

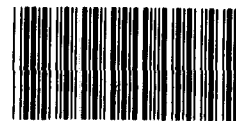
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Report to the Chairman, Subcommittee
on Military Construction, Committee on
Appropriations, U.S. Senate

August 1991

MILITARY
CONSTRUCTION

Response to Funding
Questions



144691

**National Security and
International Affairs Division**

B-240867

August 23, 1991

The Honorable Jim Sasser
Chairman, Subcommittee on
Military Construction
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Because of congressional concerns that the Department of Defense (DOD) may not have been using the proper appropriation accounts to fund military construction, Senate Report 101-130 on the Military Construction Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1990 requested that we review DOD's construction activities. A follow-up discussion with your staff focused this review on four specific questions. Responses to these questions follow.

Answers to Questions**How Much Facility Financing, by Funding Category, Was Requested for Fiscal Year 1991? How Does This Compare to the Amount Cited by DOD?**

DOD's budget request totaled \$15 billion in fiscal year 1991 for funds related to military construction. Published hearings of the Subcommittee on Military Construction, House Committee on Appropriations, identified \$12.1 billion in DOD military construction related funds. The difference of \$2.9 billion represented various items such as repair projects of \$200,000 or less and some maintenance and minor construction that were not included in the hearings schedule of funds related to military construction. The breakdown by category is in appendix I.

DOD's April 1990 statement before the Subcommittee on Readiness, Sustainability, and Support, Senate Committee on Armed Services, cites \$14.8 billion in military construction related funds. Because the statement was prepared to support military construction and real estate maintenance, not research and development funded construction, the amount presented did not include \$177 million of research and development construction. Appendix II compares DOD's April 1990 statement amount of \$14.8 billion with the military construction request.

What Laws and DOD Regulations Address Construction Financing and Do DOD Regulations Comply With Applicable Statutes?

The basic authority for funding military construction is 10 U.S.C. 2802, which provides that the Secretary of Defense and service secretaries may carry out construction projects as authorized by law. Funds for military construction are provided in the military construction appropriation. Other statutes authorize DOD to use financing alternatives for some DOD construction if specific requirements are met. These requirements include the use of research and development funds to finance research, developmental, or test facilities; operations and maintenance funds to finance minor construction that costs \$200,000 or less; and procurement funds to provide government-owned facilities to contractors. DOD and military service policies as set forth in DOD directives and regulations comply with DOD's statutory authority. Appendix III highlights the applicable laws and DOD regulations.

What Is the Background of the Requested Funding for the Large Blast Thermal Simulator at White Sands and the Climatic Laboratory at Eglin?

These two planned construction projects—a new large blast thermal simulator, White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, and the Air Force climatic laboratory renovation, Eglin Air Force Base, Florida—are designed to test government equipment. Research and development funds had been requested for the simulator project and planned for the laboratory project. Subsequently, financing for both projects was changed to military construction funds. This latter financing complies with statutory provisions and DOD policies that require general use facilities to be financed with military construction funds.

DOD did not maintain documents on why the simulator project was submitted for research and development funding. DOD officials said new DOD organizations commonly request to use the funds they receive, in this case research and development funds, to finance military construction projects. In response to Senate direction concerning the fiscal year 1990 DOD appropriations, DOD changed the funding request for the simulator project from research and development to military construction. The Senate also directed DOD to fund the planned climatic laboratory project with military construction rather than research and development funds. DOD has changed the laboratory project request to military construction planned funding.

Military construction funding for these projects complies with the statutory requirement that general use facilities be financed with military construction funds. Representatives of DOD's Comptroller's Office agreed that military construction funding is the proper type of funding for these projects. They said research and development funding was probably requested or planned because the involved project office generally deals with research and development funds. They said they now screen research and development construction projects for proper funding classification. Appendix IV describes these two projects.

Is the Funding Classification for Selected Repair Projects Estimated to Cost Over \$500,000 Each Proper?

We reviewed six projects—two for each service—that the services planned to fund with operations and maintenance funding. The six repair projects involve replacement of components, including upgrading of some components to current standards. They are appropriately classified in accordance with DOD policies. At the time of our review, DOD officials were discussing policy revisions that would call for financing future high-cost repair projects from military construction funds instead of operations and maintenance funds. Appendix V describes these six projects.

We did not obtain official agency comments, but we discussed this report with agency officials and their comments have been incorporated where appropriate. Our objectives, scope, and methodology are discussed in appendix VI.

We are sending copies of this report to the Chairmen, Senate and House Committees on Appropriations and Armed Services; the Secretaries of Defense, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force; the Director of the Office of Management and Budget; and other interested parties.

If you have any questions, please call me on (202) 275-8412. Other major contributors are listed in appendix VII.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Donna Heivilin". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned below the text "Sincerely yours,".

Donna M. Heivilin
Director, Logistics Issues

Contents

Letter		1
Appendix I		8
Department of Defense Fiscal Year 1991 Military Construction Request Breakout by Funding Category		
Appendix II		9
Department of Defense Fiscal Year 1991 Appropriations Requests for Construction and Real Property Maintenance		
Appendix III		10
Construction	Military Construction Funds	10
Financing Laws and	Research and Development Funds	11
DOD Policies	Operations and Maintenance Funds	11
	Procurement Funds	13
Appendix IV		15
Description of Selected	Large Blast Thermal Simulator	15
Research and	Climatic Laboratory	16
Development Projects	Conclusion	17
Appendix V		18
Military Repair	Army Field Maintenance Shop	18
Projects	Army Water Distribution System	18
	Navy Electrical Distribution System	19
	Marine Corps Administrative Buildings	19

Contents

Air Force Recruit Housing and Training Building	19
Air Force Runway	20
Conclusion	20

Appendix VI Objectives, Scope, and Methodology	21
---	-----------

Appendix VII Major Contributors to This Report	23
---	-----------

Table	Table V.1: Selected Repair Projects and Related Cost Information	16
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Abbreviations

DOD	Department of Defense
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Department of Defense Fiscal Year 1991 Military Construction Request Breakout by Funding Category

Dollars in millions	
Description	Requested amount
Construction^a	
Military construction appropriations	\$4,260
Procurement appropriations	73
Research and development appropriations	177
Family housing^b	
Family housing appropriations	3,457
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	
Military construction appropriations ^c	420
Base closure and realignment	
Military construction appropriations	916
Subtotal	\$9,303
Maintenance, repair, and minor construction	
Operations and maintenance appropriations	2,791
Total funding request published in hearings	\$12,094
Adjustment for maintenance, repair, and minor construction requested funds not included in published hearings:	
Operations and maintenance appropriations	2,874
Total	\$14,968

Note: DOD's January 1990 submittal of the fiscal year 1991 funding request as published in Hearings by the Subcommittee on Military Construction, House Committee on Appropriations.

^aIncludes reserves and National Guard.

^bIncludes family housing construction, maintenance, operations, utilities, leasing, and mortgage premiums plus homeowners' assistance.

^cRepresents U.S. share of operational facilities and projects to support NATO forces.

Department of Defense Fiscal Year 1991 Appropriations Requests for Construction and Real Property Maintenance

Dollars in millions

Description	Military construction request ^a	DOD's April 1990 statement ^b
Construction	\$9,303	\$9,126
Maintenance, repair, and minor construction	2,791	5,665
Subtotal	\$12,094	\$14,791
Adjustments:		
Construction financed by research and development funds		177 ^c
Maintenance, repair, and minor construction financed by operations and maintenance	2,874	
Total	\$14,968	\$14,968

^aSee appendix I.^bStatement of the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Production and Logistics) before the Subcommittee on Readiness, Sustainability, and Support, Senate Committee on Armed Services on April 20, 1990.^cExcluded from April 20, 1990, testimony because funding responsibility was under another DOD office.

Construction Financing Laws and DOD Policies

Various statutory provisions and DOD policies permit the use of funding from different sources, including military construction, research and development, procurement, and operations and maintenance to finance military construction projects. In addition, DOD has specific implementing policies.

Military Construction Funds

Military construction funds are used to provide facilities necessary to (1) support new military weapons systems and other high priority initiatives, (2) continue improving living and working conditions, (3) reduce operating costs, (4) increase productivity, and (5) conserve energy through upgrading or replacing facilities. The basic authority for funding military construction is 10 U.S.C. 2802. It provides that the Secretary of Defense and the service secretaries may carry out construction projects as authorized by law. The authority to carry out a military construction project includes acquisition, conversion, rehabilitation, and installation of facilities, including any supporting facilities. Other statutory provisions allow the secretaries to conduct urgent or minor construction projects not otherwise authorized by law under the following conditions:

- The delay of emergency construction projects until the next military construction authorization would be inconsistent with national security. Under emergency construction procedures, the **Senate** and House Committees on Appropriations and Armed Services are furnished a written report. Either the Committees grant approval within 21 days or DOD can assume approval 21 days after the Committees receive the report. The limit on obligations is \$30 million from the military construction appropriation per fiscal year (10 U.S.C. 2803).
- The deferment of contingency construction until the next military construction authorization would be inconsistent with national security or interest. These projects require the same congressional reporting and approval requirements as emergency construction but do not have a stated maximum limitation amount. (10 U.S.C. 2804).
- An unspecified minor construction project costs \$1 million or less. A secretary must approve and obtain congressional approval, through the same process as emergency construction, for each minor construction project costing \$500,000 or more. A secretary is limited to \$5 million for exercises directed or coordinated by the Joint Chiefs of Staff outside the United States during a fiscal year (10 U.S.C. 2805).
- Construction would be necessary to support the armed forces in the event of war or an emergency declared by the President. The Secretary of Defense must furnish the appropriate congressional committee a

written notification of this decision and the estimated costs (10 U.S.C. 2808).

- Construction is necessary to respond to an environmental situation identified by the Secretary of Defense. The approval process for each project is the same as for emergency construction (10 U.S.C. 2810).

DOD policies generally implement and, in some cases, clarify these provisions. For example:

- DOD Directive 4270.24 governs unspecified minor construction projects costing over \$200,000.
- DOD Directive 4270.24 prohibits the use of incremental projects to reduce costs below the approval threshold or ceiling amount for minor construction.

Research and Development Funds

Research and development funds finance research, development, fabrication of demonstration devices, and testing of prototypes and full-scale preproduction hardware. They may be used to provide test facilities and equipment that a contractor needs to carry out a contract (10 U.S.C. 2353). This authority does not authorize new construction or improvements having general utility. The statute specified no maximum or minimum cost limitations. Unless the facilities to be constructed are readily and economically removable or separable, they may not be constructed on property not owned by the United States unless a contract contains provisions to:

- reimburse the government the fair market value of the facilities after the contract is completed or terminated,
- allow the government to purchase the underlying land, or
- otherwise protect the government's interests.

DOD Directive 4275.5 also allows the services to use research and development funds to construct facilities on a military installation if a contractor operates and maintains them. It also specifies that all such facilities shall be reported to the Congress. Research and development funds may also be used for minor construction projects costing \$200,000 or less (10 U.S.C. 2805(c)(1)).

Operations and Maintenance Funds

Operations and maintenance funds are used to finance the armed forces, reserves, and related DOD support activities' operations and maintenance activities. The funds are used for pay, allowances, and travel. They may

be used for a minor military construction project costing \$200,000 or less (10 U.S.C. 2805(c)(1)). These funds may also be used for renovation projects that combine maintenance, repair, and minor construction costing no more than \$1 million (10 U.S.C. 2811).

DOD implementing policies (DOD Directive 4270.24E) provide that when construction and maintenance or repair on a construction project are accomplished simultaneously, the construction shall be treated as a separate project. In cases where the construction costs cannot be separated from maintenance or repair costs, the entire construction project shall be accomplished as construction.

DOD Instruction 7040.5 and military service policies (Army Regulation 420-10 and 415-35, Navy Instruction (OPNAVINST) 11010.20E, Marine Corps Order P 11000.5, and Air Force Regulation 86-1) define construction as the building, installation, or assembly of a new facility; the addition, alteration, conversion, or replacement of an existing facility; acquisition of a facility; or relocation of a facility from one installation to another. Also, construction includes installed equipment made part of the facility and related land improvements. Policies generally include the following definitions:

- addition: expansion—extension: a physical increase in the size of a facility.
- alteration: an adjustment to interior arrangements or other physical characteristics of a facility.
- conversion: a major structural change to real property that changes the original purpose of the facility.
- replacement: complete reconstruction of a facility that was destroyed or damaged beyond economic repair.

Military service policies define maintenance as the recurring work necessary to preserve or restore a facility to be used for its intended purpose. They also state that repair is the restoration by overhaul, reprocessing, or replacement of materials that have deteriorated because of wear and tear. They also cite examples to distinguish between maintenance and repair. Maintenance includes exterior and interior painting and resealing joints in pavement. Repair includes replacing deteriorated walls and roofs and portions of a utility system. Also, these policies permit upgrading to meet current codes, standards, or engineering practices and using substitute materials when environmental conditions dictate replacement with more durable materials.

The Air Force also allows operations and maintenance funds to be used for another category: renovation (Air Force Regulation 86-1). Renovation requires maintenance, repair, and minor construction to bring an aged facility up to current standards, while eliminating maintenance problems and waste. The Air Force regulation specifies that:

- two or more renovation projects may not be used to incrementally rebuild a facility,
- the total project cost must be \$1 million or less,
- the approving authority must certify that the minor construction portion is not expected to exceed \$200,000 based on engineering estimates, and
- the project must not exceed 75 percent of the facility's estimated replacement cost.

Military service policies (Army Regulations 415-35 and 420-10, Navy Instruction (OPNAVINST) 11010.20E, Marine Corps Order P 11000.5, and Air Force Regulation 86-1) require combined construction and repair projects to be separated for approval authority. If the combination precludes separation, the entire project is to be submitted as a construction project. At the time of our review, DOD officials were discussing revising the policies so funding of high-cost facility repair projects would be financed by construction funds rather than operations and maintenance funds. They were discussing the maximum dollar limit for repair projects that may be financed by operations and maintenance funds.

Procurement Funds

Procurement funds finance the purchase of equipment, munitions, spares, and modifications of existing equipment. DOD's annual appropriations acts, such as the DOD Appropriations Act of 1991 (P.L. 101-511), provide limited authority for using procurement funds to finance military construction projects in connection with the procurement of weapons, ammunition, and other materials.

**Appendix III
Construction Financing Laws and
DOD Policies**

DOD Directive 4275.5 provides that government-owned and contractor-operated facilities may be financed by procurement funds when located on a military installation and shall be financed by procurement funds if located on government-owned land other than a military installation or if the facility is an ammunition plant.

Description of Selected Research and Development Projects

The Subcommittee on Military Construction, Senate Committee on Appropriations, asked us to review two projects: the large blast thermal simulator, White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, and the climatic laboratory renovation, Eglin Air Force Base, Florida. Both projects were reviewed by the Central Test and Evaluation Investment Program, a program approved in late 1988 to fund high priority test and evaluation investment projects. The program's objectives include (1) developing a system that efficiently uses interservice test assets and (2) achieving consistency, commonality, and interoperability in instrumentation, targets, and threat simulators.

Large Blast Thermal Simulator .

The United States does not have the capability to adequately and economically conduct blast and thermal testing on full-scale military systems in a timely manner. The Department of the Army planned the new thermal simulator as a tunnel-type facility to provide a realistic blast environment for full-scale system testing of large items, such as the M1 tank, 5-ton trucks, and helicopters, for the three services. The Defense Nuclear Agency has since become the lead agency. It plans to use the test facilities for research and development, acceptance, and vulnerability/survivability/hardening systems testing. It expects to have the simulator completed by mid-1993.

The Defense Nuclear Agency forwarded the simulator project to DOD, which then submitted the project to Congress for research and development funding. According to DOD officials, this was one of the earliest projects submitted in the research and development budget request to Congress through the newly formed Central Test and Evaluation Investment Program. Historically, they said new DOD organizations commonly request construction financing from the funds they receive.

Senate Report 101-130 on the fiscal year 1990 DOD military construction appropriations act directed that the design and construction of the simulator be financed by military construction funds. Following this direction, agency officials said, they resubmitted the project. DOD changed the funding request from research and development to military construction.

The Defense Nuclear Agency submitted a \$65 million military construction appropriation request for the simulator project for fiscal year 1991. The military construction appropriations act for fiscal year 1991 contained \$45 million in military construction funds for this project. In

accordance with language in House Report 101-608 on the military construction appropriations act for fiscal year 1991, the Agency is requesting an additional \$20 million in fiscal year 1992 military construction funds.

Defense Nuclear Agency and Army laboratory officials said they have the option to either operate the simulator or hire a contractor. The Army laboratory director said the intent is that a contractor will operate and maintain the facility.

Climatic Laboratory

The Air Force constructed the climatic laboratory at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, in the 1940s to conduct full-scale simulated environmental testing of military systems. The early Air Force tests proved successful. Subsequently, the laboratory has conducted tests for such organizations as the Army, Navy, Air Force, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and Tennessee Valley Authority.

The laboratory is capable of performing full-scale climatic testing that includes simulation of rain, snow, icing, sand/dust, humidity, solar radiation, and salt fog conditions for items as large as the C-5A aircraft. A contractor operates and maintains the laboratory, which consists of several test chambers. The proposed construction project concerns the two largest chambers: the main and equipment test chambers. Historical construction costs total \$14 million, while the estimated replacement value is \$210 million.

The Air Force is conducting a \$13 million research and development repair project for the main chamber. This project consists of replacing less than 30 percent of the floor, temporarily repairing the ceiling vapor barrier, and replacing and upgrading the air make-up system.¹ Due to deterioration of the facility, these repairs are considered necessary to meet testing requirements prior to the construction project performance. The first two tasks are completed, and the third is scheduled to be completed in July 1991. Testing is to resume in August 1991.

The Air Force considers the repair project as complementary to the proposed construction project. The repair and construction projects do not have any duplicate tasks, although the temporary repair of the ceiling vapor barrier will be replaced under the construction project.

¹The air make-up system provides cooled air at chamber temperatures to replace air consumed and exhausted outside during engine operations.

The construction project is a major renovation of the main and equipment test chambers but is not a complete replacement or reconstruction. Maintenance, repair, minor construction, and renovation includes replacing:

- insulation and vapor barriers in the ceilings and walls of the main chamber and in the equipment test chamber;
- concrete and insulated floors in the main chamber where it was not replaced under the repair project and in the equipment test chamber; and
- the electrical system, including an upgrade to the current electrical code, in the main chamber.

Also, the renovation will include constructing an additional air make-up unit for about \$20 million.

The Air Force forwarded the construction project request to the Central Test and Evaluation Investment Program office. Subsequently, this office transferred the project to the Defense Nuclear Agency.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations learned that the Air Force was planning to fund the climatic laboratory project from research and development funds. In Senate Report 101-130, the Committee directed the Air Force to place the climatic lab project in the military construction program rather than to use research and development funds for it. DOD changed the planned funding for the project from research and development to military construction. The Agency plans to request \$32 million for the project in both the fiscal year 1993 and 1994 budget requests.

Conclusion

These construction projects are for facilities having general utility, as they are to serve all military services and test multiple types of items. Therefore, use of military construction funds instead of research and development funds, which may not be used to fund construction having general utility, is appropriate.

Military Repair Projects

The Subcommittee requested us to review some selected repair projects included on the military fiscal year 1991 listings of projects costing over \$500,000 that are planned to be funded with operations and maintenance funds. We reviewed six projects representing the various military services that involved replacements and upgrades to meet current criteria, such as electrical and plumbing codes, within existing facilities. The selected projects and their historical costs, estimated replacement values, and repair costs are shown in table V.1.

Table V.1: Selected Repair Projects and Related Cost Information

Dollars in millions			
Project	Historical construction cost	Estimated replacement value	Estimated repair cost
Army field maintenance shop	\$1.2	\$8.8	\$1.2
Army water distribution system	1.1	2.8	2.7
Navy electrical distribution system	6.6	17.7	1.0
Marine Corps administrative buildings	0.3	2.7	1.2
Air Force recruit housing and training building	4.0	24.0	1.3
Air Force runway	0.8	38.0	12.0

Army Field Maintenance Shop

The Army field maintenance shop (144,351 square foot building) at Fort Gillem, Georgia, was constructed in 1942 as a one-story aircraft field maintenance shop. A portion of it is used as office space while the rest is a large, open, and unused storage area.

The project is designed to stop interior and structural deterioration and damage and eliminate electrical fire and safety hazards. The roof and siding are scheduled to be replaced, and the electrical system will be replaced and upgraded to meet current electrical codes.

Army Water Distribution System

Most of the existing Army water distribution system at Fort McPherson, Georgia, existed before 1940, and many pipes date back to the early 1900s. A contractor's study showed corrosion in unlined pipes reduces the carrying capacity and causes the water to stain plumbing fixtures and laundry. The discolored water was chemically safe to drink, although it was discolored and distasteful.

Two water distribution system projects are designed to increase the water capacity, improve the water quality, and meet current state and

national plumbing codes and Corps of Engineers specifications. The first is a \$54,000 construction project involving the installation of an additional city water connection and removal of the existing water tower. The second, a repair project, will use about 3,000 linear feet of pipe in the existing system and replace 43,000 linear feet. The second project did not receive any funds for fiscal year 1991, and the base plans to resubmit the project for fiscal year 1993.

Navy Electrical Distribution System

The Navy electrical distribution system at the Naval Station, Mayport, Florida, was installed in 1960 and currently totals 446,000 linear feet. The system consists of four feeder lines, but the repair project concerns only a portion—the base administrative office area—of one feeder line.

In 1987, the Naval Facilities Engineering Command reported that (1) the base administrative office area distribution system is old, (2) some components are severely rusted, and (3) spare parts availability is a major problem. The report's recommendations included replacing the switchgear and converting the office area to a higher voltage distribution system. The project involves replacing the current overhead cables with underground cables and replacing other components. The repair is expected to increase the reliability and flexibility of the normal and emergency power and reduce maintenance costs.

Marine Corps Administrative Buildings

The planned repair project for the Marine Corps administrative buildings, Camp Pendleton, California, pertains to four two-story barrack-type buildings totaling 50,500 square feet. These were constructed in 1943 and converted to administrative use during the 1970s. Repairs are necessary due to deterioration from age and use. The planned repair project consists of replacing components, such as bathroom fixtures, showers, lighting, and flooring, and maintenance, such as patching and painting walls.

Air Force Recruit Housing and Training Building

The Air Force recruit housing and training building, Lackland Air Force Base, Texas, was completed in 1972 and includes dormitories, a dining hall, and training classrooms for 1,000 students. This project is one of several such buildings at Lackland that are included under a broad repair program.

The repair project is to correct deficiencies due to deterioration and shifting ground beneath the building. It includes the replacement of all

items or systems, such as the electrical and plumbing systems, that are inadequate, hazardous, or structurally unsound, and the excavation of earth underneath the building. The excavation was necessary to replace the utilities and minimize future deterioration beneath the building.

Air Force Runway

The east runway at Randolph Air Force Base, Texas, was installed in 1943, widened and extended in 1945, and further extended in 1965 to a total length of 8,350 feet. The repair project was based on tests that showed significant concrete deterioration since a 1985 evaluation, although less deterioration than expected had actually occurred in the extension. Replacement of the runway, including the extension, was considered a good engineering practice and economically sound to provide a uniform finished system while the runway was closed.

The repair project is a replacement of the runway, shoulder, blast area, overrun area, 100 feet of each taxiway pavement, and lighting, including associated electrical components. The replacement runway was designed according to the same criteria as the original runway. The project is not considered a total replacement because the site is developed and many basics, such as drainage, electrical cable ducts, and cable vaults, are being retained.

Conclusion

The six repair projects are due to wear and tear and do not involve total facility replacement. Their classification as repair projects that the services plan to finance with operations and maintenance funds complies with DOD policies defining repair as the restoration of a facility that has deteriorated due to wear and tear.

Objectives, Scope, and Methodology

Our objectives were to (1) identify the significance of DOD's construction, maintenance, and repair financing by various funds, (2) compare statutes and policies, and (3) determine the appropriateness of the funding category requested or classification for selected construction and repair projects.

The Subcommittee on Military Construction, Senate Committee on Appropriations, identified the two research and development construction project requests for our review. We randomly selected the six planned repair projects, each estimated to cost over \$1 million, from the fiscal year 1991 listings of projects costing over \$500,000 furnished by the military services. The projects were chosen to represent the various military services and were not meant to generally represent all 1991 listed projects.

We obtained information for our review of the funding classifications and project categories from field organizations originating or involved in the project request. The information obtained was evaluated for compliance with statutes and policies.

We performed our review at the following locations:

Office of the Secretary of Defense

- Office of the Comptroller, Office of the Deputy Comptroller (Program/Budget)
- Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Production/Logistics), Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary (Installations)
- Office of the Director Defense Research and Engineering

Army

- Office of the Secretary of Army, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Army (Financial Management)
- U.S. Army Medical Command, Fort Sam Houston, Texas
- Fort McPherson and Fort Gillem, Georgia

Navy

- Office of the Comptroller, Office of Budget and Reports
- Naval Station, Mayport, Florida
- Camp Pendleton, California

Air Force

- Office of the Secretary of Air Force, Office of the Assistant Secretary (Financial Management and Comptroller), Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary (Budget)
- Air Force Systems Command, Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland
- Air Force Training Command, Randolph Air Force Base, Texas
- Eglin Air Force Base, Florida
- Lackland Air Force Base, Texas

Defense Nuclear Agency

- Office of the Director for Test

We conducted our review from April 1990 to May 1991 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards.

Major Contributors to This Report

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