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STATEMENT OF
ELMER B. STAATS, COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HSK 01503

ON
[COSTS OF PROTECTION AT THE PRIVATE
RESIDENCES OF PRESIDENTS JOHNSON, KENNEDY
EISENHOWER, TRUMAN, AND ROOSEVELT--AS
PRESIDENTS AND ~~AS~~ FORMER PRESIDENTS]

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, we are pleased to accept your invitation to come here today and present the information we have gathered on the [costs of protection at the private residences of past Presidents.]

As you know, the General Accounting Office is currently engaged in reviewing the costs of protection at the residences of President Nixon; as well as those of past Presidents Johnson, Kennedy, Eisenhower, Truman, and Roosevelt. Our review was begun in August as a

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result of the numerous letters received from Members of Congress, some asking for information on these costs and others calling for an investigation. While our review is not yet completed, we believe that the information which we will provide you with today on the past Presidents represents most of what is available.

To set the stage for our discussion of specific work done at the various residences, we would like to first review a little of the history of Presidential protection and share with the Subcommittee some of our general thoughts on the matter.

* * * * *

Since the founding of the Republic, 4 of the 37 Presidents have been assassinated in office (Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley, and Kennedy) and serious attempts have been made on the lives of three others (Jackson, Truman, and Roosevelt, the latter as President-elect).

No formal protection was provided the Presidents until after the third assassination, that of McKinley in 1901. Congress then informally asked the Secret Service, which had been established earlier to suppress counterfeiting, to provide such protection. Later, in 1903, Congress provided authority and funds for this duty in the Secret Service appropriations act.

Over the years, Secret Service protection has been extended to others in addition to the incumbent President. Protection of the President-elect was provided for in 1913, and in 1917 protection was extended to members of the President's immediate family.

Regarding a former President, legislation enacted in 1962 provided for protection of a former President, if requested. In 1965, protection was extended to a former President and his wife during his lifetime without a requirement that protection be requested. Legislation enacted in 1968 extended protection to the widow of a former President until her death or remarriage.

The assassination of President Kennedy in 1963 ushered in an era of heightened concern for the safety of national leaders. The Warren Commission, which was appointed to investigate the assassination, favored an enlarged and more up-to-date protective operation for the Secret Service.

The civil disorders that became commonplace in the 1960s did little to alleviate that concern, nor did the assassination of presidential candidate Senator Robert F. Kennedy in June 1968.

Congress and the Secret Service responded to the events of the 1960s with additional funds, improved technology, and added manpower, increasing the protection furnished the President, as well as the other persons to whom protection is extended. One result was the formation of a Technical Security Division in Secret Service to provide expertise in the design, adaptation, and use of electronic systems for protective purposes. From its beginning in 1965, the Technical Security Division has grown to a staff of nearly 100 specialists.

Congress also dealt with the role of other Federal agencies in protective activities. On the same day as the assassination of

Senator Kennedy, legislation was passed which, in addition to extending Secret Service protection to presidential and vice presidential candidates, strengthened the hand of the Service in obtaining protective assistance from other agencies. It provided:

"Hereafter, when requested by the Director of the United States Secret Service, Federal Departments and agencies, unless such authority is revoked by the President, shall assist the Secret Service in the performance of its protective duties ***" (Underscoring supplied.)

A measure of the increased protection now provided can be seen in the case of former President Truman. Mr. Truman, at the time of his death, was 88 years of age, had been out of office for 20 years, and was no longer active in public life. Yet, according to the Deputy Director of the Secret Service, Mr. Truman, during his last years as a former President, was better protected at his residence in Independence, Missouri, than when he visited there as President.

Protection in a Free Society

Quite appropriately, the main thrust of Secret Service efforts to protect the President has been toward identifying and intercepting mentally disturbed persons who may seek to harm him. Generally, the Secret Service avoids the use of protective approaches which have been utilized in other countries. Agents are stationed as unobtrusively as possible, weapons are kept out of sight, and protective facilities are concealed or made harmonious with their surroundings.

Consistent with this philosophy the Secret Service has made increasing use of electronic systems to provide the added protection sought after the assassinations of the 1960s. These systems may be portable for use at temporary locations, or permanently installed for use at secured locations where repeated visits will be made. Permanently installed systems are more reliable and help keep an area secure between visits.

The increased protection provided by electronic systems is not without certain disadvantages such as high costs and damage to property. The cost of installing devices such as closed-circuit television and anti-intrusion alarms frequently equals or exceeds the cost of the equipment itself and may necessitate the digging of trenches, placing of conduit, pulling of wiring, and restoring the physical area where the work was performed.

Protection of the President is not limited to preventing malicious harm. The Secret Service also takes precautions against hazards which may result in accidental harm. Secret Service agents watch while the President swims, install fire and smoke detectors in his house, and so forth. If the hazards cannot be countered, they are corrected.

Presidential Retreats

Presidents, like many Americans, often travel because they feel need for a change. There is, in addition, a special incentive for getting away from the White House, which provides little opportunity for privacy or respite from the burdens of the Presidency.

Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt, Eisenhower, and Nixon have made extensive use of Camp David (originally named Shangri-La), a retreat in the Catoctin Mountains near Washington operated by the Department of Defense. These Presidents, together with Presidents Truman and Kennedy, have all had other, privately owned retreats to which they made regular visits--the number and locations varying widely.

Which brings us to one of the basic questions before this Subcommittee today.

Federal Expenditures on Private Property

Federal expenditures on private property have always been a matter of public and congressional interest. The following circumstances, peculiar to the protection of the President, act to intensify that interest.

- The Secret Service, which is responsible for protective work on the President's property, and GSA, which executes much of that work, are both subordinate to the President.
- Installations made for protective purposes may also provide some nonprotective benefit.
- The Secret Service, as a matter of policy, takes greater precautions against harm to the President than the President thinks necessary in many cases.
- The Secret Service, for security reasons, avoids public discussion of its protective measures.

Let us now turn to the past Presidents. But before we begin, it should be noted that we limited our review to the costs of protective and other facilities. We did not gather cost information on such matters as Secret Service staffing and travel.

COSTS OF PROTECTION
AT THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES
OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON--AS
PRESIDENT AND AS FORMER PRESIDENT

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

When Lyndon B. Johnson became President in 1963 after the assassination of President Kennedy, he owned several properties in Texas. In his periodic visits to Texas while in office, he customarily resided at his 400-acre ranch near Johnson City, Texas, commonly known as the LBJ Ranch and occasionally traveled to go boating at his Haywood Ranch which was located in Llano County, Texas, about 50 miles away. President Johnson owned several other properties in Texas, including a broadcasting station, but apparently did not visit them frequently. The LBJ Ranch became President Johnson's permanent residence after he left office.

On December 2, 1969, about 241 acres of the LBJ Ranch were designated as the Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site by Congress. The National Park Service has assumed responsibility for the operation, maintenance, and protection of the land and buildings at the LBJ Ranch.

Mrs. Johnson continues to use the ranch residence under a special use permit and is afforded protection there by the Secret Service. Some of the Secret Service and GSA costs discussed hereafter relate to the protection of Mrs. Johnson after the death of the President.

Information on GSA costs for work performed at the LBJ Ranch and the Haywood Ranch prior to fiscal year 1968 was incomplete at the time of our review. GSA is preparing a revised listing of its costs which will include costs at these locations for fiscal years 1964 to 1968, but as of yesterday morning had not released it. Accordingly, we have not been able to analyze this data and incorporate it in our testimony.

Based on the incomplete data which was available at the time of our review, GSA costs at the LBJ Ranch and the Haywood Ranch from fiscal years 1964 to 1973 approximated \$158,000, including amounts for construction, equipment, and maintenance. Of this amount, costs totaling about \$120,000 were incurred while President Johnson was in office.

We identified Secret Service costs of about \$61,000, relating primarily to protective devices currently installed at the LBJ Ranch. Generally, we could not determine Secret Service costs for protective devices originally installed and later removed.

As President

In December 1963, the Secret Service requested GSA to install a security lighting system on the outer security perimeter at the LBJ Ranch and to furnish and install guardhouses and trailers in various locations. While data supporting total GSA costs incurred for the period is incomplete, we were able to identify the costs of installing some of these protective measures. About \$29,200 related to the installation of security lighting, guardhouses, and trailers and about \$3,400 to the construction of stone walls and fences. In addition, GSA installed strobe lights and beacon lights to facilitate helicopter landings at the LBJ Ranch at a cost of \$4,300.

At various times, GSA made alterations to the above trailers and ranch buildings located on the LBJ Ranch. Trailers were used for a variety of purposes, serving as communications buildings, as housing for military and other personnel, and as offices for the Secret Service.

Regarding alterations, the Secret Service informed us that its command post was moved three times during this period--from an equipment shed, to a trailer, and finally to a small building near the ranch residence, where it is still located. The cost of this work was about \$34,000. In addition, we understand that Secret Service rented the building used as a command post at the LBJ Ranch at a monthly cost of \$65, thereby incurring estimated costs of about \$5,000 since 1966.

The Haywood Ranch included a house, storage barn, a double garage for the President's amphibious car, and three boathouses--all property of the President. Two of the boathouses were used for the President's boats and one was used for the Secret Service escort boats. GSA costs for altering the boathouse used by the Secret Service and for equipment on the escort boats amounted to about \$1,400. Secret Service costs for protective devices installed at the ranch are estimated to have been about \$2,600. All protective devices were removed after the death of President Johnson.

GSA also made alterations to and installed equipment in the President's airplane hangar. Initial work included installation of microwave equipment and conversion of part of the facility into a crew ready room and storage area. Later work included installation of central air-conditioning, special lighting and a suspended ceiling in order to convert part of the hangar to accommodate press conferences, television broadcasts, and the entertainment of foreign dignitaries. The total cost of work on the hangar was \$34,000.

Regarding other properties owned by President Johnson, we learned that a limited amount of electronic equipment was installed by the

Secret Service in a private apartment used by President and Mrs. Johnson at the broadcasting station in Austin, Texas.

GSA performed maintenance and repair work on facilities and equipment such as the hangar, the trailers, and the Secret Service boathouse and boat during the period 1963-1968. As noted earlier, GSA cost data prior to fiscal year 1968 is incomplete; the maintenance and repair costs we could identify amounted to \$13,700.

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We inquired about the often-discussed airstrip at the LBJ Ranch, and learned that it was constructed in 1959 by a private construction firm in Johnson City, Texas. Through discussions with an official of the firm, we also learned that the construction of the airstrip and subsequent expansions and improvements were performed by his firm; no Federal funds were involved.

In 1961, the Federal Aviation Administration installed air navigation equipment at the airstrip. This equipment, installed at a cost of about \$23,300, included a homing beacon with compass locator, airstrip end identifiers, and two electric generators. This equipment was installed by FAA as a result of an accident involving a plane enroute to the LBJ Ranch to pick up then-Vice President Johnson. The FAA does not consider this equipment to be a permanent installation and has said that it will be removed when no longer needed.

The Corps of Engineers conducted an evaluation of the airstrip in 1965 to determine its load-carrying capacities with respect to specific

types of aircraft which could land there. The cost of the evaluation was about \$6,000 and was paid by the Air Force using military construction funds.

While President Johnson was in office, the Air Force incurred costs of about \$253,000 in providing air traffic control capability, including air-to-ground radio support, at the runway. Most of these costs involved Air Force manpower.

As Former President

Shortly after President Johnson left office, the Secret Service updated its protective systems at the LBJ Ranch by adding new fire detectors, anti-intrusion alarms, and closed-circuit television systems. The Secret Service informed us that the cost of electronic systems currently installed at the LBJ Ranch is about \$53,600. We identified GSA costs of about \$6,300 for the installation of protective systems during this period, including the purchase and installation of electric gates.

At the Haywood Ranch, GSA built two additional boathouses and, at various times, made alterations to and installed equipment in the boathouses and docks used by the Secret Service. The cost of this work was about \$4,400.

After the death of President Johnson, the Secret Service installed a limited amount of additional protective equipment in the apartment area used by Mrs. Johnson at the broadcasting station in Austin.

During this period, GSA continued maintenance and repair work at the two ranches, as it had while President Johnson was in office. The cost of this work amounted to \$27,300.

COSTS OF PROTECTION AT THE
PRIVATE RESIDENCES OF
PRESIDENTS KENNEDY, EISENHOWER,
TRUMAN, AND ROOSEVELT--AS
PRESIDENTS AND AS FORMER PRESIDENTS

Records relating to the costs of protective measures at the private residences of Presidents Kennedy, Eisenhower, Truman, and Roosevelt, when they were in office, were generally unavailable because of the lapse of time and because assistance was often provided to the Secret Service by other Federal agencies on an informal basis. The situation is somewhat better with respect to protective measures taken at the private residences of former Presidents Eisenhower and Truman after their Secret Service protection resumed in 1965.

President Kennedy

When President Kennedy took office in January 1961, he owned homes in Hyannisport, Massachusetts, and Washington, D.C. Not long after, he sold the Washington home and leased an estate known as Glen Ora, in Middleburg, Virginia, approximately 40 miles outside of Washington. In addition to these residences, President Kennedy frequently visited Palm Beach, Florida, staying either at the home of his father or at the home of a personal acquaintance. During one summer, President Kennedy spent weekends at Squaw Island, Massachusetts, at the home of a family friend. At the time of President Kennedy's death, a home was under construction at Rattlesnake Mountain near Atoka, Virginia.

In Hyannisport, the Kennedy Compound was surrounded by walls and fencing which had been installed at private expense some time before President Kennedy took office. The military services, through the Office of the Naval Aide in the White House, provided the Secret Service with six guardhouses and a trailer for use as a command post. In order to make the trailer less conspicuous, the Naval Aide arranged for landscaping that provided some measure of screening. The only other protective facility on President Kennedy's property was security lighting which was installed at no charge by a local electrical firm.

Glen Ora was located on approximately 400 acres of land and was reached from the public highway by a single access road. A gate was installed at the highway end of the access road and four guardhouses were placed on the property. Initially, two trailers were located on the grounds as a temporary command post. Later, an existing building was remodeled for use by the Secret Service as a command post. Security lighting was installed in the vicinity of the principal buildings on the estate and a communications system was installed to link the command post to various posts manned by Secret Service personnel. The remaining protective facilities consisted of fire and smoke detectors and anti-intrusion

alarm systems. It appears likely that the Naval Aide provided the necessary material and manpower for the above protective facilities.

At Palm Beach, protective facilities on the property of President Kennedy's father consisted of a trailer which was used as a command post (rendered less conspicuous by the addition of shrubbery and trees) and several anti-intrusion alarm systems. A fallout shelter was built by the Navy at a cost of approximately \$97,000; however, the shelter was built on Federal property on nearby Peanut Island. We could find no record as to whether protective facilities had been installed on the Palm Beach property of a personal acquaintance where President Kennedy occasionally was a guest.

Squaw Island was a relatively secure location because land access from the mainland was limited to a single causeway. Protective facilities consisted of a command post located in a trailer, four guardhouses, and security lighting. As in the case of Palm Beach, these facilities were provided by the Naval Aide at the request of the Secret Service.

In February 1963, the White House announced that President Kennedy had begun construction of a new home on approximately 40 acres of land at Rattlesnake Mountain in Virginia. This home was to replace Glen Ora which President Kennedy had been leasing since early 1961. The construction of a home by a President while in office gave the Secret Service an opportunity to incorporate protective facilities while the building was under construction, thereby eliminating the effort and cost associated with modifying an existing structure. Accordingly, as the house was

being built, the Secret Service included anti-intrusion alarms and fire and smoke alarms at appropriate stages of construction. The house was still under construction when President Kennedy was assassinated but was later occupied by his widow and family who were afforded continued protection by the Secret Service. A small building which was already on the grounds when construction of the house began was used as a command post and anti-intrusion alarms were installed on the grounds of the estate.

Presumably, maintenance and repair costs were incurred by the military services at the above location.

With the exception of certain protective devices which were installed at the house at Rattlesnake Mountain when it was under construction, protective facilities at the aforementioned properties were removed with the cessation of Secret Service activities.

President Eisenhower

Soon after taking office, President Eisenhower purchased a farm in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, for his personal use. In addition to periodically visiting the farm, President Eisenhower continued to occasionally visit the Augusta National Golf Club, as he had done before taking office, and frequently spent weekends at Shangri-La which he renamed Camp David.

The Gettysburg property was designated as the Eisenhower National Historic Site on November 27, 1967. The National Park Service has assumed responsibility for the operation, maintenance, and protection of the land and buildings at the Gettysburg farm. Mrs. Eisenhower currently resides

at Gettysburg under a special use permit and is afforded protection by the Secret Service. Some of the Secret Service and GSA costs discussed hereafter relate to the protection of Mrs. Eisenhower after the death of the President.

When President Eisenhower visited the Augusta National Golf Club, he resided at a cottage known as the "little White House" on the grounds of the Club. The cottage was built by a group of club officials for his use a few months after he took office. Also, the Club erected a hurricane fence around the golf course customarily used by the President.

As President

When President Eisenhower purchased the Gettysburg farm, the Secret Service requested the military services to provide certain protective facilities on the property. A milk house was remodeled to serve as the command post and the guardhouses were merely telephone booths obtained, apparently without charge, from a telephone company. Later, one of the guardhouses was replaced by a larger structure, again by the military. Protective devices acquired and installed by the military services included security lighting, fire alarms, and anti-intrusion alarm systems. Cost records associated with the acquisition and installation of these protective devices, and the maintenance and repair thereof, were not available.

Regarding President Eisenhower's cottage at Augusta, we learned that protective facilities were limited to electrical wiring for portable protective devices.

When President Eisenhower left office in January 1961, protection by Secret Service was terminated and most of the protective facilities and devices at Gettysburg were either abandoned or removed.

As Former President

With the passage of Public Law 89-186 in September 1965, protection of President Eisenhower was immediately resumed by Secret Service. Subsequently, the Secret Service requested GSA to renovate the former command post and the guardhouses at Gettysburg which had fallen into a state of disrepair. The cost of these renovations was approximately \$7,870. Portions of the protective systems which had been used while President Eisenhower was in office were still in place, but technological obsolescence and physical deterioration necessitated modification and replacement. The Secret Service installed additional security lighting, closed-circuit television equipment, and anti-intrusion alarms and other security devices.

The cost of Secret Service protective devices currently installed at Gettysburg is \$12,700. GSA incurred expenses of approximately \$7,860 for excavation, electrical wiring, and other work necessary for the installation of the Secret Service devices.

In 1969, a new guardhouse was built and the Secret Service command post was moved to a larger building on the farm which afforded a better view of the home and surrounding grounds than did the former command post. GSA incurred costs of approximately \$6,170 in building the new guardhouse and modifying the new command post to meet the needs of the Secret Service.

Maintenance and repair costs incurred by GSA amount to \$2,600.

President Truman

During his years in office and thereafter, President Truman maintained one private residence, the family home in Independence, Missouri, where

Mrs. Truman still resides and is afforded protection by the Secret Service. Some of the Secret Service and GSA costs discussed hereafter relate to the protection of Mrs. Truman after the death of the President. While President Truman was in office, he visited either his home in Independence or Key West, Florida. At Key West he stayed at the Navy facility located there, residing at the quarters of the base commander. The facilities at Shangri-La were used only infrequently.

As President

Only limited protective facilities were provided at Independence when President Truman was in office. In 1945 a portion of the garage was converted into a command post and a guardhouse was built in the backyard near the command post. An old memorandum showed that the guardhouse cost approximately \$1,200.

In 1949 a wrought-iron fence was erected around the Truman property at the request of the Secret Service to limit the entry of tourists and sightseers. The exact cost of the fence is unknown, but officials of the firm that installed the fence estimated that it would have cost approximately \$5,400. At about the same time, the military installed a simple anti-intrusion alarm system on the Truman property. We were unable to determine the cost of the alarm system. Secret Service officials expressed the opinion that it was likely that the military had paid for the guardhouse, the fence, and the security system.

Protection of President Truman by the Secret Service terminated when he left office in January 1953. With the termination, the Secret Service had the guardhouse dismantled and the alarm system removed, presumably by the military. The fence surrounding the Truman property was left intact and is still used to ensure a degree of privacy for Mr. Truman's widow.

As Former President

Protection of President Truman resumed in September 1965. Because Mr. Truman initially was adamant in his opposition to any expenditure of Federal funds relating to his protection, especially in cases where his home or surrounding property were affected, the Secret Service was denied permission to set up a command post or guardhouses on the grounds of the Truman home. Secret Service established a command post at the Harry S. Truman Library, approximately one mile from the Truman residence and used the facility as a base for providing protection.

Because of the inherent problems associated with providing protection to President Truman at a distance, Secret Service officials saw the opportunity to improve protection by utilizing several types of electronic systems as a supplement to their protective personnel. Over a period of time, Secret Service officials were able to persuade President Truman to permit the installation of certain electronic systems on the grounds of his home, provided there were no modifications of a substantive nature to his residence or surrounding property. With the installation of protective devices, the Secret Service continued to maintain its command post at the Truman Library.

Secret Service officials informed us that they were still not satisfied with this situation because of the time needed to respond to possible incidents. When a private residence, which permitted direct observation of the Truman residence became available, Secret Service requested GSA to lease the house for use as a command post. Since November 15, 1970, when the lease began, GSA has spent about \$28,000 for rent, renovations, and repairs.

Secret Service officials informed us that the cost of electronic systems, including anti-intrusion alarms, closed-circuit television, and a fire alarm, currently installed on the Truman property is about \$22,000. While the aforementioned equipment was installed by Secret Service personnel, payments of approximately \$1,200 were made to utility companies for the installation of cable and wiring.

Costs incurred by GSA at the Truman residence were very limited. In the interest of safety, GSA was requested to do concrete work on one step near the front entrance of the Truman home and to shore up the south porch of the residence because of wood deterioration. The entrance from this porch was used by Navy medical personnel attending President Truman and, on occasion, by the President. GSA also painted the iron fence erected by the Government around the Truman property. GSA officials estimated that the cost of the foregoing work was about \$1,250.

President Roosevelt

When Franklin D. Roosevelt became President in 1933, he maintained three residences--the family estate in New York State known as Hyde Park, a cottage in Warm Springs, Georgia, and a summer retreat in New Brunswick, Canada, on Campobello Island. In addition to periodically visiting Hyde Park and Warm Springs, President Roosevelt frequently spent weekends at Shangri-La in the Maryland mountains. Although Campobello was a favorite summer vacation spot of the President early in his career, he rarely visited Campobello while in office.

Hyde Park was originally built in 1826 and purchased by President Roosevelt's father in 1867. Located on the Hudson River between the Village of Hyde Park and Poughkeepsie, the estate remained in the Roosevelt family until it was donated by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt to the Federal Government. Hyde Park was designated a National Historic Site on January 15, 1944, and is maintained and operated by the National Park Service.

In 1924, President Roosevelt visited Warm Springs, Georgia, to ascertain whether the rumored curative properties of the water at a small resort would ameliorate his paralysis. At the time of his visit, the resort consisted of a dilapidated hotel with an adjacent pool fed by an underground spring of high mineral content with a constant temperature of 88 degrees. President Roosevelt was pleased with the therapeutic effects of the water at Warm Springs and, after renting a cottage for several visits, built a house. In 1926, President Roosevelt purchased the entire Warm Springs property including hotel, cottages, and 1,200 acres of land for use as a hydrotherapeutic center; the institution was incorporated as a nonprofit enterprise known as the Warm Springs Foundation.

Through interviews and research of biographies of the President and those closely associated with him, we learned that protection was afforded to President Roosevelt essentially through the use of Secret Service manpower. During World War II, military personnel assisted Secret Service agents in protecting the President.

Secret Service personnel maintained security on inner perimeters while military guards provided security on the outer perimeters of Hyde Park. A simple anti-intrusion alarm system owned and installed by the military was also used to secure the outer perimeters. At this point in time, electronic equipment that could be used for security purposes had not been perfected or, in many cases, not even developed.

Officials recalled that several guardbooths for Secret Service personnel were built at Hyde Park by the Navy Department and that a small building on the Hyde Park estate was used as a Secret Service command post. One official recalled that an organization, most likely the military, furnished space heaters to provide some measure of comfort to agents manning the aforementioned guardbooths. Off-duty agents were quartered at the Vanderbilt Mansion which, like Hyde Park, is now a National Historic Site.

Regarding Warm Springs, little is known of protective measures, except that Secret Service agents used a small cottage nearby the President's equally small "Little White House" as a command post.