

**MARINE CORPS ACTIVITIES**

# **CAMP FUJI**

**JAPAN MASTER PLAN**



**FINAL**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY  
PACIFIC DIVISION  
NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND  
FACILITIES PLANNING DEPARTMENT**

## B. OVERVIEW

### 1. Introduction

a. Location. Camp Fuji is located some 100 km (60 miles) west-southwest of Tokyo on the eastern slope of Mount Fuji in Central Honshu, the largest island of Japan. The area assigned to the U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) is a 309-acre parcel at about the 720 km (2,200 foot) level of the mountain. This camp area abuts some 39,000 acres of firing and maneuver area known as the Fuji Maneuver Area (FMA). The area is used jointly the U.S. and the Japanese Self Defense Force (JSDF). The JSDF are the principal users of the FMA while the Marine Corps is the primary U.S. Forces user. The Japan Defense Agency (JDA) is responsible for administrative control and maintenance of the FMA and for coordinating its joint use.

b. Planning Area. The Master Plan covers the 309-acre parcel known as Camp Fuji. The Master Plan does not cover the Fuji Maneuver Area and the Numazu Beach training area which are not under the control of the U.S. Marine Corps.

c. Planning Objective. The Master Plan planning objective is to provide a realistic and orderly development scheme for the activity, taking into account current land use trends in the adjacent communities. The Plan identifies

specific sites for all significant programmable facilities and provides a land use plan as a guide for future projects to support Camp Fuji missions and tasks.

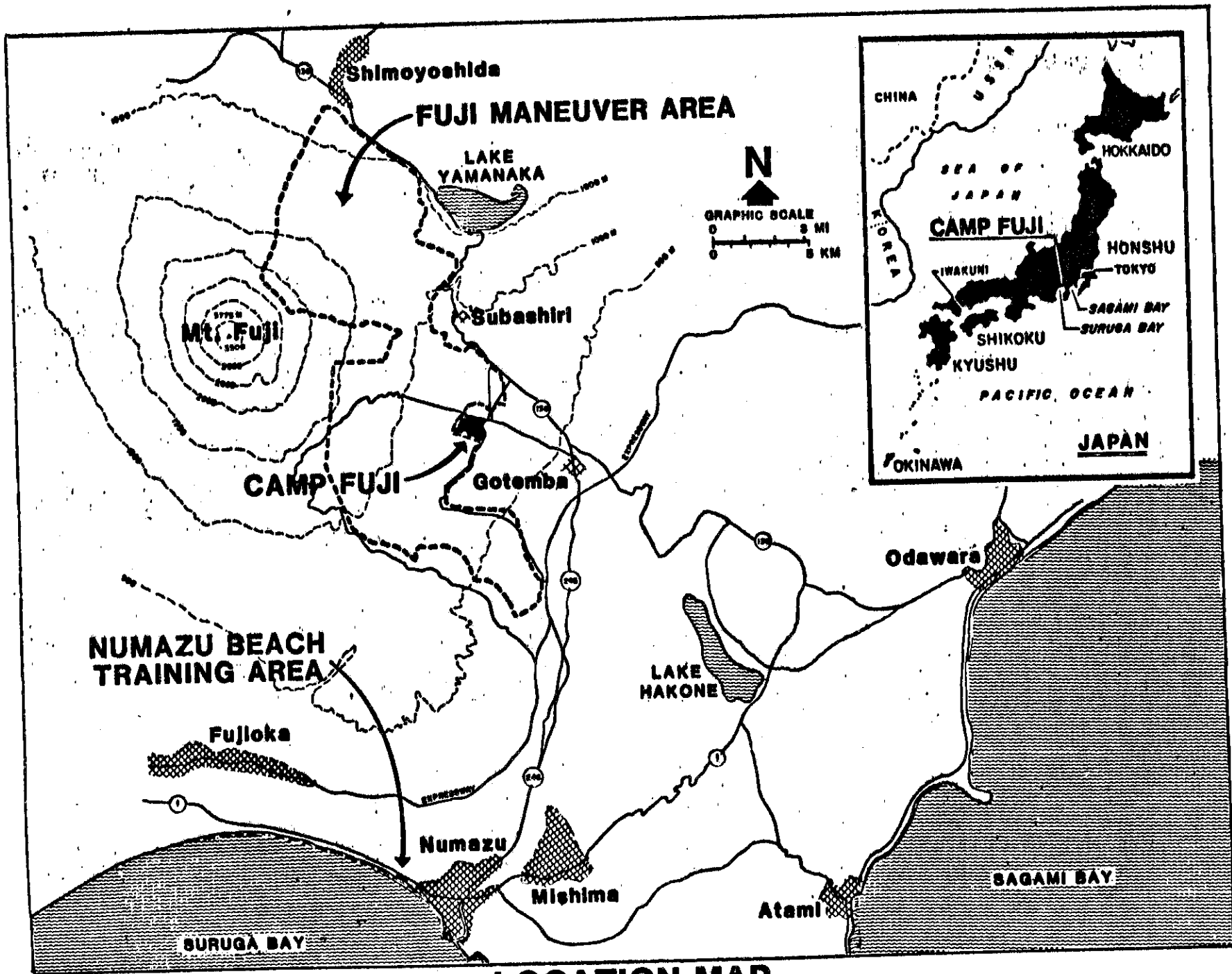
d. Scope. This Master Plan is based on requirements generated by the planning and programming documents developed in accordance with policy promulgated by Fleet Marine Force, Pacific (FMFPAC) Order 11102.1C of 9 May 1983.

e. Use of the Master Plan. This Plan is intended to be a viable document and can be adjusted to accommodate changes. The narrative portion of the Plan provides a sufficiently broad analysis to insure the orderly development of all facility projects.

f. Related Publications. This Master Plan for Camp Fuji is a companion document to the MCB Camp Smedley D. Butler Master Plan and the Regional Profile of Navy and Marine Corps activities, Japan.

### 2. Methodology

The normal methodology developed for preparing a master plan



**LOCATION MAP**

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a. Data Collection. Data collection consisted of the accumulation of all available information about the activity and surrounding area including the planning documents, maps, and environmental data. Historical data and land use constraints (natural and man-made) were also considered. Finally, the best available projections of future requirements were obtained. This data was supplemented by discussions with appropriate personnel at the activity and the chain of command.

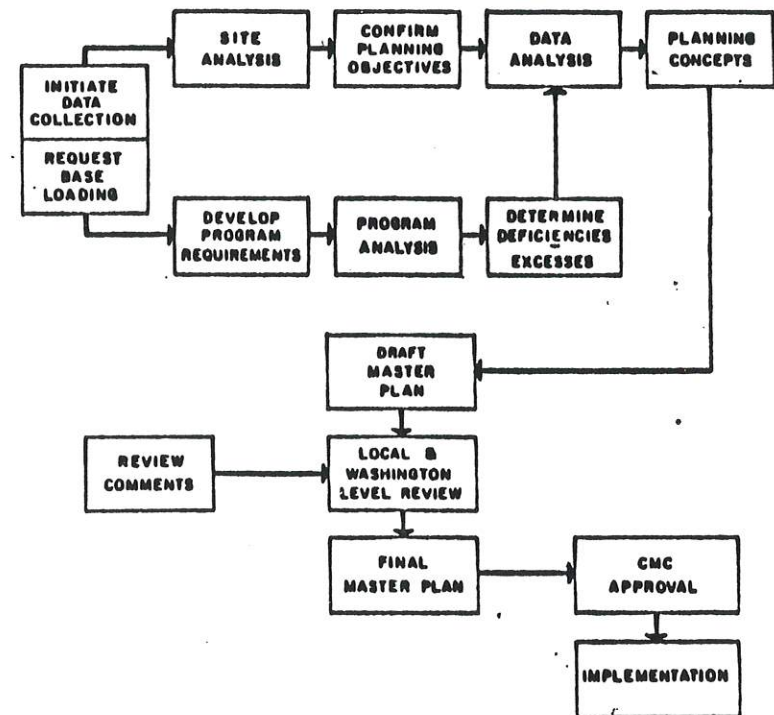
b. Development of Planning Objectives. The development of planning objectives was accomplished in coordination with the activity and the chain of command following review of the basic data.

c. Evaluation and Analysis. An on-site evaluation of existing conditions was made by the planning team. Problem areas were reviewed and alternative solutions were discussed. An analysis was made of the data gathered from existing documents, from the on-site visit and from discussions with the Range Company personnel. The ability of Camp Fuji to accommodate future requirements was evaluated. Conclusions/recommendations were developed to support the activity's mission and planning objectives, giving priority consideration to environmental and fiscal constraints.

d. Draft Report. The results of the efforts of the above steps were synthesized and included in the draft Master Plan dated February 1983 and distributed to all interested commands within the Marine Corps for review comments and discussion.

e. Final Report. Review comments on the draft report are incorporated into this final Master Plan. Upon Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) approval, the Plan will become the guide for all future development at Camp Fuji.

## METHODOLOGY CHART



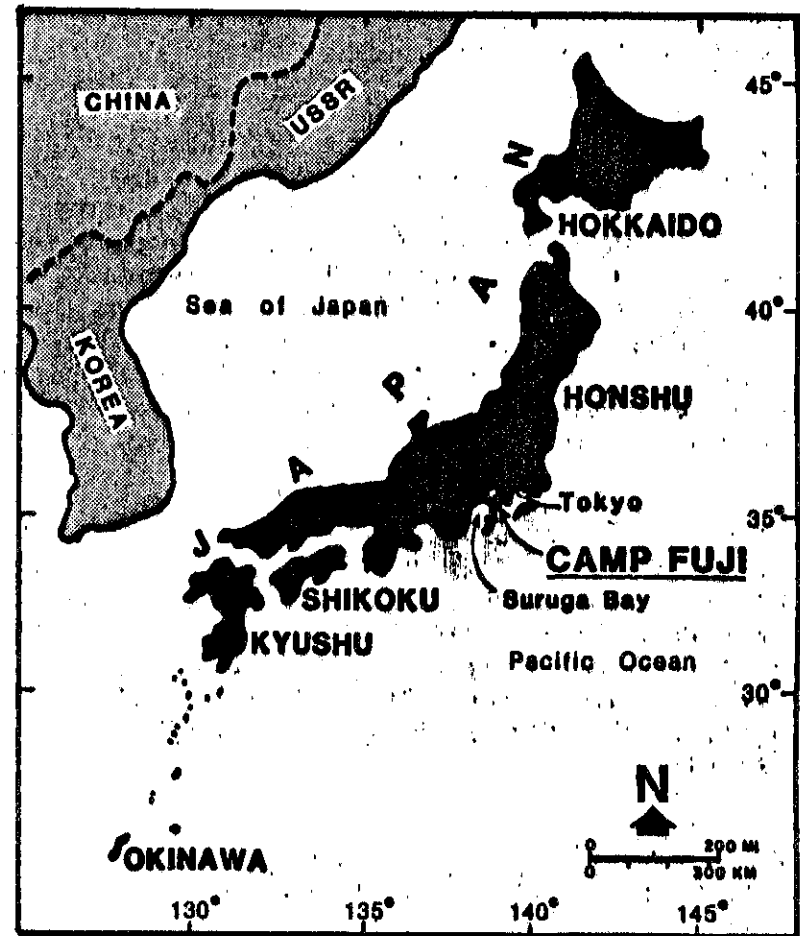
## C. PLANNING ANALYSIS

### 1. Regional Profile - A Japan Overview

a. Introduction. This section is a very brief summary of data contained in the Japan Navy/Marine Corps Regional Profile, which provides a Japan-wide data base for this and other master plans of Navy and Marine Corps activities located in Japan.

b. Location. Japan consists of a chain of islands generally running north to south along the western rim of the Pacific Ocean. The four main islands (Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu, and Shikoku) lie between 30° and 45° north latitude, which is a distance of approximately 1,500 miles

c. Geology. The Japanese Islands are essentially the summits of mountain ridges that have been uplifted near the outer edge of the Asian continental shelf. The islands lie in a zone of extreme crustal instability at the juncture of mountain arcs that run through the Ryukyu Islands, Bonin Islands, Kuril Islands, Sakhalin Island, and Japan. Associated with these mountain arcs are volcanic zones which include, in Japan, over 150 major volcanos and thousands of hot springs. The islands experience numerous earthquakes. An average of 1,500 minor quakes occurs annually in Japan with major earthquakes occurring every few years.



REGIONAL MAP

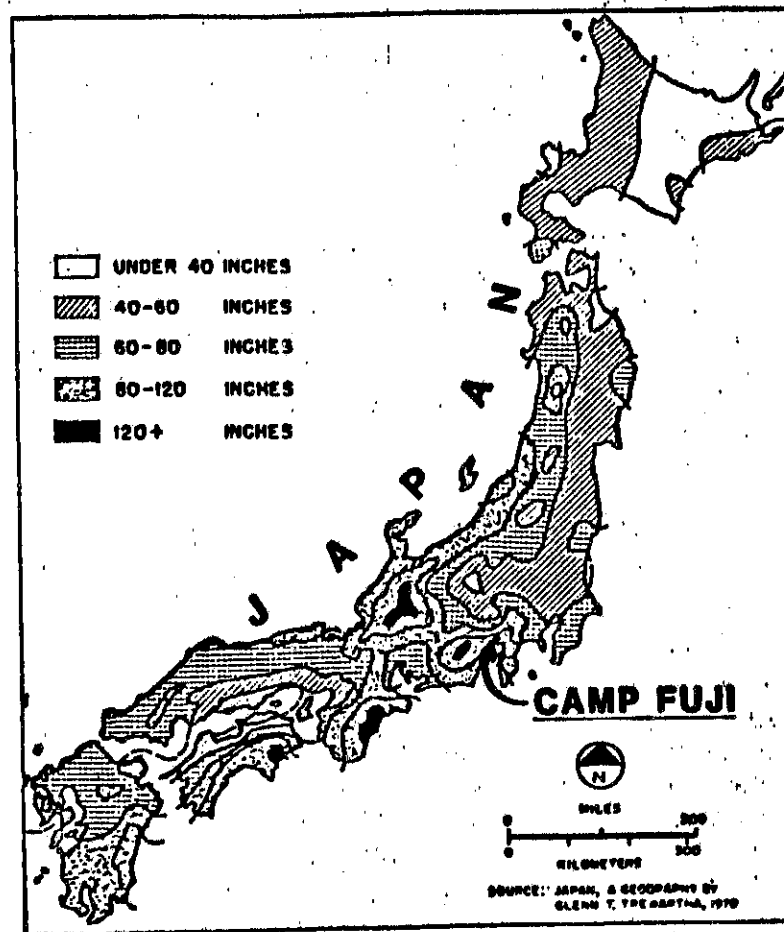
Approximately 75 percent of the land area in Japan is covered by mountains having slopes in excess of 15 percent. Plains are relatively small and scattered. Most are located along the seacoast or in river valleys.

d. Climate. The four main islands of Japan have regional climates which range from subtropical in Kyushu to cool and temperate in Hokkaido. Seasonal temperatures approximate those found in eastern North America from Florida to Canada. Waters surrounding Japan ameliorate the cold winter winds which blow from Asia and cause Japan to have a generally humid climate. Annual precipitation ranges from 40 inches to over 120 inches (see Figure C-2).

Precipitation occurs throughout the year but, in most parts of the country, is concentrated between June and September. There are an average of approximately 20 typhoons per year, generally occurring in late summer and early fall. They frequently cause considerable damage, particularly in the southwestern part of Japan.

e. Population and Employment. The latest census (1980) shows Japan's population to be 117 million, of which 20 million live within a 30-mile radius of Tokyo. Tokyo itself has a population of 11.4 million and is the center of international trade, manufacturing, business, and culture in Japan. Japan has a very strong economy that is dependent on importing raw materials from other countries and transforming

these materials into products to be sold at home and abroad. Other major areas of employment are farming and fishing.



MEAN ANNUAL PRECIPITATION

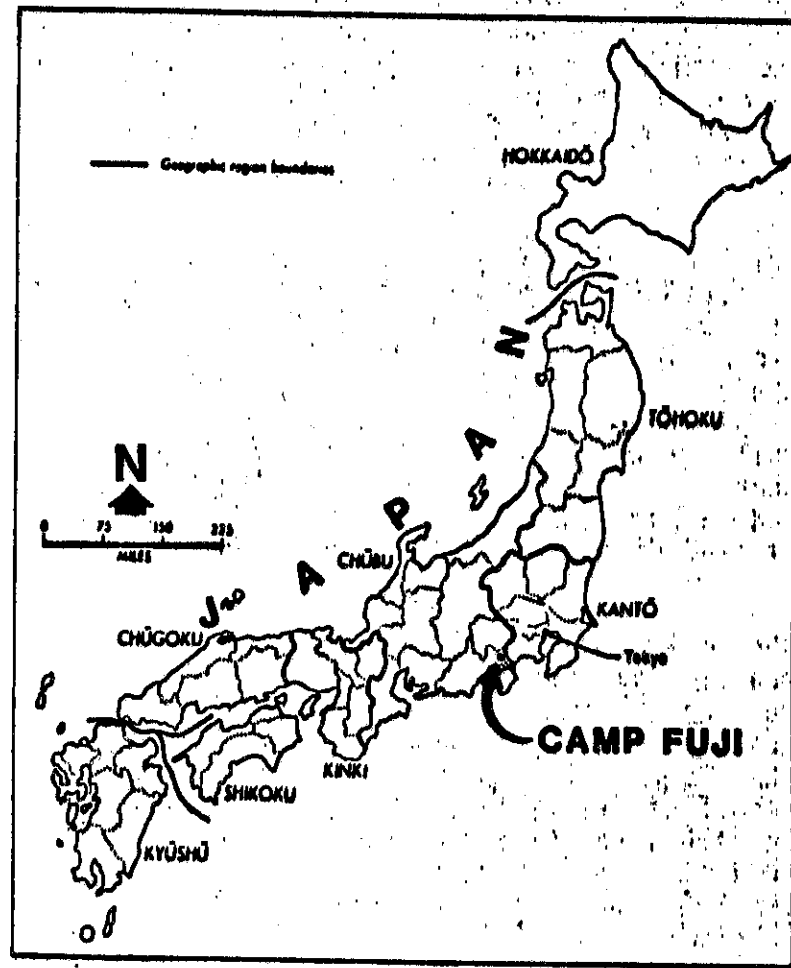
f. Transportation. Japan's transportation system (highway, rail, air, and shipping lines) developed more slowly than did manufacturing and production. Today the air and shipping lines are competitive on a world-wide basis and the passenger rail system is one of the best anywhere. The highway system is inadequate by U.S. standards. Vehicular traffic in major urban areas reaches saturation for several hours each day during the morning and evening commuter periods. The GOJ has an ambitious program to modernize the highway system.

## 2. Site Analysis

### a. Natural Environment

(1) Camp Fuji Environs. Camp Fuji is on the eastern fringe of the Chubu District (see Figure C-3). The Chubu District is one of five geographic regions on Honshu. This breakdown is based primarily on prefectural groupings. Camp Fuji is located within Shizuoka Prefecture which is bordered to the east by Kanagawa Prefecture. This prefectural boundary separates the Chubu District from the Kanto District. The better known Kanto region to the east centers on the large Kanto Plain that includes the Tokyo/Yokohama/Yokosuka metropolitan area. The Camp Fuji area, well above the Kanto Plain, is made up of hills and mountains, and is quite rural in nature. The upland terraced area between the Plain and Camp Fuji is generally steep and forested, but does contain houses in a dispersed homestead pattern. Mount Fuji at

3,776 m (12,388 feet) in height, the tallest mountain in Japan, lies some 15 km (9 miles) west of the Base Camp and is the dominant feature of the landscape.



**GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS**

The climate at Camp Fuji is relatively cooler and wetter than the climate at Tokyo because of the elevation. Although snows are not excessive during the winter months, Mount Fuji is normally snow-capped well into late summer. Mount Fuji is, of course, a major tourist attraction during the summer, making the nearest city, Gotemba (population 69,000), a tourist-oriented area. There are also several lakes and a major golf course in the area, which enhance use of the region for recreation. Primary access from the Tokyo area is by vehicular expressway.

(2) Camp Fuji Proper. The 309-acre Camp Fuji is a rectangular parcel of land within the boundary of the southern section of the Fuji Maneuver Area. The long axis points to the west toward the summit of Mount Fuji. The slope toward Mount Fuji rises about 5 percent, while there is little if any slope across the short axis. The soil is very light in weight and almost black in color, consisting primarily of cinders from Mount Fuji eruptions.

The vegetation on Camp Fuji varies from the heavily forested areas in the southeast quadrant to medium shubbery growth in the southwest quadrant to sparse growth in the north half of the Camp. The heavily forested areas are a result of reforestation projects prior to 1970. The trees have since grown to heights of 25 to 30 feet. The Training Camp and large areas to the west have very limited vegetation growth, causing a continuing erosion problem. is an aerial photograph of the Training Camp taken in May 1980 that illustrates the problem very well.

An existing concrete rubble faced storm drainage diversion berm has been constructed on the upstream (west) side of the Training Camp which diverts water away from the developed area of Camp Fuji. An expanded drainage system including dikes and silting/detention basins is planned by the Government of Japan which is designed to reduce erosion and major flood damage at Camp Fuji and neighboring areas. The system includes constructing a silting/detention basin within Camp Fuji and is included in the development plan for the Camp.

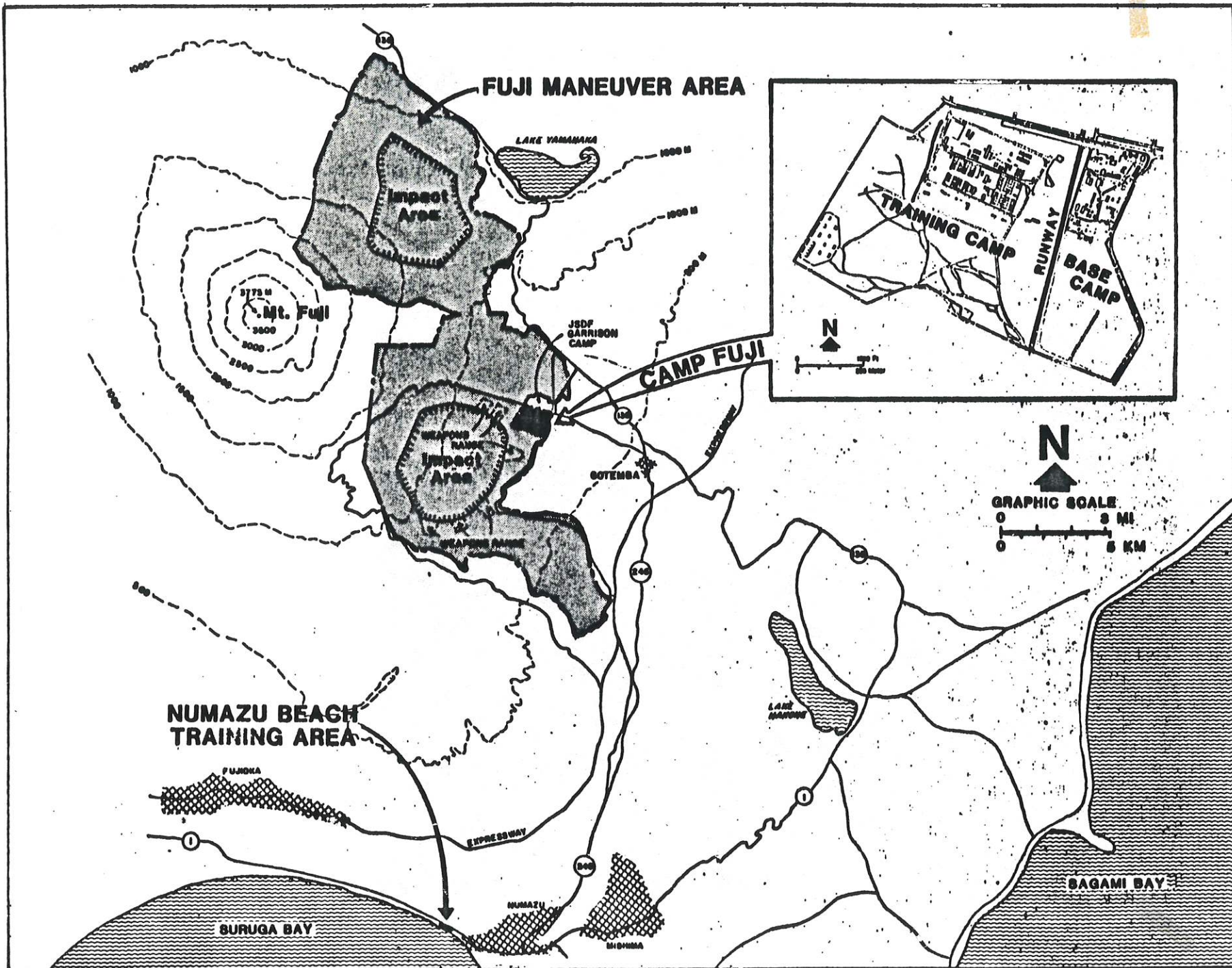
Storm flows within the Training Camp are collected and channeled through open corrugated metal pipe ditches to a newly constructed culvert and ditch system, or through silting basins. The storm flows are diverted parallel to the runway and off Camp Fuji to the south.

Camp Fuji is bordered on the west and south by the Fuji Maneuver Area, on the north by a JSDF garrison camp containing permanent concrete buildings, and on the east by a predominately forested area with scattered private homes.

#### b. Man-Made Environment

(1) Background. The Marine Corps has used the area since the early 1950's but has never maintained substantial acreages. The training area was controlled by the U.S. Army until 1963. At that time, the Army released or disposed of substantially all buildings and

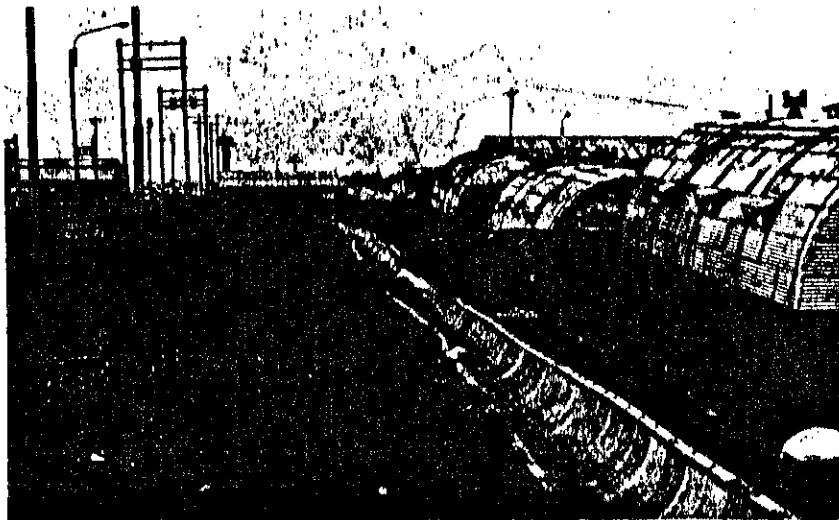




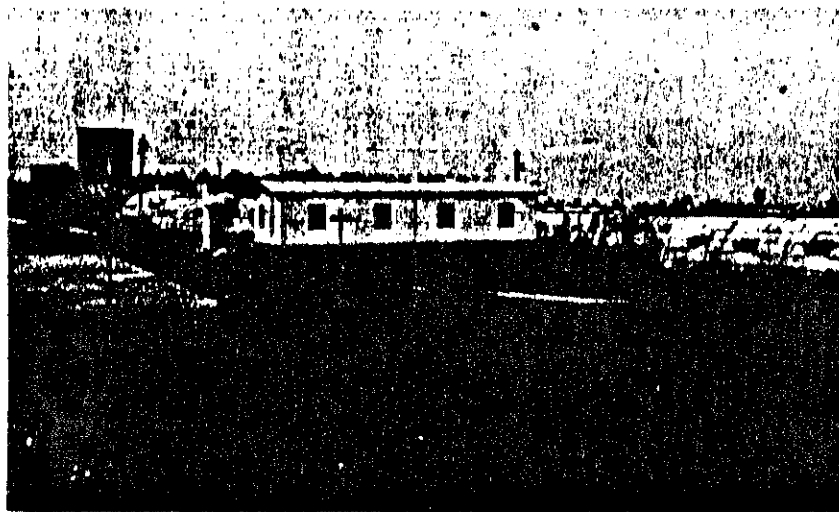
**CAMP FUJI AND THE FUJI MANEUVER AREA**



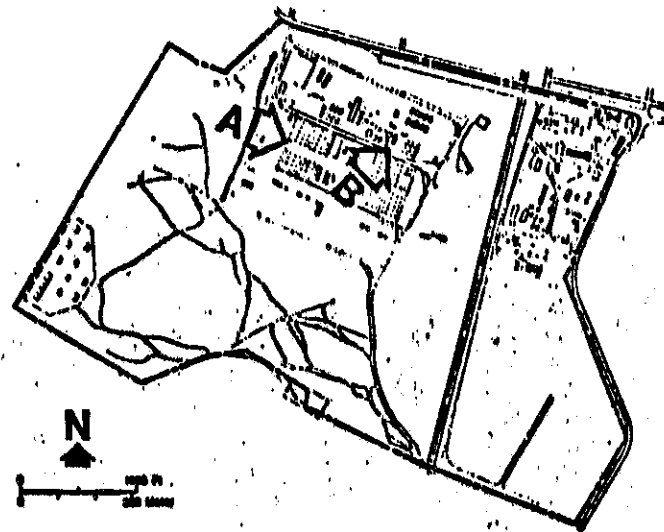
**AERIAL VIEW OF CAMP FUJI, LOOKING NORTHEAST. JSDF GARRISON CAMP ACROSS ROAD AT UPPER LEFT. EARTH BERM IN FOREGROUND. (MAY 1980)**

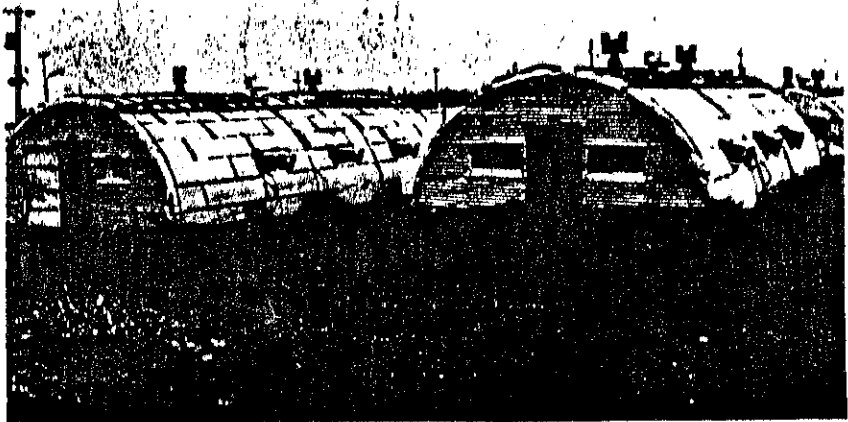


**A** LOOKING DOWNHILL TOWARD BASE CAMP FROM WEST-CENTRAL TRAINING CAMP. GIFT SHOP IN BUTLER BLDG STRAIGHT AHEAD. NOTE LACK OF VEGETATION AND INADEQUATE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

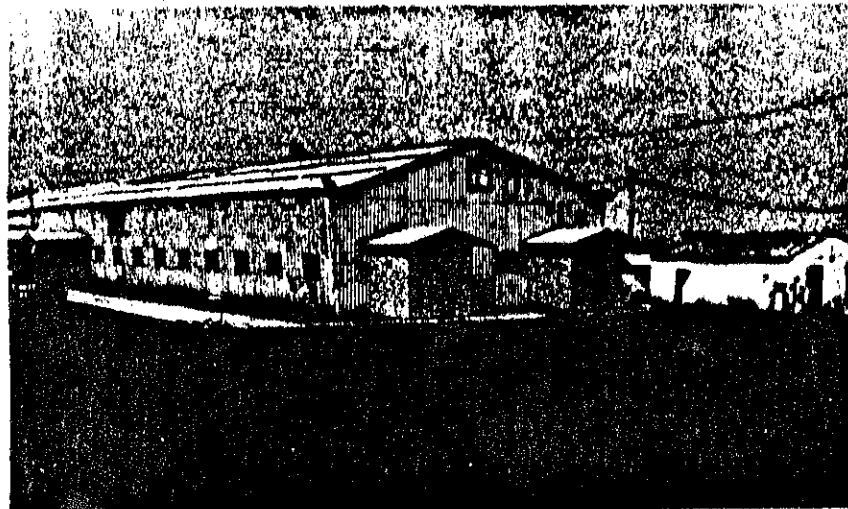
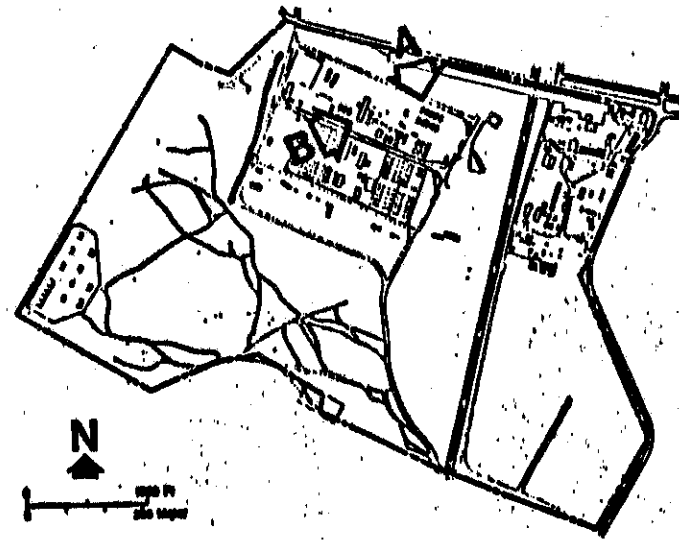


**B** TRAINING CAMP CHAPEL





**A** TYPICAL OFFICERS QUARTERS



**B** MESSHALL

Typical buildings at training camp.

TITLE: Officers/SNCO, Club N-320.

SCOPE: This project will provide a one-story, 8,000 SF Officers/SNCO Club. The structure will be of reinforced concrete and masonry construction. The building will be provided with adequate heating, ventilation, utilities and a fire protection system.

REQUIREMENT: The project is required to provide adequate club facilities for officers and SNCO for the entire camp. Currently, there is no Officers/SNCO Club within the Base Camp and the club facility at the Training Camp is considered totally inadequate.

SITING CONSIDERATIONS: The proposed club facility is sited within the Training Camp adjacent to the main personnel support complex. The site is located on National Land and is within walking distance from the Base Camp berthing areas.

The proposed project does not violate airfield safety criteria, and does not expose personnel to any ordnance or electromagnetic radiation hazards.

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS: The project design should follow the general requirements of NAVFAC DM-37, Community Facilities.

PHASING: No other construction is required to implement this project.

**TITLE:** Enlisted Dining Facility.

**SCOPE:** This project will provide a one-story, reinforced concrete dining facility for officer and enlisted personnel at the Training Camp. The project will provide spaces for dining, kitchen, office and toilet facilities.

**REQUIREMENT:** This project is required to provide permanent mess facility with adequate dining, kitchen, serving areas. Currently, the spaces used for food preparation and storage are of temporary construction and are considered inadequate. The kitchen and food preparation areas are very crowded and provides limited work centers for the various chores. The dining and serving areas are inadequate in size which create congestion and long waiting lines. The existing building provides limited protection during adverse weather conditions such as storm, heavy rains, snow, and severe cold weather between November and March.

**SITING CONSIDERATIONS:** This project is centrally located between the two unaccompanied personnel housing areas and is adjacent to other personnel support facilities. The building is located on National Land. The proposed project does not violate airfield safety criteria, and does not expose personnel to any ordnance or electromagnetic radiation hazards.

**DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS:** The project site is relatively flat and extensive grading should not be required. The building design should conform to earthquake criteria as established by local policy.

**PHASING:** The demolition of approximately seven UEPH quonset huts is necessary to allow the construction of this project. Substitute temporary quarters should be erected to accommodate the training-status personnel until permanent concrete UEPHs, programmed for concurrent construction, are completed.

TITLE: UEPH Phase I.

SCOPE: This project will provide six three-story open bay buildings with common toilets and showers at the Training Camp. The buildings will be reinforced concrete structures to replace the existing inadequate quonset huts. These buildings will also be provided with heating, ventilation, utilities, and a fire protection system.

REQUIREMENT: This project is required to provide adequate troop housing for Fleet Marine Force units training at Camp Fuji.

Military personnel on training deployment at Camp Fuji are currently billeted in quonset huts which are of temporary construction and are considered inadequate. This type of quarters has limited floor space and provide little protection for the billeted personnel during adverse weather conditions such as storms, heavy

rains and severe cold weather which normally occur between November and March.

SITING CONSIDERATIONS: All of the facilities in the Training Camp are within an area that does not violate explosive and airfield safety criteria. Most of these facilities are also on National Land. The UEPH buildings are sited on the western most portion of the camp to minimize the noise impact from the existing airfield.

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS: The project site is terraced to accommodate the existing quonset huts and will require some regrading to site the new facilities. The building design will be required to conform to earthquake resistant criteria as established by local policy.

PHASING: This project will require the removal of portions of a GOJ constructed drainage diversion berm. A GOJ regional drainage system planned for the area will eliminate the need for the berm.

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**TITLE: UOPH/UEPH Phase II.**

**SCOPE:** This project will provide four three-story buildings with common toilets and shower rooms at the Training Camp. One building will have open bay quarters for E1-E5 enlisted personnel and the other three buildings will have individual rooms for officers and E6-E9 enlisted personnel. The buildings will be reinforced concrete structures to replace the existing inadequate quonset huts. These buildings will also be provided with heating, ventilation, utilities and a fire protection system.

**REQUIREMENT:** This project is required to provide adequate troop housing for Fleet Marine Force Units training at Camp Fuji. Military personnel on training deployment at Camp Fuji are currently billeted in quonset huts which are of temporary construction and are considered inadequate. This type of quarters has limited floor space and provide little protection for the billeted personnel during adverse weather conditions such as storms, heavy rains and severe cold weather which normally occur between November and March.

**SITING CONSIDERATIONS:** All of the UPH buildings in the Training Camp are within an area that does not violate explosive and airfield safety criteria. These facilities are also on National Land. Two of the buildings are sited on the westernmost portion of the camp to support the BLT and to minimize the noise impact from the existing airfield. The remaining two buildings are sited east of the community support facilities and will be used primarily to house the supporting units (Combat Service Support Detachment and Track Vehicle Sub Unit). The location of these facilities are revised from the project documents to avoid demolition of the existing E Club. The housing areas for the BLT and the supporting units are separated to maintain unit integrity.

**DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS:** The project site is terraced to accommodate the existing quonset huts and will require some regrading to construct the new facilities. The building design should conform to earthquake resistant criteria as established by local policy.

**PHASING:** There are no construction phasing problems relative to this project.



- Rehabilitate Enlisted Club, N-010. This project will rehabilitate the existing E Club at the Base Camp. This project does not require siting.

- Light Softball Fields, N-232 and N-409. Two projects are programmed to provide lighting for the softball fields located in the north central section of Camp Fuji. The softball fields are sited on an open area that is central to both the Training Camp and the Base Camp. The proposed lighting towers will not violate airfield safety criteria established for helicopter operations.

- Handball/Racquetball Courts, N-315 and N-513. Two projects are programmed to provide a total of eight handball/racquetball courts. These courts, sited adjacent to the proposed gymnasium and multi-purpose buildings, will form a recreational complex at the Training Camp. These facilities are located within the community support area for the Training Camp.