



FIELD COMMAND

# JOHNSTON ATOLL



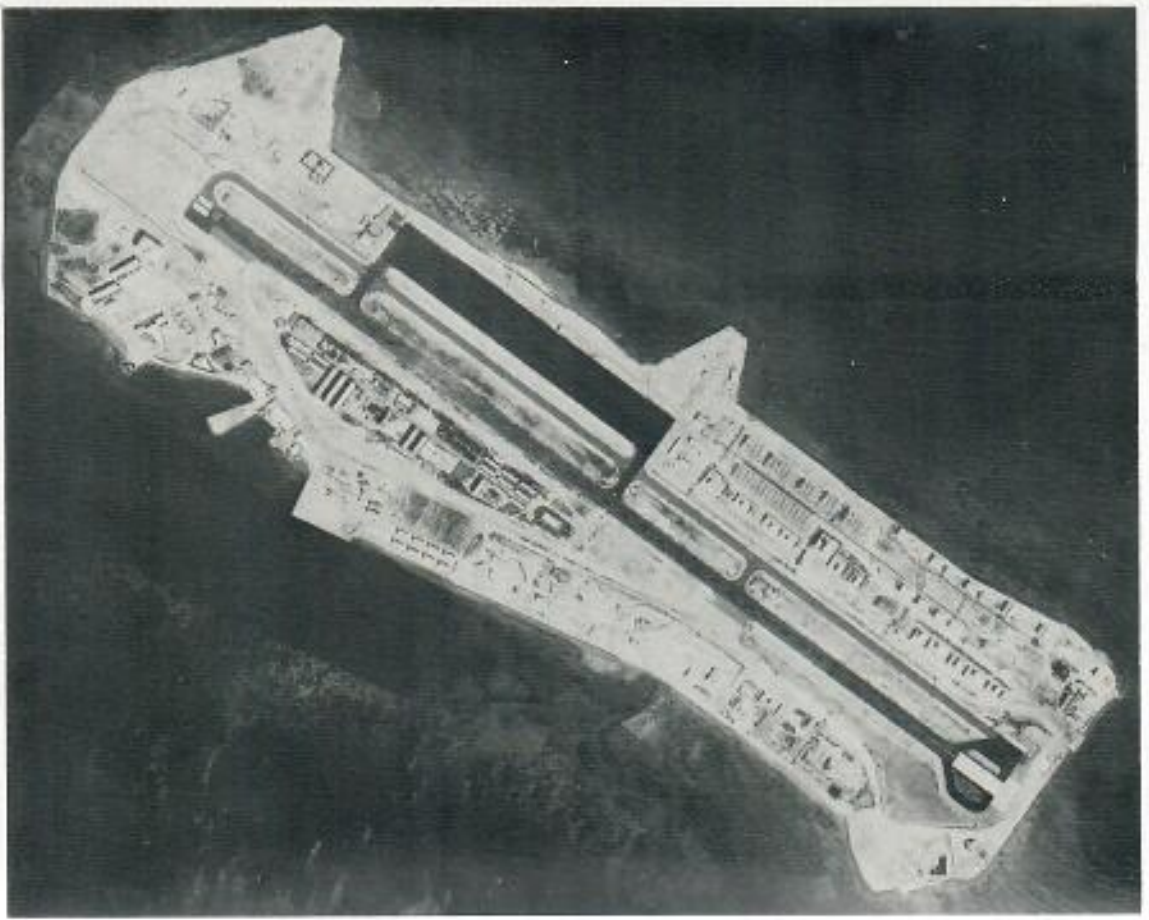
ORIENTATION GUIDE



**JOHNSTON ATOLL  
ORIENTATION  
GUIDE**



**PREPARED BY  
PLANS DIVISION  
PLANS AND OPERATIONS DIRECTORATE  
FIELD COMMAND, DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY**



GUIDE  
ORIENTATION  
TO THE FACILITY



FOR INFORMATION OF THE VISITOR  
PLEASE REFER TO THE  
GUIDE TO THE FACILITY

## FOREWORD

This publication is intended to serve as a ready reference concerning Johnston Atoll, its history, physical environment, functional policies, major facilities, and support services available for assigned personnel, visitors, and potential users. Information to assist persons entering and exiting the Atoll is provided, and sources of expanded information are identified.

To provide maximum usefulness, the information in this document is unclassified. Further information concerning certain facilities and capabilities can be furnished upon request.

Facility tours on Johnston Island are tailored to the visiting individual or group. If feasible, prior review of this guide is recommended, particularly the Johnston Island map, illustrations, and pictures of major facilities. Attention to the island facility numbering system is warranted. The numbers increase in vertical (north-south) sections from east to west, and the general vicinity of a facility can be determined using the number. Using this information and the grid system should make island orientation and facility recognition easier.

Information subject to change, such as the operating hours of the various facilities and services, is provided by the Commander in the rear cover flap of this guide.

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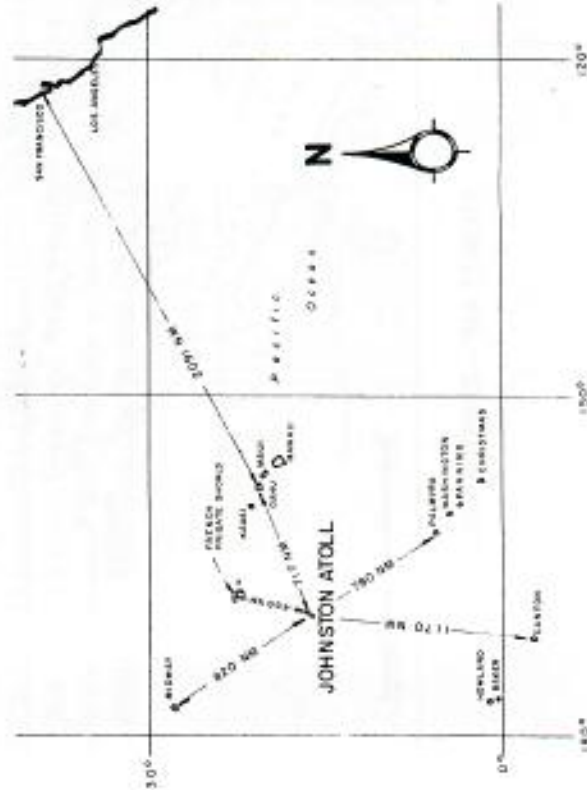
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## I. LOCATION

Johnston Atoll is located in the North Pacific Ocean at Latitude 16° 44' North, Longitude 169° 31' West. It is 717 nautical miles west-southwest of Honolulu, 780 nautical miles northwest of Palmyra, 1,170 nautical miles north of Canton Island, and 820 nautical miles southeast of Midway. The nearest land mass is Tern Island in the French Frigate Shoals, 460 nautical miles to the northeast.

Local time on Johnston Atoll is Greenwich Standard Time minus 10 hours. The time zones have been slightly altered to maintain the same time as the Hawaiian Islands. Johnston Atoll does not switch to Daylight Saving Time during the summer months.



LOCATION MAP - JOHNSTON ATOLL

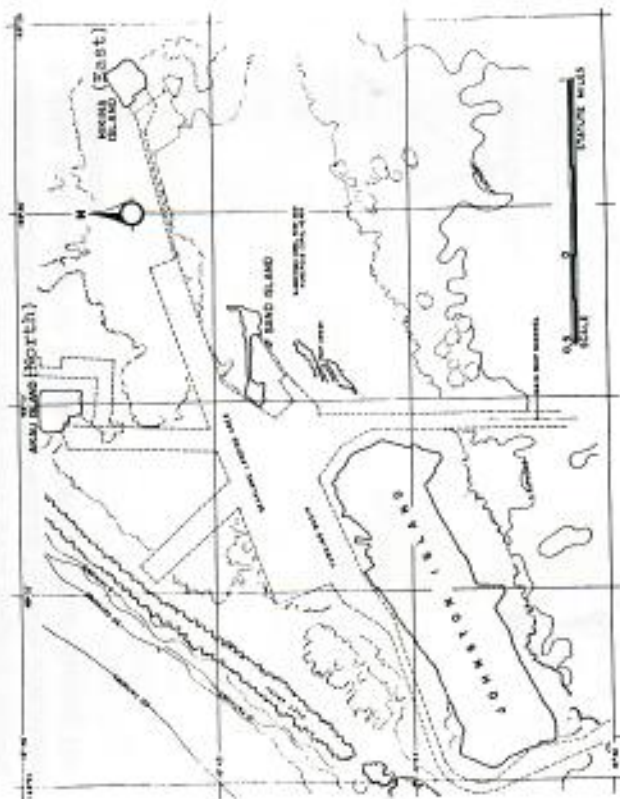
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## II. MISSION

A strategic location in the North Pacific Ocean, Johnston Atoll would be a base of operations in the event the United States finds it necessary to resume nuclear testing in the now prohibited environments (underwater, above ground, outer space). Its facilities, which have been specifically designed for such testing, are maintained in a physical condition which will permit a Joint Nuclear Test Task Force to occupy and use them within the response times necessary to support Safeguard C to the Limited Test Ban Treaty (LTBT).

The secondary mission of Johnston Atoll is to support other missions and projects in the national interest, particularly those which contribute to Safeguard C capabilities. A number of missions are currently supported under conditions and arrangements which protect the primary mission (see Tenant Organizations, page 56).

Due to its location, Johnston Atoll routinely responds to calls for assistance and provides a haven for aircraft and vessels having legitimate emergencies.



VICINITY MAP - JOHNSTON ATOLL

### III. HISTORY

Johnston Atoll is a possession of the United States and is designated as a Naval Defense Sea Area and Airspace Reservation. As such, the atoll normally is closed to the public.

First sighted as a shoal on September 2, 1796, by personnel of the American brig Sally of Boston, Johnston Atoll is named for Captain Charles James Johnston, a British sea captain of the HMS Cornwallis, who is credited with its official discovery on December 14, 1807. Lying in a relatively isolated region of the mid-Pacific, the atoll was claimed by the United States in 1858. It came into prominence in the latter half of the nineteenth century when King Kamehameha IV claimed the atoll as part of Hawaii and various companies sued for control of extensive guano deposits found on the sand islands inside the atoll's reef. As interest in the guano diminished, the atoll slipped into obscurity.

Little attention was paid to this uninhabited land mass in the early part of this century. In 1926 Johnston Island was placed under the control and jurisdiction of the Department of Interior as a breeding ground and refuge for the native birds which flocked there.

Then, in the early 1930s, military planners foresaw the atoll as a possible outer defense for Hawaii, should there be foreign aggression in the Pacific. On December 29, 1934, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, by Executive Order placed the atoll under the Navy Department. In the ensuing five years, Pacific Fleet units made rather infrequent visits to Johnston Island.

The atoll remained uninhabited until 1939 when the US Navy began construction of an air base on Johnston Island. This base was destined to play an important role during World War II. The airfield was important for support of anti-submarine patrol and fighter aircraft, which provided major defenses in the battle for the mid-Pacific. In the early months of the war, the atoll was subjected to enemy shelling. In 1941

and 1942, channel approaches and seaplane landing areas were dredged, and runways, bomb shelters, living quarters, storage sheds, and gun emplacements were constructed. The waters of the lagoon were also used as a submarine refueling base. By 1944 Johnston Atoll was an important midpoint and communication center on the aerial highway for tactical aircraft ferried to the distant war fronts. The increased air traffic brought expansion of the existing land mass by adding coral dredged from the lagoon.

After World War II, the atoll continued under management of the U.S. Navy, becoming an important refueling stop for trans-Pacific aircraft. On July 1, 1948, management responsibility for the base was transferred to the U.S. Air Force, thus Johnston and Sand Islands became a base of the Pacific Air Command and the Military Air Transport Service. Johnston Atoll played an important role during the Korean conflict in 1951 and 1952. During this time frame, permanent quarters were erected, utilities were expanded, and support facilities were constructed. In 1957, a LORAN station, manned by U.S. Coast Guard personnel, was installed on Johnston Island; it was later moved to Sand Island.

Management of the atoll, with one exception, remained with the U.S. Air Force through the 1950s. For a few months in 1958, the atoll was under the Commander of Joint Task Force Seven, a special organization and instrument of the JCS formed to conduct Operation Hardtack, a series of atomic tests in the Pacific. On completion of the operation, the atoll reverted to Air Force control. In 1960, the island was enlarged by 25 acres with coral fill dredged from the surrounding coral reef beds.

In 1962 the United States resumed atmospheric nuclear testing after the nuclear test moratorium was abrogated. Due to its isolated location, Johnston Atoll was considered an ideal base for nuclear testing. Joint Task Force Eight (JTF-8) was charged with the responsibility for conducting Operation Dominic, the 1962 Pacific atomic test series, and took



control of the atoll on January 17, 1962. During that year, the atoll was the launch point for several high altitude nuclear test events.

In 1963, the Limited Test Ban Treaty brought a halt to atmospheric testing by the United States. Before the US Senate approved the treaty certain safeguards were required, among which was an assurance that the United States could resume testing in an orderly and responsive manner should the treaty be abrogated and such testing become necessary. This assurance was embodied by the Department of Defense and the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) now the Department of Energy (DOE) in the National Nuclear Test Readiness Program (Safeguard C). The Defense Atomic Support Agency (DASA), since renamed the Defense Nuclear Agency (DNA), was charged with the overall responsibility for readiness planning and coordination within the DOD. Initially within DASA, the actual tasks associated with the planning were assigned to JTF-8.

National planners in 1963 also decided to concentrate this country's overseas nuclear test readiness capability at a suitable US possession rather than rely on test facilities at the British-controlled Christmas Island, site of several events in the 1962 nuclear test series. In keeping with this decision, Johnston Atoll was selected as the principal overseas test base.

During the 1960s, JTF-8 retained management, and the atoll was developed into an adequate nuclear test facility. An expansion of the 198 acre land mass was begun in 1962. By 1964 this work included the dredge construction of two man-made islands, Akau and Hikina (Hawaiian words meaning north and east). Today the atoll encompasses a total of 691 acres, (see page 9). Construction efforts also included improvements to the main navigational channel and port facilities; extension of the aircraft runway and parking area; increases in housing accommodations for test personnel; and the addition of support, technical, and administrative facil-

ities. By 1967, a majority of the facilities considered necessary at that time to support future nuclear testing had been completed.

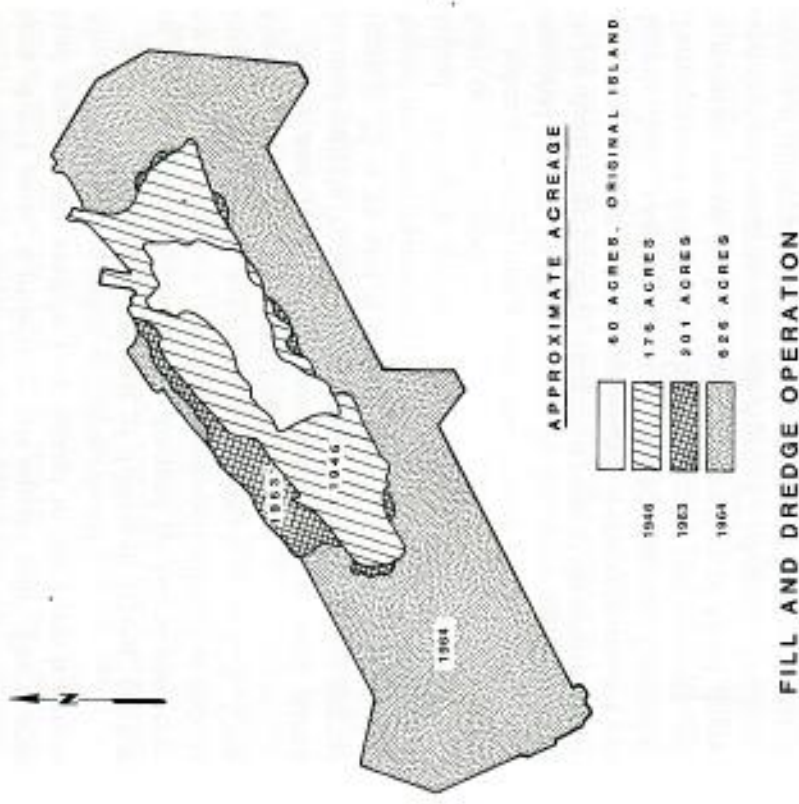
Operational support for the National Nuclear Test Readiness Program was reduced in 1969. This decision resulted in the inactivation of JTF-8 on 1 July 1970, and administrative and operational control of the atoll was transferred to the U.S. Air Force. With this transfer, the U.S. Air Force was assigned responsibility for the physical maintenance of the test readiness facilities on the atoll. The Defense Nuclear Agency retained responsibility for test readiness planning within DOD and for determining, in coordination with the AEC, now DOE, required levels of readiness and facility maintenance.

During the succeeding three years of Air Force management, use of the atoll was expanded. Because of its isolated location, it became a storage site for U.S. Army chemical warfare munitions and agents. Some Air Force herbicide assets were relocated from Southeast Asia to the atoll for temporary storage and maintenance pending a decision on disposition. However, the basic mission—maintenance of a nuclear readiness-to-test support base—continued. Throughout this period, the Defense Nuclear Agency remained the primary DOD agent responsible for developing, coordinating, and arranging AEC-DOD support for the readiness program. This presented problems in maintenance management, particularly in dovetailing budgeting for new construction with planning efforts supporting the test readiness program. High-level planners reviewed the situation and decided that one DOD agent should have both major responsibilities. Thus, on July 1, 1973, administrative and operational control of the atoll was transferred from the Air Force to the Defense Nuclear Agency.

In April 1976, the DOD Transition Plan for the revised Safeguard C was implemented. This plan called for the

transition of Johnston Atoll to caretaker status and a re-evaluation of requirements for the National Nuclear Test Plan. The island's mission was restated to conform to the plan and remained basically the same until the present time.

In 1979, the development of a Comprehensive Maintenance Plan significantly decreased the readiness period. The plan reversed a serious condition of deterioration of facilities and together with the planned use of JA by the Johnston Atoll Chemical Agent Disposal System (JACADS) program, virtually every facility on JA will be renovated. With this increased activity and national interest, Johnston Atoll has once again become a focal point within the Department of Defense.



### JOHNSTON ISLAND

#### IV. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Johnston Atoll consists of four small islands: Johnston, Sand, North (Akau) and East (Hikina) enclosed in an egg-shaped reef approximately 21 miles in circumference. The reef trends northeast-southwest and is approximately 9-1/4 miles long and 2-1/2 miles wide. The islands have a total area of 691 acres, a little over one square mile. The nearest land mass to the atoll is Tern Island in the French Frigate Shoals, 460 nautical miles to the northeast.

Sand Island, which lies east of Johnston Island, consists of a natural coral island and a dredged fill island connected by a narrow causeway. The barbell-shaped island has approximately 22 acres in area and is the locale of a U.S. Coast Guard LORAN station (see page 58).

North and East Islands are square, man-made islands formed entirely from coral dredging. North Island has approximately 25 acres and is located north of Sand Island. East Island has approximately 18 acres and lies northeast of Sand Island. Shoreline protection has also been constructed for both of these islands.

Johnston Atoll has a hot and humid climate, with little seasonal change in temperature or precipitation, because of its location in the easterly tradewind zone of the central Pacific where winds are active year-round. Temperatures are uniformly high, ranging from 73 to 85 degrees Fahrenheit. Temperatures are slightly higher during the summer, with a monthly mean in June through October of 80-81 degrees and during December through April of 77 degrees. The largest recorded difference between the high and low temperatures in any month was only 27 degrees. Humidity is constantly high, averaging 76 percent and ranging only from 75 to 77 percent. The annual rainfall averages about 28 inches.

There are no natural, fresh water bodies on Johnston Atoll. Their absence is due to the high permeability of the coral, the low rainfall, and the small size of the land area.

#### V. ADMINISTRATION

##### MANAGEMENT AND RELATIONSHIPS

Field Command, Defense Nuclear Agency (FCDNA) manages Johnston Atoll (JA) and maintains its primary Safeguard C mission. FCDNA is the host for Safeguard C related activities. The Department of the Army Johnston Island Chemical Activity (JICA, frequently referred to as RED HAT) is a JA tenant activity. Other JA tenants include the U.S. Coast Guard on Sand Island and Kentron, a communications support contractor for the USAF 1957th Communications Group at Hickam AFB, HI. The relationships and responsibilities of the host and tenants are formalized in various documents, broadly known as "Host-Tenant Agreements." The offices of the Commander, Johnston Atoll (FCJ), and his staff are located on the second floor of the Joint Operations Center (JOC, Bldg. 20, see pages 18 and 61).

Engineering, construction, maintenance, and operations support services are provided on a reimbursable basis, through Holmes & Narver, Inc. (H&N), a Department of Energy (DOE) contractor. The H&N contract is administered by the Nevada Operations Office (NV), through their Pacific Area Support Office (PASO) located on Hickam AFB, Oahu, Hawaii. The PASO also maintains an office within the JOC at JA. DOE and FCDNA have an agreement whereby FCJ has Contracting Officer Representative (COR) authorities for operational control of activities at JA.

Tenants are required to coordinate with the host on activities affecting Johnston Atoll and to provide planning information which will permit the host to carry out responsibilities as they affect requirements for Safeguard C and other programs.

## SECURITY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

Security is of prime importance, and law and order is routinely enforced by the Commander, Johnston Atoll (FCJ) and the civilian security personnel of the support contractor and provide physical security and may assist in the maintenance of law and order. The security and other trained Army personnel in JICA present an immediate response force for more serious threats, particularly where RED HAT stores are concerned. Arrangements and agreements with DOD activities in the Hawaii area offer expanded, on call security support.

All visits to Johnston Atoll are controlled by FCJ and are limited to official purposes. Prior notification of visit, including purpose and individual security clearance and access data, are required before an 'area clearance' will be issued. Without this clearance and arrangements with scheduled commercial and military aircraft, personnel will not be boarded with a Johnston Atoll destination, or permitted, under normal circumstances, to deplane if an aircraft landed at Johnston Atoll enroute to other destinations. No foreign nationals are allowed on the Atoll without special FCJ permission.

Only authorized base defense weapons are permitted on the Atoll. Individual firearms and knives with blades over 3 inches in length are absolutely prohibited.

In his capacity as Commander of Johnston Atoll, FCJ issues directives pertaining to all personnel on the Atoll. Military personnel are subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice, as administered by the appropriate military authority. Civilians are subject to U.S. civil and criminal laws, as administered under the direction of the resident U.S. Commissioner.

## SAFETY

An aggressive safety program is pursued which encompasses all base facilities, activities, and services. Facilities and industrial safety requirements, which are based upon the Occupational Safety and Health Act and applicable service health and safety standards, are rigidly enforced. Monitoring of contaminants of potential concern is accomplished routinely.

Numerous constraints and safety requirements have been established to assist in personnel safety, particularly during participation in recreational activities. Unfortunately, some short-term visitors may find that safety requirements and the requisite time for testing/evaluation of personal proficiency preclude participation in the more hazardous recreational activities. Some prevalent cautions and requirements follow:

Sunglasses are recommended on Johnston Island. The light intensity is very high (up to about 800 candle power), and reflection from the ground and surrounding areas creates a glare problem. We recommend that sunglasses be worn at all times when outside in direct sunlight.

The sun is not filtered by fog or smog at Johnston Island and is reflected very intensely by the water and white coral ground. Sun burn is possible even on rainy days. The use of a good quality suntan lotion (available in the BX) is recommended, regardless of how well individuals think they tan.

The island is constructed of coral which is rough like sandpaper and contains toxic bacteria. Participation in sports accounts for the majority of all first aid injuries. Bodily contact with the ground in any sport should be avoided. If injury by body contact with this coral occurs, seek treatment immediately at the dispensary. **DO NOT APPLY SELF-MEDICATION**, as merthiolate and other types of self-aid medications are not compatible with other treatment and may not kill the coral bacteria.

Personnel must read the regulations and demonstrate applicable proficiency before attempting to participate in any water sports. Two swimming areas are designated on the Johnston Island shoreline. Skin diving and SCUBA diving are allowed only in specified waters. Boating requires check out before going alone and is permitted only in authorized water. The small craft warning (red flag) indicating storms and winds is displayed from port control when required.

Bicycle operators must read and comply with Base operational procedures concerning safe operations. If used at night, operators must obtain reflective tape and insure it is on both the front and rear of the bicycle and that lights are in working condition.

A 'no beard' policy is in effect on the island for all residents and visitors. This policy is to insure that individual protective masks will seal properly; a safety precaution designed to protect everyone's health in the event of a chemical agent release into the atmosphere.

## CUSTOMS

Goods purchased on Johnston Atoll and elsewhere abroad may be subject to U.S. Customs duty when personnel return to CONUS. Those who have served more than 140 days on Johnston Atoll will have a customs inspection of hold baggage. Hand baggage accompanying individuals will be subject to inspection.

## PETS

Pet animals will not be brought to or taken from Johnston Atoll.

## CAMERAS

Restrictions on the use of cameras, unless a special operation is active on Johnston Atoll, are limited to the RED HAT area. Photographs of this area are prohibited.

## VI. SUPPORT FACILITIES, ACTIVITIES, AND SERVICES.

This section describes those facilities, activities, and services on Johnston Island which are essential for support of daily operations. Facilities categorized as "Scientific" are in Section VIII.



### FACILITY NO. 285 - AIR PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TERMINAL

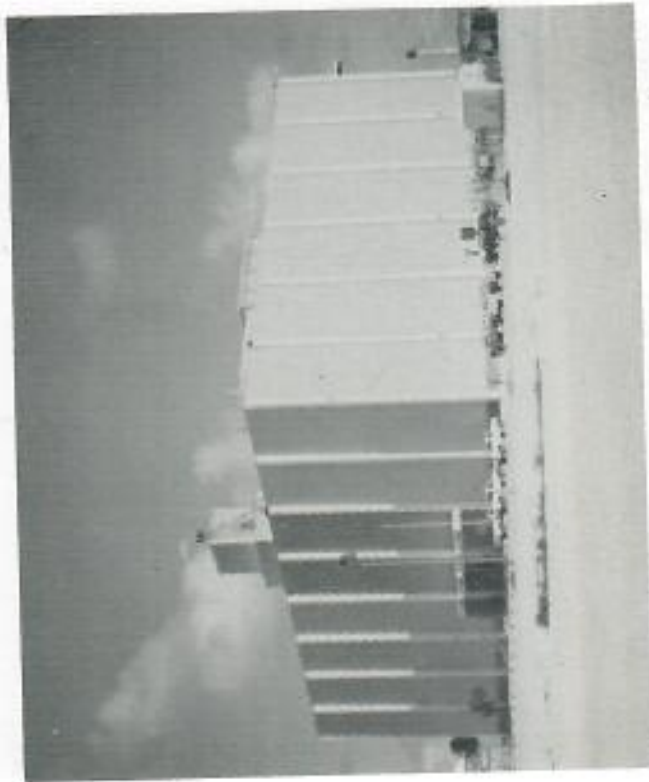
Built in 1972, the Air Passenger and Freight Terminal accommodates all military and commercial flights transiting Johnston Atoll. This building contains a freight handling area, waiting area, baggage and ticketing offices, lounges and restrooms, a security briefing area, and U.S. Customs facilities.

Upon deplaning and entering the passenger terminal, all personnel must attend a security and safety briefing. Due to the storage of chemical munitions on the atoll, each individual is issued a protective mask, instructed on its use, and briefed on the hazards of the munitions.

Routine security inspections of all baggage and carry-on material are carefully conducted by the Base Security Force.

## JOHNSTON ISLAND

The original portion of Johnston Island is situated on a slight knoll and can be seen from the roof of the JOC. The main street of the base complex, Arnold Avenue, and the surrounding base support and recreational facilities can also be seen from the roof. The Bowling Alley and Swimming Pool mark the east and west ends of the avenue.



### FACILITY NO. 20 - JOINT OPERATIONS CENTER

The Joint Operations Center (JOC) was constructed as the principal facility on Johnston Atoll for the command and control of test operations. The four-story building, located on the northeast corner of the island, contains control centers, laboratories, communications facilities, and equipment rooms. A unique optical station and communications antennas are located on the roof. FCJ/FCDNA offices are located on the second floor of the JOC. The principal offices of several additional island activities are also located within the JOC.



### ARNOLD AVENUE - FROM THE ROOF OF THE JOC

#### FACILITY NO. 519 - DINING FACILITY

All meals are served in the contract dining facility known to visitors and residents as "the Best in the Pacific." Some 1,000 persons can be seated in this well equipped, recently renovated facility.



FACILITY NO. 519 - DINING FACILITY

#### FACILITY NO. 248 - BASE EXCHANGE

The recently expanded Base Exchange is open daily except Wednesdays, and the overseas AAFES Mail Order Catalog can be used by assigned personnel. There is no military clothing sales store on Johnston Atoll. Personnel may purchase items from the Oahu clothing sales stores through the mail order system; however, necessary military clothing should be obtained prior to arrival at Johnston Atoll.



FACILITY NO. 248 - BASE EXCHANGE



#### FACILITY NO. 405 - DISPENSARY

Medical facilities are located in an underground, reinforced structure with approximately 6,600 square feet of usable floor space. This structure was originally built as an operational command post.

The Dispensary's facilities approximate those of a clinic or small hospital and include rooms for minor and/or emergency surgery, examination and treatment, X-ray and associated darkroom equipment, isolation, 10-bed ward, offices, laboratory, storage, waiting room, and library. Cases which require extensive or intensive care are air evacuated to Honolulu, Hawaii, medical centers. Additionally, there is a fully equipped dental office and laboratory manned quarterly by a qualified dentist. At all other times a dental hygienist provides maintenance care and emergency treatment.



FACILITY NO. 405 - DISPENSARY

#### FACILITY NO. 241 - POST OFFICE/AFRTS

The post office, APO 96305, is located in the west end of this building. Normal postal services such as stamps, money orders, parcel post, and registered mail are available at the post office. Transit time for mail varies, depending upon the point of origin. However, the following is a general rule of thumb:

Airmail First Class — 3 to 7 days

Parcel Post, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th class — 15 to 45 days

Parcels mailed in the priority mail system — 7 to 10 days

The address at Johnston Island is:

**RANK, NAME, SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER**

**PSC Box number if known/or Unit**

**APO San Francisco 96305**



FACILITY NO. 241 - POST OFFICE/AFRTS

#### FACILITY NO. 4 - COMMUNITY CENTER

This facility was constructed in 1966 and equipped as a 500-man dining hall. In 1977, the kitchen was dismantled and shipped to Enewetak. Currently within the structure are a theater, an all ranks cocktail lounge, a game room, and a package store which is open to all personnel on the atoll. A laundromat is also available within the facility.



FACILITY NO. 4 - COMMUNITY CENTER

#### FACILITY NO. 287 - FIRE STATION

The fire station is strategically located near the Passenger Terminal and has immediate access to aircraft operating areas. Taxiways and paved roads are available to improve response to structures at any point on the island. The facility includes a control room, sleeping quarters for on duty firemen, truck parking, and equipment storage areas.



FACILITY NO. 287 - FIRE STATION

#### FACILITY NO. 510 - BASE LAUNDRY

The well equipped base laundry supports all island personnel and activities. Dry cleaning, however, is not available. Clothing brought to Johnston Island should be of the wash and wear type.



FACILITY NO. 510 - BASE LAUNDRY

#### FACILITY NO. 110 - PORT CONTROL

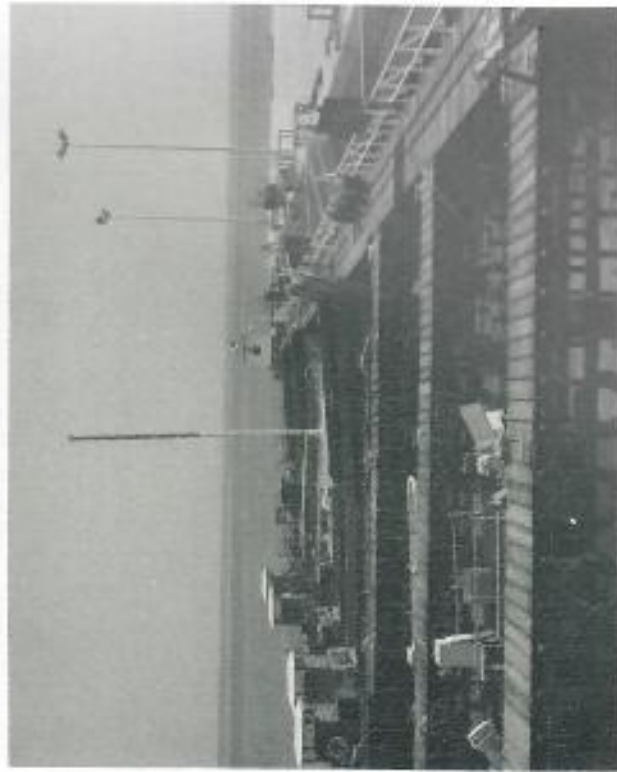
This facility serves as the operations office which controls the activities of surface vessels within the waters surrounding Johnston Atoll. Ship-to-ship radio communications channels are provided on 4125 MHZ, 4143.6 MHZ, 8291.1 MHZ, 8294.2 MHZ, and VHF channel 16. Local boat control is on 32.8 HZ.



FACILITY NO. 110 - PORT CONTROL

### SMALL BOAT PIER

The U.S. Navy constructed a small boat pier east of the main wharf and on the north side of Johnston Atoll. The 450-ft long pier is served with fresh water lines, salt water fire protection system, fuel, and power lines.



SMALL BOAT PIER

### MAIN WHARF

A bulkhead wharf located on the north side of the island provides over 180,000 square feet of dock area. The wharf frontage extends from east to west approximately 529 feet. The water is 36-feet deep at its shallowest point beneath the concrete bulkhead. The east end of the wharf, containing 340 feet of ship docking space, has a water depth of 34 feet at mean sea level. The wharf facility is served with fresh water lines, a salt water fire protection system, fuel lines, power, and lighting.

The main channel leading to the harbor is entered off the southeast end of Johnston Island. The channel, bearing true north, is 35-ft deep and 400-ft wide. The harbor and turning basin is 1,200- to 2,000-ft wide, 34-ft deep and about 1.2 miles long. A 300-ft wide, 17-ft deep channel around the west end of the island continues south to deep water.



MAIN WHARF

#### FACILITIES NOS. 316 & 318 - BASE MAINTENANCE SHOPS

Inside Building 316 are the sheet metal, plumbing, machine, instrument, air conditioning, and electric shops. Building 318 houses the labor pool equipment and office, the office machines repair shop, and the canvas shop.



FACILITIES NOS. 316 & 318 - BASE MAINTENANCE SHOPS

#### FACILITY NO. 120 - COLD STORAGE PLANT

The west half of this structure contains the cold storage plant for storing perishable food and for manufacturing ice. This portion of the facility includes ice, freezer, dairy chill, fruit and vegetable chill, and meat freezer rooms. The east half of this facility provides 12,600-square feet of covered storage for lumber, plywood, pipe, and canned beverages.



FACILITY NO. 120 - COLD STORAGE PLANT

#### FACILITY NO. 100 - WAREHOUSE

The building has 25,600 square feet of space divided in half by a fire wall. The east half is a facility contractor warehouse, and the west half of this facility houses the wood hobby shop with a complete set of wood working tools and equipment.



FACILITY NO. 100 - WAREHOUSE

#### FACILITY NO. 401 - CARPENTER SHOP

The base carpenter shop contains various saws, jointers, and planers enabling a full line of rough and finished woodworking to be accomplished. The facility meets the requirements of NFPA Standard 664 for Woodworking Plants. There is a separate barber shop in the southeast corner of this building.



FACILITY NO. 401 - CARPENTER SHOP

**FACILITY NO. 190 - SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY**

This building is occupied by the O&M contractor supply, communications, and camp operations departments.



**FACILITY NO. 190 - SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY**

**FACILITIES NOS. 390 THRU 399 - WAREHOUSING BUILDINGS**

These facilities contain approximately 40,000 square feet of space, including office and latrine facilities in Building 397. Currently, these warehouses contain supplies used to maintain base operation and maintenance activities.



**FACILITIES NOS. 390 THRU 399 - WAREHOUSING BUILDINGS**

### FACILITY NO. 274 - BASE TACAN FACILITY

The Tactical Air Navigation (TACAN) facility provides one of the essential airfield navigational aids on the island. The facility can function on emergency power with the use of a 30 KW standby generator.



FACILITY NO. 274 - BASE TACAN FACILITY

### HOUSING

All personnel assigned to or transiting Johnston Atoll are provided government quarters. The current capacity for housing on Johnston Atoll is summarized as follows:

Dorm Accommodations	2380
Apartment Accommodations	216
VIP and Guest Accommodations	<u>9</u>
TOTAL	2605



## FACILITIES NOS. 16 & 18 - PROFESSIONAL BARRACKS

Each of these buildings has 116 two-person bedrooms which are accessible from an outside balcony. Each pair of bedrooms are connected by a latrine and closet area. Recreation, storage, janitorial, and equipment space is also provided in these buildings. With the reduction in island population, one person now occupies one, or in some cases, two bedrooms.



FACILITIES NO. 16 & 18 - PROFESSIONAL BARRACKS

## EM BARRACKS

Aside from the professional barracks, a majority of the housing on Johnston Atoll is provided by six 4-story and two 3-story reinforced concrete barracks. These buildings provide dormitory type accommodations (cubicles with sinks for one or two persons) and centrally located latrines on each floor. A recreation lounge is located on the first floor of each building.

## APARTMENTS

Twelve concrete block apartment buildings house up to 18 persons per building. Each building contains six apartments and each apartment contains three bedrooms, a bathroom, a partially furnished kitchen, and a combination living and dining area.

## V.I.P. QUARTERS

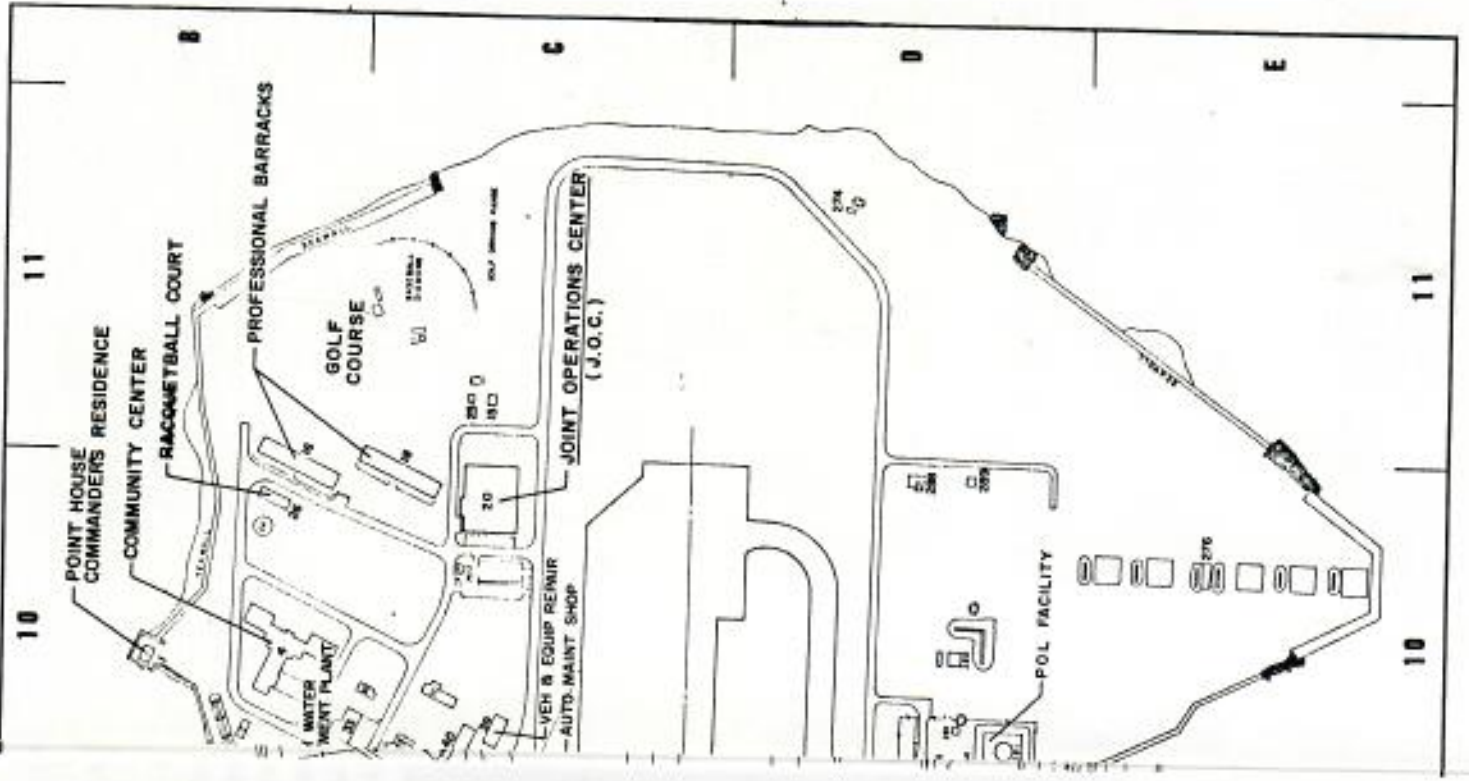
Three V.I.P. quarters are single-story structures with three bedrooms, a kitchen, bath, and a combination living and dining area. Each building is designed to accommodate 3 guests.

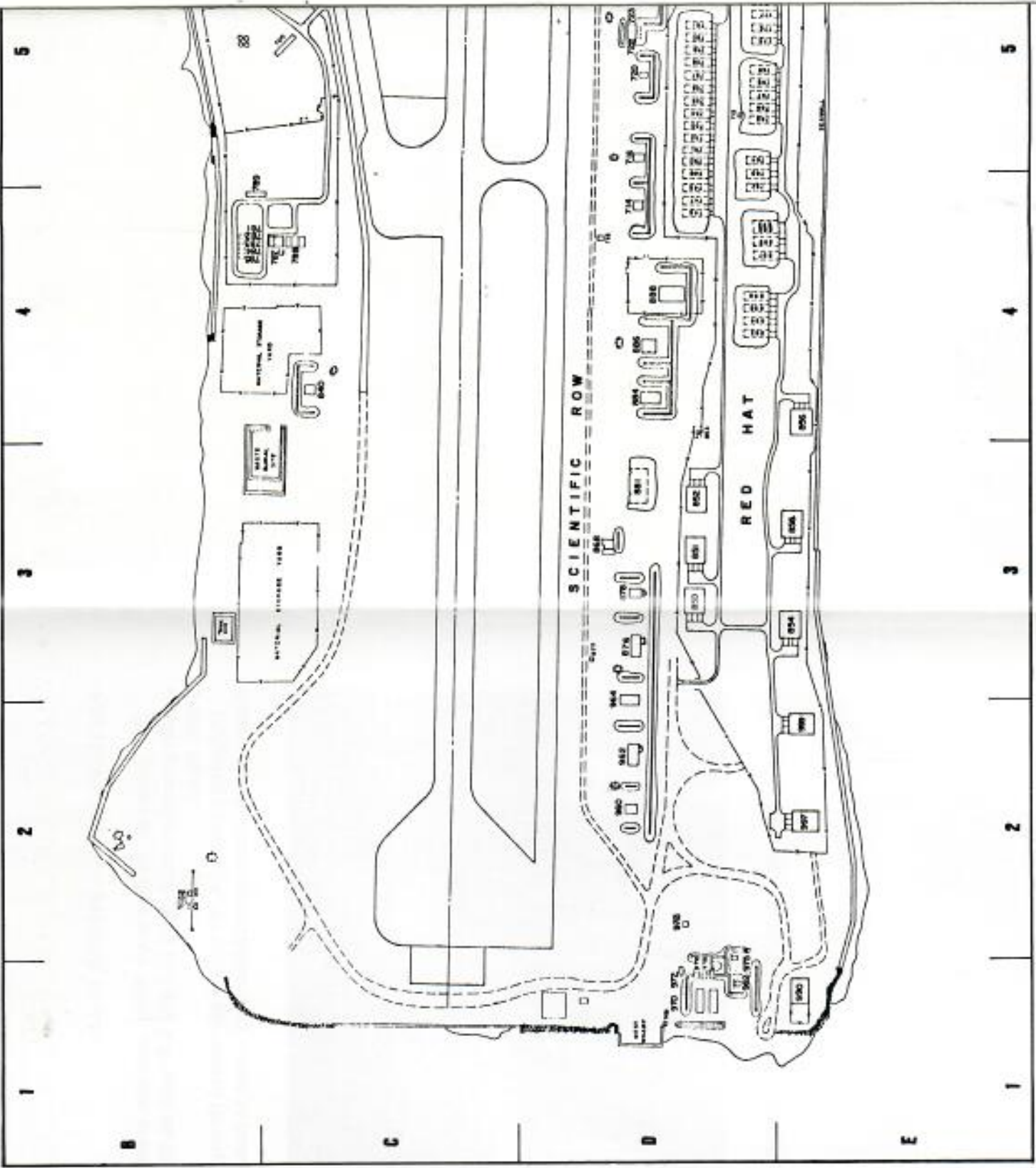
**FACILITY NO. 1 - POINT HOUSE**

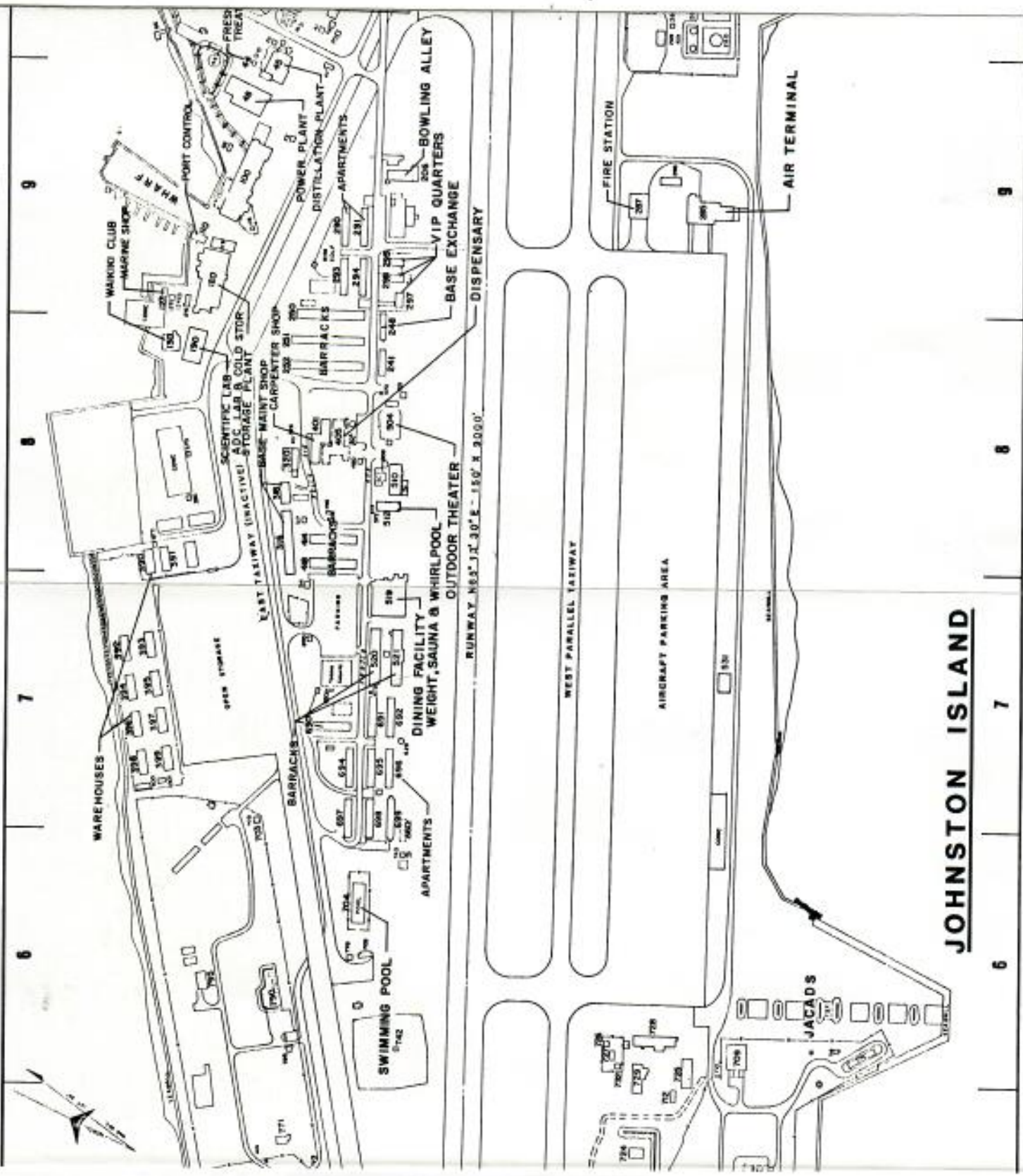
A 3-bedroom house, built near the northeast corner of the island, is the Base Commander's residence. Along the ocean front sides of the building are patios for entertaining guests of the command.



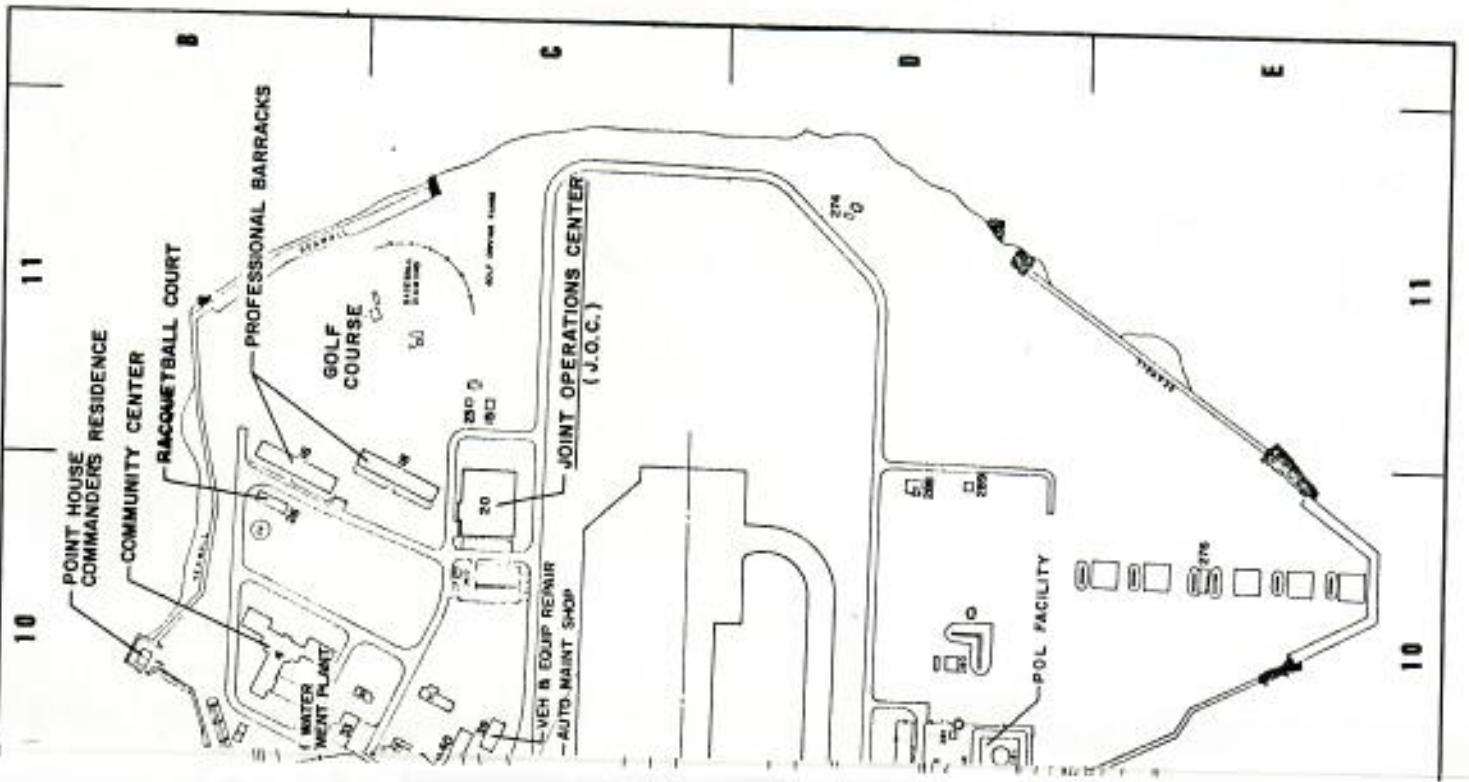
**FACILITY NO. 1 - POINT HOUSE**







**JOHNSTON ISLAND**



## EM BARRACKS

Aside from the professional barracks, a majority of the housing on Johnston Atoll is provided by six 4-story and two 3-story reinforced concrete barracks. These buildings provide dormitory type accommodations (cubicles with sinks for one or two persons) and centrally located latrines on each floor. A recreation lounge is located on the first floor of each building.

## APARTMENTS

Twelve concrete block apartment buildings house up to 18 persons per building. Each building contains six apartments and each apartment contains three bedrooms, a bathroom, a partially furnished kitchen, and a combination living and dining area.

## V.I.P. QUARTERS

Three V.I.P. quarters are single-story structures with three bedrooms, a kitchen, bath, and a combination living and dining area. Each building is designed to accommodate 3 guests.

## FACILITY NO. 48 - POWER PLANT

The Johnston Atoll Power Plant contains seven diesel-driven generators each rated at 1,400 KW with an 80 percent power factor.

Outgoing power of 4,160 volts is distributed through eleven feeder circuits. Submarine cables carry power to Sand Island.



FACILITY NO. 48 - 1,400 KW DIESEL GENERATORS

### FACILITIES NOS. 16 & 18 - PROFESSIONAL BARRACKS

Each of these buildings has 116 two-person bedrooms which are accessible from an outside balcony. Each pair of bedrooms are connected by a latrine and closet area. Recreation, storage, janitorial, and equipment space is also provided in these buildings. With the reduction in island population, one person now occupies one, or in some cases, two bedrooms.



FACILITIES NO. 16 & 18 - PROFESSIONAL BARRACKS

### FACILITY NO. 45 - DISTILLATION PLANT

Fresh water on Johnston Atoll is produced by distilling sea water. The equipment used to provide fresh, potable water has been constantly upgraded. A 24-stage flash distillation unit provides up to 150,000 gallons per day. This is augmented by 7 vapor compression units, producing up to 100,000-GPD, all of which are housed in a 6,000-square foot concrete block building. All existing units are scheduled to be replaced by 2 reverse osmosis units, one in FY 85 and one in FY 86, for a total capacity of 250,000-GPD.

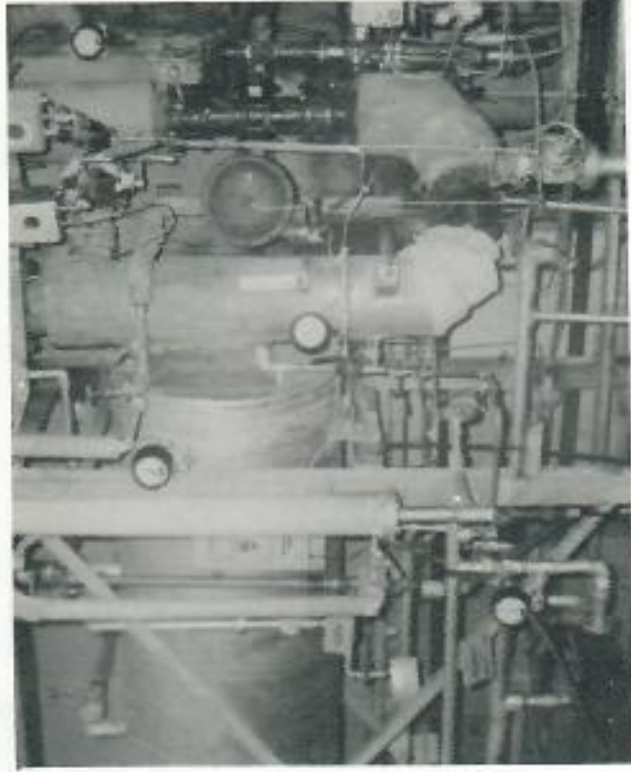


FACILITY NO. 45 - DISTILLATION PLANT

#### FACILITY NO. 44 - FRESH WATER TREATMENT PLANT

The Fresh Water Treatment Plant contains a pump station, soda ash treatment area, and chlorination room. Four pumps in the Fresh Water Pump House (Facility No. 650) distribute the fresh water.

Fresh water storage facilities include underground reservoirs of 500,000 gallons and 200,000 gallons, and two above-ground tanks each of 17,000 gallon capacity.



FACILITY NO. 44 — AQUA CHEM DISTILLATION UNIT

#### POL TANK FARM

This complex includes a tank farm for storage of JP-5 and diesel fuel, a tank truck loading area, pump complex, and a tanker delivered lubricant storage area.

JP-5 fuel is pumped from the main wharf through an 8-inch pipeline to a 567,000 gallon storage tank and two 63,000-gallon ready tanks. Diesel fuel is transported in a similar manner to one 567,000-gallon storage tank.

The MOGAS and diesel fuel facilities are located east of the distillation plant in the northeastern quadrant of the island. The tanker-delivered fuels are conveyed in separate 6-inch pipelines to a 567,000 gallon diesel fuel tank near the power plant and six 25,000-gallon tanks (two for diesel fuel and four for MOGAS) near the distillation plant.



POL TANK FARM



## SOCIAL AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Some social and recreational activities are lacking on Johnston Atoll because of its physical characteristics, location, and use. Because of this void, satisfaction of these critical requirements is emphasized.

The following social and recreational facilities, some of which are briefly described in this section, are available:

Basketball	Sailing
Boating	Service Club
Bowling	Snorkeling
Chapel	Sauna and Whirlpool
Fishing	Special Services
Golf - Driving Range	Swimming Pool
Golf - 3 par, 9 hole	Tennis
Gymnasium	Racquetball
Hobby Shop	Theater
Library	Tiki Club
NCO Patio	Volleyball
Pool (Billiards)	Waikiki Club
Recording Hobby Shop	Water Skiing
SCUBA Diving	

## CHAPLAIN and CHAPEL FACILITY

A comprehensive island-wide ministry is administered by an Army Chaplain assigned to FCJ through an interservice support agreement. The Chapel Activity/Office is located at the east end of the second floor in Bldg 20. This area consists of the chapel, personnel offices, a seminar/meeting room, and a fellowship lounge. A wide range of services is provided including: a religious book and cassette lending library, free literature, radio and television ministry, and a monthly film series.



CHAPEL

## LIBRARY

The JA library is quite extensive and is exceptional considering the size and location of JA. Located on the first floor of the JOC, there are some 3500 books available covering the full gamut of topics. Fiction and nonfiction titles are augmented with an average of 15 new selections weekly. The reference section is relatively complete and information is available for all subjects. In any case, personal requests for titles will be honored. Some 50 magazines are received monthly.

## RECORDING HOBBY SHOP

Within the library are audio and video recording facilities. Turntables and tape recorders, for use in reproducing approximately 3,000 records which are on hand, are available. The albums are from the 1950s to the present with 6 new albums purchased monthly. Both Beta and VHS video recording equipment is available. Numerous current movie titles are provided as well as informational and educational presentations.



LIBRARY

## NEWSPAPER

"The Breeze" is the official atoll newspaper and is published six days a week. It is distributed to central points and is available at no charge. In addition to world and national news from the wire service, it carries important local announcements.

## RECREATION SERVICES

Recreation Services has a variety of equipment which may be checked out for short periods of time. This service is located on the first floor of the JOC.

#### FACILITY NO. 127 - BOAT HOUSE

The Boat House is the control facility for all salt water sports. Deep sea and off-shore fishing, snorkeling and SCUBA diving, sail boating, and water skiing are all offered for off duty enjoyment.

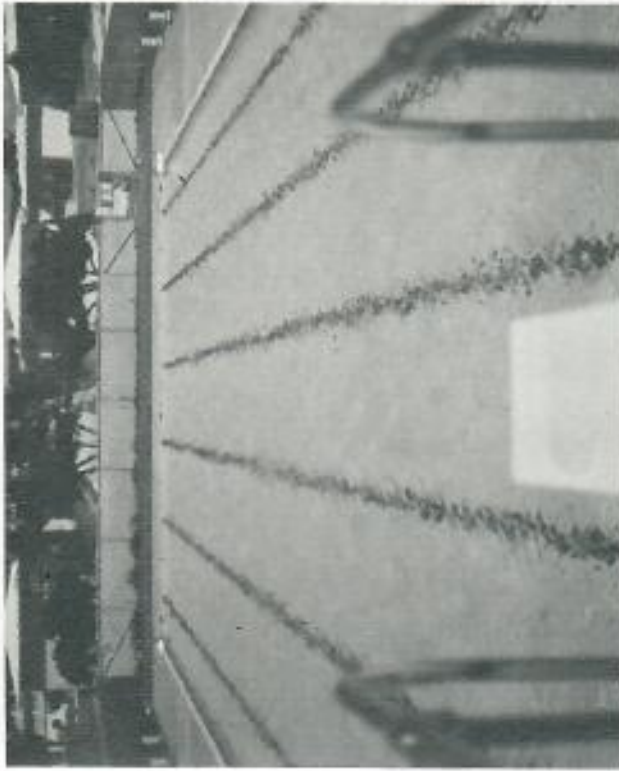


#### FACILITY NO. 127 - BOAT HOUSE

The clear, blue Pacific holds many beautiful sights for the adventurous water sports enthusiast. The lagoon and off-shore reef abound with tropical fish and sea life. However, there are some hazards associated with participation in underwater activities. There are certified instructors on the island for teaching SCUBA classes, and even previously certified divers must pass tests and be checked out before receiving permission to dive. Tanks, backpacks, regulators, and weight belts are available. Other equipment must be furnished by the diver. SCUBA equipment is also available for purchase in the BX. Johnston Atoll is considered among the best of areas for SCUBA diving.

#### FACILITY NO. 704 - SWIMMING POOL

An olympic size (50 meter) swimming pool and a bathhouse are located on the west end of Arnold Avenue. The bathhouse provides shower and dressing facilities. Ocean swimming is also permitted during daylight hours.



#### FACILITY NO. 704 - SWIMMING POOL

**FACILITY NO. 512 - WEIGHT ROOM, SAUNA  
AND WHIRLPOOL**

A complete universal gym, as well as a padded gymnastics room, are available for daily use in this facility. Adjacent to the building are the sauna and whirlpool which are also open daily.



**FACILITY NO. 512 - WEIGHT ROOM, SAUNA  
AND WHIRLPOOL**

**FACILITY NO. 206 - BOWLING ALLEY**

A 6-lane, air conditioned Bowling Alley is located at the east end of Arnold Avenue in Building No. 206. Rental shoes, bowling balls, and beverages are available.



**FACILITY NO. 206 - BOWLING ALLEY**

#### FACILITY NO. 504 - OUTDOOR THEATER

Free motion pictures are shown each night in the outdoor theater. At times, the Community Center is used for indoor showing of motion pictures. All feature attractions are published in the Base newspaper, "The Breeze."



FACILITY NO. 504 - OUTDOOR THEATER

#### FACILITY NO. 26 - RACQUETBALL COURTS

Currently this facility houses two, full-sized, lighted racquetball courts. The interior of this original transmitter building, consists of one large room and a 1/2-ton monorail hoist with a 12 x 18-ft high roll-up door at one end. Another racquetball court is located on the first floor of the JOC.



FACILITY NO. 26 - RACQUETBALL COURTS

For additional recreational enjoyment, Johnston Island also has 2 tennis courts, 2 basketball courts, a softball diamond with club house, and a nine hole golf course. The Tiki Lounge and Waikiki Club, located on the north side of Facility No. 4 and in Facility No. 130 respectively, are favorite locations for beverages and food.

## VII. TENANT ORGANIZATIONS

Field Command, Defense Nuclear Agency, currently is host to three major tenants on Johnston Atoll. They include the U.S. Army Johnston Island Chemical Activity, the U.S. Coast Guard, and KENTRON - the 1957th Communications Group maintenance contractor. Within the next few years, the Johnston Atoll Chemical Agent Disposal System (JACADS) will become the major tenant on the atoll. The island population is programmed to double, with JACADS scheduled to become fully operational in 1987.

## JOHNSTON ISLAND CHEMICAL ACTIVITY

The Johnston Island Chemical Activity (JICA) stores, maintains, and renovates all toxic chemical munitions (at Depot level) on the Atoll.

The unit, comprised of approximately 116 military personnel, has its orderly room in the Joint Operations Center (JOC, Bldg 20). Facility No. 728 is the location of the RED HAT operations activity.

RED HAT facilities also include: nine (9) warehouses, thirty-five (35) earth-covered, steel-arch magazines (igloos), a surveillance and maintenance building, a paint storage building, an emergency generator building, and a gate house. Associated facilities, located outside the compound, include a gas check building, decontamination station, and a motor pool.



## UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

The mission of the U.S. Coast Guard at Johnston Atoll is to man the LORAN C Operations Station on Sand Island. The Coast Guard first came to JA in January 1957 to perform LORAN A signal transmissions. LORAN C was added in June 1957, and JA became the master LORAN C station for the central Pacific chain. Consolidation of the Coast Guard operations to Sand Island was accomplished in October 1961. LORAN A operations were discontinued in July 1978.



SAND ISLAND

## KENTRON

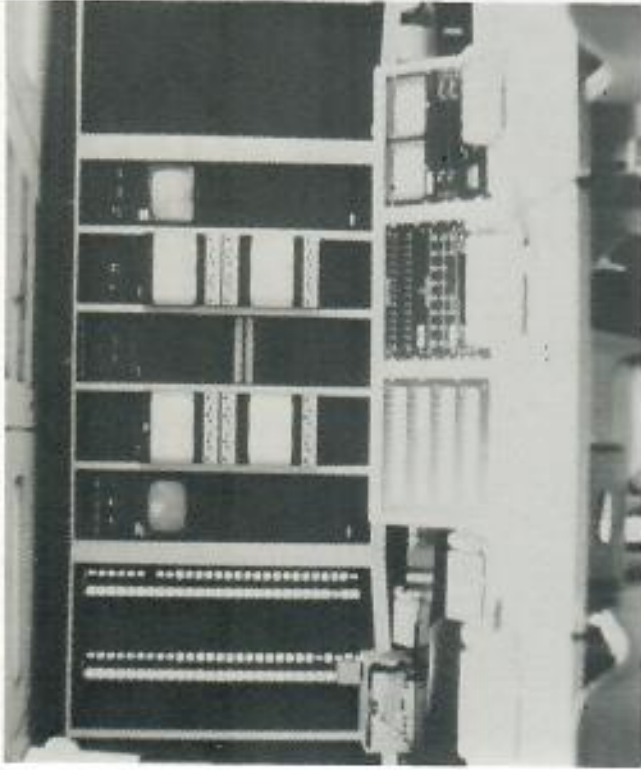
Kentron is the 1957th Communication Group's operations and maintenance contractor for Johnston Atoll. They operate and maintain the intra-base and inter-atoll communication facilities and services to support DNA and tenants. This encompasses the base communications center; the base telephone central office; maintenance of outside wire, cable, and antenna systems; and the navigational aids associated with the airfield operations.

## VIII. SCIENTIFIC FACILITIES

The majority of the scientific facilities on Johnston Island were constructed during the early 1960s for use during testing of nuclear devices in the now prohibited environments. These facilities include rocket launch support facilities, laboratories, screen rooms, and rocket assembly buildings. Further information regarding the following facilities can be obtained from the Commander, Field Command, Defense Nuclear Agency.



SCIENTIFIC ROW



## FACILITY NO. 20 - JOINT OPERATIONS CENTER

The Joint Operations Center was constructed to control and support test operations on Johnston Atoll. The four-story building, located on the northeast corner of the island, is air conditioned and humidity controlled.

Movable partitions divide the interior space within a central layout formed of concrete block walls into numerous laboratories, offices, and operational control spaces. Approximately one-fourth of the total floor space can be used as operational command posts, screen rooms, a communications center, and weather central. The remaining space is divided into offices, laboratories, and equipment rooms. Two unique optical stations are located on the roof which can also serve as a platform for antennas.



#### FACILITY NO. 26 - TRANSMITTER BUILDING

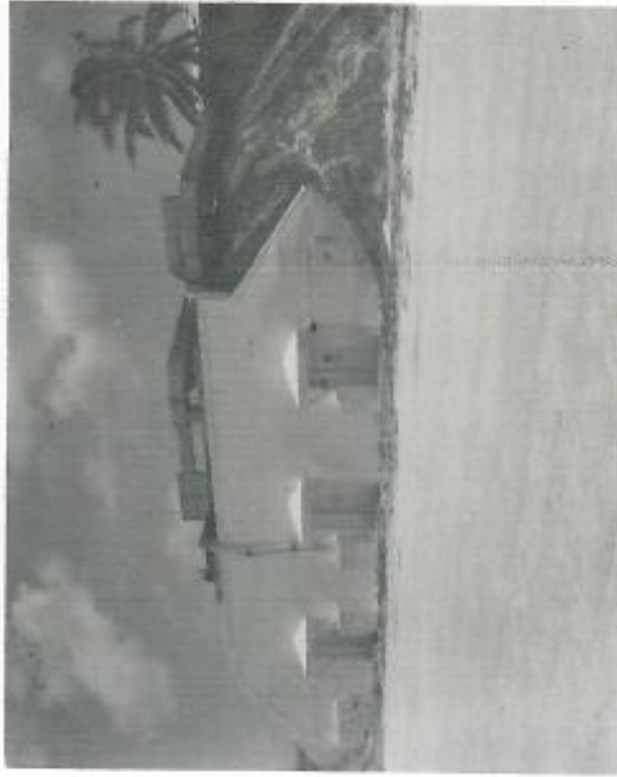
This scientific related facility with an adjacent radar antenna foundation has a 12 x 18-ft high roll-up door at one end of the building. The interior consists of one large room and a 1½-ton monorail hoist. Located nearby is the concrete foundation upon which an 86-ft diameter radar dish may be erected. Currently, this facility houses two full-sized, lighted racquetball courts.



FACILITY NO 26 - TRANSMITTER BUILDING

#### FACILITY NO. 660 - COMMAND AND TRACKING CENTER

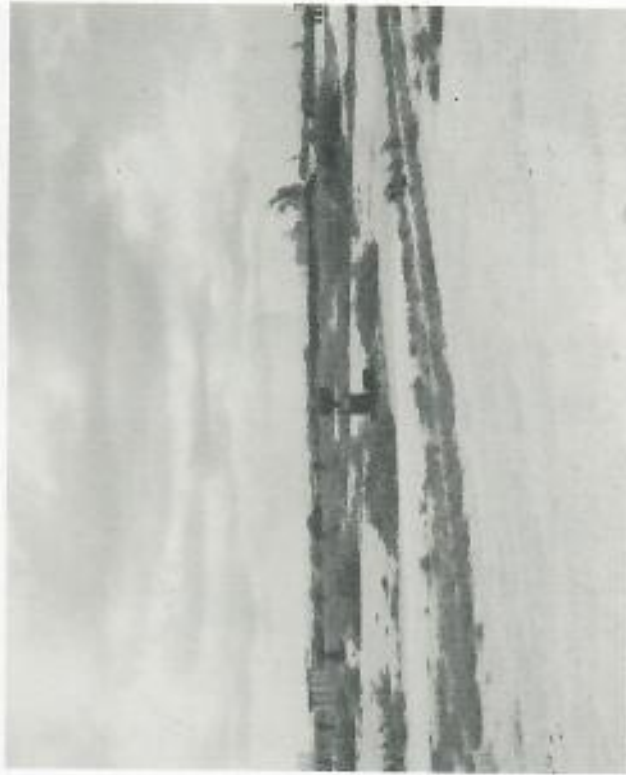
This inactive complex consists of three, interconnected, steel arched, coral covered bunkers which have been converted to a launch control center. Its raised floors, air conditioning system, and power systems have been preserved for reactivation.



FACILITY NO. 660 - COMMAND AND TRACKING CENTER

#### FACILITY NO. 742 - PREAMP SHELTER AND AME FIELD

The Angle Measurement Equipment (AME) Field and associated shelter were designed to determine the exact location of an instrumented missile or rocket launched from Johnston Island. The field is located in a 1,000-ft diameter clearing near the center of the island. In use, 17 slaved antennas would be mounted in a 400-ft diameter circle on the existing pedestals.



FACILITY NO. 742 - PREAMP SHELTER  
AND AME FIELD

#### FACILITY NO. 795 - ASSEMBLY BUILDING

This 3,900 square foot structure consists of a large rocket assembly room with a 6-ton monorail hoist running the entire length. On the second level there is room for a laboratory or work room. The building also contains a latrine and two 12-foot high doors at each end of the assembly room.



FACILITY NO. 795 - ASSEMBLY BUILDING

### FACILITY NO. 790 - LAUNCH OPERATIONS BUILDING

This inactive facility was a reinforced concrete operations bunker. The floors are raised for cable installation and the building has latrine facilities. This 4,600 square foot building is also configured for a large operational control room and it has several large office rooms.



FACILITY NO. 790 - LAUNCH OPERATIONS BUILDING

### FACILITY NO. 787 - S&I BUILDING AND FACILITY NO. 788 - OFFICE BUNKER

The Surveillance and Inspection Building is a warehouse facility with 2 large rooms originally designed for the inspection of missile components.

Facilities 779 thru 785 (not shown in picture) are igloos which provide storage space.

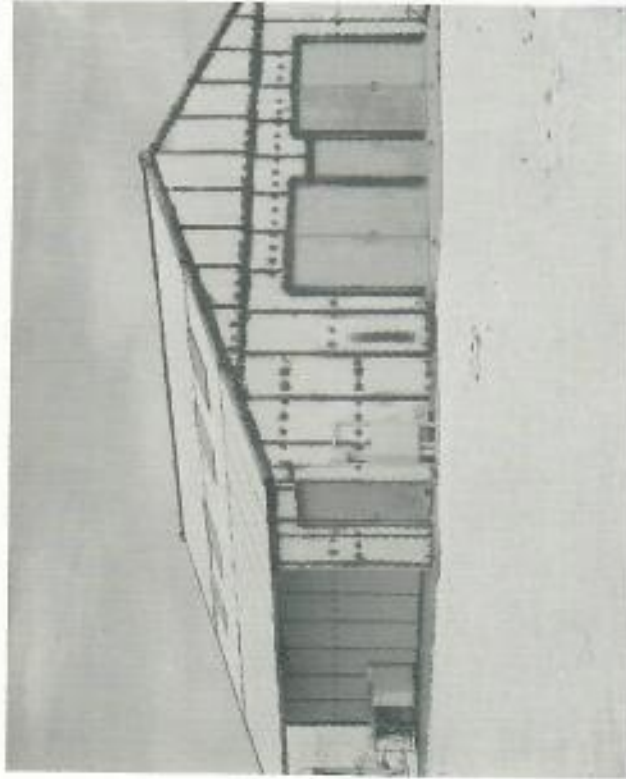
An adjacent facility within the former launch complex (LE-1) is Facility No. 788, the Office Bunker. This bunker is similar to the igloos in construction, with corrugated steel arches and coral covering. It provides well-protected office space.



FACILITY NO. 787 - S&I BUILDING AND FACILITY NO. 788 - OFFICE BUNKER

**FACILITY NO. 840 - ENTOMOLOGY SHOP**

This facility was designed for assembling instrumented rockets. It was air conditioned and humidity controlled and was similar to Facilities Nos. 714 and 716. This building is presently being used as an office and storage facility by the Base Entomologist.



**FACILITY NO. 840 - ENTOMOLOGY SHOP**

**FACILITY NO. 970 - IGNITER AND  
FACILITY NO. 972 - SQUIB STORAGE BUNKERS**

These two coral covered, steel-arch bunkers with steel blast doors may be used as rocket igniter and squib storage areas. The bunkers are equipped with explosion-proof, vapor-tight lights and ventilation blowers and explosion-proof electrical hardware.



**FACILITY NO. 970 - IGNITER AND  
FACILITY NO. 972 - SQUIB STORAGE BUNKERS**

**FACILITY NO. 990 - GROUND GUIDANCE BUILDING**

The Ground Guidance facility contains space for computers, technical storage, laboratories, mechanical equipment, power room, offices, and a latrine. In the northeast corner a tower was built to support a radar antenna. No maintenance or use is planned for this structure which is located directly down wind of the chemical storage area.



**FACILITY NO. 990 - GROUND GUIDANCE BUILDING**

**FACILITY NO. 960 - ASSEMBLY BUILDING**

An assembly area and a small tool storage room are contained within this structure. A 6-ton explosion-proof monorail hoist extends the length of the assembly area and outside the building through 16 x 19-ft. high sliding doors.



**FACILITY NO. 960 - ASSEMBLY BUILDING**

#### FACILITY NO. 962 - SCREEN ROOM

This structure contains a screen room, mechanical equipment room, tool storage room, and a latrine. The facility also consists of two exterior sliding doors, 6-ton hoist, air conditioning, and an inactive explosion-proof electrical system.



FACILITY NO. 962 - SCREEN ROOM

#### FACILITY NO. 964 - HYDROSTATIC TEST FACILITY

This facility was built to provide adequate space for small rocket assembly, a machine shop, and paint shop. A 2-ton explosion-proof monorail hoist extends the full length of the assembly area. Double sliding doors provide access to the assembly area which is presently being used by the Fire Department for fire extinguisher hydrostatic testing and maintenance.



FACILITY NO. 964 - HYDROSTATIC TEST FACILITY

#### FACILITY NO. 876 - SCREEN ROOM

Similar in every feature to Facility No. 962, this structure consists of an assembly area and an area which contains an RF shielded enclosure (screen room). The screen room, assembly area, and equipment room have floors coated with sparkproof paint. Berms protect three sides of the building.

#### FACILITY NO. 878 - ASSEMBLY BUILDING

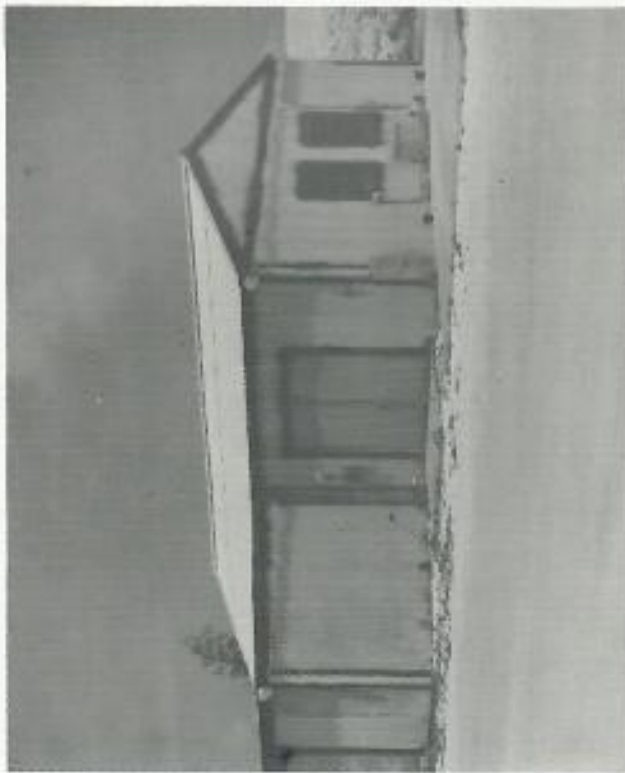
Identical to Facility No. 960, the facility provides approximately 2,000-square feet of assembly area. The interior is furnished with an explosion-proof electrical system and a 6-ton monorail hoist. The exterior is protected by berms on three sides.



FACILITY NO. 878 - ASSEMBLY BUILDING

#### FACILITY NO. 868 - ROCKET ASSEMBLY BUILDING

This inactive facility provides 1,120-square feet of assembly area and 352-square feet of payload storage space. The entire structure is equipped with an explosion-proof electrical system and is temperature and humidity controlled. Parking accommodations and power for a machine shop trailer are provided by a concrete pad west of the building and an exterior weather-proof receptacle. A protective berm is located south of the building.



FACILITY NO. 868 - ROCKET ASSEMBLY BUILDING

#### FACILITY NO. 881 - LAUNCH CONTROL AND MONITORING BUNKER

This facility consists of two, reinforced concrete, air conditioned, and dehumidified bunkers, separated by a mechanical equipment room. Both bunkers have raised floors and latrine facilities and were designed to withstand overpressures of 6 psi laterally and 3 psi on the roof. The lighting is RF shielded.

Constructed for support of instrumented rocket operations, the facility requires approximately 70 tons of air conditioning to maintain temperature control of equipment used for processing and computing the data input derived from associated tracking facilities.

The center is also equipped with heat detectors that include a visual and audio signal connection to the fire station.



FACILITY NO. 881 - LAUNCH CONTROL  
AND MONITORING BUNKER

#### FACILITY NO. 884 - WARHEADING BUILDING

The interior of this structure consists of three screen rooms, two work rooms, and a mechanical equipment room. Two 4-ton, explosion-proof monorail hoists are provided within this facility. Berms protect three sides of the structure with the unprotected side facing the runway. Currently, this facility is used for storage.



FACILITY NO. 884 - WARHEADING BUILDING



#### FACILITY NO. 886 - ROCKET ASSEMBLY BUILDING

This building provides a high and a low bay for rocket assembly and checkout purposes. The facility consists of a stockroom, hydraulic shop, latrine, assembly and checkout area, and a screen room. A 5-ton, explosion-proof bridge crane is also accessible through two sliding doors at each end of the high bay, and the facility has protective berms on three sides. This facility is currently inactive.



FACILITY NO. 886 - ROCKET ASSEMBLY BUILDING

#### FACILITY NO. 888 - ROCKET ASSEMBLY AND CHECKOUT BUILDING

The building consists of a high and a low bay area, plus an area partitioned into office/working room, latrine, and a mechanical and electrical room.

Access to the high and the low bays is through a roll-up door and a pair of sliding doors, respectively.

Both the high and low bays contain monorails. The monorail in the low bay has two 5-ton capacity hoists while that in the high bay has hoists of 5- and 10-ton capacity. The low bay also contains a 14 x 10-ft screen room. This facility is currently used for storage and scientific experiments.



FACILITY NO. 888 - ROCKET ASSEMBLY  
AND CHECKOUT BUILDING

#### FACILITIES NOS. 714 AND 716 - ROCKET ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS

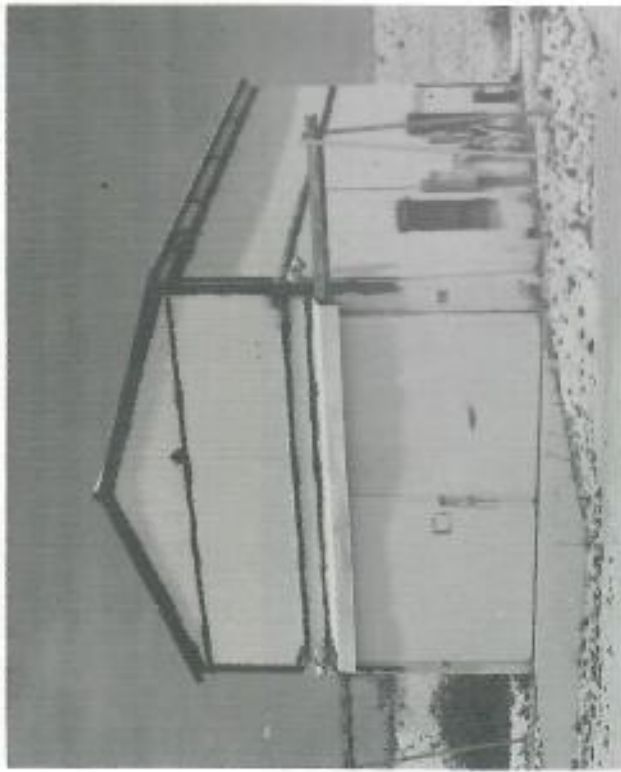
These buildings are used for the assembly of instrumented rockets. A lean-to work area and an open storage area adjoin each building. Both contain a single, large assembly area equipped with two 1-ton monorail hoists each. This facility is currently used for storage only.



FACILITIES NOS. 714 AND 716 - ROCKET ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS

#### FACILITY NO. 720 - ROCKET ASSEMBLY BUILDING

Although similar in construction to Facilities No. 714 and 716, this building is smaller and consists of an assembly area which contains a 5-ton bridge crane and a pair of sliding doors at one end of the building. Berms protect three sides of all these buildings with the unprotected side facing the runway. This facility is currently used for storage only.



FACILITY NO. 720 - ROCKET ASSEMBLY BUILDING

#### FACILITY NO. 724 - PAYLOAD CHECKOUT BUILDING

This insulated facility contains 2,800 square feet of floor space and has a centrally located high bay and two outer low bays. Roll-up doors are located at each end of the high bay. Additionally, two bridge cranes are provided in the high bay; one with a 4-ton capacity and one with a 2-ton capacity. An exhaust system provides an air change every 2 to 3 minutes.

This building was converted from a payload checkout building to a rubber goods laundry for JICA. The large room contains 4 large and 4 small washing/rinsing tanks, 2 suit air testing booths, and a glove/boot drying rack. There is a cotton clothing wash room on the north side next to the boiler room. The south side houses a mask testing area, office, and store room.



FACILITY NO. 724 - PAYLOAD CHECKOUT BUILDING

#### FACILITY NO. 727 - ROCKET NOSE CONE DISASSEMBLY BUILDING

This building, located within a fenced enclosure with Facility Nos. 726 and 732, was originally constructed as a radioactive nosecone assembly/disassembly building. It has been converted to a laboratory for toxic chemicals with an external concrete tank collecting neutralized wastes for disposal in the sewage system. The Sample Storage Building, No. 726, was intended for the storage of contaminated samples, shielded containers, and miscellaneous gear.

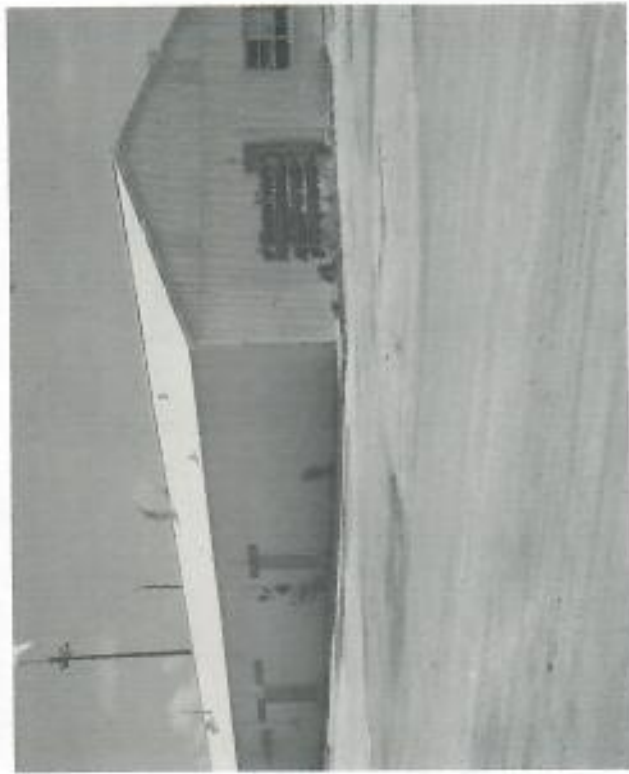
The Personnel Change Building, No. 732, was intended for ground crews, who serviced sample bearing-rockets, to suit-up and to remove contaminated clothing. It contains a shower, toilet, and a wash basin for personnel decontamination.



FACILITIES NOS. 726, 727, 732

**FACILITY NO. 728 - PERSONAL EQUIPMENT  
AND STORAGE BUILDING**

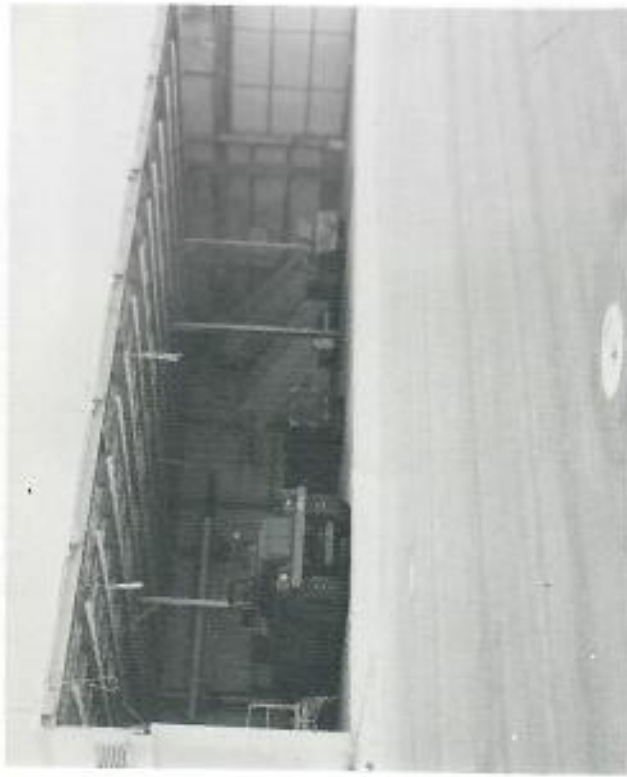
This building was constructed for dressing, undressing, and personal equipment storage by flight crews of the manned samplers. It also houses an RAD-safety office and an instrument repair facility. It contains a lean-to mechanical equipment room that is being used for administration and dressing by JICA.



**FACILITY NO. 728 - PERSONAL EQUIPMENT  
AND STORAGE BUILDING**

**FACILITY NO. 531 - B-57 HANGAR**

The front of this facility is open and can be closed with the use of a motorized, canvas roll-up curtain. Wing slots are provided in the side walls to permit entry of long wingspan aircraft. This facility is currently used to store aerospace ground equipment.



**FACILITY NO. 531 - B-57 HANGAR**

**FACILITY NO. 288 - WEATHER CENTER**

Essential weather data collection accomplished from this facility.

Aside from the normal electronic sensing and communications equipment housed within the facility, an emergency stand-by power generator is also provided. Associated with the complex are a target antenna pole, a wind mast, a theodolite pad, and a ceiling light projector pad.



**FACILITY NO. 288 - WEATHER CENTER**

**FACILITY NO. 289 - WEATHER BALLOON INFLATION BUILDING**

High altitude balloons are inflated with hydrogen in this building. After release, the balloon and attached RAWIN-SOND are tracked and weather data collected to heights of over 80,000 feet.



**FACILITY NO. 289 - WEATHER BALLOON INFLATION BUILDING**

**FACILITY NO. 276 - CONTROL BUNKER  
AND CONVERTER SHELTER**

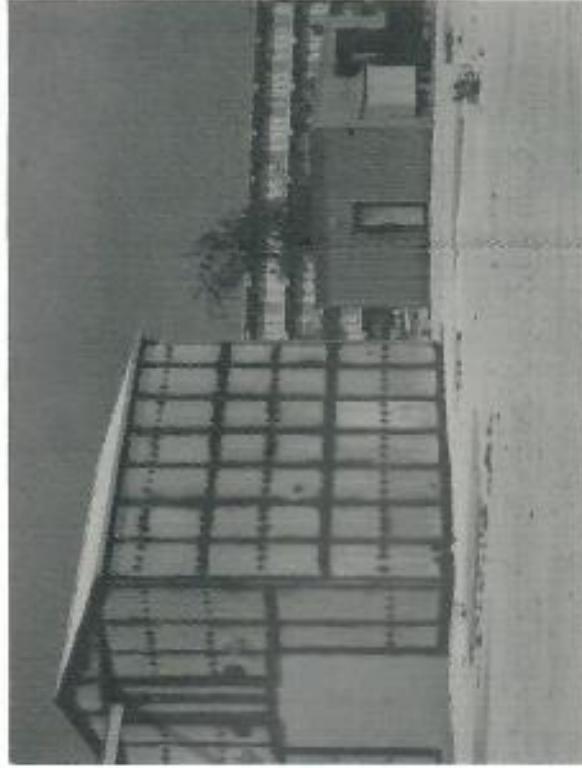
Located on the east peninsula is a reinforced concrete, coral-covered bunker, and five (5) hardstand launch pad foundation slabs. The bunker is separated into two interior areas by a blast protective concrete wall. Steel blast doors at each end provide access to the facility. Each bunker is air conditioned and equipped with an all utility system. An identical bunker and related launch pad foundations are located on the west peninsula. Berms separate each launch pad complex.



**FACILITY NO. 276 - CONTROL BUNKER  
AND CONVERTER SHELTER**

**FACILITY NO. 15 - DYNAMIC BALANCING AND  
FACILITY NO. 23 - TRANSMITTER FACILITY**

Exterior double doors extend to the very top of this building which was air conditioned and humidity controlled. The primary function of this facility was to house machines and related components for the dynamic balancing of rocket nose cones. A 2-ton monorail hoist, centered over the proposed machine location, extends beyond the confines of the building. This facility is currently the central warehouse for the island custodial supplies.



**FACILITY NO. 15 - DYNAMIC BALANCING AND  
FACILITY NO. 23 - TRANSMITTER FACILITY**

Building No. 23, was designed to house transmitters and receivers with an adjacent 300-foot tower. The facility is now empty and inactive.

## NOTES

### REFERENCES

- JOHNSTON ATOLL ORIENTATION GUIDE, dated 1980, produced by the Logistics Planning Group, Holmes & Narver, Inc.
- THE DOD TRANSITION PLAN FOR REVISED SAFE-GUARD C SUPPORT, dated 21 April 1976.
- HISTORICAL REPORT OF JOHNSTON ATOLL, PARTS I & II, dated June 1974, prepared by the Logistics Planning Group, Holmes & Narver, Inc.
- JOHNSTON ATOLL MASTER PLAN
- U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Material Agency (USATHAMA), Project Manual for the Johnston Atoll Chemical Agent Disposal System (JACADS), dated May 1983.

**NOTES**

1. The first part of the notes discusses the general principles of the subject, and the second part discusses the specific details of the subject.

2. The first part of the notes discusses the general principles of the subject, and the second part discusses the specific details of the subject.

3. The first part of the notes discusses the general principles of the subject, and the second part discusses the specific details of the subject.

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FIELD COMMAND

# JOHNSTON ATOLL



ORIENTATION GUIDE

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