two or more of these situations occur simultaneously, there would be reduced efficiency. If an emergency situation were to arise, the chances are high that more than one of the above situations will take place. The safety aspects, the operating efficiency, and the readiness response will all be significantly improved as a result of this project being approved and funded.

Mr. McKAY. So a capability is necessary for some situations, but only a small part of that will be used all of the time?

Mr. TAYLOR. This is primarily to support the carrier wings. As I mentioned earlier, we do have direct fueling capability in our parking apron at the present time to support the cargo types, but this is not satisfactory to support the carrier-type aircraft.

Mr. McKAY. This is fueling on time that you are dealing with, is that right?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Yes.

Mr. McKAY. Can you show savings as a result of airfield facilities proposed?

Admiral MARSCHALL. No, I can't think of any savings.

Mr. McKAY. It is just something you have to do?

Admiral MARSCHALL. That is right, sir.

Mr. McKAY. Why should 15 P-3 operations a month require a rapid refueling capacity? Is this a potential need? That wouldn't seem to require rapid refueling if it is only 15.

Mr. TAYLOR. The posture has normally consisted of one to two P-3's deployed to Diego Garcia at any given time. If a P-3 is operating and has a contact and is running short on fuel, it is a good idea for him to be able to have a quick turnaround back to the contact. Therefore, high-speed refueling to fill him up and get him back on station so that he can keep track of the contact is of great benefit.

Mr. McKAY. What is the cost for this refueling?

Admiral MARSCHALL. \$246,000 for the fueling facility. The taxiway is \$188,000.

COMMUNICATIONS IMPROVEMENTS

Mr. McKAY. Why is a terminal for the new satellite communications system required at Diego Garcia and when will it be delivered?

Mr. TAYLOR. It will be delivered as soon as this facility is complete. I will provide the exact date for the record.

[The information follows:]

The new terminal portion of this project is 1,800 square feet for a defense satellite communications system line to Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines and to Landstuhl, Germany to provide better communications with a defense system satellite directly over the Indian Ocean. The equipment will arrive May 1, 1981. The remainder of the project is for upgrading existing Navy systems. Equipment is manufacturer standard stock, immediately available, and will be shipped when required in 1980.

Mr. McKAY. Why is this terminal for a satellite communications systems required here?

Admiral MARSCHALL. It is a part of the upgrade of our worldwide communications system.

We have something there now. This is an upgrade of what exists.

Mr. TAYLOR. We are currently operating with a low data rate terminal at this location. The new satellites have a high data rate and require new terminals in order to be able to use the new satellites that are airborne. We are replaying our satellite terminals worldwide with this new, high data rate terminal to effectively use the satellites that are airborne for communications.

Mr. McKAY. How soon is the next satellite going to go up so you will have to replace all the existing ones?

Admiral MARSCHALL. We don't know, sir.

Mr. McKAY. But it is anticipated that will happen?

Admiral MARSCHALL. I don't know that it is particularly anticipated, but it wouldn't surprise me in the slightest, because of the way they have made such great strides in this communications business. It seems like every year there is another breakthrough.

Mr. McKAY. What is the construction schedule for satellite terminals?

Admiral MARSCHALL. It should begin in January of 1978 and be completed in 11 months, along about December of 1978.

Mr. McKAY. If you have that other satellite up there now, how will you get along between now and then?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Use the existing system until we are capable of handling the new system.

Mr. McKAY. You can pick up whichever satellite you want to use?

Admiral MARSCHALL. There is a low data rate system in use now, as Mr. Taylor pointed out, and it will be used until the new terminal is in there to pick up the high data rate system.

Mr. McKAY. What is the big advantage of one versus the other?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Better communications.

Mr. McKAY. How much speed? Does the amount of speed you are picking up really warrant that extra expenditure?

Mr. TAYLOR. Sir, the band width of the newer satellites allows you more voice and telecommunications-type circuits. As an example, if you could get 20 operational circuits on the old satellite, with the new you can get double that number of operational circuits. It increases your capabilities tremendously.

Mr. McKAY. So you can talk to all the fleet instead of half the fleet?

Mr. McEWEN. Have we funded any of these prior to this?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir. In last year's program we had a—I can't recall exactly where the facility was, but we have been programing on a continuing basis to upgrade and install these new MSC-61 terminals that are being purchased to accommodate the new satellite systems.

Mr. McEWEN. We have to build new terminal buildings for these, haven't we?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. McEWEN. When did you start, last year?

Mr. TAYLOR. There was one or two last year and there may even have been one in the 1976 program, sir.

Mr. NICHOLAS. Is the old satellite terminal totally incompatible with the new satellite? Are they planning not to send up any more old satellites so that at some point you simply won't be able to use that system any more?

Mr. TAYLOR. I would like to provide a more detailed answer for the record, but I understand the old terminals are not compatible with the new satellite and at some point in time we will not be able to use it without the new equipment.

Mr. McKAY. You are operating now on the old satellite which is phasing out, and at that point you are forced into the new system?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is my understanding, sir.

Mr. McKAY. What is your timespan to do that?

Mr. TAYLOR. Could I give you more details on that for the record, please?

Mr. McKAY. Surely.

[The information follows:]

(Mr. Taylor)

U.S. NAVY SUPPORT ACTIVITY DIEGO GARCIA, INDIAN OCEAN
COMMUNICATIONS BUILDING

The project provides 7,457 square feet of building space, of which 6,457 square feet are for communications spaces. The Defense Satellite Communications System will occupy 1,800 square feet in the communications building. The balance of the space in this project is to satisfy floor space needed to install emergency generators, uninterruptable power systems, Special Communications equipment, secure voice equipment, technical control equipment, and teletype equipment repair shop and testing and calibrating equipment. Mission of the communications activity at Diego Garcia has increased from that originally conceived, creating a general shortage of space within the communications building due to equipment already installed, and to be added by the time construction of this project has been completed.

The Defense Satellite Communications Terminal, which will occupy less than a third of the floor space, provides point-to-point communications circuits for teletype, voice, secure voice and digital communications that originate or terminate at Diego Garcia. The communications requirements for fleet units operating in the Indian Ocean area are also processed and relayed through the system at Diego Garcia.

Equipment delivery will be phased to arrive over the next two years. The technical control, special communications, and other equipment to be installed in the communications building is all on hand, or stored ready for shipment, or available from manufacturers stock. The generating and uninterruptable power equipment is scheduled to arrive in late 1978. The satellite terminal will arrive in mid-1980, after spaces in the building have been prepared for installation. Construction phasing will call for building the new addition, then rearranging existing and available equipment, and finally installing the satellite terminal.

Satellites are launched on a more or less continuous basis, since they are not permanent. Ten years ago the satellites followed an orbit that needed to be tracked. Terminals designated as MSC-46 were installed to handle the limited traffic in early years of satellite development, as primary reliance was still needed on high frequency radio stations to satisfy defense communications requirements. Recently satellites have been launched in an orbit that permits revolving at the same speed as the earth's rotation, thus giving the appearance that the satellite is stationary in the sky, simplifying the tracking problem. The MSC-46 equipment, and newer TSC-54 equipment, of the type installed at Diego Garcia, operate with the new satellites. Four operating satellites are needed to span the earth, one in the Atlantic, Eastern Pacific, Western Pacific, and Indian Ocean. Two additional satellites will be launched as backup units, to be moved to the area of a satellite that fails, or to be used for contingencies that require more links (or "channels") than are available in the standard configuration. At present there is a defense system satellite in the Western Pacific. The remainder of the system is using NATO satellites and a United Kingdom satellite in the Indian Ocean. Two defense satellites will be launched this year, with the remainder following over the next two years. Current satellites have a service life of over three years. The future ones will operate for six years, and have other improvements, but will be compatible for use with past and present terminals.

The current Military Construction Program to upgrade terminals to the higher capacity MSC-61 and FSC-78 types began in FY 1974 at Hawaii. The construction program will be completed in FY 1979 or FY 1980.

Though the present TSC-54 terminal is compatible with the new satellites, and with the remainder of the system, it has only a capability for one link. The requirement at Diego Garcia is for four links. The existing terminal is located in vans which cannot be expanded. The only way to obtain more links, other than as proposed in this project, would be to install a multiplicity of terminals. The Defense Satellite Communications System is changing over to the new terminals and will no longer stock parts nor provide training for the older types. It is not practicable for the Navy to attempt accommodation with the DSCS through use of equipment that will become alien to the remainder of the system with respect to operating procedures, training, and parts inventory.

FIRE STATIONS

Mr. McKAY. You are requesting fire stations. When were the present facilities built? What is their capacity and why must they be replaced at this time?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Right now the aircraft fire and crash rescue trucks are housed in a temporary shed adjacent to the aircraft parking apron. It is in poor condition and scheduled for demolition upon completion of the new facility. I believe we have a photograph of that.

Mr. McKAY. If it is metal, it is probably fireproof, isn't it?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Actually, you don't have a photograph of that.

Mr. TAYLOR. We had a photograph in there of it. Here is the photograph.

Mr. McKAY. Is that metal or is that frame?

Mr. TAYLOR. Corrugated metal. That is rust. Corrugated metals do not last very long out there.

Mr. McKAY. What do you intend to make the next one out of?

Admiral MARSCHALL. The new ones will be concrete masonry units with built-up roofing.

Most of our work in the facilities on Diego Garcia has been concrete block. We have set up a block plant out there.

That is the public works area you are looking at. In the foreground there is a structural fire truck that is normally housed in a wooden shed, but it is sitting outside in the lower portion of the photograph. The other fire truck is in the cantonment area and also housed in a wooden temporary facility.

Mr. NICHOLAS. How many stalls are there between the one in the public works area and the one in the cantonment area?

Mr. TAYLOR. There are a total of five stalls at the moment. Three for crash fire trucks, one at the public works facility and one for the structural fire crash truck in the cantonment area.

Mr. NICHOLAS. Are those the only buildings you have which would be useful for firetrucks?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; at the present time.

Mr. McKAY. How many have you out there now?

Mr. TAYLOR. Five trucks. Three aircraft fire rescue trucks and two structural firetrucks.

Mr. McEWEN. Will they be all in one location?

Admiral MARSCHALL. No, sir. The air crash and rescue will be at the airstrip and the other near the cantonment area. Two separate stations.

Mr. McEWEN. You are asking for a structure at both places?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Yes.

Mr. McEWEN. Did you say you have a block plant out there?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. McEWEN. You bring the cement in and make the blocks?

Admiral MARSCHALL. We bring in cement in bulk and store it in silos. I don't remember the precise frequency of the ship, but it comes periodically and pumps cement into the silos and we draw it as needed.

Mr. McEWEN. Is that a plant you can relocate?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. McEWEN. It has been used before?

Admiral MARSCHALL. I don't know whether that particular one has been used before, but we have had block plants in Vietnam, for example. The Seabees have operated them over the years.

Mr. McEWEN. They are such that they can be moved to another location?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Yes, sir, it is pretty much an open-yard operation with maybe a little shed.

Mr. McKAY. Do you need two or three facilities, or could you move from one central location to cover flights coming in?

Admiral MARSCHALL. I don't follow the question.

Mr. McKAY. You are talking about building two different stations.

Admiral MARSCHALL. One is for aircraft fire and rescue at the airstrip and the structural fire station near the cantonment area, rather centrally located for its purposes.

Mr. McKAY. Wouldn't it be just as well to build them all together in one unit and save a little cash, anticipating that when your flights come in, you can go down to meet them?

Admiral MARSCHALL. I don't think we are going to save any appreciable amount of money by building a combined facility.

It is so isolated you can almost guess when these planes are coming in. You could build a combined facility but I don't think it is worth the difference.

Mr. McKAY. Provide us with information on what the difference might be.

Admiral MARSCHALL. I will provide such information for the record. [The information follows:]

The cost of a combined structural and aircraft fire/crash rescue station is estimated to be \$485,000, a saving of \$65,000 from the \$550,000 requested for two separate stations.

The facilities in Diego Garcia are concentrated in three different areas. The distance between the two extreme areas—(cantonment and transmitter)—is approximately 17 miles. Criteria requires that the response time and distance to shops, warehouses, airfields, and industrial facilities be not more than 4.5 minutes and 2 miles, respectively.

Siting of a combined structural/crash rescue fire station at the airfield area will satisfy the response requirements for the airfield, but will not meet the requirements for the cantonment area, 4 miles away; and the transmitter area, 12 miles away.

Considering the distance between the areas and the operational and dollar values of the facilities in each area, a minimum of two fire stations—(structural at the cantonment area and crash-rescue at airfield areas)—should be funded. Distance and response time criteria really calls for three structural fire stations. In the interest of saving funds, a longer than desirable response time has been accepted in the event of structural fire at the transmitter area.

PUBLIC WORKS AND STORAGE SPACE

Mr. McKAY. What is the requirement to triple public works shop space and nearly quadruple—quintuple—storage space? Is the current mission that much larger than the previous?

Mr. TAYLOR. The public works shops were built originally to support the communications station, as were the storage facilities. To expand to a naval support facility, additional personnel are being assigned and additional facilities are being constructed. We need to enlarge our shop space for the public works to be able to adequately support the facilities being constructed.

We need to increase the storage capability to provide for 4 months warehousing of supplies on the island.

Admiral MARSCHALL. As you will recall, Mr. Chairman, when we presented this second increment of the Diego Garcia development, we pointed out that the purpose was to provide sort of a super filling station for the fleet. The main function here is going to be storage, really. Storage of consumables, storage of equipment and particularly fuel.

Mr. McKAY. Your public works operations are a part of your building program, until you get that completed, or is that continuing?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Public works is a continuing operation, and, as Mr. Taylor pointed out, it was geared originally to a much smaller operation.

Mr. McKAY. So that the public works has nothing to do with building this base up?

Admiral MARSCHALL. None whatsoever.

Mr. McKAY. It will be a continuing operation for the future?

Admiral MARSCHALL. That is right.

BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS

Mr. McKAY. What type of bachelor enlisted quarters are you providing here and how do you compute the requirements?

Admiral MARSCHALL. First of all, it is 100 percent.

Mr. McKAY. Provide some details for the record.

Admiral MARSCHALL. These are adequate according to current standards. Three men to a room for the lower rated and two in one for the higher rated. They are very nice structures. They are well built. I am quite proud of my Seabees for the type of work they have done there.

[The information follows:]

The bachelor enlisted quarters being constructed on Diego Garcia are modern one-story air conditioned masonry structures, conforming to current Department of Defense habitability standards. They have concrete floor slabs, masonry walls and a masonry roof with insulation and built-up roofing. Special attention has been given to the aesthetic considerations of interior finishes and furnishings.

The housing requirement is for 100 percent of the island population. Due to fluctuations in actual personnel assignments, the Navy is programing only 95 percent of the requirement.

Mr. MURTHA. How many people live on the island?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Six hundred and some, I think, plus we have about a thousand Seabees. The Seabees don't live in the BEQ. They live in their own portacamps or Southeast Asia huts.

Mr. MURTHA. You have 600 permanent personnel—

Admiral MARSCHALL. On board right now, for example, are 1,404 personnel and I think that is a little low because we have more Seabees than that.

RECREATION AND MORALE FACILITIES

Mr. McKAY. What are the present temporary fleet recreation facilities presently on Diego Garcia?

Admiral MARSCHALL. A softball field, a volleyball court, and a cleared beach area with a picnic table and a couple of cabanas. The softball field is simply a clear graded area without any backstops or anything of that sort.

Mr. McKAY. And a huge swimming pool?

Admiral MARSCHALL. A big swimming pool.

Mr. McKAY. How long does it take you to get out there?

Admiral MARSCHALL. In a C-141 from Thailand it used to take 4.5 to 5 hours. In a C-130 around 8 hours. The flights are now going from two different places: Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines, which is a long flight; other flights are going in from Singapore, which is something fairly new.

Mr. McKAY. How long?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Pretty much the same order of magnitude as going from Thailand. Probably a little less.

Mr. McKAY. How long does it take the fleet to get out there, from Subic Bay or elsewhere?

Admiral MARSCHALL. I would have to give you that for the record, Mr. Chairman, but I would say on the order of about 5 days.

[The information follows:]

From Subic Bay, Philippine Islands, to Diego Garcia, is approximately 3,565 nautical miles. Based on the economical cruise rate of 16 knots, a ship's steaming time from Subic Bay to Diego Garcia would be 9¼ days. At a combat speed of 28 knots the trip would require 5¼ days.

Mr. McEWEN. Was the chairman thinking of taking the committee out to view it?

Admiral MARSCHALL. I have been there a couple of times. It is a delightful little island. I am sure I wouldn't want to stay there for a year, but it is mild and breezy. They have never had a typhoon or hurricane in recorded history.

Mr. McEWEN. How long is recorded history there?

Admiral MARSCHALL. Quite a while. I think one of the early Portuguese explorers came on that place. It is part of an area which has been settled and unsettled by various major powers over the years.

Mr. McEWEN. What are the present morale facilities on Diego Garcia?

Admiral MARSCHALL. We have a chapel there and a library. USO troupes make occasional visits to the site. We have a bowling alley, and a new gymnasium. We have temporary clubs right now, but these things have come along in the last year.

Mr. McEWEN. Are they adequate for your needs?

Admiral MARSCHALL. The permanent facilities are and I think we have a couple more items in this year's program to top them off.

Mr. McEWEN. Do you have any women stationed out there?

Admiral MARSCHALL. No, sir.

NAVAL FACILITY, ANTIGUA, BRITISH WEST INDIES

Mr. McKAY. Let's move to Naval Facility, Antigua, British West Indies.

Insert in the record page 122.

[The page follows:]

1. COMPONENT		FY 19 ⁷⁸ MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM				2. DATE	
NAVY						1 FEB 1977	
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION				4. COMMAND		5. AREA CONSTR COST INDEX	
NAVAL FACILITY, ANTIGUA, BRITISH WEST INDIES				COMMANDER IN CHIEF ATLANTIC FLEET		1.4	
6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH		PERMANENT		STUDENTS		SUPPORTED	
		11	116	3	0	0	0
AS OF 9/30/76		13	103	4	0	0	0
END OF FY 82							
7. INVENTORY DATA (\$000)							
a. TOTAL ACREAGE (131)							
b. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 SEP 1976 2,302							
c. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY 0							
d. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM 180							
e. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM 0							
f. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE PROGRAM YEARS 1,723							
g. REMAINING DEFICIENCY 350							
h. GRAND TOTAL 4,555							
8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:							
CATEGORY	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST (\$000)	DESIGN STATUS			
CODE				START	COMPLETE		
219.77	General Warehouse	2,550SF	180	9-76	5-77		
9. Future Projects							
a. Included in following program (FY 79): None							
b. Major planned next three years:							
740.01	Exchange Retail Store	15,400SF	1,723				
10. Mission or Major Functions: Conducts oceanographic observations in selected areas in order to provide the US Navy with more extensive information on oceanographic conditions in these areas. This activity also has a classified mission essential to our national security.							