

terials and priorities assistance program, which necessitated the reorienting, training, and indoctrination of Government employees and defense contractors. DCAS participated with the Business Defense Services Administration, Department of Commerce, in nationwide briefings attended by approximately 25,000 defense contractor representatives in 30 U.S. cities. Additionally, vigorous in-house training was conducted and a continuing program was developed for providing technical assistance to both Government and contractor personnel.

(e) *Industrial security*.—Immediately following consolidation of the industrial security function, action was taken to identify cleared facilities which had not been engaged in classified procurement for 18 or more months. Administrative termination of these “dormant” facilities resulted in a reduction of cleared facilities from approximately 22,000 to approximately 15,000. This has contributed to the efficiency of the program in that resources can be expended at facilities actually engaged in classified procurement.

(f) *Small business*.—A vigorous small business and economic utilization program was pursued; 1,378 small business/labor surplus area subcontracting programs have been established in prime contractor plants and are being revised quarterly by CAS field force of 48 small business/labor surplus area specialists located in 11 regions and in 15 of the 26 district offices.

(g) *Management of property*.—Significant improvements have been made in the management of property. New programs provide for more thorough analyses and qualitative evaluations, better identifications of conditions, and sounder bases for conclusions and actions.

(1) Contractor property control systems.—Provided for greater depth and scope of reviews and evaluations of each system periodically, established minimum frequency of surveillance visits, and provided a statistical sampling technique with guidance for the sizes of samples and the limits of acceptability.

(2) Contractor use of industrial plant equipment.—Fixed initial responsibility for performance of usage analysis by the best qualified DCAS specialist available during production; established firm requirements for timely reviews; provided improved criteria for determining when equipment may be considered idle by equating with procuring activity plans, programs and intentions, respecting original authorization for acquisition and use; and specified a reporting procedure to support decisionmaking and necessary action.

(3) Centralized management of functions, skills and reports.—Identified other specific functions within the overall management of Government property for performance by quality assurance, industrial specialist, transportation, and safety personnel in such areas as condition, maintenance, shipping, and loss or damage, with reports to the property administrator making the total story on the quality of the contractor's management, and establishing bases for compliance actions.

(4) Revised job standards for property administrators.—Undertook a study which disclosed the need to revise antiquated and obsolete notions of property administration. These standards are now being rewritten to more closely approximate a manager of assets in the light of prevailing industrial and economic con-