

State legislature and revenue is normally obtained from general tax resources. An exception to this rule may incur in a few isolated instances but detailed information is not available.

C. TREND OF CAPITAL OUTLAYS

1. ANNUAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

The trend of annual capital outlays in terms of contract awards for State controlled armory complexes during the 20-year period 1946-65 in terms of numbers of units and dollar value (in millions of dollars) indicates extreme lows in the first 2 years (1946-47) with only one start in 1946 at \$400,000 and no starts in 1947, and a return to an extreme low at the end of the 20-year period in fiscal year 1965 by having only three armory starts at a total cost of \$1.3 million. There was a gradual increase during the first 5 years (1946-51) both in numbers of projects and in dollars. The project starts increased from 1 project in 1946 to 32 in 1950 and 31 in 1951. The cost of all projects placed under contract increased from the low of \$400,000 in 1946 to a high of \$4.5 million in 1951. There was a dip in construction in 1952 to only 14 projects with a total cost of \$2.3 million. All armory projects constructed during the period 1946 through 1952 were constructed at 100 percent State cost with the exception of one facility purchased at Sitka, Alaska, in 1952 with \$9,000 Federal and \$3,000 State funds.

The period of greatest progress in providing new facilities for the Army National Guard began in 1953 and extended into fiscal year 1957. The number of new starts increased from 73 in 1953 to a peak of 252 in 1956 which slipped to 199 in 1957. The cost of new starts for armory construction jumped from \$11.5 million in fiscal year 1953 to a peak of \$39.1 million in fiscal year 1957.

The years 1958-65 show a continual decline in providing new facilities. In fiscal years 1958-59, there was a sharp reduction in new armory starts to a 1959 low of 74 projects and \$17.1 million. There was a slight increase in 1960 to a level of \$23 million for both fiscal years 1960 and 1961. A drop of approximately \$5 million per year for next 2 years (1962 and 1963) and a leveling off for 1964 with a drop to a low of \$1.3 million in fiscal year 1965.

(a) The gradual increase in providing new armory facilities with State funding has been shown for the years 1948 through 1951, which was followed by a drop in construction for 1952. The decline in 1952 was a result of initiating the new federally financed program that was to get underway in 1953. The new Federal program that provides 75 percent of the qualifying financing for armory construction began in 1953 and this caused an increase in projects and dollars for the armory program. The program was extremely active during the first 5 years, 1953 through 1957, and each year had shown an increase in dollars and projects being placed into the armory assets throughout the Nation. The program reached its peak in fiscal year 1957 and has declined continuously since then to a deferral of all construction in 1966.

The increase of construction from 1953 to 1957 was a result of congressional authorizations and appropriations being provided to