

DASG-HCO-P (25 Apr 77)

SUBJECT: Department of the Army Historical Summary for FY 1975 (RCS: SAOS-1.5)

TO FROM DASG-HCZ

DATE 2 May 1977 CMT 2  
Ms Skelley/cpa/71674

DASG-CN DASG-DB DASG-VC DASG-F1  
DASG-DC DASG-MC DASG-RM SGFP

1. Request addressees review inclosed draft of subject report (inclosure 1) for accuracy and adequacy. A listing of items submitted by CTSG and items of interest to CTSG is at Inclosure 2.
2. Comments and/or concurrence would be appreciated not later than Tuesday, 17 May 1977.

2 Incl  
as

ENRIQUE MENDEZ, JR., M.D.  
Brigadier General, MC  
Director, Health Care Operations

CHARLES A. HATFIELD  
Colonel, MSC  
Deputy Director, Health Care Operations

SGFP-PA

TO DASG-HCO-P/Ms Skelley FROM SGFP-2A DATE 2 May 1977 CMT 3  
R Kuroishi/rk/70418

Returned herewith is draft DA Historical Summary for FY 1975. Changes have been annotated on pages VIII-17 and IX-3.

1 Incl  
wd Incl 2  
1. Draft DA Historical Summary  
FY 75

NEAL H. WALLS  
LTC, MSC  
Acting Director, US Army Health  
Facility Planning Agency

R KUROISHI  
Prog Sp  
Prog & Anal Br

RG: 319  
Accession: 88-0412  
Box: 8  
File Name: Dept. of the Army Historical  
Summary for FY 1975

SGFP RECORD COPY

# DISPOSITION FORM

For use of this form, see AR 340-15, the proponent agency is TAGCEN.

REFERENCE OR OFFICE SYMBOL

SUBJECT

DAMH-HDS

Department of the Army Historical Summary for FY 1975  
(RCS: SAOSA-145)

TO FROM DAMH DATE 25 April 1977 CMT 1  
Mr. Cocke/kc/35360

SAUS-PD	SAGC	DAIG-SM	DAPE-ZXM	DAMI-AOM	DACH-AM
SAAS-FM	NBPRP	DACS-EMZ-C	DALO-ZXA	DAAG-PL	DAJA-ZX
SAAS-RD	SALL	DACS-DAA	DAMA-AOS	DAEN-ASP-R	NGB-OI
SAAS-MR	SAPA-PP	DAMO-ZXA-M	DACA-ZXA	DASG-HCO	DAAR-PA

1. References are:

a. DA Memo 335-7, 24 July 1975, subject: Department of the Army Historical Summary (RCS: SAOSA-145).

b. DF, DAMH, 28 August 1975, subject: Department of the Army Historical Summary for FY 1975.


2. Addressees are requested to review the attached report for accuracy and adequacy. Note that there has been some reorganization of the topics listed in the outline attached to reference b and some rearrangement, consolidation, and revision of material submitted by staff agencies. In addition, a number of subjects have been omitted which were too technical or routinely administrative in content and did not appear significant in the context of the whole report.

3. Each agency should review the entire report to insure that all their subject areas of responsibility are identified and checked. Since only pen and ink changes will be made in the final draft, all suggestions for additions, deletions, or revisions should be made at this time. Concurrences and minor comments may be telephoned to Mr. Cocke on extension 35360. Reviewers are reminded that this report covers the period 1 July 1974 - 30 June 1975. Final statistics should be inserted and corrections and concurrences forwarded to this office by 20 May 1977.

4. A revised final draft will be submitted to all contributors and other interested parties by mid-July.

FOR THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY:

1 Incl  
as

  
JAMES F. RANSOME, JR.  
COL, CE  
Chief, Histories Division

for March and April of 1976.

The Army's rail fleet consists of approximately 9,000 pieces of equipment ranging in age from seventeen to thirty-three years. During the past year the Army participated in a review of the condition and operating capability of the U.S. rail system, and gathered data on rail service requirements in the midwest and northeast in order to develop an Army position regarding the proposed abandonment of trackage and curtailment of rail service within those sections of the country. Work continued on a five year depot maintenance program for diesel and electric locomotives, and on upgrading and modernizing the Army's rail fleet.

#### Facilities and Construction

The Military Construction, Army (MCA) budget approved by Congress for fiscal year 1975 amounted to \$656.8 million, as compared to the Army's request for \$856.3 million, and the President's amended budget request of \$740.5 million. A number of reprogramming actions were initiated during the year that would increase the funds available for construction projects, but none had received congressional approval by the close of the fiscal year. A total of ~~\$68.0~~<sup>41.1</sup> million was appropriated for the medical and dental construction program noted in last year's report. Construction contracts amounting to approximately \$108.0 million were awarded for the Army Materiel Command's Munition Production Base Support (PBS) program, and design was initiated on a number of new PBS projects that will cost another \$93.0 million to build.

The President's fiscal year 1976 budget proposed \$961.9 million in total obligational authority for MCA projects. About 60 percent of the request, excluding NATO and general authorization requirements, was for soldier-oriented projects. The request also included \$33.1 million for energy projects, \$36.7 million for nuclear weapons security, \$147.0 million for stationing the 16-division Army, and \$88.7 for one station training.

Savings in construction costs engendered by the value engineering program amounted to \$20 million in fiscal year 1975. Training, management support, and improving the content of value engineering change proposals submitted by contractors received major emphasis during the year. The number of change proposals developed climbed to 319 as compared to the year's goal of 230. The Army, concerned that the design of its buildings incorporates environmental and visual criteria, participated in the Federal Design Improvement Program, which is administered by the National Endowment for the Arts. The Army Corps of Engineers sponsored a design improvement seminar in October 1974 to consider problems related to design quality and the expeditious execution of the military construction program. New design guides were being prepared for different types of facilities, including recreation and physical fitness centers, non-commissioned officer and officer clubs, general education centers, libraries, chapels, service schools, and administrative and office facilities.

During fiscal year 1975, Army engineers contracted for approximately \$500 million in construction for other federal agencies

and foreign governments, including \$280 million for the Air Force, which received the greatest amount of support.

The Army worked with other agencies in providing U.S. representation on the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Committee on Cooperation in the Field of Housing and Other Construction. To support the cooperative effort, six working groups were formed and an Army engineer was named chairman of the working group dealing with building for extreme climates or unusual geological conditions. In addition to the overall benefit of promoting U.S. relations with the Soviet Union, the objective is to inject new knowledge into our technology base through the exchange of technical information.

The Army cooperated with the Navy and Air Force in identifying common applications for the work each has been doing in developing theater-level facilities systems. The purpose of this effort is to conserve time, effort, and funds, reduce duplication, and achieve more standardization. For example, final design drawings for three standard size hospitals using modern, relocatable, panelized structures that were developed by a contractor for the Navy at a cost of \$2 million have been adapted by the Army for its own use. In another case, the Army began work on preliminary design drawings of maintenance facilities for wheeled and tracked vehicles in divisions, separate brigades, and support units. The other services will review the product and their comments and suggestions will be considered for inclusion in the final design.

During fiscal year 1975 the Army announced a number of changes in

The Army submitted <sup>eleven</sup> ~~twelve~~ medical construction projects to the Congress for consideration during fiscal year 1975. These included additions to Army Hospitals at Fort McClellan, Alabama, <sup>and</sup> Fort Knox, Kentucky, ~~and Nurnberg, Germany,~~ a new health clinic at Bamberg, Germany; and eight dental clinics in the Continental United States. At the close of the fiscal year, <sup>264.8</sup> ~~\$252.8~~ million in health facility projects were under construction, including four new hospitals, six hospital alterations or additions, <sup>twelve</sup> ~~thirteen~~ health and dental clinics, and two hospital electrical and mechanical upgrade projects. The 1,280-bed Walter Reed Army Medical Center was 50 percent completed and the 760-bed Dwight David Eisenhower Army Medical Center, Fort Gordon, Georgia, was <sup>99</sup> ~~90~~ percent completed. Authorized projects not yet under construction amounted to <sup>19.9</sup> ~~\$25.2~~ million in appropriations and included two hospital alterations, four hospital electrical and mechanical upgrade projects, and two health and dental clinics.

There were several changes in the status of Army medical units and facilities during the past year. In Korea, the 11th Evacuation Hospital was inactivated and the operations of the 43d Surgical Hospital limited to clinical services, leaving the U.S. Army hospital, Seoul, as the only Army inpatient medical treatment facility in that country. In Germany, the U.S. Army Hospital at Bad Kreuznach ceased patient admissions on 1 May 1975 to allow an orderly transition to health clinic status on 1 July 1975. On 30 June 1975, the 31st Medical Group, located in Darmstadt, was inactivated as part of the Army's endeavor to comply with the Nunn Amendment to increase combat capability in Europe and reduce

the status of Army installations. Frankford Arsenal, Pennsylvania will be closed. Army depots at Savanna, Illinois; Pueblo, Colorado; and Lexington, Kentucky will be downgraded to depot activities. Also, Fort Hamilton, New York will become a sub-installation of Fort Dix, New Jersey. Plans for the disposition of Fort Meade, Maryland, and portions of Fort Story, Virginia and Camp Swift, Texas have been held up due to Congressional opposition.

At the close of the fiscal year the Army controlled approximately 12,732,484 acres of land throughout the world. These holdings had an acquisition value, with improvements, of nearly thirteen billion dollars. Land acquisitions during the year totalled 156,689 acres at a cost of \$91,184,809, including 8,539 acres acquired for other federal agencies costing \$7,789,763. Most of the purchases (approximately 93 percent) were for civil works. The purchase of land and the extinguishment of mining claims at the White Sands Missile Range, which was described in last year's report, will be completed if requested funding is provided in fiscal year 1976. About 10,642 acres remain to be acquired. The Army spent \$9.8 million during the year to assist 2,401 persons who were displaced by Corps of Engineer projects, chiefly in the form of replacement housing benefits to homeowners and fixed payments to displaced farmers.

During fiscal year 1975, the Army disposed of 32,383 acres having an acquisition cost, with improvements, of \$73,816,802. An additional 11,934 acres valued at \$135,141,724, including improvements, were reported as excess to the General Services Administration.

Office/Directorate

Items Submitted

DASG-CN	V-9
DASG-DB	
DASG-DC	IX-2
DASG-MC	V-14
DASG-VC	
DASG-PT	V-9, 10, 11, 12, 14
DASG-RM	<u>IX-1,2</u>
SGFP	<u>IX-3</u>
HCL	

*Incl 2*