

The original documents are located in Box J30, folder “West Front Extension: General, 1965-1973 (4)” of the Gerald R. Ford Congressional Papers, 1948-1973 at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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The Speaker's Rooms
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

West Front

July 6, 1970

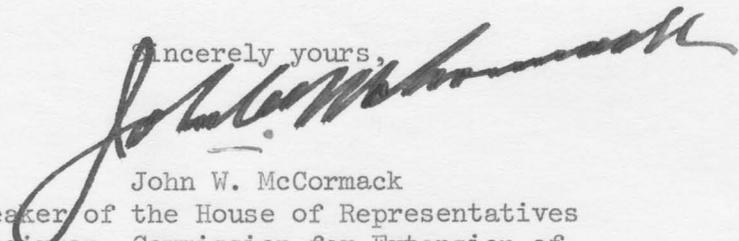
Honorable Gerald R. Ford
Minority Leader
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Jerry:

I am forwarding to you, herewith, in your capacity as a Member of the Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol, copy of contract executed July 1, 1970, with Praeger-Kavanagh-Waterbury, engineers-architects of New York City, for furnishing professional engineering and other services required for studying and reporting on the feasibility and cost of restoring the west central front of the United States Capitol.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,



John W. McCormack
Speaker of the House of Representatives
Chairman, Commission for Extension of
the United States Capitol



July 1, 1970

Contract No. ACbr-589

Contract with

PRAEGER-KAVANAGH-WATERBURY
(a division of Madigan-Praeger, Inc.)



For professional engineering and other necessary services
required for studying and reporting on the feasibility and
cost of restoring the west central front of the United States
Capitol for the sum of.....\$175,000.00

WHEREAS, in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1956, Public Law 242, 84th Congress, approved August 5, 1955 (69 Stat. 515, 516), as amended by the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1956, Public Law 406, 84th Congress, approved February 14, 1956 (70 Stat. 14), and by the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1964, Public Law 88-248, 88th Congress, approved December 30, 1963 (77 Stat. 812), and by Public Law 91-77, 91st Congress, approved September 29, 1969 (83 Stat. 124), the following provision is contained therein:

Extension of the Capitol: The Architect of the Capitol is hereby authorized, under the direction of a Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol, to be composed of the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the majority leader of the Senate, the majority leader of the House of Representatives, the minority leader of the Senate, the minority leader of the House of Representatives, and the Architect of the Capitol, to provide for the extension, reconstruction, and replacement of the central portion of the United States Capitol in substantial accordance with scheme B of the architectural plan submitted by a joint commission of Congress and reported to Congress on March 3, 1905 (House Document numbered 385, Fifty-eighth Congress), but with such modifications and additions, including provisions for restaurant facilities, and such other facilities in the Capitol Grounds, together with utilities, equipment, approaches, and other appurtenant or necessary items, as may be approved by said Commission, and for such purposes there is hereby appropriated \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended, and there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional sums as may be determined by said Commission to be required for the purposes hereof: Provided, That the Architect of the Capitol under the direction of said Commission and without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, is authorized to enter into contracts and to make such other expenditures, including expenditures for personal and other services, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act and, prior to any appropriations being provided for extension, reconstruction, and replacement of the west central portion of the United States Capitol, to obligate such sums as may be necessary for the employment of nongovernmental engineering and other necessary services and for test borings and other necessary incidental items required to make a survey, study and examination of the structural condition of such west central portion, to make reports of findings, and to make recommendations with respect to such remedial measures as may be deemed necessary, including the feasibility of corrective measures in conjunction with extension of such west central portion.



WHEREAS, in addition to amounts heretofore appropriated under the aforementioned authority, an appropriation of \$2,275,000 is provided for the project "Extension of the Capitol" in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1970, Public Law 91-145, approved December 12, 1969, as follows:

Extension of the Capitol

For an additional amount for "Extension of the Capitol", \$2,275,000, to be expended under the direction of the Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol as authorized by law: Provided, That such portion of the foregoing appropriation as may be necessary shall be used for emergency shoring and repairs of, and related work on the west central front of the Capitol: Provided further, That not to exceed \$250,000 of the foregoing appropriation shall be used for the employment of independent nongovernmental engineering and other necessary services for studying and reporting (within six months after the date of the employment contract) on the feasibility and cost of restoring such west central front under such terms and conditions as the Commission may determine: Provided, however, That pending the completion and consideration of such study and report, no further work toward extension of such west central front shall be carried on: Provided further, That after submission of such study and report and consideration thereof by the Commission, the Commission shall direct the preparation of final plans for extending such west central front in accord with Plan 2 (which said Commission has approved), unless such restoration study report establishes to the satisfaction of the Commission:

- (1) That through restoration, such west central front can, without undue hazard to safety of the structure and persons, be made safe, sound, durable, and beautiful for the foreseeable future;
- (2) That restoration can be accomplished with no more vacation of west central front space in the building proper (excluding the terrace structure) than would be required by the proposed extension Plan 2;
- (3) That the method or methods of accomplishing restoration can be so described or specified as to form the basis for performance of the restoration work by competitive, lumpsum, fixed price construction bid or bids;
- (4) That the cost of restoration would not exceed \$15,000,000; and
- (5) That the time schedule for accomplishing the restoration work will not exceed that heretofore projected for accomplishing the Plan 2 extension work: Provided further, That after consideration of the restoration study report, if the Commission concludes that all five of the conditions hereinbefore specified are met, the Commission shall then make recommendations to the Congress on the question of whether to extend or restore the west central front of the Capitol.



WHEREAS, the Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol, at meeting May 25, 1970, authorized and directed the Architect of the Capitol, subject to approval of the Chairman of such Commission, to negotiate and enter into a contract with the firm of Praeger-Kavanagh-Waterbury, a division of Madigan-Praeger, Inc., Engineers-Architects of New York City, to render the services, required by Public Law 91-145 to be rendered, for studying and reporting on the feasibility and cost of restoring the west central front of the United States Capitol under such terms and conditions as determined by such Commission.

WHEREAS, it is desired to obtain from Praeger-Kavanagh-Waterbury, a division of Madigan-Praeger, Inc., Engineers-Architects of New York City, the services hereinafter described.

NOW, THEREFORE, this contract made and entered into this first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventy, by the United States of America, party of the first part, represented by Mario E. Campioli, Acting Architect of the Capitol, and Praeger-Kavanagh-Waterbury, a division of Madigan-Praeger, Inc., Engineers-Architects of New York City, party of the second part.

WITNESSETH, that the parties hereto have mutually covenanted and agreed and by these presents do covenant and agree as follows:

ARTICLE 1 (a) The party of the second part agrees to furnish the professional engineering and other necessary services required for studying and reporting on the feasibility and cost of restoring the west central front of the United States Capitol, said front being the portion of the building between the House and Senate Connections.



(b) Such services shall include, but not be limited to, the following services considered and agreed to by the Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol, at its meeting of May 25, 1970:

PREPARATORY WORK:

The party of the second part shall --

- (1) review the "Report on the Foundation Investigation of the Extension of the Capitol" by Moran, Proctor, Mueser and Rutledge, Consulting Engineers, dated May 1957;
- (2) review the "Report on the Structural Condition of the West Central Portion of the United States Capitol, Extension of the Capitol Project", dated November 1964, by The Thompson and Lichtner Company, Consulting Engineers;
- (3) review the "Preliminary Plans and estimates of cost for the Extension of the West Central Front of the Capitol" published in 1967;
- (4) review the study and records of the settlement, movement, and cracking of the West Central Front made during the period August 1968 to April 1970;
- (5) review the legislative history of the project;
- (6) review other pertinent data, information, plans, and material in the Office of the Architect of the Capitol;
- (7) examine the exterior and interior of the west central section of the Capitol;
- (8) if previous borings and test pits are not considered adequate by the party of the second part for the study required to be made under this contract, provide for such additional borings and test pits as mutually agreed to by the parties of the first and second parts, subject to the provisions of subsection (c) of this Article.
- (9) provide for necessary testing of old material, subject to the provisions of subsection (c) of this Article.



- (10) provide for removal of all coats of paint from the old sandstone to the extent considered necessary by the party of the second part to permit such party to make a proper evaluation of the condition of the west central front walls, subject to the provisions of subsection (c) of this Article.
- (11) take such measurements of existing exterior stonework as are necessary to permit sound decision on restoration; and
- (12) make such further exploratory work as required, with the provision that no stones may be removed or the structure be otherwise disturbed, if removal or disturbance would, in the judgment of the Architect of the Capitol, jeopardize the safety of the structure, subject to the provisions of subsection (c) of this Article.

SPECIFIC ITEMS TO BE INCLUDED IN STUDY:

The party of the second part, in making a study to determine the feasibility of restoring this old section of the building, shall deal specifically with the following items:

- (1) make recommendations for properly restoring all deteriorated, patched, spalled and cracked stones, including slipped keystones and sagged stones in the central portico;
- (2) if stones mentioned in (1) are to be removed and replaced, indicate how this would be accomplished and if the stones above would have to be removed;
- (3) take all necessary measures to plan to maintain the original stereotomy and, insofar as feasible, avoid the use of "dutchmen";
- (4) determine whether, in order to eliminate recurrence of cracks and open joints, provision should be made for expansion and contraction and indicate how this would be accomplished;
- (5) determine the type and source of stone to be used in replacement work;
- (6) determine whether the restored front should be painted or otherwise treated;



- (7) indicate how walls would be improved structurally, including the keying of present outer and inner faces of exterior walls;
- (8) determine whether underpinning of the existing walls is necessary and the extent of such underpinning;
- (9) provide for relocating the underground utilities necessary, for both temporary and permanent use, if underpinning is necessary;
- (10) provide for all necessary temporary exterior and interior shoring or buttressing, during the restoration period;
- (11) indicate rooms which would be vacated and shored during the restoration and provide a schedule showing the periods such rooms would be vacated;
- (12) indicate the method proposed for avoiding damage to original art work on interior surfaces of walls and ceilings if shoring or treatment of the walls to improve structural quality are recommended;
- (13) include provision for temporary accommodations for those persons whose quarters must be vacated as a result of interior shoring during restoration period;
- (14) include provision for fenced-in construction site and necessary buildings thereon and access roads;
- (15) provide for storage site for any new stone located within 25 miles of the Capitol;
- (16) establish a schedule of the restoration work--if more than one stage is recommended, indicate the number of stages, describe the work to be undertaken in each stage, and the time required for each;
- (17) provide for replacement of defective door and window frames and sash;
- (18) provide for new flashing at juncture of old and new work at roof and other necessary junctures;
- (19) include provision for scaffolding of exterior for purpose of obtaining additional measurements, making models, and executing work of restoration;



- (20) include provision for making of models of all carved work requiring replacement and the taking of profiles of all moldings requiring replacement;
- (21) determine and recommend the type of stone pointing to be used in new work;
- (22) determine and recommend the method of setting new stones;
- (23) develop fully and make recommendations on the risks and hazards involved in restoration work and indicate safety methods to be employed;
- (24) make provision for birdproofing all restored sections of building;
- (25) provide for protection, weather and dust proofing during restoration period;
- (26) make monthly reports to the Architect of the Capitol showing progress of the work;
- (27) furnish detailed description and breakdown of costs of each plan of restoration considered and reported upon, making allowance, in estimating such costs, for (a) escalating costs over the restoration period and (b) a lumpsum amount for professional consulting services, administrative costs of the Architect of the Capitol and contingencies;
- (28) furnish all necessary drawings to complement the written report and to clearly delineate the scope of the work; and
- (29) submit to the Architect of the Capitol, within six months after date of this contract, a detailed written report (in 50 copies), containing the findings and recommendations of the party of the second part, and the estimates of cost required under item (27) hereof. Such report shall contain such data, estimates, schedules, findings, evaluations, and other information as may be necessary to enable the Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol to make a determination with respect to the five vital conditions set forth in Public Law 91-145, cited on page 2 hereof.

(c) With respect to items (8), (9), (10), and (12) under the caption "Preparatory Work", the party of the second part shall prepare and furnish any drawings and specifications required for the work of making of borings, test pits, testing of old material, removal of paint from old sandstone,



and removal and replacement of stones, and it is agreed that such work shall be performed under separate contract or contracts to be entered into by the party of the first part with others and without expense to the party of the second part, on the basis of the drawings and specifications prepared by the party of the second part. It is further agreed that the services to be performed by the party of the second part in connection with these items of work shall include supervision and direction of performance of the work and analysis and evaluation of findings resulting from such work. It is also agreed that any survey work or other exploratory work required to be performed by others under separate contracts shall be subject to the same conditions as prescribed hereunder for other such work.

(d) Any scaffolding which the parties of the first and second parts deem necessary for performance of work under this contract shall be provided by the party of the first part at its expense.

(e) The party of the second part agrees that Emil H. Praeger shall be in charge, for the party of the second part, of all work under this contract.

(f) The party of the second part agrees, as a part of the services required to be furnished under the lumpsum compensation established in Article 2 hereof, to perform all necessary travel, to attend conferences and meetings, by competent representatives, in connection with the project when directed by the Architect of the Capitol; also to appear and give testimony with respect to their report before the Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol, and the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, if requested to do so either by the Architect of the Capitol or the Chairmen of such Commission or Committees.

(g) The party of the second part agrees that any question as to the extent of the services to be performed shall be decided by the Architect of the Capitol, whose decision shall be final.



ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the furnishing by the party of the second part of the services described in Article 1 hereof, the party of the first part shall pay the party of the second part as compensation the sum of One Hundred Seventy-five Thousand Dollars (\$175,000.00).

ARTICLE 3. Partial payments, if requested by the party of the second part, may be made with the approval of the Architect of the Capitol, in such amounts as the Architect of the Capitol may deem proper: Provided, That from each partial payment there shall be retained ten percent (10%) of the estimated amount due, and any amounts so retained shall be paid by the party of the first part to the party of the second part upon completion and acceptance of all services required to be rendered under this contract: Provided further, that reductions in the amount of the ten percent (10%) retention may be made by the party of the first part, prior to such completion, with the approval of the Chairman of the Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol, after work under this contract is fifty percent (50%) or more completed.

ARTICLE 4. The party of the first part shall have the right to terminate this contract at any time deemed necessary by the Architect of the Capitol, with the approval of the Chairman of the Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol, by giving notice thereof in writing, in which case all drawings, specifications, tests, reports, and other data and information prepared and compiled by the party of the second part, whether complete or incomplete, shall become the property of the party of the first part, and the party of the first part shall pay the party of the second part an equitable amount for all services satisfactorily performed up to the date of termination.



ARTICLE 5. The party of the second part warrants that he has not employed any person to solicit or secure this contract upon any agreement for a commission, percentage, brokerage, or contingent fee. Breach of this warranty shall give the Government the right to terminate the contract, or in its discretion, to deduct from the contract price or consideration the amount of such commission, percentage, brokerage, or contingent fee.

ARTICLE 6. No Member of or Delegate to Congress, or Resident Commissioner, or officer or employee of the Congress, shall be admitted to any share or part of this contract or to any benefit that may arise therefrom.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals.

Two witnesses:

Charles A. Heulock

Mario E. Campioli

Mario E. Campioli

Acting Architect of the Capitol
For and on behalf of the United
States of America, Party of the
First Part.

Philip J. Fox

Charles A. Heulock

Praeger-Kavanagh-Waterbury
(a division of Madigan-Praeger, Inc.)
Party of the Second Part

Philip J. Fox

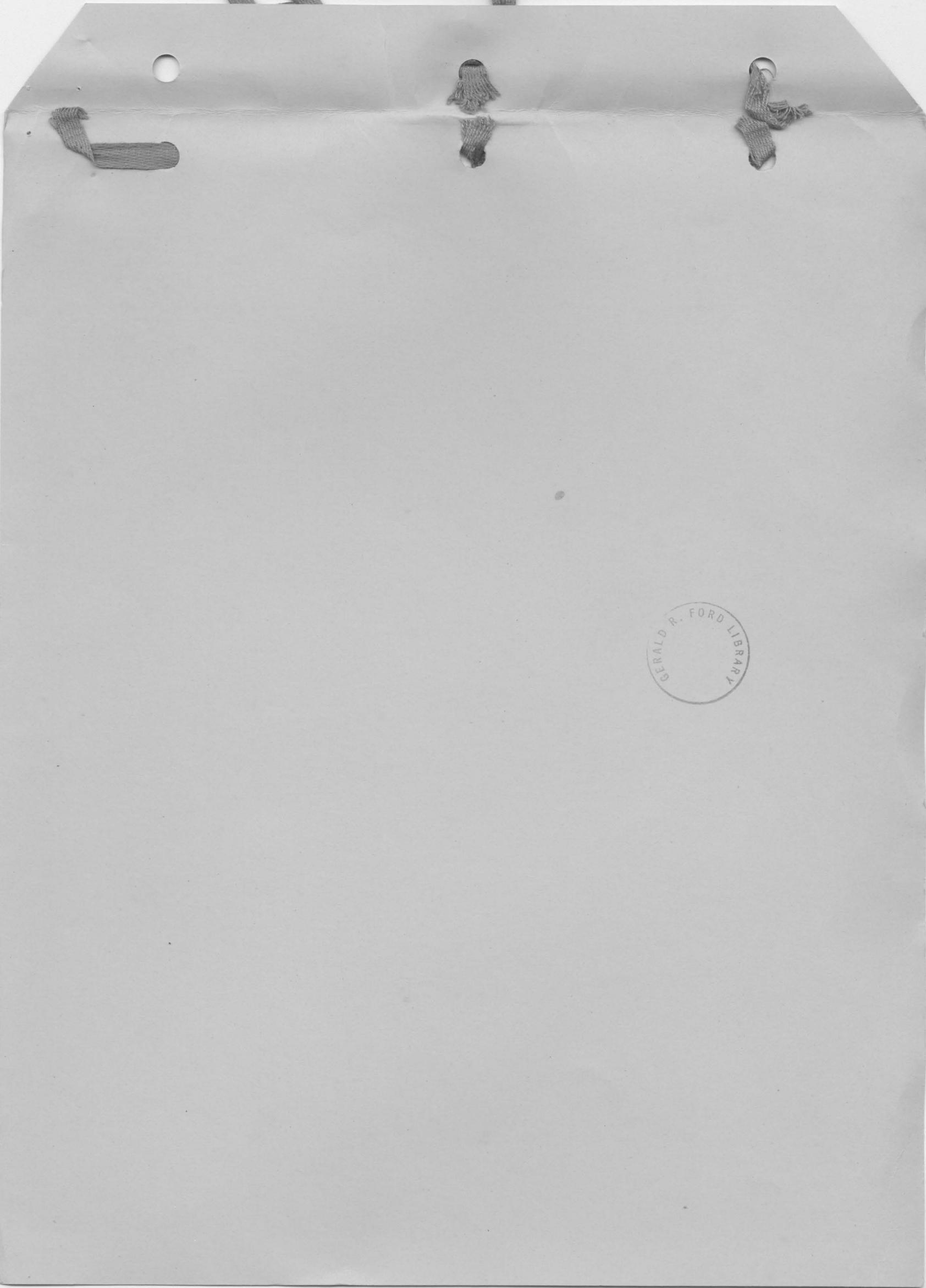
By: Emil H. Praeger

Emil H. Praeger
Chairman, Board of Directors

APPROVED:

John W. McCormack
John W. McCormack
Chairman, Commission for Extension of
the United States Capitol





GERALD R. FORD LIBRARY

P R E S S R E L E A S E

July 1, 1970
For immediate
Release



Speaker John W. McCormack, Chairman of the Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol, announced today that a contract had been signed with Praeger-Kavanagh-Waterbury, Engineers-Architects of New York City, for making a study of the feasibility of restoring the old, deteriorated west central front of the United States Capitol.

The Commission solicited recommendations on firms to do the study from the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Deans of Engineering of 19 leading universities in various sections of the Country.

The Praeger firm was selected from among the group of firms recommended by the American Society of Civil Engineers and/or the Deans because of their impressive experience and background in structures somewhat similar to the Capitol in construction. Mr. Praeger directed engineering work for the White House restoration and reconstruction and has served as chief engineer on such monumental structures as the Nebraska State House, Los Angeles Public Library, University of Chicago Chapel, and Church of Heavenly Rest in New York City. The firm has provided services for significant restorations and corrections of deterioration of monumental cathedrals, including the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and St. Thomas Church in New York. Mr. Waterbury, architect and member of the firm, was associated with William A. Delano during the time Mr. Delano was consulting architect for the White House project.

--more--

The Congress in Public Law 91-145, approved December 12, 1969, provided as follows for this study:

"That not to exceed \$250,000 of the foregoing appropriation shall be used for the employment of independent nongovernmental engineering and other necessary services for studying and reporting (within six months after the date of the employment contract) on the feasibility and cost of restoring such west central front under such terms and conditions as the Commission may determine...."

Of this total, \$175,000 has been allocated as the fee of the Engineers-Architects and \$75,000 for subcontract work at the site and miscellaneous expenses.

The report of the Engineers-Architects is due for completion and submission on or before December 31, 1970.

The section of the building affected by the study is the old sandstone portion on the west side between the Senate and House connecting corridors. This old section was constructed 1793-1829.

--end--



[GRF]

"West Front Commission"

(MCCORMACK, John W.)

re: contract to restore W Frt/ feasibility of

June 26, 1970

Honorable John W. McCormack
Speaker, U. S. House of Representatives
Chairman, Commission for Extension of the
United States Capitol
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Speaker,

Many thanks for your letter of June 22 to which was attached the draft of the proposed contract with the firm of Praeger-Kavanagh-Waterbury, a division of Madigan-Praeger, Inc., of New York City, for providing engineering and other services required for studying and reporting on the feasibility and cost of restoring the West Central Front of the United States Capitol.

I want you to know that I am completely satisfied with the provisions of the contract and have no objection whatsoever to your signing it on behalf of the Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol.

Sincerely,

Gerald R. Ford, M.C.

GRF:mr



J.B. OK Examined carefully

The Speaker's Rooms
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

June 22, 1970

Honorable Gerald R. Ford
Minority Leader
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.



Dear Jerry:

Pursuant to directive of the Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol at meeting of May 25, 1970, the staff of the Architect of the Capitol has negotiated with the firm of Praeger-Kavanagh-Waterbury, a division of Madigan-Praeger, Inc., of New York City, for providing engineering and other services required for studying and reporting on the feasibility and cost of restoring the West Central Front of the United States Capitol, and has concluded that a mutually satisfactory contract can be negotiated with the firm.

A draft of the proposed contract is attached. I would appreciate your reviewing the draft and advising me, on or before Thursday, June 26th, if you have any suggestions for changing the contract draft.

Although I realize that under the motion agreed to at meeting of May 25th, approval of the contract was left to my judgment as Chairman of the Commission, I feel that all Members of the Commission should see the draft and have the opportunity to comment before late this week when I expect the contract will be ready for my signature.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours

John W. McCormack
Speaker of the House of Representatives
Chairman, Commission for Extension of
the United States Capitol

June 22, 1970

Honorable Gerald R. Ford
Minority Leader
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.



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Speaker of the House of Representatives
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WHEREAS, in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1956, Public Law 242, 84th Congress, approved August 5, 1955 (69 Stat. 515, 516), as amended by the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1956, Public Law 406, 84th Congress, approved February 14, 1956 (70 Stat. 14), and by the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1964, Public Law 88-248, 88th Congress, approved December 30, 1963 (77 Stat. 812), and by Public Law 91-77, 91st Congress, approved September 29, 1969 (83 Stat. 124), the following provision is contained therein:

Extension of the Capitol: The Architect of the Capitol is hereby authorized, under the direction of a Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol, to be composed of the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the majority leader of the Senate, the majority leader of the House of Representatives, the minority leader of the Senate, the minority leader of the House of Representatives, and the Architect of the Capitol, to provide for the extension, reconstruction, and replacement of the central portion of the United States Capitol in substantial accordance with scheme B of the architectural plan submitted by a joint commission of Congress and reported to Congress on March 3, 1905 (House Document numbered 385, Fifty-eighth Congress), but with such modifications and additions, including provisions for restaurant facilities, and such other facilities in the Capitol Grounds, together with utilities, equipment, approaches, and other appurtenant or necessary items, as may be approved by said Commission, and for such purposes there is hereby appropriated \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended, and there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional sums as may be determined by said Commission to be required for the purposes hereof: Provided, That the Architect of the Capitol under the direction of said Commission and without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, is authorized to enter into contracts and to make such other expenditures, including expenditures for personal and other services, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act and, prior to any appropriations being provided for extension, reconstruction, and replacement of the west central portion of the United States Capitol, to obligate such sums as may be necessary for the employment of nongovernmental engineering and other necessary services and for test borings and other necessary incidental items required to make a survey, study and examination of the structural condition of such west central portion, to make reports of findings, and to make recommendations with respect to such remedial measures as may be deemed necessary, including the feasibility of corrective measures in conjunction with extension of such west central portion.



WHEREAS, in addition to amounts heretofore appropriated under the aforesaid authority, an appropriation of \$2,275,000 is provided for the project "Extension of the Capitol" in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1970, Public Law 91-145, approved December 12, 1969, as follows:

Extension of the Capitol

For an additional amount for "Extension of the Capitol", \$2,275,000, to be expended under the direction of the Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol as authorized by law: Provided, That such portion of the foregoing appropriation as may be necessary shall be used for emergency shoring and repairs of, and related work on the west central front of the Capitol: Provided further, That not to exceed \$250,000 of the foregoing appropriation shall be used for the employment of independent nongovernmental engineering and other necessary services for studying and reporting (within six months after the date of the employment contract) on the feasibility and cost of restoring such west central front under such terms and conditions as the Commission may determine: Provided, however, That pending the completion and consideration of such study and report, no further work toward extension of such west central front shall be carried on: Provided further, That after submission of such study and report and consideration thereof by the Commission, the Commission shall direct the preparation of final plans for extending such west central front in accord with Plan 2 (which said Commission has approved), unless such restoration study report establishes to the satisfaction of the Commission:

(1) That through restoration, such west central front can, without undue hazard to safety of the structure and persons, be made safe, sound, durable, and beautiful for the foreseeable future;

(2) That restoration can be accomplished with no more vacation of west central front space in the building proper (excluding the terrace structure) than would be required by the proposed extension Plan 2;

(3) That the method or methods of accomplishing restoration can be so described or specified as to form the basis for performance of the restoration work by competitive, lumpsum, fixed price construction bid or bids;

(4) That the cost of restoration would not exceed \$15,000,000; and

(5) That the time schedule for accomplishing the restoration work will not exceed that heretofore projected for accomplishing the Plan 2 extension work: Provided further, That after consideration of the restoration study report, if the Commission concludes that all five of the conditions hereinbefore specified are met, the Commission shall then make recommendations to the Congress on the question of whether to extend or restore the west central front of the Capitol.



WHEREAS, the Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol, at meeting May 25, 1970, authorized and directed the Architect of the Capitol, subject to approval of the Chairman of such Commission, to negotiate and enter into a contract with the firm of Praeger-Kavanagh-Waterbury, a division of Madigan-Praeger, Inc., Engineers-Architects of New York City, to render the services, required by Public Law 91-145 to be rendered, for studying and reporting on the feasibility and cost of restoring the west central front of the United States Capitol under such terms and conditions as determined by such Commission.

WHEREAS, it is desired to obtain from Praeger-Kavanagh-Waterbury, a division of Madigan-Praeger, Inc., Engineers-Architects of New York City, the services hereinafter described.

NOW, THEREFORE, this contract made and entered into this 24th day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seventy, by the United States of America, party of the first part, represented by Mario E. Campioli, Acting Architect of the Capitol, and Praeger-Kavanagh-Waterbury, a division of Madigan-Praeger, Inc., Engineers-Architects of New York City, party of the second part.

WITNESSETH, that the parties hereto have mutually covenanted and agreed and by these presents do covenant and agree as follows:

ARTICLE 1 (a) The party of the second part agrees to furnish the professional engineering and other necessary services required for studying and reporting on the feasibility and cost of restoring the west central front of the United States Capitol, said front being the portion of the building between the House and Senate Connections.



(b) Such services shall include, but not be limited to, the following services considered and agreed to by the Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol, at its meeting of May 25, 1970:

PREPARATORY WORK:

The party of the second part shall --

- (1) review the "Report on the Foundation Investigation of the Extension of the Capitol" by Moran, Proctor, Mueser and Rutledge, Consulting Engineers, dated May 1957;
- (2) review the "Report on the Structural Condition of the West Central Portion of the United States Capitol, Extension of the Capitol Project", dated November 1964, by The Thompson and Lichtner Company, Consulting Engineers;
- (3) review the "Preliminary Plans and estimates of cost for the Extension of the West Central Front of the Capitol" published in 1967;
- (4) review the study and records of the settlement, movement, and cracking of the West Central Front made during the period August 1968 to April 1970;
- (5) review the legislative history of the project;
- (6) review other pertinent data, information, plans, and material in the Office of the Architect of the Capitol;
- (7) examine the exterior and interior of the west central section of the Capitol;
- (8) if previous borings and test pits are not considered adequate by the party of the second part for the study required to be made under this contract, provide for such additional borings and test pits as mutually agreed to by the parties of the first and second parts, subject to the provisions of subsection (c) of this Article.
- (9) provide for necessary testing of old material, subject to the provisions of subsection (c) of this Article.



- (10) provide for removal of all coats of paint from the old sandstone to the extent considered necessary by the party of the second part to permit such party to make a proper evaluation of the condition of the west central front walls, subject to the provisions of subsection (c) of this Article.
- (11) take such measurements of existing exterior stonework as are necessary to permit sound decision on restoration; and
- (12) make such further exploratory work as required, with the provision that no stones may be removed or the structure be otherwise disturbed, if removal or disturbance would, in the judgment of the Architect of the Capitol, jeopardize the safety of the structure, subject to the provisions of subsection (c) of this Article.

SPECIFIC ITEMS TO BE INCLUDED IN STUDY:

The party of the second part, in making a study to determine the feasibility of restoring this old section of the building, shall deal specifically with the following items:

- (1) make recommendations for properly restoring all deteriorated, patched, spalled and cracked stones, including slipped keystones and sagged stones in the central portico;
- (2) if stones mentioned in (1) are to be removed and replaced, indicate how this would be accomplished and if the stones above would have to be removed;
- (3) take all necessary measures to plan to maintain the original stereotomy and, insofar as feasible, avoid the use of "dutchman";
- (4) determine whether, in order to eliminate recurrence of cracks and open joints, provision should be made for expansion and contraction and indicate how this would be accomplished;
- (5) determine the type and source of stone to be used in replacement work;
- (6) determine whether the restored front should be painted or otherwise treated;



- (7) indicate how walls would be improved structurally, including the keying of present outer and inner faces of exterior walls;
- (8) determine whether underpinning of the existing walls is necessary and the extent of such underpinning;
- (9) provide for relocating the underground utilities necessary, for both temporary and permanent use, if underpinning is necessary;
- (10) provide for all necessary temporary exterior and interior shoring or buttressing, during the restoration period;
- (11) indicate rooms which would be vacated and shored during the restoration and provide a schedule showing the periods such rooms would be vacated;
- (12) indicate the method proposed for avoiding damage to original art work on interior surfaces of walls and ceilings if shoring or treatment of the walls to improve structural quality are recommended;
- (13) include provision for temporary accommodations for those persons whose quarters must be vacated as a result of interior shoring during restoration period;
- (14) include provision for fenced-in construction site and necessary buildings thereon and access roads;
- (15) provide for storage site for any new stone located within 25 miles of the Capitol;
- (16) establish a schedule of the restoration work--if more than one stage is recommended, indicate the number of stages, describe the work to be undertaken in each stage, and the time required for each;
- (17) provide for replacement of defective door and window frames and sash;
- (18) provide for new flashing at juncture of old and new work at roof and other necessary junctures;
- (19) include provision for scaffolding of exterior for purpose of obtaining additional measurements, making models, and executing work of restoration;



- (20) include provision for making of models of all carved work requiring replacement and the taking of profiles of all moldings requiring replacement;
- (21) determine and recommend the type of stone pointing to be used in new work;
- (22) determine and recommend the method of setting new stones;
- (23) develop fully and make recommendations on the risks and hazards involved in restoration work and indicate safety methods to be employed;
- (24) make provision for birdproofing all restored sections of building;
- (25) provide for protection, weather and dust proofing during restoration period;
- (26) make monthly reports to the Architect of the Capitol showing progress of the work;
- (27) furnish detailed description and breakdown of costs of each plan of restoration considered and reported upon, making allowance, in estimating such costs, for (a) escalating costs over the restoration period and (b) a lumpsum amount for professional consulting services, administrative costs of the Architect of the Capitol and contingencies;
- (28) furnish all necessary drawings to complement the written report and to clearly delineate the scope of the work; and
- (29) submit to the Architect of the Capitol, within six months after date of this contract, a detailed written report (in 50 copies), containing the findings and recommendations of the party of the second part, and the estimates of cost required under item (27) hereof. Such report shall contain such data, estimates, schedules, findings, evaluations, and other information as may be necessary to enable the Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol to make a determination with respect to the five vital conditions set forth in Public Law 91-145, cited on page 2 hereof.

(c) With respect to items (8), (9), (10), and (12) under the caption "Preparatory Work", the party of the second part shall prepare and furnish any drawings and specifications required for the work of making of borings, test pits, testing of old material, removal of paint from old sandstone,



and removal and replacement of stones, and it is agreed that such work shall be performed under separate contract or contracts to be entered into by the party of the first part with others and without expense to the party of the second part, on the basis of the drawings and specifications prepared by the party of the second part. It is further agreed that the services to be performed by the party of the second part in connection with these items of work shall include supervision and direction of performance of the work and analysis and evaluation of findings resulting from such work. It is also agreed that any survey work or other exploratory work required to be performed by others under separate contracts shall be subject to the same conditions as prescribed hereunder for other such work.

(d) Any scaffolding which the parties of the first and second parts deem necessary for performance of work under this contract shall be provided by the party of the first part at its expense.

(e) The party of the second part agrees that Emil H. Praeger shall be in charge, for the party of the second part, of all work under this contract.

(f) The party of the second part agrees, as a part of the services required to be furnished under the lumpsum compensation established in Article 2 hereof, to perform all necessary travel, to attend conferences and meetings, by competent representatives, in connection with the project when directed by the Architect of the Capitol; also to appear and give testimony with respect to their report before the Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol, and the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, if requested to do so either by the Architect of the Capitol or the Chairmen of such Commission or Committees.

(g) The party of the second part agrees that any question as to the extent of the services to be performed shall be decided by the Architect of the Capitol, whose decision shall be final.



ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the furnishing by the party of the second part of the services described in Article 1 hereof, the party of the first part shall pay the party of the second part as compensation the sum of One Hundred Seventy-five Thousand Dollars (\$175,000.00).

ARTICLE 3. Partial payments, if requested by the party of the second part, may be made with the approval of the Architect of the Capitol, in such amounts as the Architect of the Capitol may deem proper: Provided, That from each partial payment there shall be retained ten percent (10%) of the estimated amount due, and any amounts so retained shall be paid by the party of the first part to the party of the second part upon completion and acceptance of all services required to be rendered under this contract: Provided further, that reductions in the amount of the ten percent (10%) retention may be made by the party of the first part, prior to such completion, with the approval of the Chairman of the Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol, after work under this contract is fifty percent (50%) or more completed.

ARTICLE 4. The party of the first part shall have the right to terminate this contract at any time deemed necessary by the Architect of the Capitol, with the approval of the Chairman of the Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol, by giving notice thereof in writing, in which case all drawings, specifications, tests, reports, and other data and information prepared and compiled by the party of the second part, whether complete or incomplete, shall become the property of the party of the first part, and the party of the first part shall pay the party of the second part an equitable amount for all services satisfactorily performed up to the date of termination.



ARTICLE 5. The party of the second part warrants that he has not employed any person to solicit or secure this contract upon any agreement for a commission, percentage, brokerage, or contingent fee. Breach of this warranty shall give the Government the right to terminate the contract, or in its discretion, to deduct from the contract price or consideration the amount of such commission, percentage, brokerage, or contingent fee.

ARTICLE 6. No Member of or Delegate to Congress, or Resident Commissioner, shall be admitted to any share or part of this contract or to any benefit that may arise therefrom.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals.

Two witnesses:

 Mario E. Campioli
 Acting Architect of the Capitol
 For and on behalf of the United
 States of America, Party of the
 First Part.

 Praeger-Kavanagh-Waterbury
 (a division of Madigan-Praeger, Inc.)
 Party of the Second Part

By: _____
 Emil H. Praeger
 Chairman, Board of Directors

APPROVED:

 John W. McCormack
 Chairman, Commission for Extension of
 the United States Capitol



The Speaker's Rooms
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

June 22, 1970

Honorable Gerald R. Ford
Minority Leader
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.



Dear Jerry:

I am transmitting, herewith, a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol which was held in Room H-201 in the Capitol on May 25, 1970.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John W. McCormack".

John W. McCormack
Speaker of the House of Representatives
Chairman, Commission for Extension of
the United States Capitol

MINUTES OF MEETING OF COMMISSION FOR EXTENSION OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL

May 25, 1970

The Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol met in Room H-201 in the Capitol at 2:00 p.m. on May 25, 1970.

The following Members of the Commission were present:

Speaker John W. McCormack, Chairman
Vice President Spiro T. Agnew, President of the Senate
Honorable Hugh Scott, Minority Leader of the Senate
Honorable Carl Albert, Majority Leader of the House
Mr. Mario E. Campioli, Acting Architect of the Capitol

The following Members of the Commission were absent:

Honorable Mike Mansfield, Majority Leader of the Senate
Honorable Gerald R. Ford, Minority Leader of the House

The following were also present:

Honorable Edward M. Kennedy, Assistant Majority Leader
of the Senate

Mr. Walter Mote, Administrative Assistant to the Vice President
Mr. W. Carey Parker, Legislative Assistant to Senator Kennedy
Mr. John L. Monahan, Legislative Assistant to the Speaker
Mr. Frank Meyer, Administrative Assistant to the Minority Leader
of the House

Mr. Charles A. Henlock, Administrative Officer, Office of the
Architect of the Capitol

Mr. Philip L. Roof, Executive Assistant to the Architect of
the Capitol

Mr. William F. Raines, Jr. Assistant to the Executive Assistant
to the Architect of the Capitol

Before calling the meeting to order, the Speaker explained that the House Minority Leader, the Honorable Gerald R. Ford, would not be able to attend the meeting but had sent his Administrative Assistant, Mr. Meyer, to represent him. The Speaker stated that Representative Ford had been informed of the Architect's suggestion for the procedure to be followed



in the selection of an engineering firm to make the study on the feasibility of restoring the West Central Front of the Capitol and had sent his proxy in favor of the Architect's recommendation.

The Speaker also stated that the Senate Majority Leader would not be able to attend but was sending Senator Edward M. Kennedy to represent him. Senator Kennedy, he said, would participate in the discussions but would not be a voting member of the meeting.

1. SELECTION OF ENGINEERING FIRM TO MAKE FEASIBILITY STUDY OF WEST CENTRAL FRONT OF THE CAPITOL

The Speaker presented to the other Commission Members the following statement:

In the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1970, provision is made by the Congress for "the employment of independent nongovernmental engineering and other necessary services for studying and reporting.... on the feasibility and cost of restoring" the west central front of the Capitol under such terms and conditions as this Commission may determine.

The conference report contains the agreement

****that the nongovernmental engineering and other necessary services engaged by direction of the Commission to study and report on the feasibility and cost of restoration should be, in the Commission's opinion, completely independent, with no previous connection with proposals to either extend or to restore the west central front, including any expressed predisposition for or against the extension or the restoration of the west central front."



As you will recall, the Commission agreed to seek the advice of the American Society of Civil Engineers, who had taken no position either for or against extension or restoration, and the Deans of Engineering of some 19 of the leading engineering schools.

This procedure was followed and the result is the report of April 17, 1970 which I forwarded to you with my letter of April 20, 1970.



You will note in the report the digests of information for each of the firms or others recommended by the ASCE and/or the Deans. There are also provided such digests of unsolicited proposals received from several groups. The digests of information relating to unsolicited firms are on blue pages.

It is the responsibility of our Commission to select a firm to make the study. The Appropriation Act provided an amount not to exceed \$250,000 for the study, report, etc.

I have discussed this matter with the staff of the Architect of the Capitol as to procedure. They suggest that it might be well for the Commission to select 2 or 3 firms, in order of their preference, and that the Architect's staff be directed to attempt to negotiate a satisfactory contract with the Commission's first choice. If successful, the Architect would proceed with the award of the contract, subject to such further coordination or approval as the Commission desires. If negotiation with the first choice firm is not productive, the Architect would then proceed to the second choice, etc.

If the Commission agrees with this procedure, I would welcome your review of the firms, beginning on page 6 of the report. The Architect's staff also has the brochures and other data here if anyone would wish to see the submissions of the various firms.

I hope we can make a decision on this today. The legislation allows up to 6 months for the firm to make the study, so we should proceed as quickly as possible with action directing the Architect to negotiate an engineering contract and have the study proceed.

The Speaker also presented the following form of resolution suggested by the Architect's staff for approval of the Commission:

That the Commission, having reviewed the information submitted by interested firms and the report of April 17, 1970, directs the Architect of the Capitol to enter into negotiations with

Firm No. 1 _____

for undertaking the feasibility study ordered by the Congress. If a mutually satisfactory contract can be negotiated, the Architect is directed, subject to the approval of the Chairman of the Commission, to enter into a contract with the above firm for the services required.

If a mutually satisfactory contract cannot be negotiated with Firm No. 1, then the Architect is directed to negotiate with

Firm No. 2 _____

under the same procedure of negotiation and award of contract applicable to Firm No. 1.

If a mutually satisfactory contract cannot be negotiated with Firm No. 2, then the Architect is directed to negotiate with

Firm No. 3 _____

under the same procedure of negotiation and award of contract applicable to Firm No. 1.

If a mutually satisfactory contract cannot be negotiated with Firm No. 1, Firm No. 2, or Firm No. 3, the Architect shall report back to the Commission for further instructions.

The aforementioned letter of April 20, 1970, from the Speaker to the other Commission Members, and the report of April 17, 1970, are appended hereto and made a part of these minutes.

A. Approval of Procedure

After reading the Speaker's statement, Vice President Agnew, Senator Scott, and Representative Albert stated that they agreed with the procedure suggested by the Architect's staff. Representative Albert then moved that the suggested procedure be approved and that three firms be selected and that the Architect be instructed to negotiate a contract in the order outlined in the Speaker's statement. The motion was unanimously agreed to.

B. Selection of No. 1 Firm

Mr. Campioli stated that the firm of Praeger-Kavanagh-Waterbury appeared most eminently qualified and that they had been recommended by the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Dean of Engineering of Rice University and the Dean of Engineering of the University of Michigan. Mr. E. H. Praeger had been the consulting engineer for the restoration of the White House and Mr. John W. Waterbury, architect and member of the firm, was a partner to William A. Delano while he was consulting architect



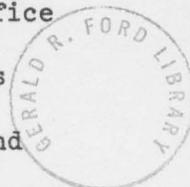
on the White House project. Mr. Campioli said that the Architect's office thought this firm should be given serious consideration if the services of E. H. Praeger, himself, could be assured for the West Front study and that this assurance had been given by letter from the firm to the Speaker. Mr. Roof added that he had also recently called Praeger-Kavanagh-Waterbury and had been assured that if the firm were selected, Mr. Praeger would be personally in charge of the project and would see it through. Praeger-Kavanagh-Waterbury, he said, was the first firm listed in the recommendation of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Vice President Agnew then moved that the firm of Praeger-Kavanagh-Waterbury be agreed upon as the selection of the Commission for the No. 1 firm with which the Architect of the Capitol should attempt to negotiate a contract. The motion was unanimously agreed to.

C. Selection of No. 2 Firm

Mr. Campioli stated that the No. 2 firm recommended by the Architect's staff was Sverdrup & Parcel of St. Louis, Missouri. This firm also had been recommended by the American Society of Civil Engineers and by the Dean of Engineering of Duke University. Mr. Campioli said that the firm had experience in masonry construction and had extensive research facilities.

On motion of Vice President Agnew, the Commission unanimously agreed on the selection of Sverdrup & Parcel as the No. 2 firm with which the Architect should negotiate in the event that a satisfactory agreement cannot be reached with the No. 1 firm selected.



D. Selection of No. 3 Firm

Mr. Campioli stated that the No. 3 firm recommended by the Architect's staff was John A. Blume & Associates, Engineers. He said that although this is a small firm, John Blume has been recognized by the National Academy of Engineering for his pioneering work in structural analysis and design and the firm has had experience in earthquake engineering and research on masonry.

Vice President Agnew asked why the Architect's staff would suggest the Blume company instead of one of the more prominent and larger firms that had been recommended. He was concerned with such a small firm being considered for such a prominent project.

Mr. Campioli replied that the firm would assign its key people to the project and, in such instances, it often develops that the best brains of the company are devoted to the work.

E. Request of Senator Kennedy for AIA Participation in Selection of Engineering Firm

At this point, 2:30 p.m., Senator Kennedy joined the meeting. He was briefed by Speaker McCormack on the purpose of the meeting and the action taken by the Commission so far.

Senator Kennedy stated that his only interest in the meeting was in seeing that the Commission selected an extremely competent and well-qualified firm to make the feasibility study and that the firm be completely open minded on the subject of restoration versus extension. He asked if the American Institute of Architects had been given an opportunity to review the names of the firms recommended by the American Society of Civil Engineers and the deans of engineering of the 19 universities.





Mr. Campioli replied that the AIA has already indicated its preference for a restoration rather than an extension and that, accordingly, there had been no attempt made to include the Institute in any part of the consideration of the engineering firm to be selected.

Senator Kennedy stated that even though the AIA had taken a strong position in the matter, he felt that they should be assured that all of the engineering firms being considered had taken no position for or against the restoration or the extension and that the Institute should have an opportunity to review their qualifications and submit its viewpoint to the Commission.

Mr. Campioli said that he was not sure that the AIA would consider it ethical to pass judgment on the recommendations of another professional organization such as the American Society of Civil Engineers. As a matter of fact, he said, a firm recommended for the feasibility study by the Dean of Engineering of the University of Michigan - Smith, Hinchman & Gryllis Associates - had withdrawn its name from consideration to avoid a possible conflict of interest charge which might be occasioned by the fact that the President of the firm is President-elect of the AIA.

Senator Kennedy stated that he felt it would be to the Commission's advantage to have an expression from the AIA. He considered it entirely possible that the Institute would agree with the American Society of Civil Engineers' recommendations but he felt that a list of engineering firms should be obtained from the AIA.

Vice President Agnew said that he understood Senator Kennedy's position. He pointed out, however, that what the Commission was trying to do was to determine which engineering firms had the necessary engineering

capabilities and qualifications. He was not sure that the AIA could contribute to the suggestions which had already been made by the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Deans of Engineering, especially in view of the fact that the Commission had already gone for advice to experts in the engineering field.



Senator Scott stated that the Speaker, in his opening statement, had recommended that a decision on procedure and the selection of three engineering firms be made today in order that the Architect might be directed to negotiate an engineering contract and have the study proceed. He said that the Commission should not delay in its action in view of rising costs and the increasing difficulty of meeting requirement No. 4 of the conference report that the cost of restoration would not exceed \$15,000,000. He suggested that the Commission proceed with the selection of the 3rd firm and then consider the feasibility of requesting a review of its selections by the AIA.

Senator Kennedy asked what would happen as a result of the feasibility study.

Speaker McCormack replied that after submission of the feasibility study and report and consideration thereof by the Commission, the Commission, under the terms of the statute, shall direct the preparation of final plans for extending such west central front in accord with Plan 2 (which said Commission has approved), unless such restoration study report establishes to the satisfaction of the Commission:

- (1) That through restoration, such west central front can, without undue hazard to safety of the structure and persons, be made safe, sound, durable, and beautiful for the foreseeable future;

- (2) That restoration can be accomplished with no more vacation of west central front space in the building proper (excluding the terrace structure) than would be required by the proposed extension Plan 2;
- (3) That the method or methods of accomplishing restoration can be so described or specified as to form the basis for performance of the restoration work by competitive, lumpsum, fixed price construction bid or bids;
- (4) That the cost of restoration would not exceed \$15,000,000; and
- (5) That the time schedule for accomplishing the restoration work will not exceed that heretofore projected for accomplishing the Plan 2 extension work; Provided further, That after consideration of the restoration study report, if the Commission concludes that all five of the conditions hereinbefore specified are met, the Commission shall then make recommendations to the Congress on the question of whether to extend or restore the west central front of the Capitol.



Senator Kennedy stated that he agreed with Senator Scott's request that the Commission select the 3rd firm to be considered and then request

the AIA to express an opinion of their qualifications and capabilities. He felt that an immediate expression could be obtained from the Institute.

Vice President Agnew suggested to Senator Kennedy that the AIA might decide that the three firms selected by the Commission and recommended by engineering experts were not acceptable.

Senator Kennedy replied that he did not believe this would be possible in view of the staff work already done in securing professional advice on the firms to be considered.

Vice President Agnew stated that since the Commission faced a situation where the AIA has already become partisan, he felt, because of that, that the Commission should not involve them in the selection process. He stated that he would oppose the idea of AIA involvement.

Senator Kennedy stated that he felt the AIA, upon discovering that the selections had been made at a closed meeting, might be critical of the Commission's action if they were not afforded an opportunity to review the qualifications of the firms selected. He felt that the AIA should be advised of the selections and requested to comment on the firms' reputations, standings, and capabilities of making the kind of judgment necessary for the feasibility study.

Mr. Campioli said that he was a member of the AIA and felt that if the matter were referred to the Institute, they might reply that they had architect members who might be better qualified to make the study. He stated that the feasibility study is considered an engineering problem, No. 1, and an architectural problem, No. 2, in view of the structural nature of the problem.



Senator Kennedy disagreed. He felt that the study was closely related to architecture; that engineering and architecture are inter-related and inter-dependent. He said that while he had no objection to any of the engineering firms, he considered that the Commission would not be ending dispute and debate about the west front by using only the opinions of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Deans of Engineering as a basis for selecting the three firms to be considered. He stated that the AIA would be satisfied if they were asked to comment on the qualifications of the three firms and that the letter of inquiry could be phrased in such a way that the Commission would get in reply a balanced, responsible, and thorough evaluation.



Senator Scott stated that participation in the selection process would seem to be in conflict with the provision in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1970, that the engineers engaged by the Commission to study and report on the feasibility of the restoration should be completely independent, with no previous connection with proposals to either extend or to restore the west central front, including any expressed predisposition for or against the extension or the restoration of the west central front.

Mr. Roof stated that, because of this provision, the Speaker would not agree to write to the American Society of Civil Engineers for advice until there was an investigation of whether or not the Society had taken any position on restoration versus extension. The investigation was made and it was found that the Society had taken no position in the matter. He said it was well known that the AIA was against extension and that the American Society of Registered Architects was in favor of it.

Senator Kennedy stated that he would be glad to have an expression from the American Society of Registered Architects as well as from the AIA.

Speaker McCormack stated that requesting the advice of the AIA would put the Institute in the position of having a veto power over action of the Commission.

Senator Kennedy replied that if the AIA is not consulted and if they have serious reservations about the three firms selected, their views will certainly be aired publicly. On the other hand, if the Commission had AIA support of its selections, the Commission's position would be greatly strengthened. He said that he was not prepared to give the AIA veto power but that the law provided for the employment of independent, nongovernmental engineering and other necessary services for the feasibility report and the words "other necessary services" might well mean services outside of the engineering field.

It was Senator Scott's opinion that if the Commission got a negative report from the AIA, and if the Commission over-rode that negative report, the matter would be thrown into public controversy.

Senator Kennedy stated that if the AIA and the American Society of Registered Architects, after considering the three firms selected by the Commission, should report that the firms were not qualified to make the feasibility study, the Commission would certainly wish to take another look at the problem. If both organizations agreed with the selections, the Commission's position would be strengthened.

Representative Albert said he doubted that architectural organizations would wish to pass on the qualifications and capabilities of engineering firms recommended by the American Society of Civil Engineers and the 19 Deans of Engineering of leading universities.



Senator Kennedy replied that the basis of his request to get a reaction from the AIA was the fact that the condition of the west front of the Capitol was an architectural as well as an engineering problem. He said he had been involved with the construction of the Kennedy Library and had found that the architects had broad knowledge, outside of their particular field, in all phases of the construction business.

Mr. Campioli said that the feasibility study would involve no new architectural design so the need for architectural services would be limited. He felt that the AIA and the American Society of Registered Architects would find it too difficult to divorce themselves from their strong stands on extension versus restoration to consider the matter impartially. He pointed out that involvement of the AIA and the American Society of Registered Architects would present another problem -- the possibility that other professional organizations such as the National Society of Professional Engineers and the American Society of Landscape Architects might also request an equal voice in this deliberation.

Mr. Roof then reminded the Commission members that Congressman Yates was interested in the west front project and had been most helpful in getting an appropriation for the project through the House last year. At that time Congressman Yates had called the AIA and asked what firm they would choose if it were possible for them to make the selection of a firm to do a feasibility study. They expressed their preference for the firm of Severud, Perrone, Sturm, Conlin and Bandel, the firm already



employed as the Structural Engineers for the Extension of the West Front. He said that this firm had been recommended to the Commission by the American Society of Civil Engineers but that the firm had been disqualified by the Architect's staff because of previous work on the extension of the Capitol project. He said that the AIA realized that the feasibility study should be made by an engineering firm.

Senator Kennedy stated that the Commission members were obviously not in agreement with his proposal concerning the AIA and that he would pursue the matter no further.

F. Selection of 3rd Firm

Senator Scott informed Senator Kennedy that before the matter of AIA participation had been brought up, the Commission had already agreed on the selection of the No. 1 firm - Praeger-Kavanagh-Waterbury - and the No. 2 firm - Sverdrup & Parcel. John A. Blume & Associates, Engineers, had been recommended by the Architect's staff as the 3rd firm. A question had been raised about the company's small staff and the Acting Architect had expressed his belief that the small firm would assign its key people to the study and that a better job might result.

Mr. Roof said that if the Commission were not in favor of such a small firm, the Architect's staff would recommend the firm of Parsons, Brinckerhoff, Quade & Douglas. The firm had been recommended by the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Deans of Engineering at Duke University and the University of Michigan and had experience in foundations, underpinning, and strengthening of buildings.



Vice President Agnew said that this firm had done a great deal of work for the State of Maryland, although he had never awarded them a contract while serving as Governor, and that he knew they were well-qualified. He felt that for a job as important as the west front study, the Commission would be wise to select a larger and more well-known engineering firm.

Senator Scott then moved that the 3rd firm be Parsons, Brinckerhoff, Quade & Douglas. The move was seconded by Vice President Agnew and was unanimously agreed to.

G. Adoption of Resolution

Senator Scott then moved adoption of the following resolution:

That the Commission, having reviewed the information submitted by interested firms and the report of April 17, 1970, directs the Architect of the Capitol to enter into negotiations with Praeger-Kavanagh-Waterbury for undertaking the feasibility study ordered by the Congress. If a mutually satisfactory contract can be negotiated, the Architect is directed, subject to the approval of the Chairman of the Commission, to enter into a contract with the above firm for the services required.

If a mutually satisfactory contract cannot be negotiated with Praeger-Kavanagh-Waterbury, then the Architect is directed to negotiate with Sverdrup & Parcel under the same procedure of negotiation and award of contract applicable to Praeger-Kavanagh-Waterbury.

If a mutually satisfactory contract cannot be negotiated with Sverdrup & Parcel, then the Architect is directed to negotiate with Parsons, Brinckerhoff, Quade & Douglas under the same procedure of negotiation and award of contract applicable to Praeger-Kavanagh-Waterbury.

If a mutually satisfactory contract cannot be negotiated with Praeger-Kavanagh-Waterbury, Sverdrup & Parcel, or Parsons, Brinckerhoff, Quade & Douglas, the Architect shall report back to the Commission for further instructions.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.



H. Statement of Senator Kennedy concerning AIA review of engineering firms

Senator Kennedy stated that although he had no reason to question or doubt the qualifications of any of the three firms approved by the Commission, he had hoped that, before taking final action on negotiating a contract for the study, the Commission would request the AIA and the American Society of Registered Architects to express a view as to the competency of the firms selected by the Commission.

Speaker McCormack then asked Mr. Campioli if he had any doubt about the qualifications of the three firms. Mr. Campioli responded that he had no doubts about their qualifications or capabilities, although the Architect of the Capitol has never dealt with any of the three firms in the past, and that he had never been involved with any of them in a professional way.

I. Key Requirements in engineering contract

Mr. Roof then presented for the Commission's consideration the following statement concerning key requirements for the engineering contract:



WEST FRONT OF THE CAPITOL
KEY REQUIREMENTS IN ENGINEERING CONTRACT

May, 1970

Public Law 91-145 and the basic legislation involved authorizes the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol, to negotiate a personal service contract for employment of independent nongovernmental engineering services, in an amount not to exceed \$250,000, for studying and reporting (within six months after the date of the employment contract) on the feasibility and cost of restoring the west central sandstone front of the Capitol under such terms and conditions as the Commission may determine.

Public Law 91-145, in authorizing this feasibility study of restoration, provides, in pertinent part, as follows with respect to such study:

****That after submission of such study and report and consideration thereof by the Commission, the Commission shall direct the preparation of final plans for extending such west central front in accord with Plan 2 (which said Commission has approved), unless such restoration study report establishes to the satisfaction of the Commission:

"(1) That through restoration, such west central front can, without undue hazard to safety of the structure and persons, be made safe, sound, durable, and beautiful for the foreseeable future;

"(2) That restoration can be accomplished with no more vacation of west central front space in the building proper (excluding the terrace structure) than would be required by the proposed extension Plan 2;



"(3) That the method or methods of accomplishing restoration can be so described or specified as to form the basis for performance of the restoration work by competitive, lumpsum, fixed price construction bids or bids;

"(4) That the cost of restoration would not exceed \$15,000,000; and

"(5) That the time schedule for accomplishing the restoration work will not exceed that heretofore projected for accomplishing the Plan 2 extension work: Provided further, That after consideration of the restoration study report, if the Commission concludes that all five of the conditions hereinbefore specified are met, the Commission shall then make recommendations to the Congress on the question of whether to extend or restore the west central front of the Capitol."

It is essential that the Architect of the Capitol, in negotiating such contract, incorporate therein clearly-spelled out requirements that will result in the production of a report containing all data, estimates, schedules, findings, evaluations, and other information necessary to enable the Commission to make a sound determination with respect to the aforecited five vital conditions set forth in Public Law 91-145. In addition, the contract should make provision for the following:

PREPARATORY WORK:

The engineering firm shall --

- (1) review the "Report on the Foundation Investigation of the Extension of the Capitol" by Moran, Proctor, Mueser and Rutledge, Consulting Engineers, dated May 1957;
- (2) review the "Report on the Structural Condition of the West Central Portion of the United States Capitol, Extension of the Capitol Project", dated November 1964, by The Thompson and Lichtner Company, Consulting Engineers;



- (3) review the "Preliminary Plans and estimates of cost for the Extension of the West Central Front of the Capitol" published in 1967;
- (4) review the study and records of the settlement, movement, and cracking of the West Central Front made during the period August 1968 to April 1970;
- (5) review the legislative history of the project;
- (6) review other pertinent data, information, plans, etc., in the Office of the Architect of the Capitol;
- (7) examine the exterior and interior of this section of the building;
- (8) if previous borings and test pits are not considered adequate for their study, make such additional borings and test pits as mutually agreed to by engineer and Architect of the Capitol;
- (9) provide necessary testing of old material;
- (10) remove all coats of paint from the old sandstone to the extent considered necessary by the engineer to permit him to make a proper evaluation of the condition of the wall;
- (11) take such measurements of existing exterior stonework as are necessary to permit sound decision on restoration; and
- (12) make such further exploratory work as required, with the provision that no stones may be removed or the structure be otherwise disturbed, if removal or disturbance would, in the judgment of the Architect of the Capitol, jeopardize the safety of the structure.



SPECIFIC ITEMS TO BE INCLUDED IN STUDY:

The engineering firm in making a study to determine the feasibility of restoring this old section of the building, shall deal specifically with the following items:

- (1) make recommendations for properly restoring all deteriorated, patched, spalled and cracked stones, including slipped keystones and sagged stones in the central portico;
- (2) if stones mentioned above are to be removed and replaced, indicate how this would be accomplished and if the stones above would have to be removed;
- (3) take all necessary measures to plan to maintain the original stereotomy and avoid the use of "dutchman";
- (4) determine whether in order to eliminate recurrence of cracks and open joints, provision should be made for expansion and contraction and indicate how this would be accomplished;
- (5) determine the type and source of stone to be used in replacement work;
- (6) determine whether the restored front should be painted or otherwise treated;
- (7) indicate how walls would be improved structurally including the keying of present outer and inner faces of exterior walls;
- (8) determine whether underpinning of the existing walls is necessary and the extent of such underpinning;
- (9) provide for relocating the underground utilities necessary, for both temporary and permanent use, if underpinning is necessary.
- (10) provide for all necessary temporary exterior and interior shoring or buttressing, during the restoration period;
- (11) indicate rooms which would be vacated and shored during the restoration and provide a schedule showing the periods such rooms would be vacated;



- (12) indicate the method proposed for avoiding damage to original art work on interior surfaces of walls and ceilings if shoring or treatment of the walls to improve structural quality are recommended.
- (13) include provision for temporary accommodations for those whose quarters must be vacated as a result of interior shoring during restoration period;
- (14) include provision for fenced-in construction site and necessary buildings thereon and access roads;
- (15) provide for storage site for any new stone located within 25 miles of the Capitol;
- (16) establish a schedule of the restoration work--if more than one stage is recommended, indicate the number of stages, describe the work to be undertaken in each stage, and the time required for each;
- (17) provide for replacement of defective door and window frames and sash;
- (18) provide for new flashing at juncture of old and new work at roof and other necessary junctures;
- (19) include provision for scaffolding of exterior for purpose of obtaining additional measurements, making models, and executing work of restoration;
- (20) include provision for making of models of all carved work requiring replacement and the taking of profiles of all moldings requiring replacement;
- (21) determine and recommend the type of stone pointing to be used in new work;
- (22) determine and recommend the method of setting new stones;
- (23) develop fully and make recommendations on the risks and hazards involved in restoration work and indicate safety methods to be employed;
- (24) make provision for birdproofing all restored sections of building;



- (25) provide for protection, weather and dust proofing during restoration period;
- (26) furnish detailed breakdown of costs, making allowance, in estimating such costs, for (a) escalating costs over the restoration period and (b) a lumpsum amount for professional consulting services, administrative costs of the Architect of the Capitol and contingencies;
- (27) furnish all necessary drawings to complement the written report and to clearly delineate the scope of the work; and
- (28) submit, within six months after date of contract, a detailed written report (in 50 copies) containing their findings and recommendations, and estimates of cost, with particular attention to the five conditions stated in Public Law 91-145.

These lists are not intended to be absolutely firm or complete. The Architect's staff proposes, after consultation with the selected firm, to modify, amplify, and make additions to the same, to the extent necessary to accomplish, fully, the objectives of Public Law 91-145.

No disagreement with the requirements for the engineering contract were expressed by the Commission.

The meeting adjourned at 3:20 p.m.

Recorded by: Mildred H. Hall
Administrative Assistant to the Architect



April 20, 1970

Honorable Spiro T. Agnew
President of the Senate
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Subject: Feasibility Study of Restoration of
West Front of Capitol

Dear Mr. President:

This letter is directed to you in your capacity as a
Member of the Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol.

In accord with approval of the Commission, I invited the
American Society of Civil Engineers and the Deans of Engineering of
19 universities throughout the country to consider the nature and
scope of the restoration study of the west central front of the
Capitol, as ordered by the Congress, and to recommend to the Commis-
sion the names of several engineers or engineering firms which they
considered particularly well qualified to undertake the study.

I am sending you herewith two copies of a report contain-
ing the information that has been developed, together with a digest
of data relating to each of the recommended firms which responded.

The report is being forwarded to you now with the hope
that you will have an opportunity to review it and be in a position
to attend a meeting of the Commission to be scheduled promptly for
the purpose of making a decision on the firm to undertake the study.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

John W. McCormack
Speaker of the House of Representatives
Chairman, Commission for Extension of
the United States Capitol

(Letter sent to all Members of the Commission for Extension of the
United States Capitol - April 20, 1970)



April 17, 1970

STUDY OF WEST FRONT OF CAPITOL

Summary to Date

Pursuant to agreement of the Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol:

The Speaker invited (1) the American Society of Civil Engineers and (2) the Deans of 19 leading Engineering Schools to recommend firms or individuals they considered capable of undertaking the feasibility study ordered by the Congress.

The American Society of Civil Engineers and 16 of the 19 Deans responded. A total of 33 firms or individuals was recommended.

Of the 33 firms, 5 were eliminated from consideration because they or members of their firm had previously worked on the Extension of the Capitol Project. Those eliminated from consideration were:

1. Seeley, Stevenson, Value and Knecht
New York, New York
2. Severud, Perrone, Sturm, Conlin and Bandel
New York, New York
3. The Thompson & Lichtner Co., Inc.
Brookline, Massachusetts
4. Meuser, Rutledge, Wentworth & Johnson
New York, New York
5. Robert & Company
Atlanta, Georgia



The Speaker then sent requests for information to the remaining 28 firms. Of the 28, 23 responded, as follows:

19	-	interested
<u>4</u>	-	declined
23	-	Total

Those declining and their reasons therefor are:

1. J. E. Sirrine Co.
Greenville, South Carolina
Did not consider they had experience
and qualification.
2. Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill
Chicago, Illinois
Not in position to request consideration.
3. J. N. Pease Associates
Charlotte, North Carolina
Their experienced personnel fully committed
at this time.
4. Smith, Hinchman & Grylls Associates
Detroit, Michigan
To avoid any possible conflict of interest.
President of firm is President-elect of
American Institute of Architects. A.I.A.
has taken a definite position on West
Front Project.

The 19 firms expressing an interest in being considered are
(listed in order of their response):

1. Parsons, Brinckerhoff, Quade, and Douglas
New York, New York
2. Albert C. Martin & Associates
Los Angeles, California
3. Dr. O. Zaldastani
Nichols, Norton & Zaldastani
Boston, Massachusetts
4. Richardson, Gordon and Associates
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
5. The Ken R. White Company
Denver, Colorado



6. Ketchum, Konkel, Barrett, Nickel, Austin
Denver, Colorado
7. Sverdrup & Parcel
St. Louis, Missouri
8. Praeger-Kavanagh-Waterbury
New York, New York
9. Ammann and Whitney
New York, New York
10. John A. Blume & Associates
San Francisco, California
11. Howard, Needles, Tammen & Bergendoff
New York, New York and
Kansas City, Missouri
12. Tippetts-Abbett-McCarthy-Stratton
New York, New York
13. Phillips-Carter-Reister and Associates, Inc.
Denver, Colorado
14. H. J. Degenkolb & Associates
San Francisco, California
15. The Perkins & Will Partnership
Chicago, Illinois
16. Brandow & Johnston Associates
Los Angeles, California
17. ABAM Engineers, Inc.
Tacoma, Washington
18. Whitman, Requardt and Associates
Baltimore, Maryland
19. Daniel, Mann, Johnson & Mendenhall
Los Angeles, California



All of the 19 firms have stated, in effect, that they have had no previous connections with proposals to either extend or restore the west central front of the Capitol, including any expressed predisposition for or against the extension or the restoration.

O T H E R P R O P O S A L S

One dean (Illinois), while providing names of firms to be considered, suggested the National Academy of Engineering be requested to form a panel of experts to advise the Commission (as a "buffer").

One dean (MIT) recommended that the National Academy of Engineering be requested to form a panel, which would act in an advisory capacity to the Commission. Site investigation, analysis, and calculations would be accomplished by "some engineering company" under direct contract with Commission. Such engineering company would perform such investigations etc., as considered necessary, under guidance of the National Academy of Engineering panel.

One dean (Purdue) thought it would be well to have "a well balanced group of consultants from numerous sources." He proposed a panel of 9 men (which included a U.S. Government materials consultant).



U N S O L I C I T E D P R O P O S A L S

The Speaker and/or the Architect of the Capitol have received requests to be considered from the following unsolicited firms:

Tartar and Kelly, Inc. (et al)
Baltimore, Maryland

(Proposes advisory panel of American Institute of Architects, Fine Arts Commission, and others already against extension)

Ferry and Henderson, Architects, Inc.
Springfield, Illinois

(Architects who demolished and reconstructed
the Old Illinois State Capitol)

DCI-Design Consultants
(Submitted by Congressman Bob Wilson)

Vosbeck, Vosbeck, Kendrick & Redinger
Alexandria, Virginia
Architects-Engineers-Planners

D I G E S T

A digest of certain information furnished by each of the 19
firms desiring consideration is attached.





DIGEST OF INFORMATION

Firm Recommended for West Front Feasibility Study

RECOMMENDED BY University of Washington

NAME OF FIRM ABAM Engineers Incorporated

HOME OFFICE Tacoma, Washington

YEARS FIRM IN EXISTENCE 19 years

SIZE OF FIRM 30 persons (14 with advanced degrees)

KIND OF FIRM Consulting Engineering

PRINCIPAL LINE OF WORK: Closely associated with constructors; bridges, stadiums, modern housing, ship piers, warehouses, and modern buildings.

ANY WORK COMPARABLE TO OR REQUIRING SAME CAPABILITIES AS CAPITOL WORK: --

MEMBERS OF FIRM WITH EXPERIENCE COMPARABLE TO THAT REQUIRED FOR THE CAPITOL PROJECT: --

COMMENT: Specialize in prestressed concrete work.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION

Firm Recommended for West Front Feasibility Study

RECOMMENDED BY American Society of Civil Engineers
University of Washington
Duke University
University of Michigan
University of Illinois



NAME OF FIRM Ammann & Whitney

HOME OFFICE New York, New York

YEARS FIRM IN EXISTENCE 24 years

SIZE OF FIRM Over 600 employees

KIND OF FIRM Consulting Engineers

PRINCIPAL LINE OF WORK: Bridges and highways, large modern buildings, airports and airfields, military construction, blast resistant structures, communications, and dams.

ANY WORK COMPARABLE TO OR REQUIRING SAME CAPABILITIES AS CAPITOL WORK: --

MEMBERS OF FIRM WITH EXPERIENCE COMPARABLE TO THAT REQUIRED FOR THE CAPITOL PROJECT: --

COMMENT: Firm is strong in engineering talent. Of 129 principals and key personnel, 116 are engineers. Of a total force of about 600 individuals, 342 are engineers.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION

Firm Recommended for West Front Feasibility Study

RECOMMENDED BY..... Stanford University
University of California

NAME OF FIRM..... John A. Blume & Associates Engineers

HOME OFFICE..... San Francisco, California

YEARS FIRM IN EXISTENCE..... 25 years

SIZE OF FIRM..... 100 plus or minus

KIND OF FIRM..... Civil and Structural Engineering



PRINCIPAL LINE OF WORK: Site feasibility, planning & site development; harbor and port structures; research facilities and buildings; industrial plants & structures; offshore platforms and islands, terminals, railroads, highways, airports, military installations & underground facilities.

ANY WORK COMPARABLE TO OR REQUIRING SAME CAPABILITIES AS CAPITOL WORK: Their Earthquake Engineering, Earth Science Studies, Research on Masonry, and Laboratory and Field Testing might be of use.

MEMBERS OF FIRM WITH EXPERIENCE COMPARABLE TO THAT REQUIRED FOR THE CAPITOL PROJECT:

-

COMMENT: Blume elected to National Academy of Engineering in recognition of pioneering work in structural analysis and design. Note: Blume was recommended by Dean of Engineering at Stanford University and Dean of Engineering--University of California. Professor of Architecture and Chairman of Department of Architecture, University of California is Architect for Blume firm.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION

Firm Recommended for West Front Feasibility Study

RECOMMENDED BY California Institute of Technology

NAME OF FIRM Brandow & Johnston Associates

HOME OFFICE Los Angeles, California

YEARS FIRM IN EXISTENCE 25 years

SIZE OF FIRM 40 persons

KIND OF FIRM Consulting Structural Engineers

PRINCIPAL LINE OF WORK: Consulting structural engineers associated with Los Angeles architects.

ANY WORK COMPARABLE TO OR REQUIRING

SAME CAPABILITIES AS CAPITOL WORK: Their work with earthquake corrections and standards might be helpful, they say.

MEMBERS OF FIRM WITH EXPERIENCE COMPARABLE TO THAT REQUIRED FOR THE CAPITOL PROJECT: --

COMMENT: --



DIGEST OF INFORMATION

Firm Recommended for West Front Feasibility Study

RECOMMENDED BY..... California Institute of Technology
NAME OF FIRM..... Daniel, Mann, Johnson & Mendenhall
HOME OFFICE..... Los Angeles, California
YEARS FIRM IN EXISTENCE..... 24 years
SIZE OF FIRM..... 600 - home & branch offices
KIND OF FIRM..... Planning, architecture, engineering, systems and economics.
PRINCIPAL LINE OF WORK: Housing, educational facilities, public works, transportation, defense, aerospace, industrial, commercial, systems, planning and Land development, economics, manufacturing, process, public facilities, aerial surveys.



ANY WORK COMPARABLE TO OR REQUIRING
SAME CAPABILITIES AS CAPITOL WORK:

-

MEMBERS OF FIRM WITH EXPERIENCE
COMPARABLE TO THAT REQUIRED FOR
THE CAPITOL PROJECT:

-

COMMENT:

Engineers for small job -- fluorescent lighting in old Senate Garage -- for Architect of the Capitol several years ago.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION

Firm Recommended for West Front Feasibility Study



RECOMMENDED BY University of California

NAME OF FIRM H. J. Degenkolb & Associates

HOME OFFICE San Francisco, California

YEARS FIRM IN EXISTENCE 30 years

SIZE OF FIRM 28 engineers and draftsmen and 3 secretaries

KIND OF FIRM Consulting Engineers

PRINCIPAL LINE OF WORK: Reconstruction and alterations, design of modern office buildings, military facilities, churches, hospitals, foundation structures, garages, and airports, structural feasibility studies, earthquake studies, reports and consultation.

ANY WORK COMPARABLE TO OR REQUIRING

SAME CAPABILITIES AS CAPITOL WORK: Earthquake studies might be somewhat related.

MEMBERS OF FIRM WITH EXPERIENCE COMPARABLE TO THAT REQUIRED FOR THE CAPITOL PROJECT: --

COMMENT: --

DIGEST OF INFORMATION

Firm Recommended for West Front Feasibility Study



RECOMMENDED BY American Society of Civil Engineers

NAME OF FIRM Howard, Needles, Tammen & Bergendoff

HOME OFFICE New York, N. Y. and Kansas City, Mo.

YEARS FIRM IN EXISTENCE 55 years

SIZE OF FIRM Over 1,200 employees in all locations

KIND OF FIRM Consulting Engineers

PRINCIPAL LINE OF WORK: Engineering for dams, tunnels, bridges, highways, airports, underground utilities, and buildings.

ANY WORK COMPARABLE TO OR REQUIRING
SAME CAPABILITIES AS CAPITOL WORK: (see next item)

MEMBERS OF FIRM WITH EXPERIENCE
COMPARABLE TO THAT REQUIRED FOR
THE CAPITOL PROJECT: Deceased senior partner served as consulting engineer to Commission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion. Advised on matters relating to structural features of the recommendations for construction.

COMMENT: --

DIGEST OF INFORMATION

Firm Recommended for West Front Feasibility Study



RECOMMENDED BY University of Colorado

NAME OF FIRM Ketchum-Konkel-Barrett-Nickel-Austin

HOME OFFICE Denver, Colorado

YEARS FIRM IN EXISTENCE Founded in "early 1940's"

SIZE OF FIRM 50, including draftsmen and supporting personnel

KIND OF FIRM Consulting Engineers

PRINCIPAL LINE OF WORK: Modern office buildings, apartments and hotels, hospitals and clinics, commercial and industrial facilities, airfields and appurtenances, bridges and heavy structures, research and testing.

ANY WORK COMPARABLE TO OR REQUIRING SAME CAPABILITIES AS CAPITOL WORK: --

MEMBERS OF FIRM WITH EXPERIENCE COMPARABLE TO THAT REQUIRED FOR THE CAPITOL PROJECT: --

COMMENT: Mr. Ketchum would supervise study.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION

Firm Recommended for West Front Feasibility Study



RECOMMENDED BY.....California Institute of Technology
NAME OF FIRM..... Albert C. Martin and Associates
HOME OFFICE Los Angeles, California
YEARS FIRM IN EXISTENCE..... 65 years
SIZE OF FIRM Over 350 persons
KIND OF FIRM Planning - Architecture - Engineering
PRINCIPAL LINE OF WORK: Planning, modern buildings, industrial plants and facilities.

ANY WORK COMPARABLE TO OR REQUIRING
SAME CAPABILITIES AS CAPITOL WORK:

Association with some old churches, halls, estates, etc., but do not indicate extent of their services or whether any projects were of comparable construction to Capitol.

MEMBERS OF FIRM WITH EXPERIENCE
COMPARABLE TO THAT REQUIRED FOR
THE CAPITOL PROJECT:

-

COMMENT:

An Architect-engineer firm. Detail investigation would be under direction of structural engineer.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION

Firm Recommended for West Front Feasibility Study



RECOMMENDED BY..... Harvard University
NAME OF FIRM..... Nichols, Norton and Zaldastani, Inc., and 2 other Firms.
HOME OFFICE..... Boston, Massachusetts
YEARS FIRM IN EXISTENCE..... Joint venture for this project
SIZE OF FIRM..... Not Known
KIND OF FIRM..... (1) Consulting structural engineers;(2) Material testing;
(3) Construction procedures and costs.

PRINCIPAL LINE OF WORK:

Nichols et al - Consulting Engineers
Perini - Large construction firm
H. G. Protze - Materials Technologist

ANY WORK COMPARABLE TO OR REQUIRING
SAME CAPABILITIES AS CAPITOL WORK:

Perini is the contractor (not Engineers or Architects) for rebuilding interior of Parliament Building in Ottawa, Canada. This project provides for restoring exterior but rebuilding the interior of the building. This building was constructed 1859-1867.

MEMBERS OF FIRM WITH EXPERIENCE
COMPARABLE TO THAT REQUIRED FOR
THE CAPITOL PROJECT:

Nichols -- Mr. Norton of this firm (now deceased) was structural engineer of substructure of the National Shrine.
Protze -- Material Technologist. National Shrine of Immaculate Conception, Washington, D. C.

COMMENT:

-

DIGEST OF INFORMATION

Firm Recommended for West Front Feasibility Study



RECOMMENDED BY American Society of Civil Engineers
Duke University
University of Michigan

NAME OF FIRM Parsons, Brinckerhoff, Quade & Douglas

HOME OFFICE New York, N. Y.

YEARS FIRM IN EXISTENCE 85 years

SIZE OF FIRM 650 persons (2/3 professional)

KIND OF FIRM Engineers, Architects, Planners

PRINCIPAL LINE OF WORK: Highways, bridges, tunnels, airports, rapid transit, traffic and parking, ports-harbors-terminals, canals, water and sewer, security facilities against nuclear blast, buildings and industrial facilities.

ANY WORK COMPARABLE TO OR REQUIRING SAME CAPABILITIES AS CAPITOL WORK: Some experience in foundations, underpinning and strengthening of buildings.

MEMBERS OF FIRM WITH EXPERIENCE COMPARABLE TO THAT REQUIRED FOR THE CAPITOL PROJECT: --

COMMENT: Would supplement in-house capabilities with experts in stone restoration and other matters as desirable.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION

Firm Recommended for West Front Feasibility Study

RECOMMENDED BY..... University of Illinois

NAME OF FIRM..... The Perkins & Will Partnership

HOME OFFICE..... Chicago, Illinois

YEARS FIRM IN EXISTENCE..... Joint Venture for this project

SIZE OF FIRM..... Joint venture for this project

KIND OF FIRM..... Joint venture includes: engineers, construction firm, university professor as structural consultant, and soil mechanics and foundation consultant.

PRINCIPAL LINE OF WORK: Varied

ANY WORK COMPARABLE TO OR REQUIRING SAME CAPABILITIES AS CAPITOL WORK: -

MEMBERS OF FIRM WITH EXPERIENCE COMPARABLE TO THAT REQUIRED FOR THE CAPITOL PROJECT: -

COMMENT: Submission seems to be built around specialists in their fields or teachers, rather than practicing engineers.



DIGEST OF INFORMATION

Firm Recommended for West Front Feasibility Study

RECOMMENDED BY University of Colorado

NAME OF FIRM Phillips-Carter-Reister and Associates, Inc.

HOME OFFICE Denver, Colorado

YEARS FIRM IN EXISTENCE 21 years

SIZE OF FIRM 40 - 50

KIND OF FIRM Engineers, architects, planners, consultants

PRINCIPAL LINE OF WORK: Bridges, industrial buildings, viaducts, dams, tunnels, water and sewer plants, military installations, hospitals, schools, commercial buildings and high-rise office buildings, structural steel and reinforced concrete frame buildings.

ANY WORK COMPARABLE TO OR REQUIRING

SAME CAPABILITIES AS CAPITOL WORK: Some experience in investigating older buildings, dating back, they say, "in the 1800's." In 1953, made investigation, study, report and design to correct structural deficiencies in the State Capitol Building at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

MEMBERS OF FIRM WITH EXPERIENCE COMPARABLE TO THAT REQUIRED FOR THE CAPITOL PROJECT: --

COMMENT: Much experience in water plants, dams, tunnels, and high-rise buildings.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION

Firm Recommended for West Front Feasibility Study



RECOMMENDED BY American Society of Civil Engineers
Rice University
University of Michigan

NAME OF FIRM Praeger-Kavanagh-Waterbury (A Division of Madigan-Praeger, Inc.)

HOME OFFICE New York, N. Y.

YEARS FIRM IN EXISTENCE 20 years (42 including predecessor firm name)

SIZE OF FIRM Over 300 engineers, architects and planners

KIND OF FIRM Engineers, Architects, Planners

PRINCIPAL LINE OF WORK: Professional services, primarily engineering, in connection with public, institutional, industrial, scientific and defense building facilities.

ANY WORK COMPARABLE TO OR REQUIRING

SAME CAPABILITIES AS CAPITOL WORK: Two members of firm performed engineering and architectural work in remodeling of White House. Firm has provided services of significant restorations and corrections of deterioration of monumental cathedrals, including Cathedral of St. John the Divine and St. Thomas Church, both in New York.

MEMBERS OF FIRM WITH EXPERIENCE

COMPARABLE TO THAT REQUIRED FOR

THE CAPITOL PROJECT: E. H. Praeger, Engineer and Chairman of Board, directed engineering work for White House restoration. John W. Waterbury, architect and member of firm, was partner to William A. Delano during the time the latter was consulting architect for the White House Project. E. H. Praeger was chief engineer on such monumental structures as the Nebraska State House, Los Angeles Public Library, University of Chicago Chapel, and Church of Heavenly Rest in New York City.

COMMENT: If the services of E. H. Praeger could be assured for the Capitol study, this firm should receive serious consideration.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION

Firm Recommended for West Front Feasibility Study

RECOMMENDED BY..... American Society of Civil Engineers

NAME OF FIRM..... Richardson, Gordon and Associates (and others)

HOME OFFICE..... Pittsburgh & Philadelphia, Pa.

YEARS FIRM IN EXISTENCE..... Joint Venture (Richardson et al about 21 years)

SIZE OF FIRM..... Richardson - 125 (41 professional)

KIND OF FIRM..... Consulting Engineers

PRINCIPAL LINE OF WORK: Highways, bridges, transportation, industrial structures
and commercial buildings

ANY WORK COMPARABLE TO OR REQUIRING
SAME CAPABILITIES AS CAPITOL WORK: -

MEMBERS OF FIRM WITH EXPERIENCE
COMPARABLE TO THAT REQUIRED FOR
THE CAPITOL PROJECT: -

COMMENT: Claim their work in major bridges and heavy construction
relates to wall bearing construction of 1793-1829.



DIGEST OF INFORMATION

Firm Recommended for West Front Feasibility Study

RECOMMENDED BY..... American Society of Civil Engineers
Duke University

NAME OF FIRM..... Sverdrup & Parcel

HOME OFFICE..... St. Louis, Missouri

YEARS FIRM IN EXISTENCE..... 42 years

SIZE OF FIRM..... 1000 persons

KIND OF FIRM..... Consulting Engineers



PRINCIPAL LINE OF WORK:

Bridges, tunnels, railroads, buildings, industrial plants, research and development, electric power facilities, urban and regional planning and construction management.

ANY WORK COMPARABLE TO OR REQUIRING
SAME CAPABILITIES AS CAPITOL WORK:

Some experience in investigation of older buildings of brick and stone construction (nothing, however, comparable to Capitol).

MEMBERS OF FIRM WITH EXPERIENCE
COMPARABLE TO THAT REQUIRED FOR
THE CAPITOL PROJECT:

-

COMMENT:

Would use its best talent -- its top executives.

Office in District of Columbia and several projects there now. Familiar with local area and its requirements.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION

Firm Recommended for West Front Feasibility Study

RECOMMENDED BY Duke University

NAME OF FIRM Tippetts-Abbett-McCarthy-Stratton

HOME OFFICE New York, N. Y.

YEARS FIRM IN EXISTENCE 25 years

SIZE OF FIRM 450 professionals

KIND OF FIRM Engineers and Architects

PRINCIPAL LINE OF WORK: Airports, bridges and viaducts, tunnels, railroads, subways, modern buildings,
city and regional planning, sanitary engineering, dams, soil and foundation engineering,
transportation, parking.

ANY WORK COMPARABLE TO OR REQUIRING SAME CAPABILITIES AS CAPITOL WORK: --

MEMBERS OF FIRM WITH EXPERIENCE COMPARABLE TO THAT REQUIRED FOR THE CAPITOL PROJECT: --

COMMENT: --



DIGEST OF INFORMATION

Firm Recommended for West Front Feasibility Study

RECOMMENDED BY..... University of Colorado

NAME OF FIRM..... The Ken R. White Company

HOME OFFICE..... Denver, Colorado

YEARS FIRM IN EXISTENCE..... 17 years

SIZE OF FIRM..... 150 persons/130 professionals

KIND OF FIRM..... Consulting Engineers, planners and architects.

PRINCIPAL LINE OF WORK: Buildings, highways, bridges, industrial plants

ANY WORK COMPARABLE TO OR REQUIRING
SAME CAPABILITIES AS CAPITOL WORK: Some reports & recommendations on failures in structures and other facilities -- nothing apparently comparable to Capitol.

MEMBERS OF FIRM WITH EXPERIENCE
COMPARABLE TO THAT REQUIRED FOR
THE CAPITOL PROJECT: -

COMMENT: Modern building and heavy industrial.



DIGEST OF INFORMATION

Firm Recommended for West Front Feasibility Study

RECOMMENDED BY University of Michigan
NAME OF FIRM Whitman, Requardt and Associates
HOME OFFICE Baltimore, Maryland
YEARS FIRM IN EXISTENCE 55 years (present firm, 26 years)
SIZE OF FIRM 300 persons
KIND OF FIRM Engineers - Consultants



PRINCIPAL LINE OF WORK: Water supply and sanitation, land planning and development, highways and bridges, industrial and commercial, mechanical and electrical installations, architectural, airports, valuation of utilities and industrial plants.

ANY WORK COMPARABLE TO OR REQUIRING

SAME CAPABILITIES AS CAPITOL WORK: Mentions in letter some work involving old structures with wall bearing masonry and brick arches, but this was a minor project (construction cost \$120,000) in their overall work.

MEMBERS OF FIRM WITH EXPERIENCE COMPARABLE TO THAT REQUIRED FOR THE CAPITOL PROJECT: --

COMMENT: Firm is strong in civil engineering personnel.

UNSOLICITED PROPOSAL

West Front Feasibility Study

NAME OF FIRM Ferry and Henderson, Architects, Inc.

HOME OFFICE Springfield, Illinois

YEARS FIRM IN EXISTENCE Not stated

SIZE OF FIRM Not stated

KIND OF FIRM Architects



PRINCIPAL LINE OF WORK: Only information submitted indicates that this firm did the research and architectural work leading to the dismantling and reconstruction of the former Illinois State Capitol Building in Springfield, Illinois. It now houses the State Historical Society office and part of the historical library.

ANY WORK COMPARABLE TO OR REQUIRING SAME CAPABILITIES AS CAPITOL WORK: --

MEMBERS OF FIRM WITH EXPERIENCE COMPARABLE TO THAT REQUIRED FOR THE CAPITOL PROJECT: --

COMMENT: --

UNSOLICITED PROPOSAL

West Front Feasibility Study

NAME OF FIRM Tatar & Kelly, Inc. and others

HOME OFFICE Baltimore, Maryland

KIND OF FIRM Joint Venture

NATURE OF FIRM: A joint venture proposed by Tatar & Kelly, Inc. consisting of

Architects -- Community planning and implementation, restoration of various structures, participated in design of large post office. In business since 1959.

Structural Engineer -- Structural design of high-rise steel office structures, structural precast concrete, pre-stressed and post-tension concrete, cast-in-place concrete and special structures in wood and aluminum.
(Note: This engineering firm was recommended by one of the deans of engineering to be considered for doing the study, but did not respond to the Speaker's invitation to submit brochure and other information.)

Historic Preservation Architect -- Experience in consultation and studies of various restorations, lecturer, and publisher of restoration manual. Worked at Colonial Williamsburg under direction of present Assistant Architect of the Capitol.

Contractor -- Performed work and made studies for restoration of art gallery, monuments, The Pentagon, and other structures.

COMMENTS: This proposal was submitted to the Commission in January, 1970, before the Speaker's letter of March 9, 1970 to invited and recommended firms.



UNSOLICITED PROPOSAL

West Front Feasibility Study

NAME OF FIRM Vosbeck Vosbeck Kendrick Redinger

HOME OFFICE Alexandria, Virginia

YEARS FIRM IN EXISTENCE Since 1967

SIZE OF FIRM 68 persons

KIND OF FIRM Architecture, engineering, planning

PRINCIPAL LINE OF WORK: Contemporary architecture and engineering, including research and development planning, buildings for various private and public purposes, residences, and engineering design. Have architectural historian on staff.

ANY WORK COMPARABLE TO OR REQUIRING SAME CAPABILITIES AS CAPITOL WORK: --

MEMBERS OF FIRM WITH EXPERIENCE COMPARABLE TO THAT REQUIRED FOR THE CAPITOL PROJECT: --

COMMENT: --



THE SPEAKER'S NOTES

Mark Ford

Meeting of the
Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol

In the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1970, provision is made by the Congress for "the employment of independent nongovernmental engineering and other necessary services for studying and reporting....on the feasibility and cost of restoring" the west central front of the Capitol under such terms and conditions as this Commission may determine.

The conference report contains the agreement

"***that the nongovernmental engineering and other necessary services engaged by direction of the Commission to study and report on the feasibility and cost of restoration should be, in the Commission's opinion, completely independent, with no previous connection with proposals to either extend or to restore the west central front, including any expressed predisposition for or against the extension or the restoration of the west central front."

As you will recall, the Commission agreed to seek the advice of the American Society of Civil Engineers, who had taken no position either for or against extension or restoration, and the Deans of Engineering of some 19 of the leading engineering schools.

This procedure was followed and the result is the report of April 17, 1970 which I forwarded to you with my letter of April 20, 1970.

You will note in the report the digests of information for each of the firms or others recommended by the ASCE and/or the Deans. There are also provided such digests of unsolicited proposals received from several groups. The digests of information relating to unsolicited firms are on blue pages.

It is the responsibility of our Commission to select a firm to make the study. The Appropriation Act provided an amount not to exceed \$250,000 for the study, report, etc.

I have discussed this matter with the staff of the Architect of the Capitol as to procedure. They suggest that it might be well for the Commission to select 2 or 3 firms, in order of their preference, and that the Architect's staff be directed to attempt to negotiate a satisfactory contract with the Commission's first choice. If successful, the Architect would proceed with the award of the contract, subject to such further coordination or approval as the Commission desires. If negotiation with the first choice firm is not productive, the Architect would then proceed to the second choice, etc.

If the Commission agrees with this procedure, I would welcome your review of the firms, beginning on page 6 of the report. The Architect's staff also has the brochures and other data here if anyone would wish to see the submissions of the various firms.

I hope we can make a decision on this today. The legislation allows up to 6 months for the firm to make the study, so we should proceed as quickly as possible with action directing the Architect to negotiate an engineering contract and have the study proceed.

Suggested Resolution of Commission

That the Commission, having reviewed the information submitted by interested firms and the report of April 17, 1970, directs the Architect of the Capitol to enter into negotiations with

Firm No. 1 _____

for undertaking the feasibility study ordered by the Congress. If a mutually satisfactory contract can be negotiated, the Architect is directed, subject to the approval of the Chairman of the Commission, to enter into a contract with the above firm for the services required.

If a mutually satisfactory contract cannot be negotiated with Firm No. 1, then the Architect is directed to negotiate with

Firm No. 2 _____

under the same procedure of negotiation and award of contract applicable to Firm No. 1.

If a mutually satisfactory contract cannot be negotiated with Firm No. 2, then the Architect is directed to negotiate with

Firm No. 3 _____

under the same procedure of negotiation and award of contract applicable to Firm No. 1.

If a mutually satisfactory contract cannot be negotiated with Firm No. 1, Firm No. 2, or Firm No. 3, the Architect shall report back to the Commission for further instructions.

UNSOLICITED PROPOSAL

West Front Feasibility Study

NAME OF FIRM Ferry and Henderson, Architects, Inc.

HOME OFFICE Springfield, Illinois

YEARS FIRM IN EXISTENCE Not stated

SIZE OF FIRM Not stated

KIND OF FIRM Architects

PRINCIPAL LINE OF WORK: Only information submitted indicates that this firm did the research and architectural work leading to the dismantling and reconstruction of the former Illinois State Capitol Building in Springfield, Illinois. It now houses the State Historical Society office and part of the historical library.

ANY WORK COMPARABLE TO OR REQUIRING SAME CAPABILITIES AS CAPITOL WORK: --

MEMBERS OF FIRM WITH EXPERIENCE COMPARABLE TO THAT REQUIRED FOR THE CAPITOL PROJECT: --

COMMENT: --

UNSOLICITED PROPOSAL

West Front Feasibility Study

NAME OF FIRM Tatar & Kelly, Inc. and others

HOME OFFICE Baltimore, Maryland

KIND OF FIRM Joint Venture

NATURE OF FIRM: A joint venture proposed by Tatar & Kelly, Inc. consisting of

Architects -- Community planning and implementation, restoration of various structures, participated in design of large post office. In business since 1959.

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(Note: This engineering firm was recommended by one of the deans of engineering to be considered for doing the study, but did not respond to the Speaker's invitation to submit brochure and other information.)

Historic Preservation Architect -- Experience in consultation and studies of various restorations, lecturer, and publisher of restoration manual. Worked at Colonial Williamsburg under direction of present Assistant Architect of the Capitol.

Contractor -- Performed work and made studies for restoration of art gallery, monuments, The Pentagon, and other structures.

COMMENTS: This proposal was submitted to the Commission in January, 1970, before the Speaker's letter of March 9, 1970 to invited and recommended firms.

UNSOLICITED PROPOSAL

West Front Feasibility Study

NAME OF FIRM Vosbeck Vosbeck Kendrick Redinger

HOME OFFICE Alexandria, Virginia

YEARS FIRM IN EXISTENCE Since 1967

SIZE OF FIRM 68 persons

KIND OF FIRM Architecture, engineering, planning

PRINCIPAL LINE OF WORK: Contemporary architecture and engineering, including research and development planning, buildings for various private and public purposes, residences, and engineering design.
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MEMBERS OF FIRM WITH EXPERIENCE COMPARABLE TO THAT REQUIRED FOR THE CAPITOL PROJECT: --

COMMENT: --