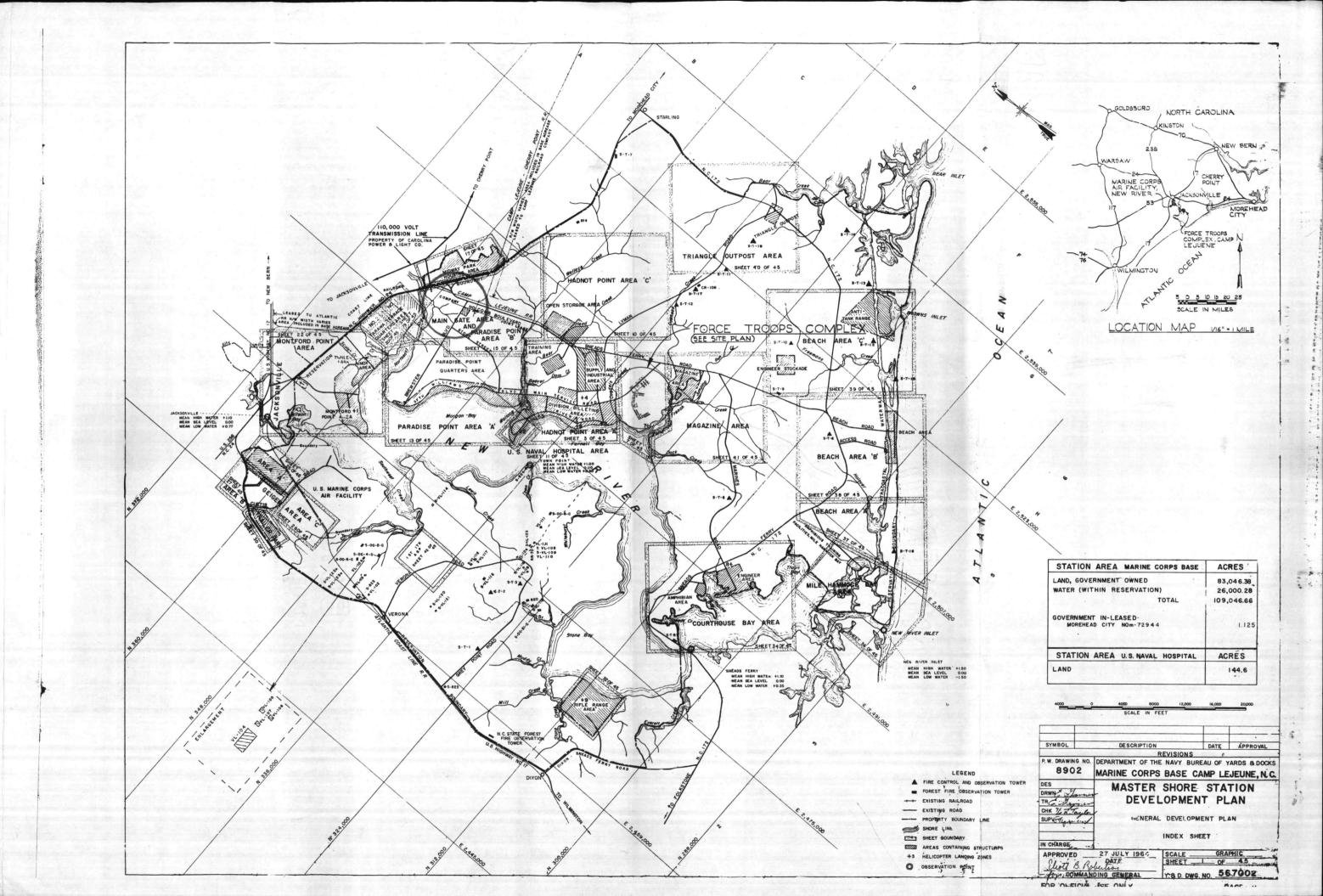
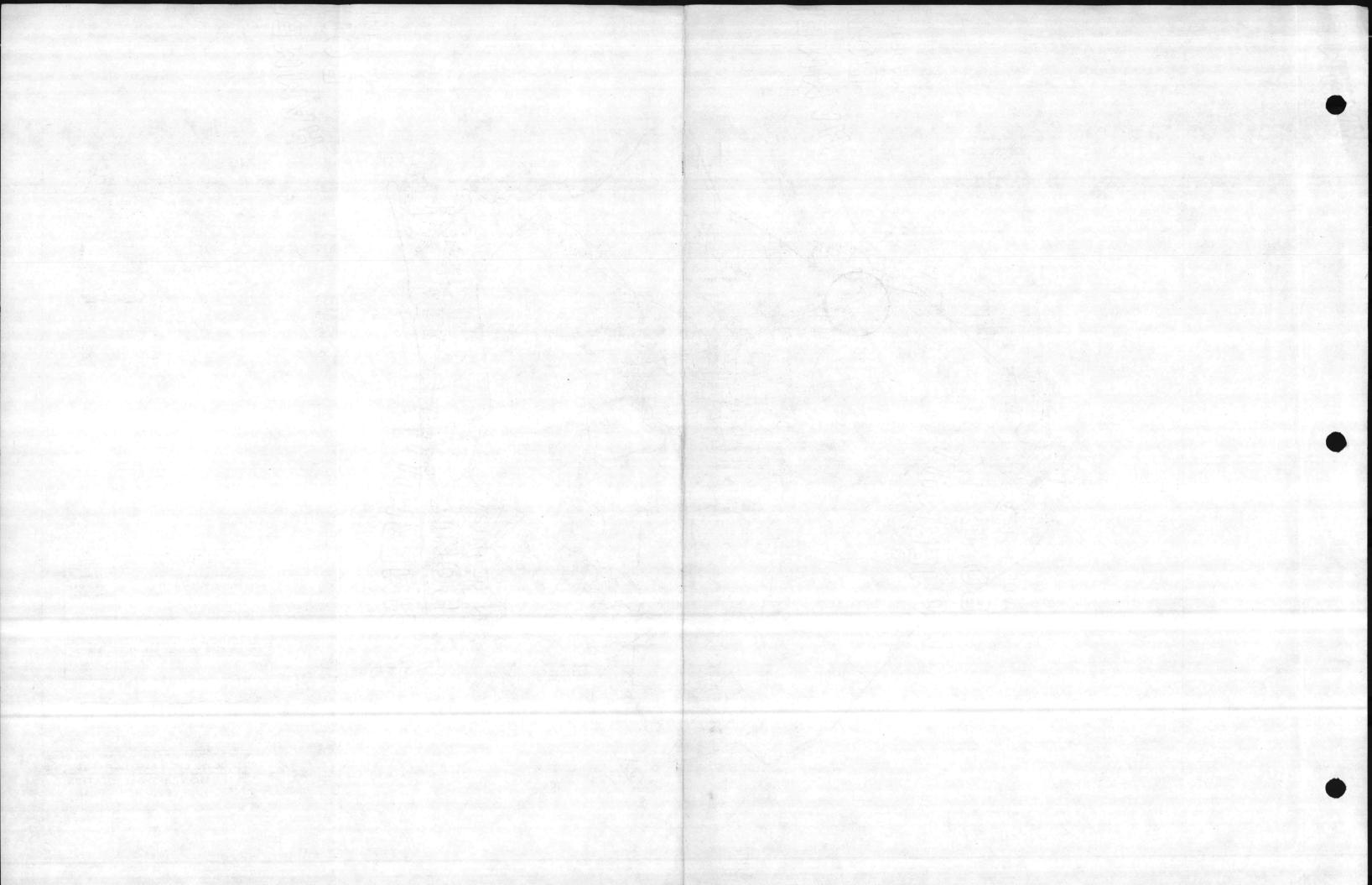
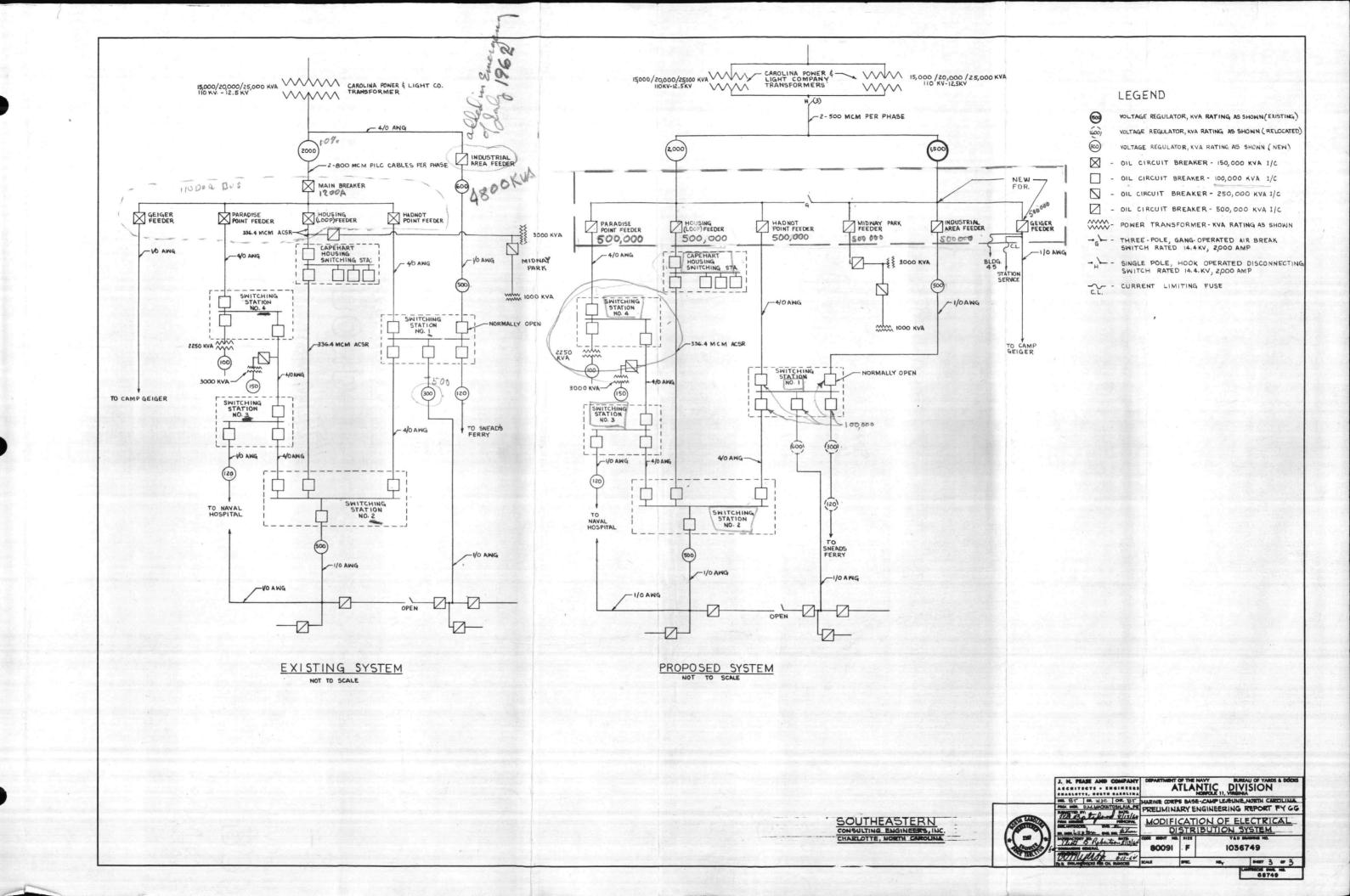
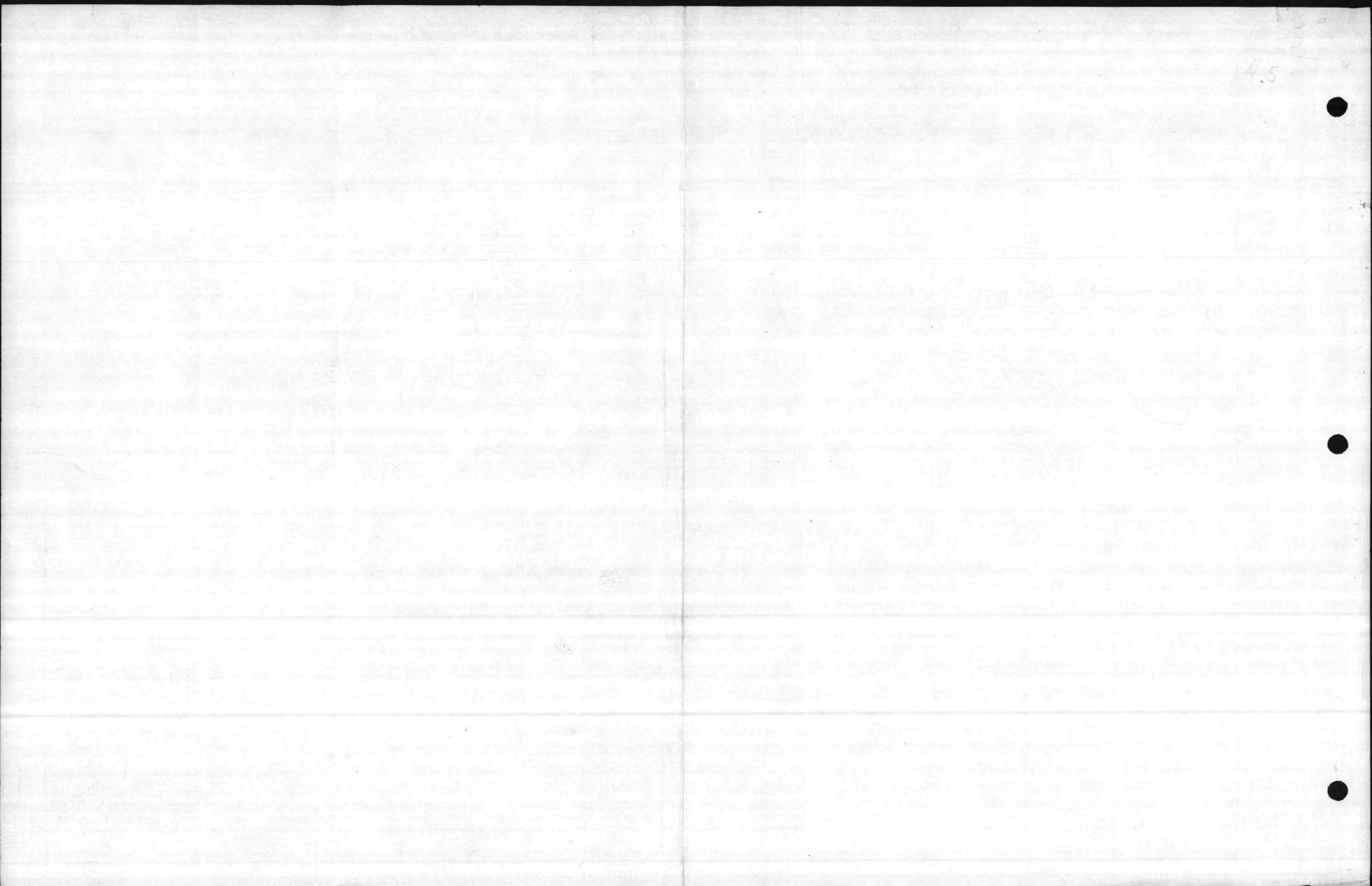
LG NORRIS

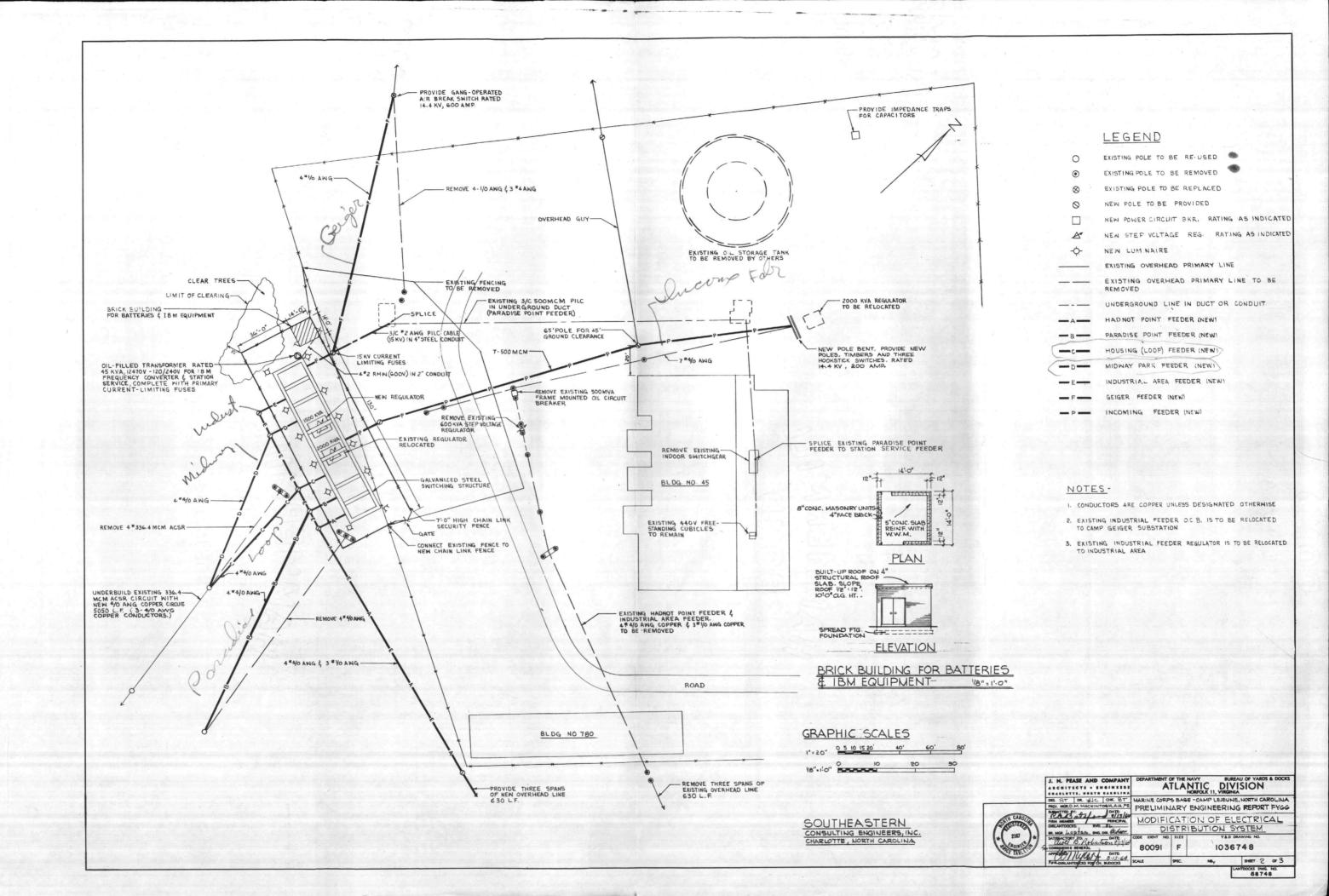


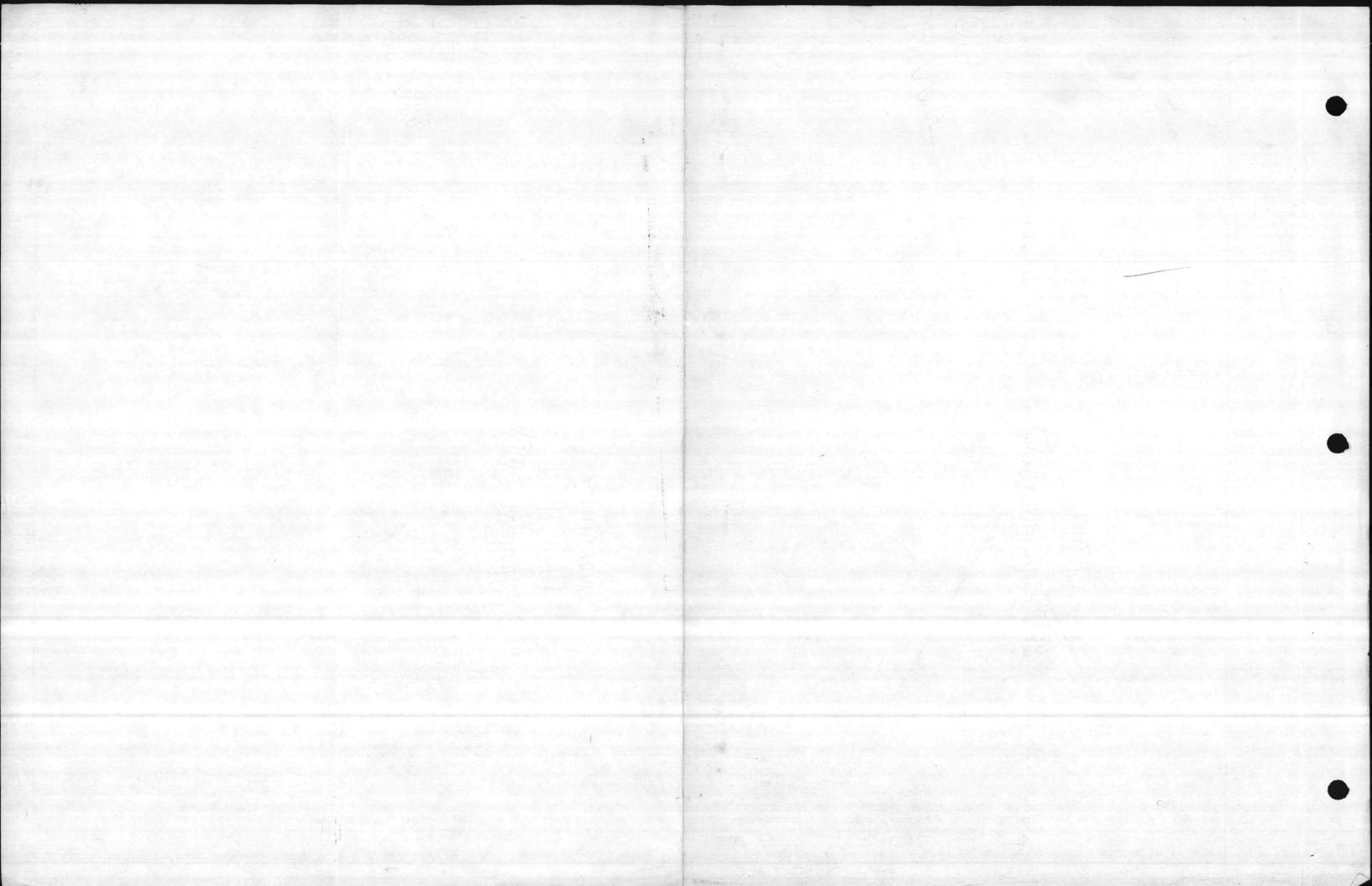




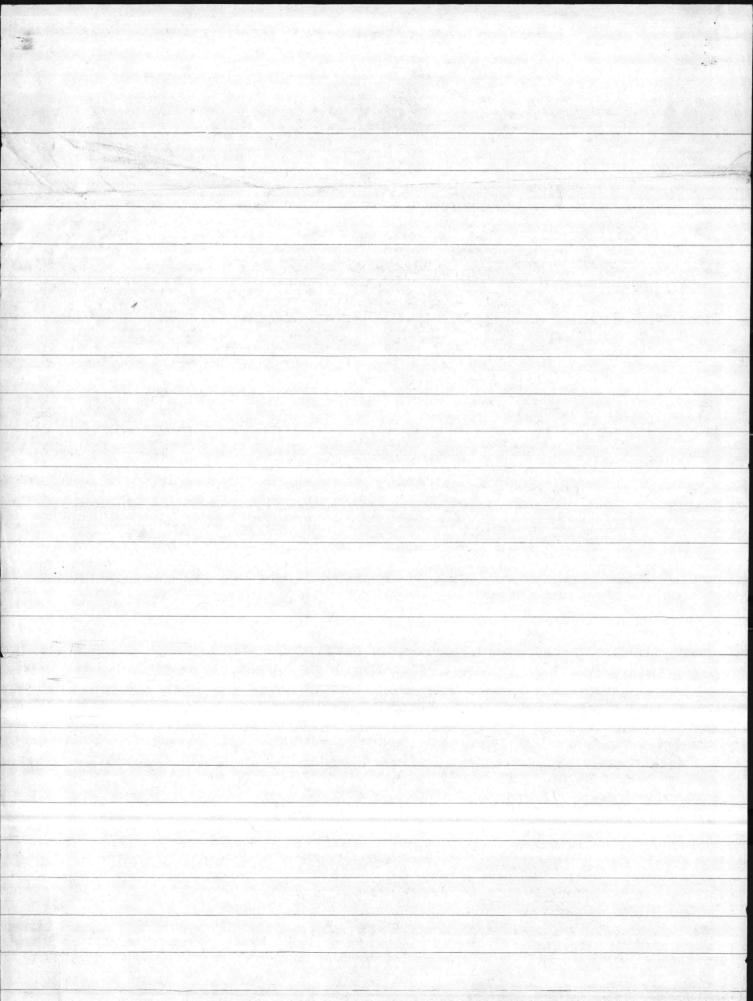








Modification of Electrical Distribution System Prelim Engr. Report (1966) by Pease fac. 25,000KVA, 110KV-12.47KV XMFR. 2 16,000 KW in July 1961 3 20,736 Kw peak Demand in July 1962 4 this emergency Demand Coursed a mesasary change Drop love from Camp Knoy & Moulferd P & feel CK & MP from Camp G. (under emergency conditions - added a 1600 KUA regulater was connected to line side of exerting 2000 KUA



ELECTRIC POWER SYSTEM PLANNING REPORT

FOR

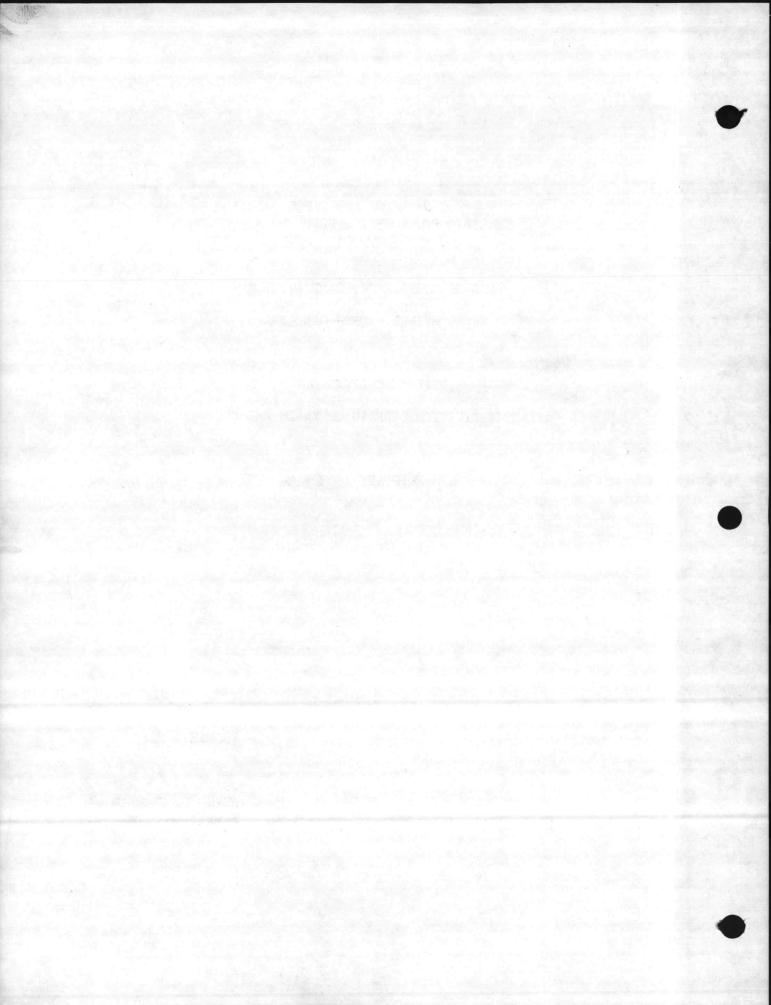
MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP LE JEUNE JACKSONVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

UTILITIES DIVISION
ATLANTIC DIVISION, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

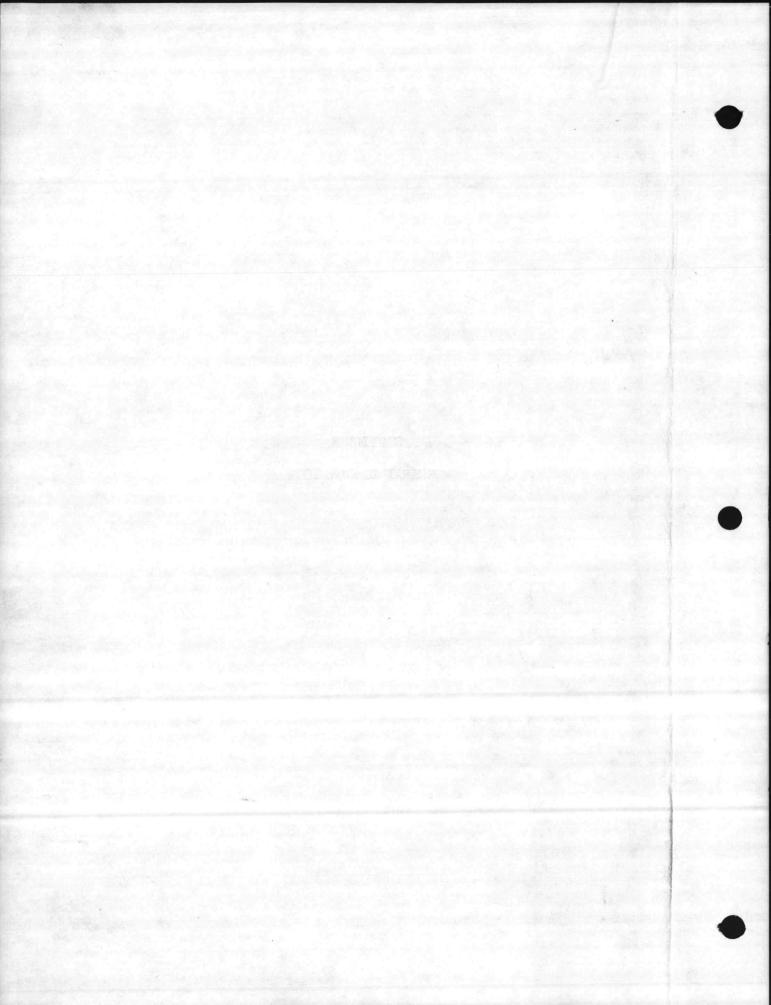
FEBRUARY 1963

PREPARED BY:

REVEL D. CROWSON Electrical Engineer



SECTION 1
GENERAL DISCUSSION



INTRODUCTION

In accordance with BUDOCKSINST 11310.15A of 6 October 1960, an analysis of the electrical distribution system at Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, has been completed. The following report contains a discussion of the results of the analysis.

SCOPE

The purposes of this analysis are to determine the behavior of the distribution system under present operating conditions, the behavior of the system under expected future conditions, and the modifications necessary to enable the system to adequately meet those future conditions.

The analysis included a study of the system short-circuit characteristics to determine the adequacy of existing protective devices for interrupting present and expected faults and a load flow study to determine the adequacy of various system components for passing existing and future loads. The BUDOCKS Network Analyzers were employed in both phases of this study.

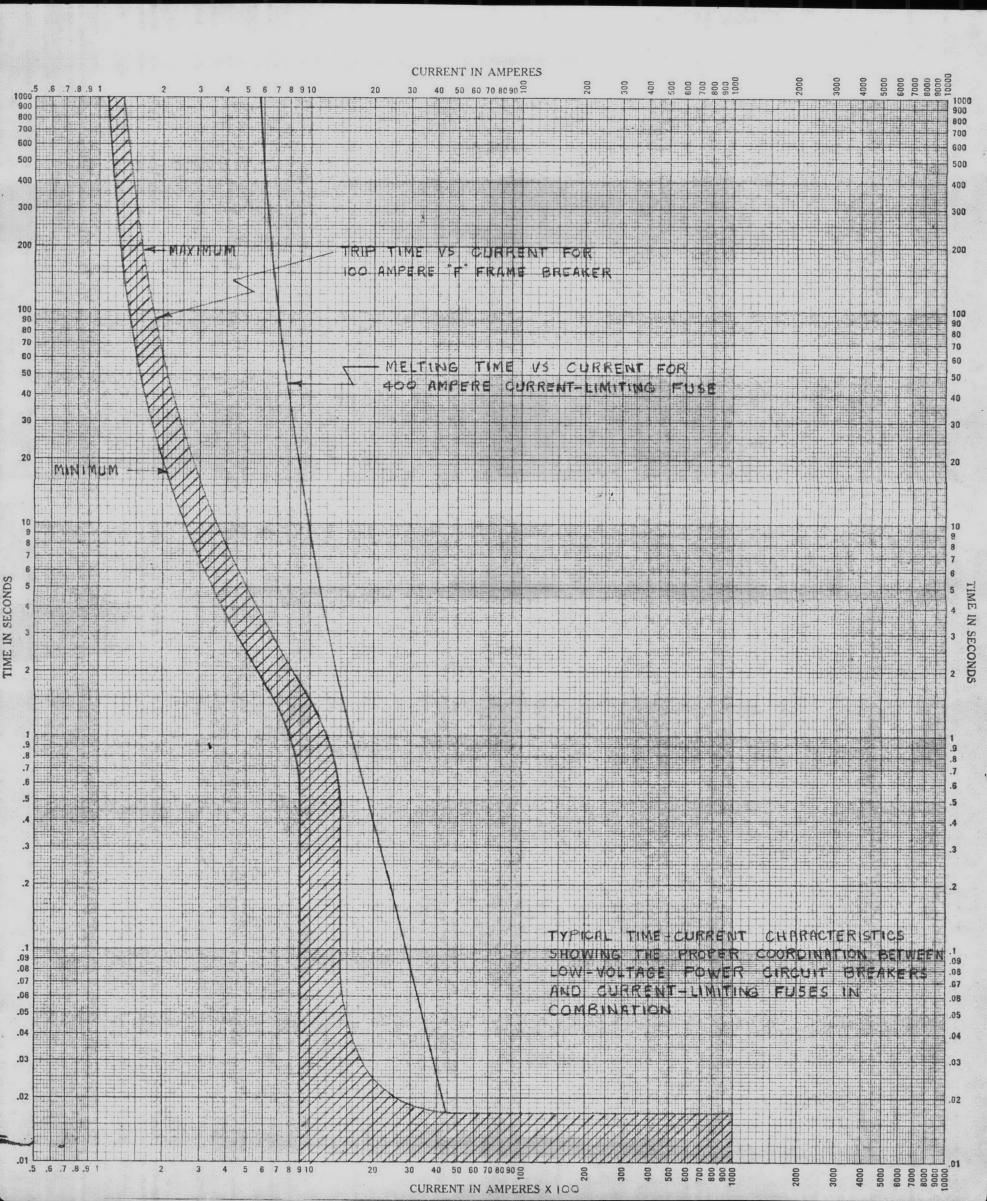
SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

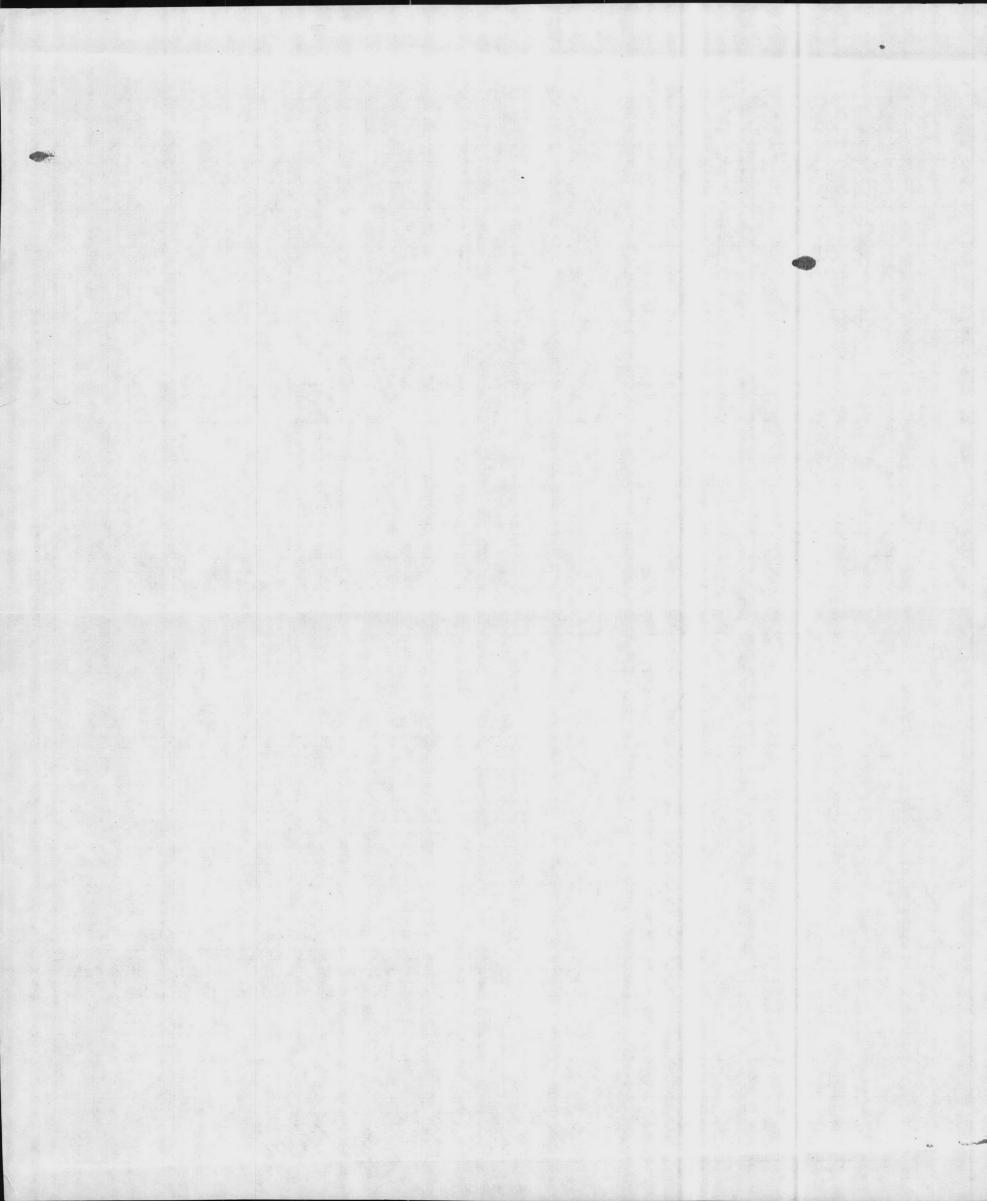
The following corrective measures are recommended to eliminate the defiencies disclosed by the analysis.

- 1. Replacement of underrated oil circuit breakers at Camp Geiger substation with new switchgear of 150 MVA interrupting capacity.
- 2. Replacement of marginally rated indoor circuit breakers at Camp Lejeune substation with a new outdoor switching station containing 500 MVA frame-mounted oil circuit breakers.
- 3. Purchase of a new 1500 KVA + 10% step voltage regulator to supplement the existing 2000 KVA unit at the Camp Lejeune substation.
- 4. Reconnection of three radial feeders to the new 1500 KVA regulator to relieve the load on the 2000 KVA unit.

DESCRIPTION OF DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

The MCB, Camp Lejeune complex receives electric power from the Carolina Power and Light Company through a company-owned 25,000 KVA 110 KV-12.47 KV transformer. This transformer replaced a 12/16/20,000 KVA unit which was disconnected and left in place. All of this power passes through a 2000 KVA + 10% step voltage regulator. Two 800 MCM underground circuits with a combined capacity of approximately 1060 amps. serve the 12.47 KV indoor bus through a 1200 amp. main circuit breaker.





In July 1962 the peak demand for the station reached 20,736 KW (22,762 KVA) making it apparent that some emergency measures must be taken to divert some of the load from the voltage regulator and the 800 MCM incoming circuits. The following immediate steps were taken and are still in effect.

- (1) The Montford Point feeder was opened between Camp Knox and the power plant and closed between Montford Point and Camp Geiger, thereby shifting approximately 1395 KVA to the Geiger substation.
- (2) An additional 600 KVA voltage regulator, obtained on a loan basis from Carolina Power and Light Company, was connected on the line side of the 2000 KVA regulator at Camp Lejeune substation, and the Industrial feeder was connected to this new regulator. (See Section 2, Sheet 1). This diverted an additional 4800 KVA from the main regulator. An outdoor oil circuit breaker was moved from a lightly loaded feeder in the Regimental Area to protect this feeder. Subsequent to that time the borrowed regulator was returned to the utility company and was replaced by a rehabilitated 600 KVA regulator owned by the activity.

Although the above changes have eliminated the emergency condition for the present, this situation can be expected to repeat itself by the summer of 1966 if the present rate of load growth continues.

SHORT CIRCUIT STUDIES

The first portion of the study was an analysis of the shortcircuit characteristics of the system. Both three-phase and lineto-ground faults were determined for various operating conditions. (See Section 3, Sheets 2 thru 6).

Under present normal operating conditions the circuit breakers at the Camp Lejeune main substation have marginally adequate interrupting capacity. These breakers are rated at 150 MVA at 13.8 KV and slightly less at the operating voltage. The worst condition occurs on line-to-ground faults which could reach as high as 95 per cent of the rated interrupting capacity. This condition should become worse as the utility company continues to expand its system. At the time of this study no information was available on future short-circuit characteristics of the utility system.

Under present and forseeable future conditions all other 12.47 KV circuit breakers on the Camp Lejeune distribution system have adequate interrupting capacity.

At the Camp Geiger substation both 12.47 KV circuit breakers have inadequate interrupting capacity. These breakers are rated at 50 MVA and could be subjected to line-to-ground faults as high as 38 per cent above this value.

One study was performed with the spare 12/16/20,000 KVA transformer connected to serve a portion of the system. This was done

in anticipation of the time when the 25,000 KVA unit now in service becomes inadequate to serve the entire load. No significant charges in fault values occurred except in the case where the two transformers are paralleled. During parallel operation faults in excess of 200 MVA could occur at the power plant bus. Faults occurring at any point greater than approximately one mile from the power plant would be within the interrupting rating of the circuit breakers.

LOAD FLOW STUDIES

The load flow portion of this study is divided into two sections. (See Section 3, Sheets 7 thru 10). The first is based on loads metered during the summer of 1962 and shows the division of these loads on the various feeders and the effect of the loads on bus voltages for various operating conditions. The second section shows load division and bus voltage regulation under expected future summer load conditions.

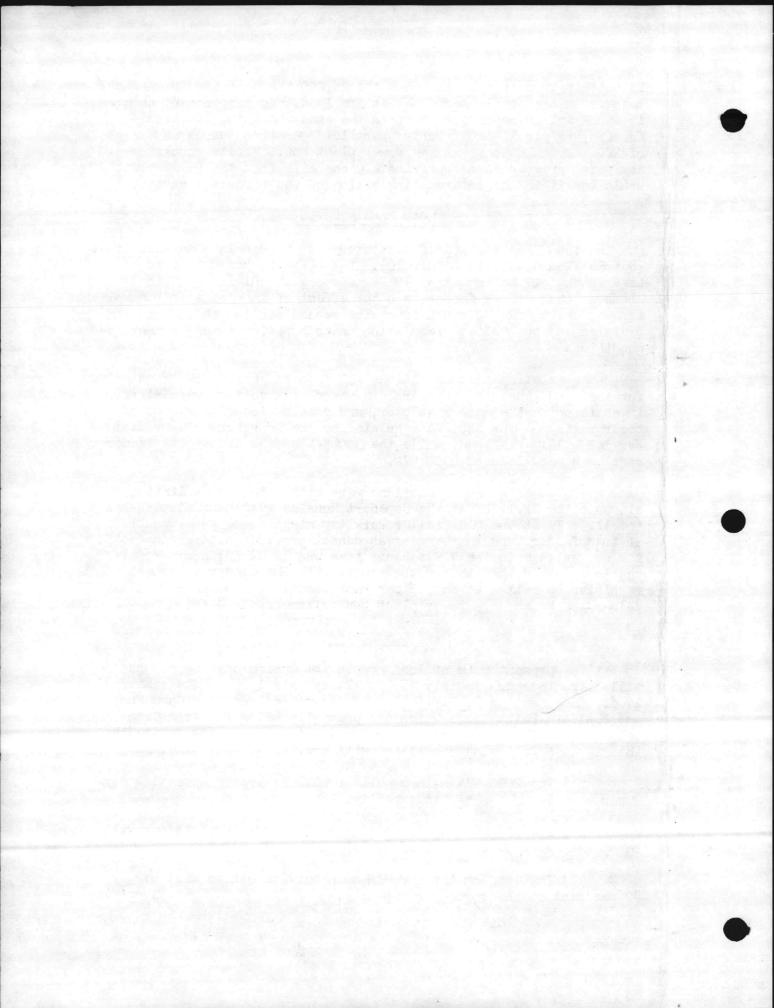
Under existing load conditions all feeders have adequate capacity for the loads they are carrying. However, two voltage regulators, in addition to the main regulator, are passing loads in excess of their ratings. The 120 KVA regulator on the Courthouse Bay radial carries a 1310 KVA load, while the 300 KVA on the Industrial feeder carries a peak load of 4300 KVA.

Bus voltages at most locations were within tolerable limits, although the 12.12 KV at the Capehart Housing switching station and the 11.57 KV at the Old Trailer Park tap might cause some trouble if transformer taps in these areas cannot provide an adequate boost. The bus voltage in the Rifle Range Area was 11.42 KV; however, it should be noted that this value occurs with the feeder voltage regulator operating at only 5 per cent boost. All of these voltage values are based on a power plant bus voltage of 12.8 KV.

CONCLUSIONS

At the present rate of load growth the entire station demand will climb to approximately 25,850 KVA by late 1965 or the summer of 1966. (See Section 2, Sheet 4). This value includes the Camp Knox and Montford Point loads which are presently being fed from Camp Geiger substation. Assuming no major system alterations during the interim, the following conditions will prevail at that time.

- (1) The 2000 KVA main regulator will be loaded approximately 2 per cent in excess of its capacity.
- (2) The 600 KVA regulator serving the Industrial Feeder will be operating at 91 per cent of capacity.
- (3) The load on the 800 MCM main service cables will be 89 per cent of the conductor capacity.



From the preceding discussion the following conclusions can be drawn:

- (1) Switchgear of higher interrupting capacity should be installed at the Camp Geiger Substation to meet present requirements.
- (2) By 1966 additional transformer and voltage regulator capacity and switchgear of higher interrupting capacity will be required at the Camp Lejeune main substation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A number of proposals for increasing the system capacity suggest themselves; these will be described here with comments on the advantages and disadvantages of each.

Camp Geiger
Proposal 1. Install a new 13.8 KV, 600A, 150 MVA outdoor oil circuit breaker to replace the existing 50 MVA unit serving the Camp Geiger Area. Cost of this project will be approximately \$4200.

<u>Proposal 2.</u> Exchange the existing 50 MVA breaker with a unit of higher interrupting capacity from the Regimental Area. The only cost would be that involved in making the transfer.

Although Proposal 2 has immediate economic advantages, the 50 MVA breaker in the Regimental Area would become underrated in the event the utility company parallels two transformers at the Camp Lejeune Substation. Proposal 1 is recommended as best suiting the long range needs of the activity.

Camp Lejeune
Proposal 1. Purchase a new 1500 KVA regulator to replace the 600 KVA
unit now at the main substation. Construct a new outdoor substation
to replace the existing main substation. This proposal is diagrammed
in section 2, sheet 2. The new station would be of the unit type
with 1200 amp 500 MVA air circuit breakers. The bus tie breaker
would remain open except in the event of loss of service from one of
the regulators. The construction of a new section of overhead line
to serve Midway Park would be required. The most direct route for
this line would be along North Carolina Highway No. 24, a distance
of 3300 feet; however, the most economical construction would be to
underbuild the Housing Loop feeder to the point where the present
Midway Park feeder begins.

This proposal provides breakers with sufficient interrupting capacity to meet any foreseeable needs and regulator capacity adequate for the next ten to fifteen years. The cost of this project would be approximately \$270,000.

Proposal 2. This proposal differs from proposal 1 in that it employs an outdoor switching station with frame-mounted tank type oil circuit breakers in lieu of the unit substation construction. Although this

construction requires additional space, it can be built for approximately \$50,000 less than the unit type and is easier to maintain and modify.

Proposal 3. This is identical to Proposal 2 except that it calls for relocating six 600 AMP 500 MVA circuits breakers from the Regimental Area to the new substation for use as feeder breakers. The relocated breakers would be replaced in the Regimental Area by new 600 AMP 150 MVA units. Three new 1200 AMP 500 MVA breakers would be purchased for use as the main secondaries and the bus tie. Although 1200 AMP feeder breakers would allow more room for system growth, the 600 AMP units are 13 per cent above the thermal capacity of the largest circuit conductor. The cost of this proposal would be approximately \$200,000.

<u>Proposal L.</u> This calls for the use of a single voltage regulator instead of the two specified previously. On the basis of the present rate of load growth it is felt that the smallest practical single regulator would be a 3500 KVA unit.

The substation could be similar to either of the other proposals except that one main secondary breaker and the bus tie breaker would be eliminated, and the other main secondary would increase to 2000 AMP capacity.

The existing 2000 KVA regulator could be salvaged, held in storage for some future need, or placed in service at some other location in the system.

Assuming a substation as described in Proposal 2, this project would cost approximately \$250,000.

Besides its high cost, this proposal has the disadvantage of making the entire activity dependent upon the proper operation of a single regulator and circuit breaker. Failure of either of these units could result in loss of service to the entire station over an extended period.

Proposal 5. This is identical to Proposal 4 except that instead of installing a new 3500 KVA regulator the existing 2000 KVA unit would be reconnected for 4000 KVA and + 5% regulation.

Although this project is less costly (total cost, \$160,000) than the others, it offers the same disadvantage as described for Proposal 4. In addition, the loss of the services of the regulator during the time required for reconnecting could create voltage problems throughout the system. The work on the regulator could be best accomplished in a large service shop and would require about two months. If the work took place during the winter when the regulator normally is required to lower the incoming voltage, extensive damage to lighting equipment could result. If the regulator was out of service during the summer when the incoming voltage normally must be raised, the resultant low voltage might do considerable damage to rotating machinery.

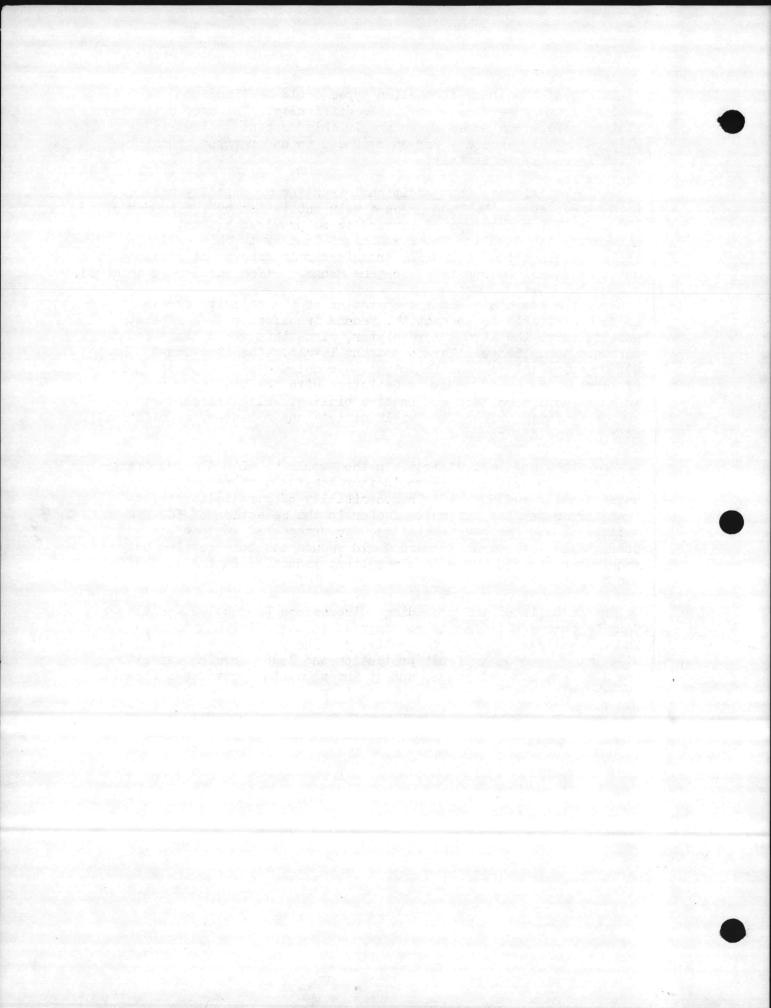
Either of the above substation types could be tied into the utility company service with little difficulty. The open switching station offers one added advantage in this respect in that it eliminates the necessity for an overhead to underground transition which is costly to install.

It is anticipated that additional transformer capacity will have been connected at the Camp Lejeune main substation by the summer of 1966. Although the type of service to be provided has not been discussed with Carolina Power and Light Company by this office, it is felt that the 20,000 KVA transformer in reserve at Lejeune substation will be connected in some manner. (See Section 2, Sheet 3).

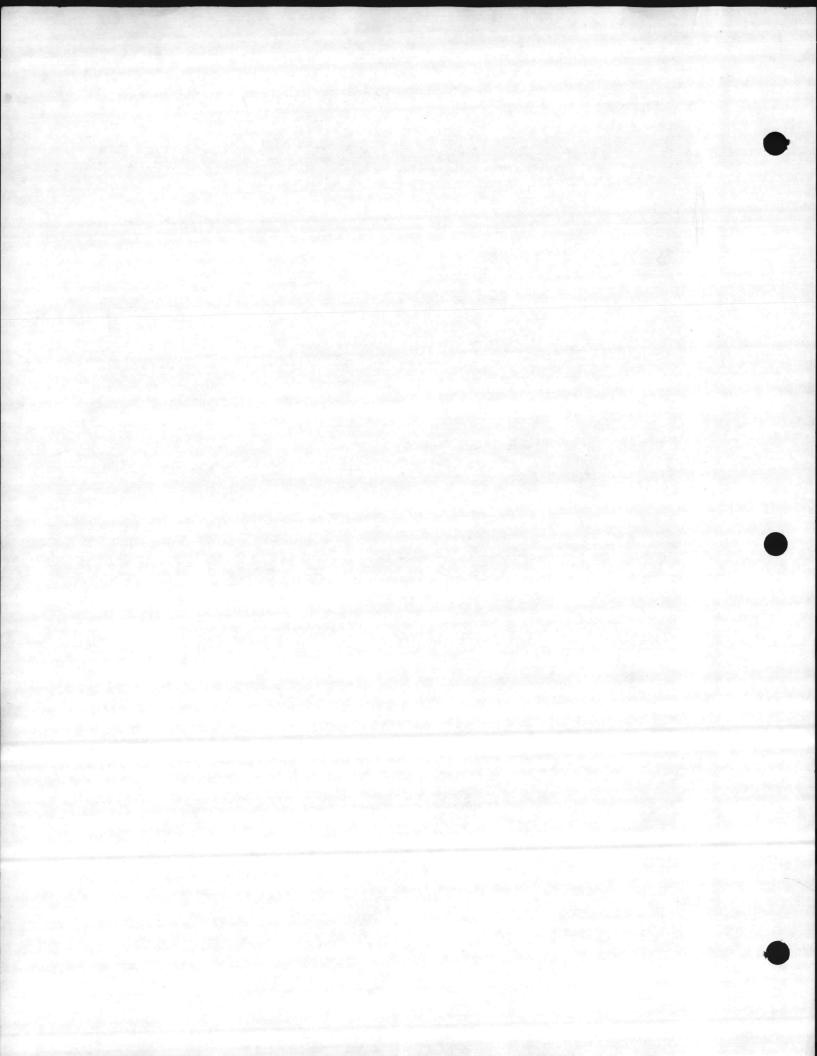
From the standpoint of the operation of the activity system it is more desirable to connect the second transformer as a separate unit to serve the 1500 KVA regulator, since this would limit fault currents to values similar to present levels. (See Section 3, Sheet 5). However, this connection might be construed as a separate point of service and would require negotiation with the utility company in an attempt to obtain conjunctive billing. With the concurrence of the activity this office will initiate any necessary negotiations with the utility company.

The other and less desirable method would be with the two transformers in parallel. This would increase fault values at the main substation above 200 MVA. The possibility of paralleling the transformer was the governing factor in the selection of 500 MVA switchgear for the new substation. Assurances of independent connection of the transformers would reduce the interrupting duty requirement to 250 MVA with a resultant reduction in the cost of the project.

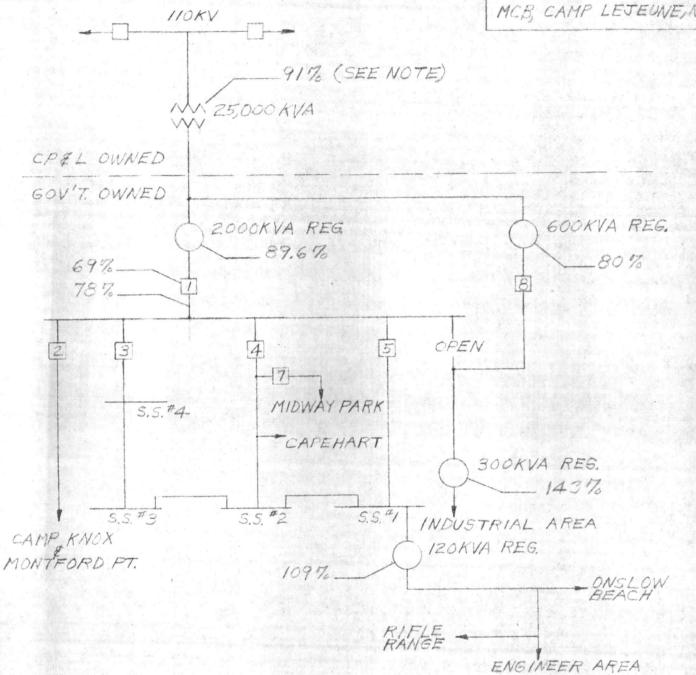
On the basis of the preceding discussions Proposal 2 for the Camp Lejeune substation is recommended as best fitting the economic and operational needs of the activity. The proposed substation will provide adequate fault protection and load carrying capacity for the next several years, and at the same time provides a flexible system which can be easily expanded to meet any foreseeable demands.



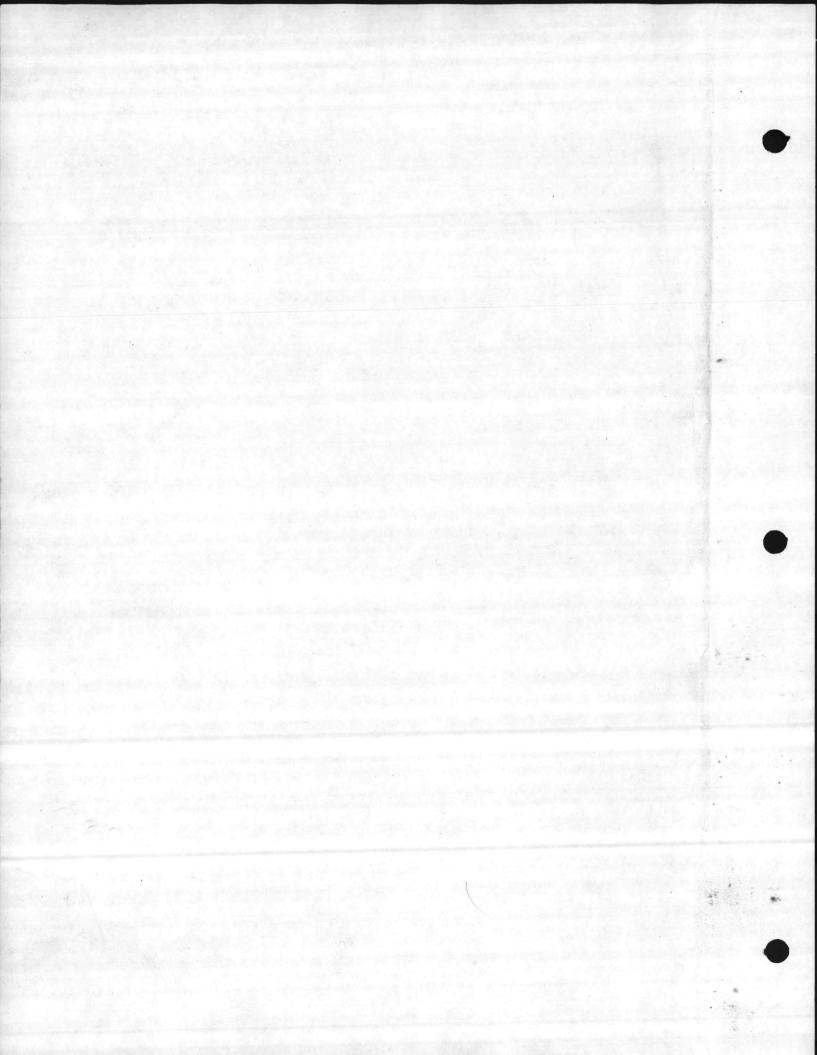
SECTION 2
CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS
AND
LOAD CURVES

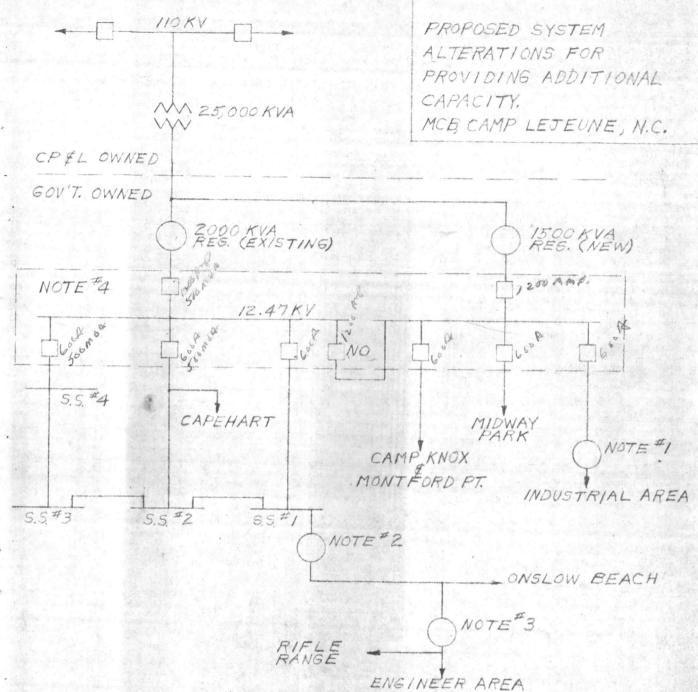


EXISTING SYSTEM
CONNECTIONS, 1-63
MCB, CAMP LEJEUNE, N.C.



NOTE: INDICATES LOADING IN PER CENT OF RATED CAPACITY DURING JULY, 1962.

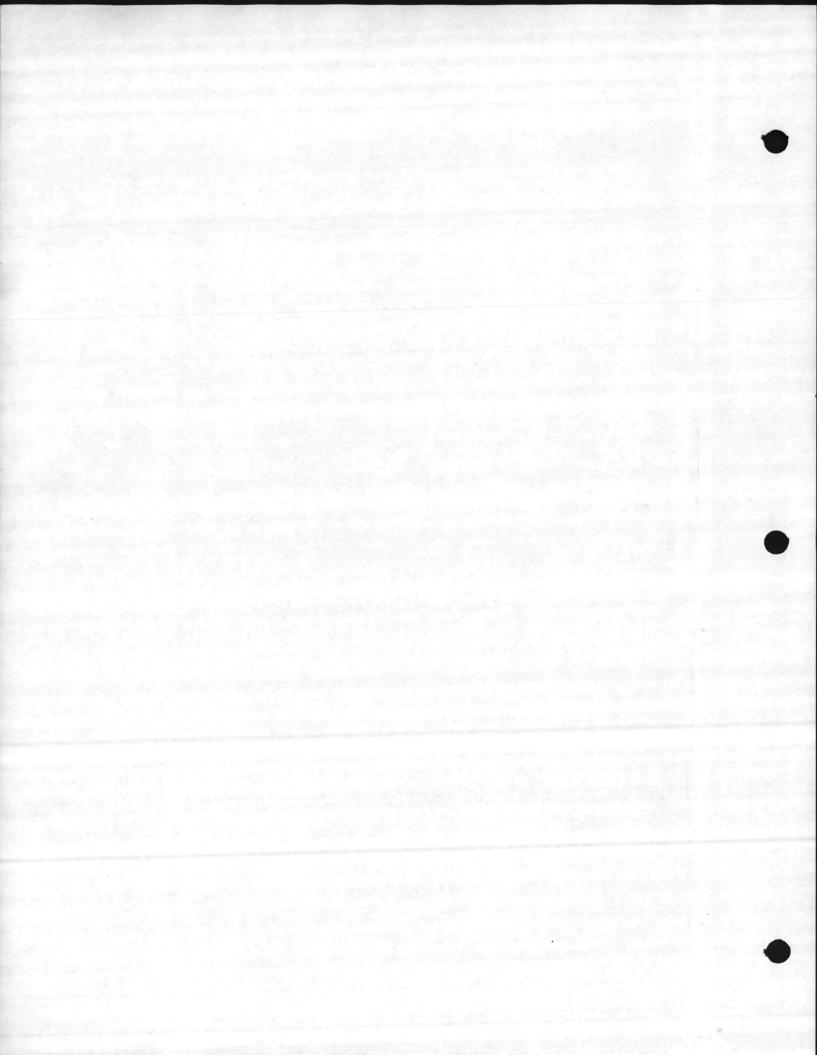


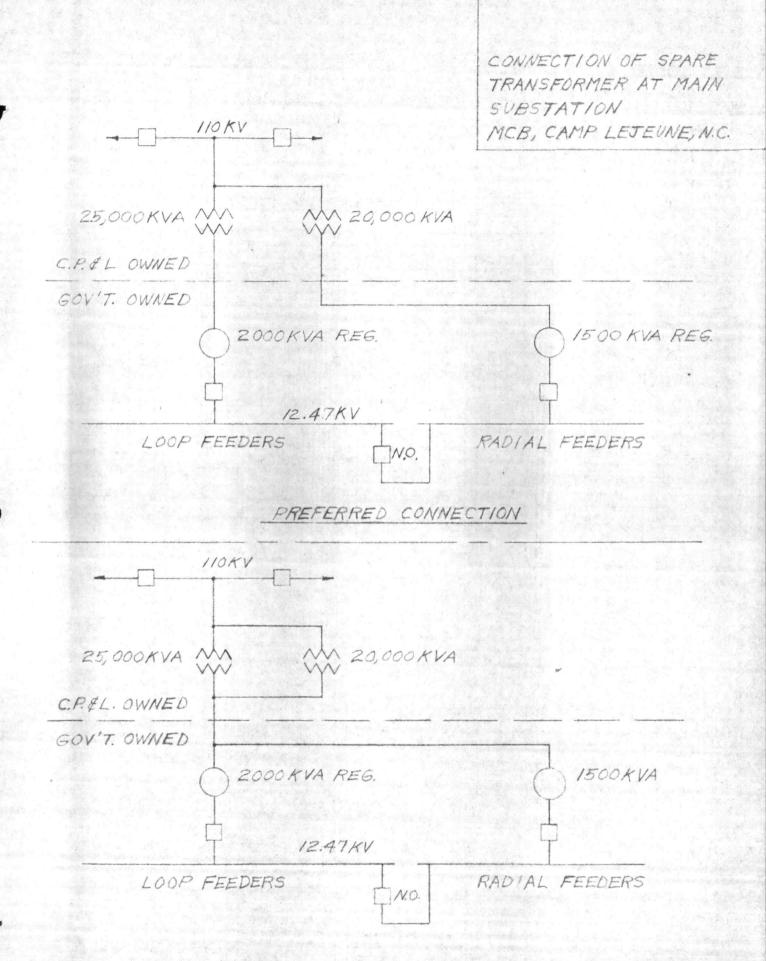


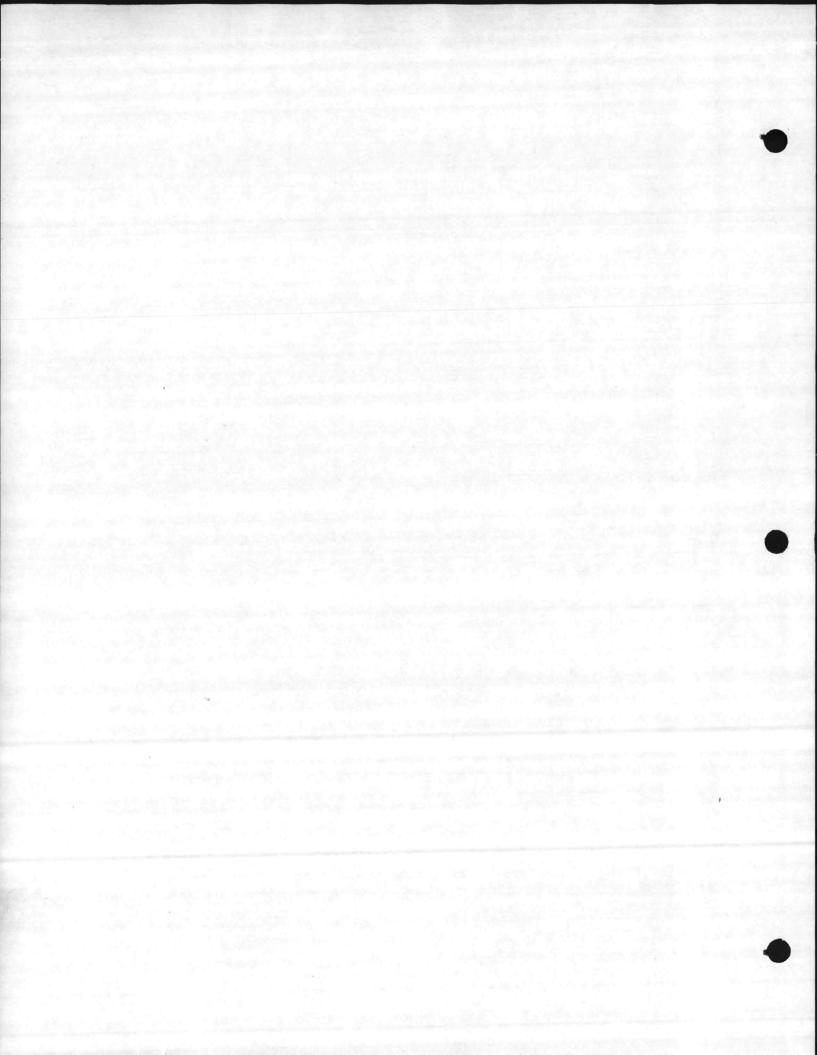
NOTES:

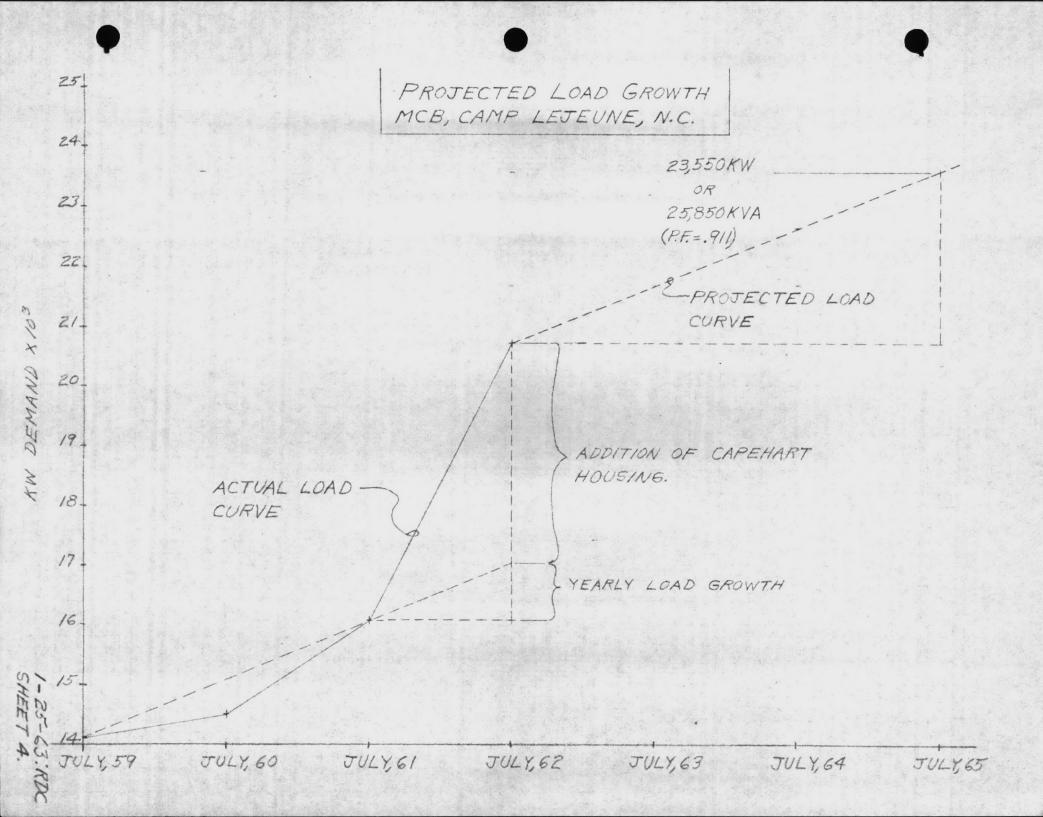
- 1. 600KVA REGULATOR RELOCATED FROM MAIN SUBSTATION. REPLACES EXISTING BOOKVA UNIT.
- 2. 300KVA REGULATOR RELOCATED FROM INDUSTRIAL AREA. REPLACES EXISTING IZOKVA UNIT.
- 3. RELOCATED IZOKYA REGULATOR.
- 4. NEW OUTDOOR SUBSTATION. MAIN BREAKERS ARE 1200AMP 500MVA. FEEDER BREAKERS ARE 600AMP 500MVA.
- 5. PROPOSED CHANGES SHOULD BE ACCOMPLISHED PRIOR TO TIME ADDITIONAL MAIN TRANSFORMER CAPACITY IS REQUIRED.

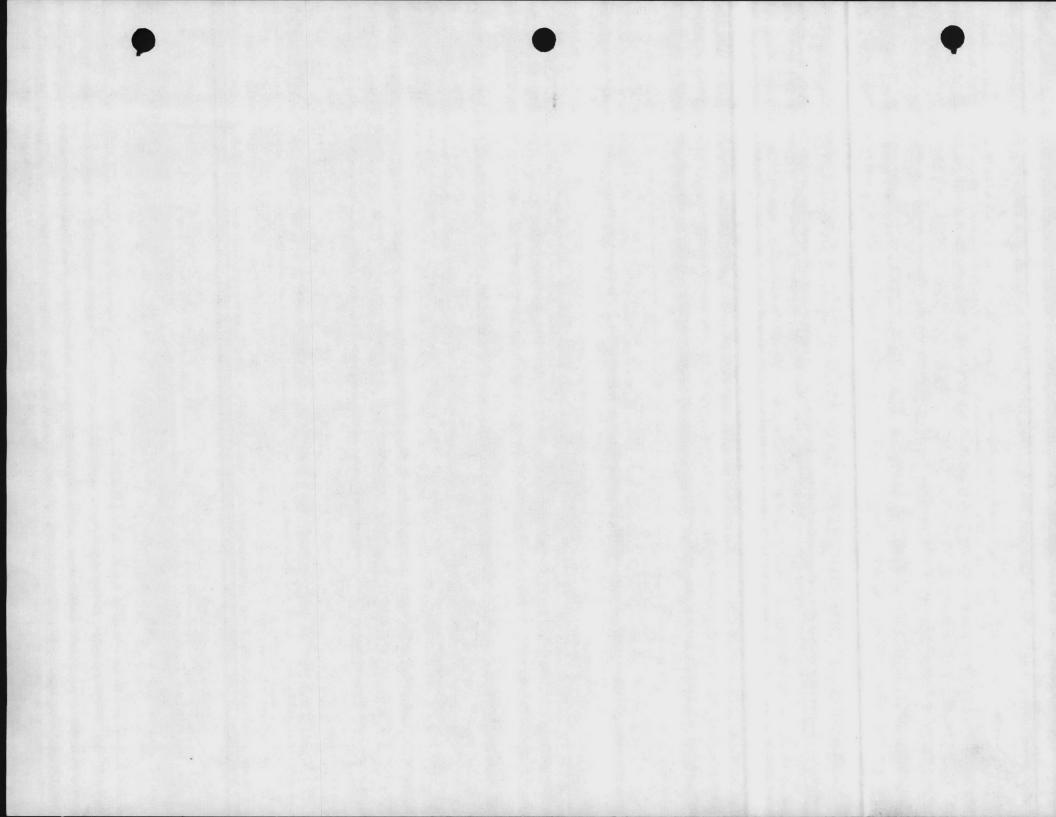
1-25-63:RDC SHEET 2.

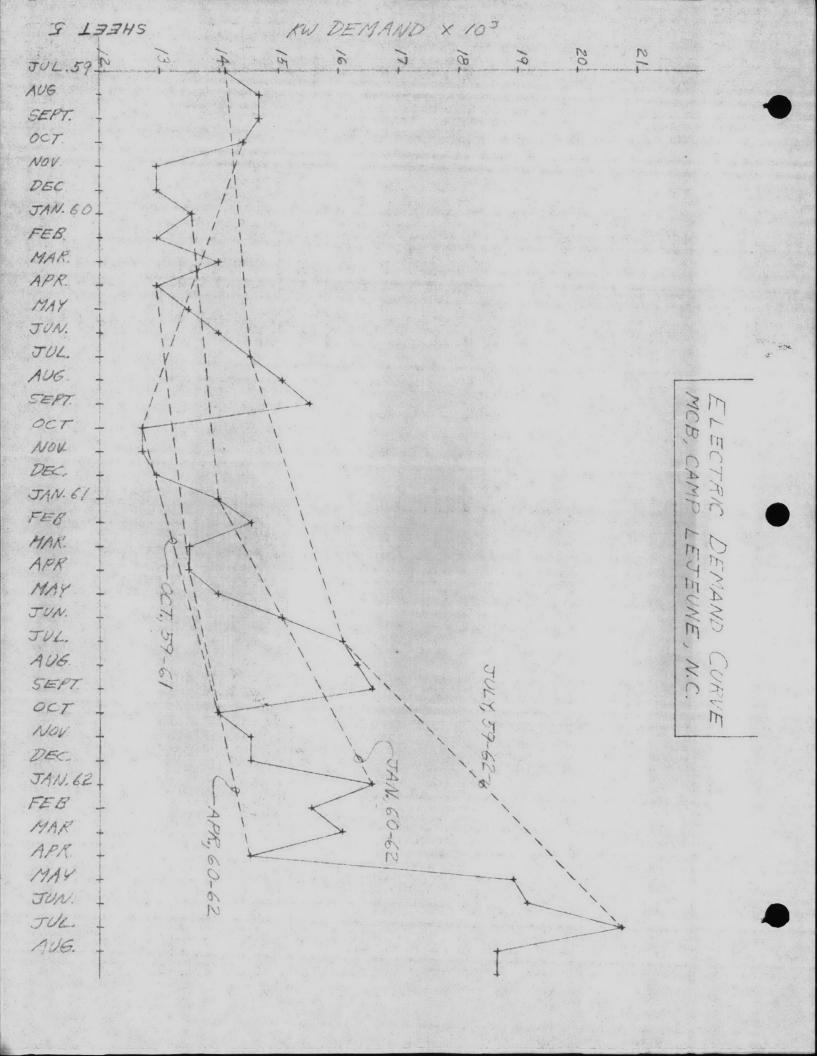


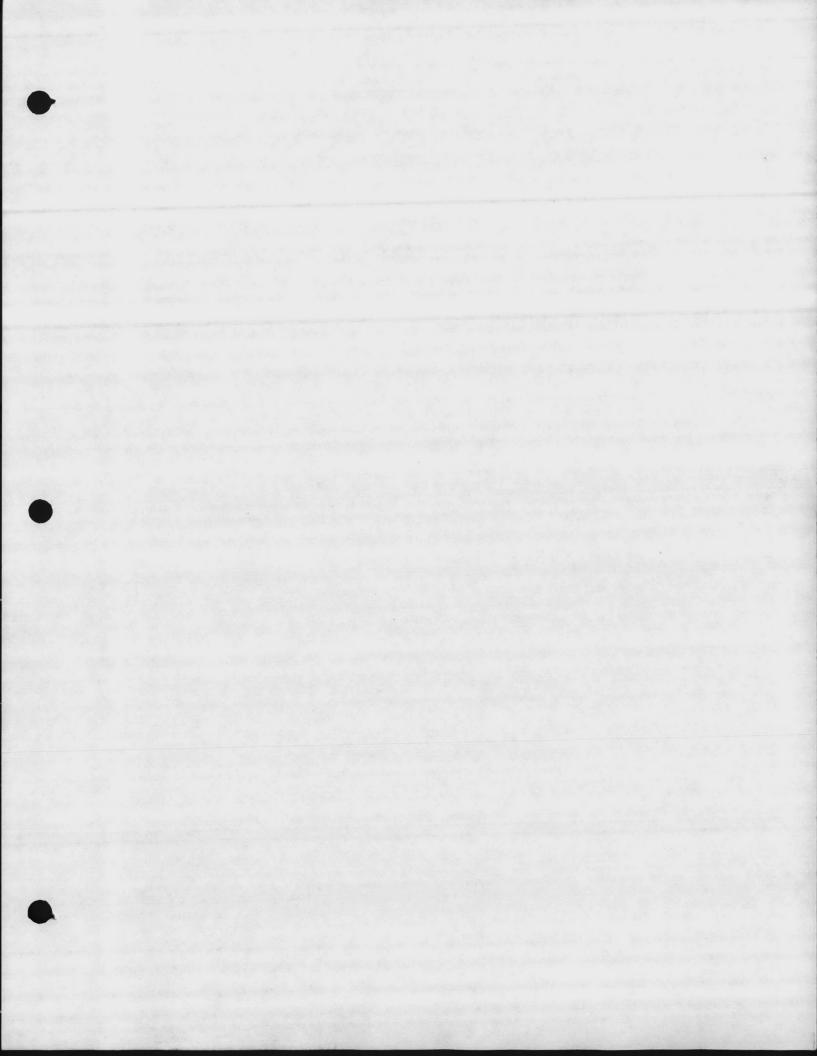










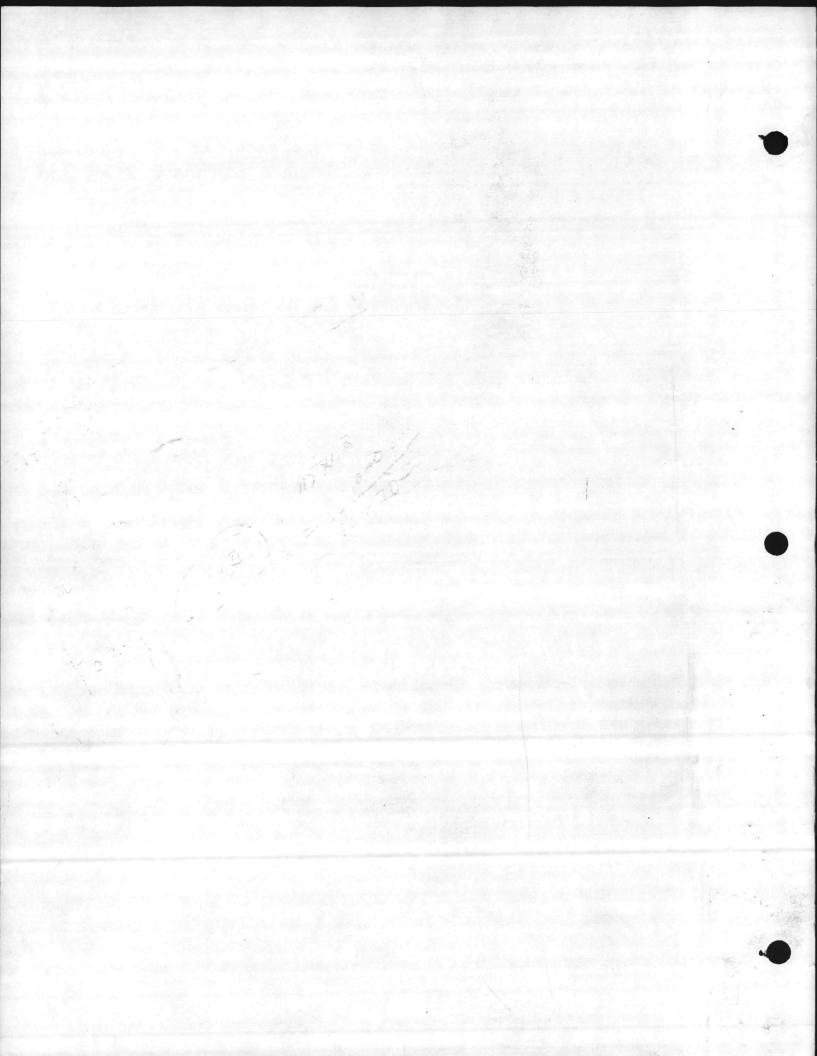


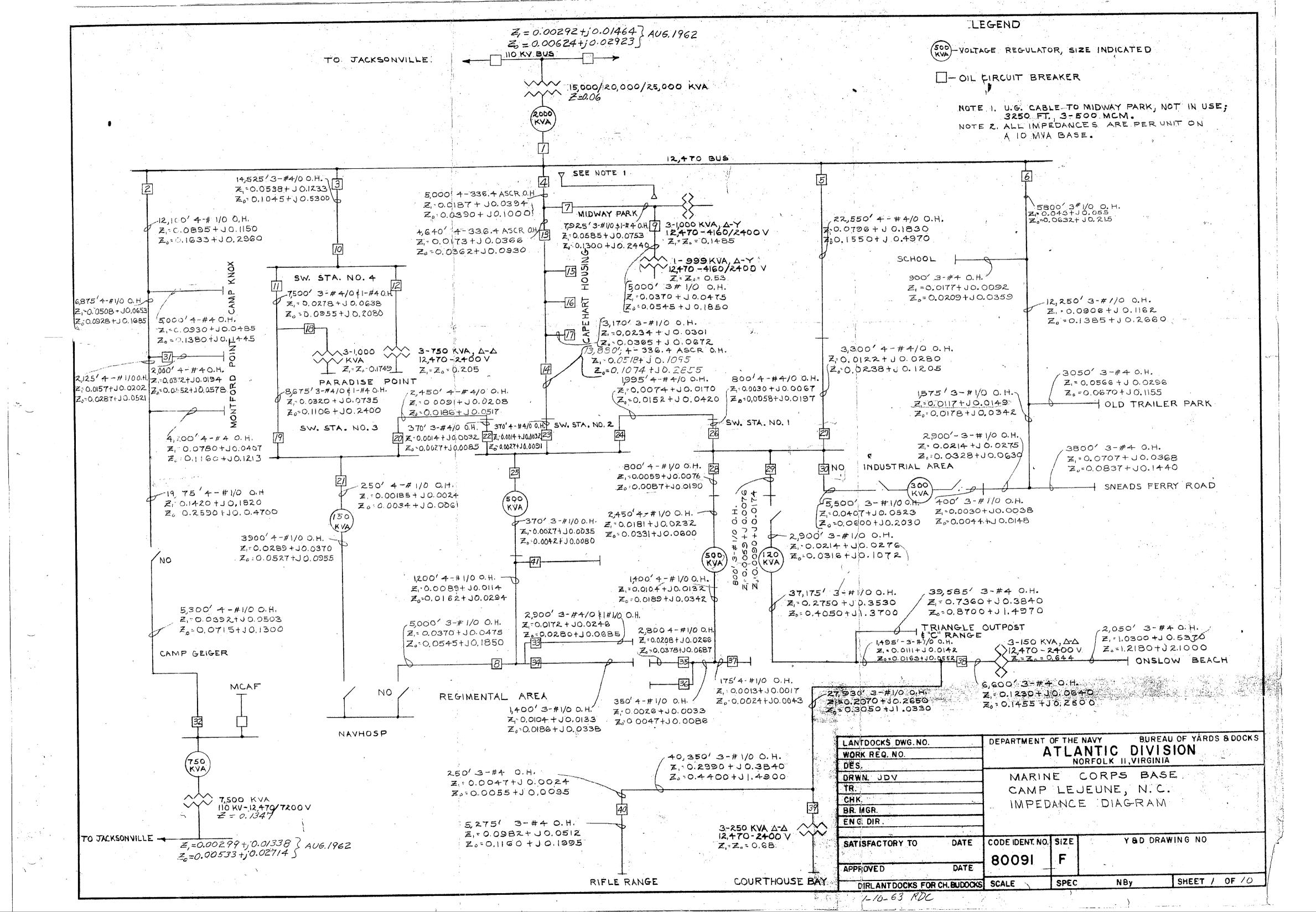
SECTION 3

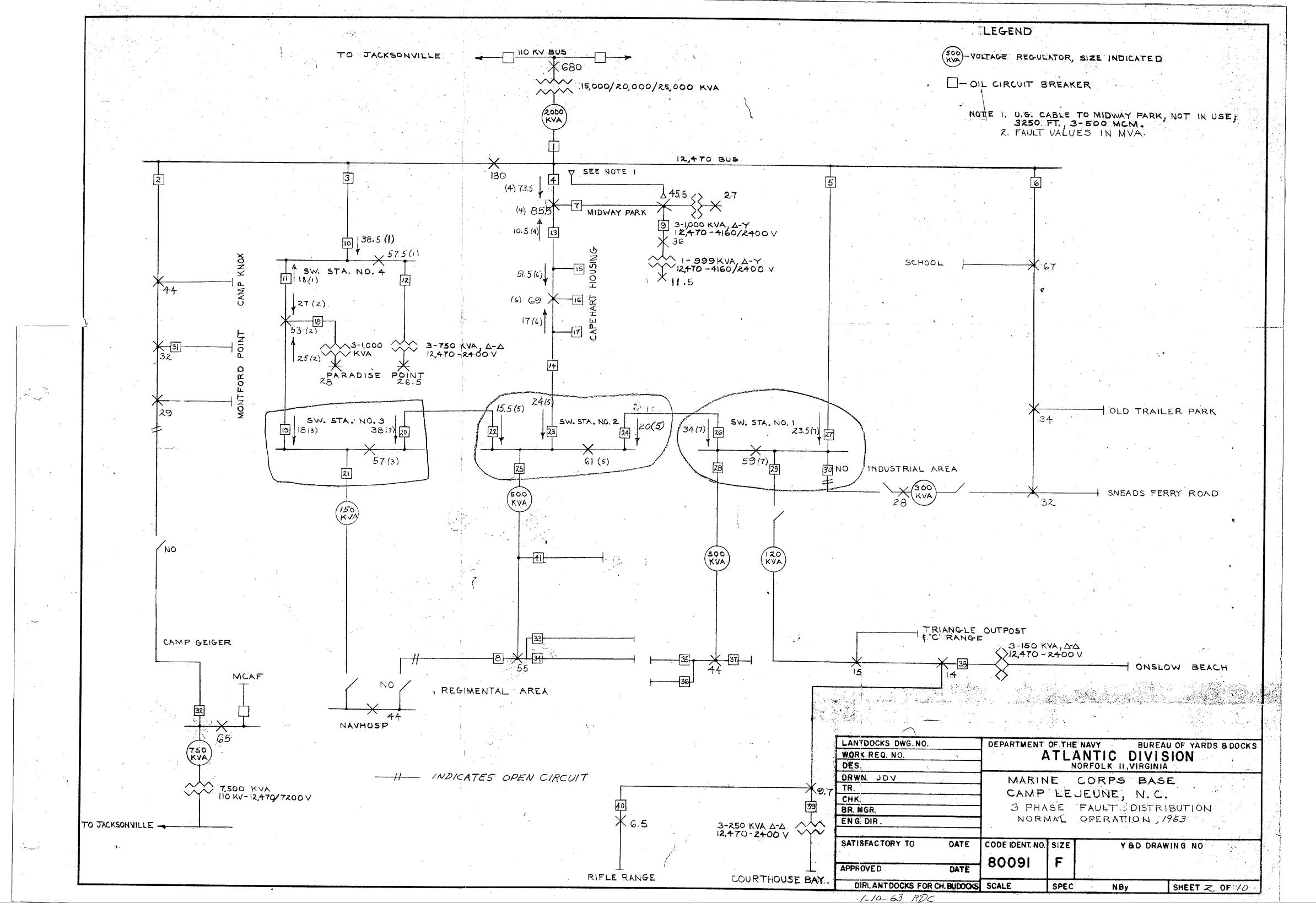
SHORT-CIRCUIT

AND

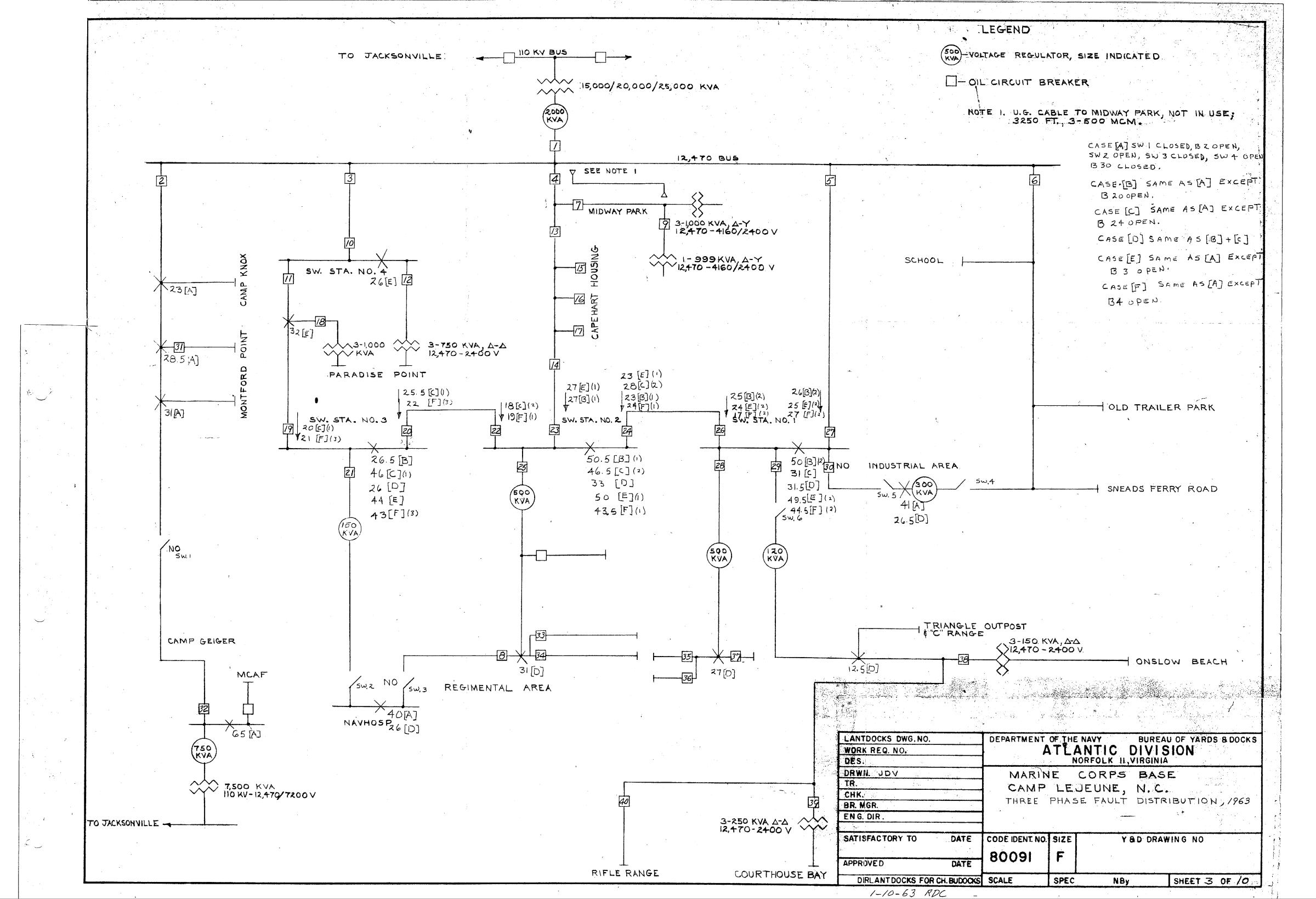
LOAD FLOW STUDIES



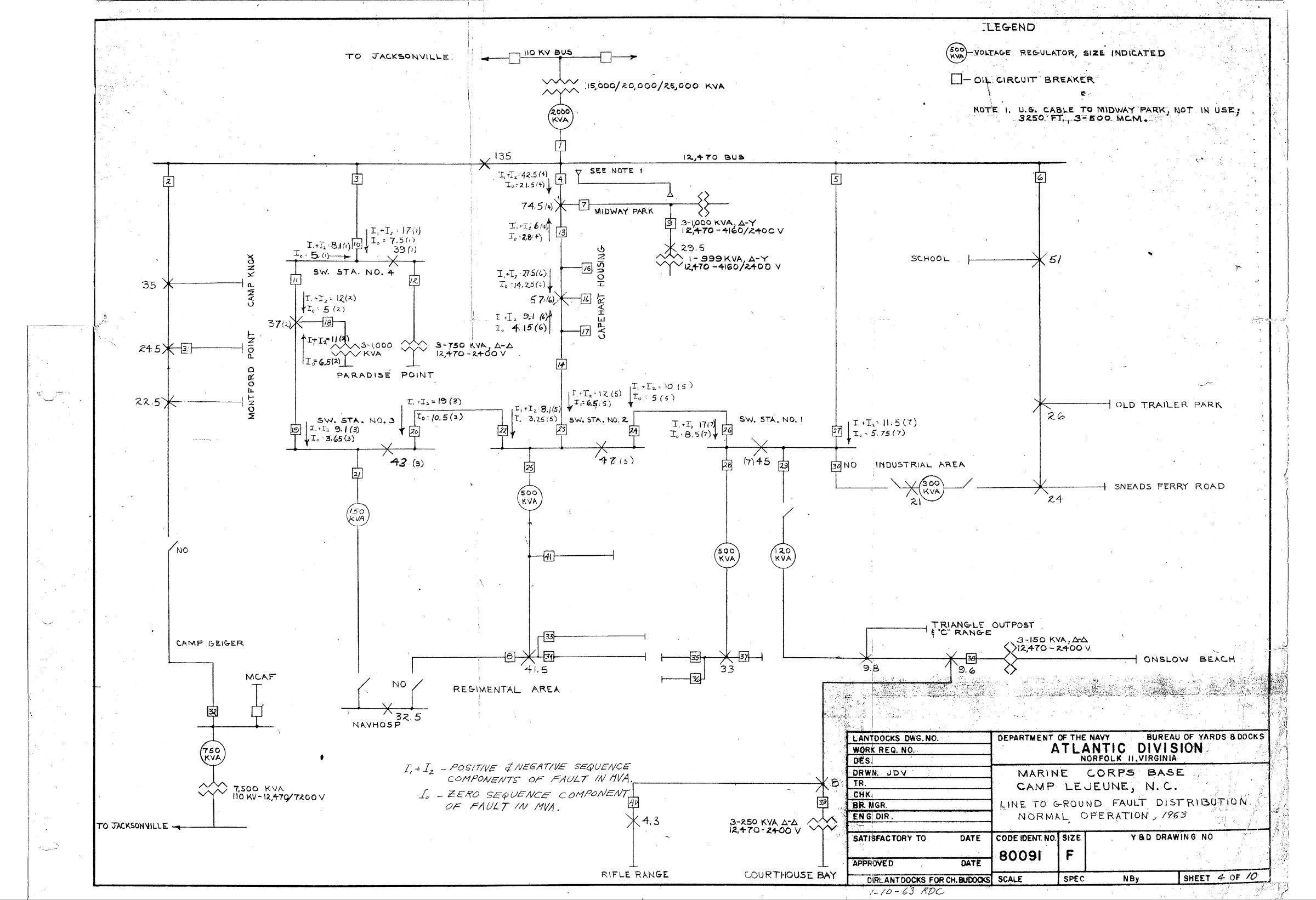


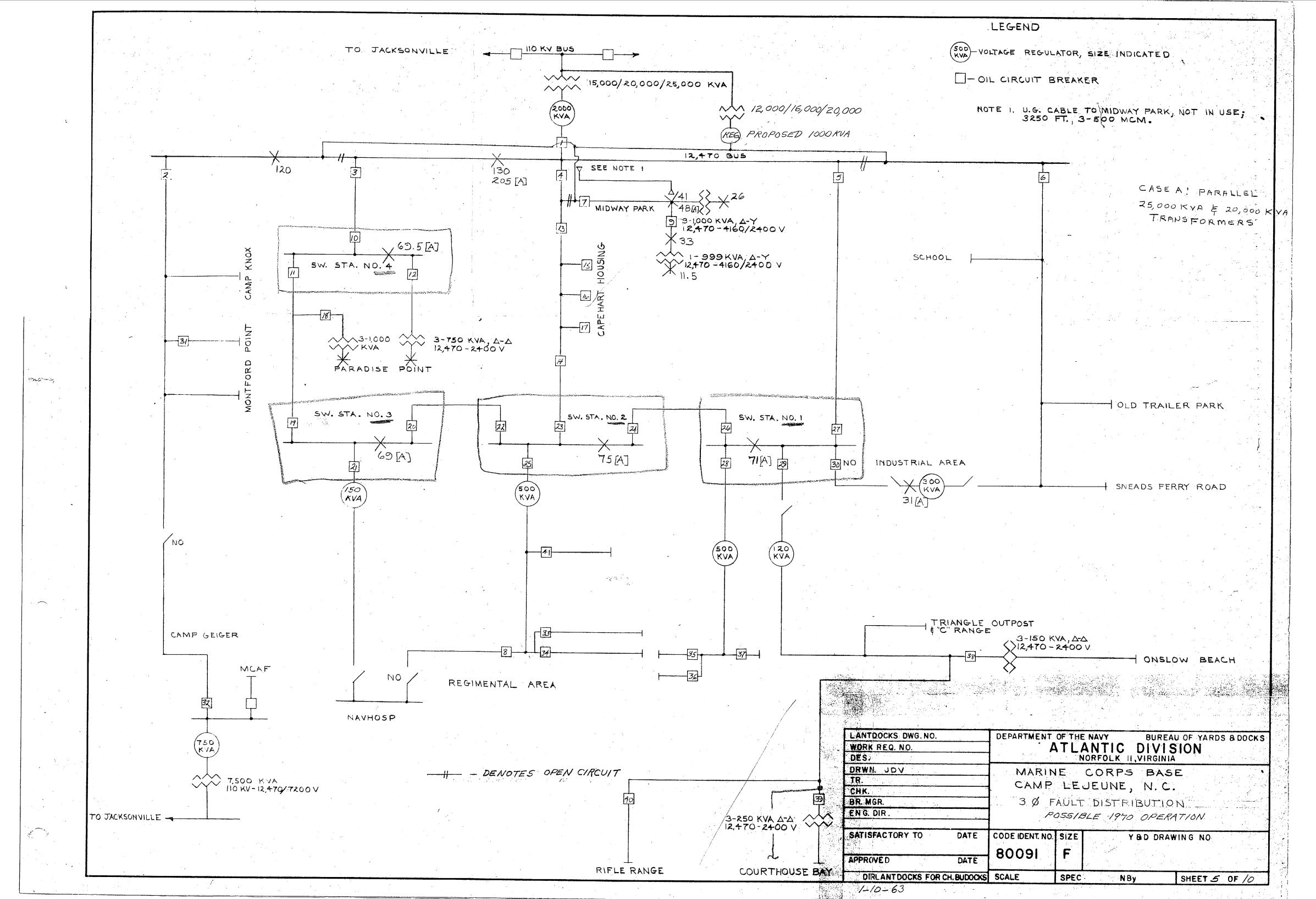


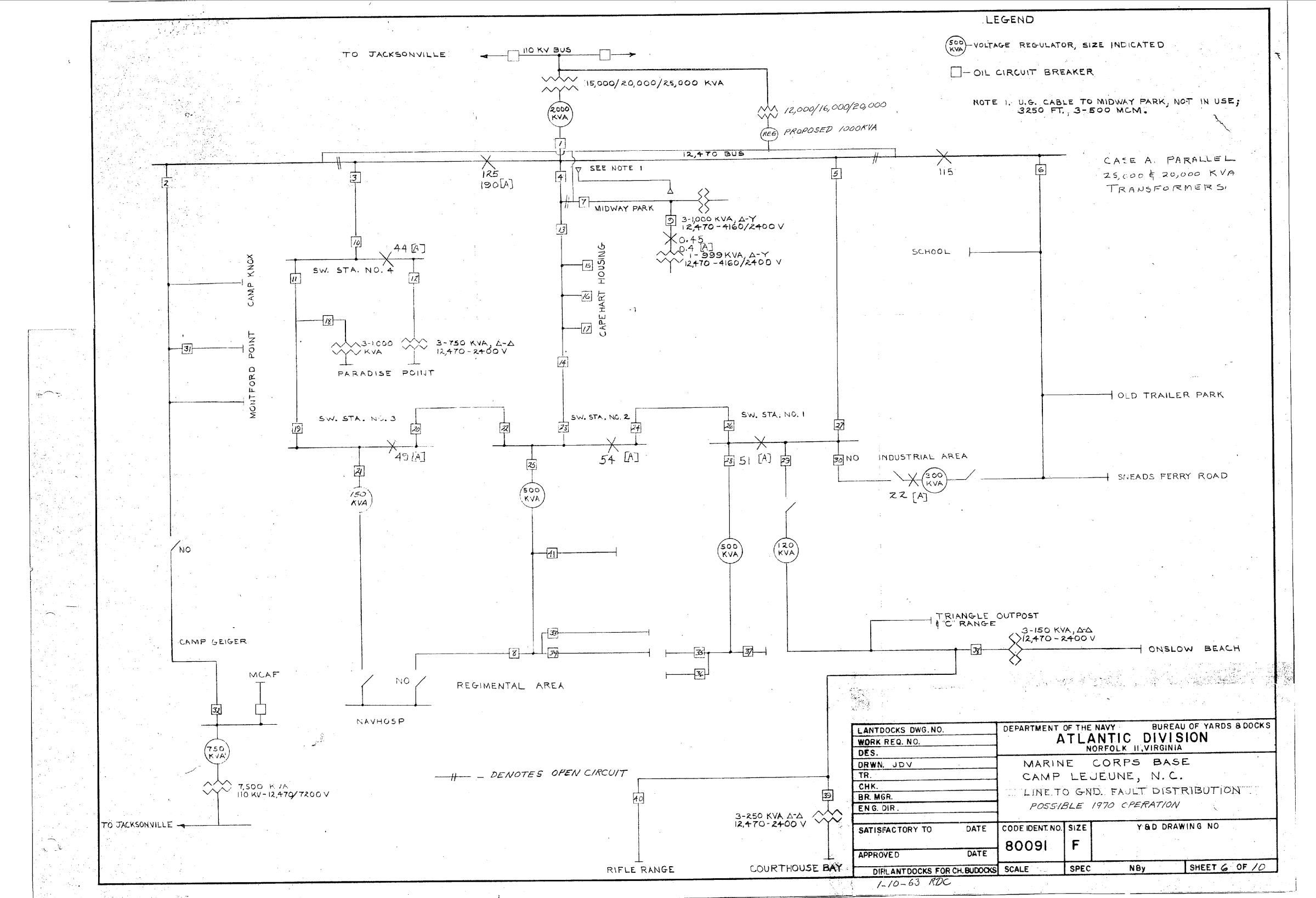
. •

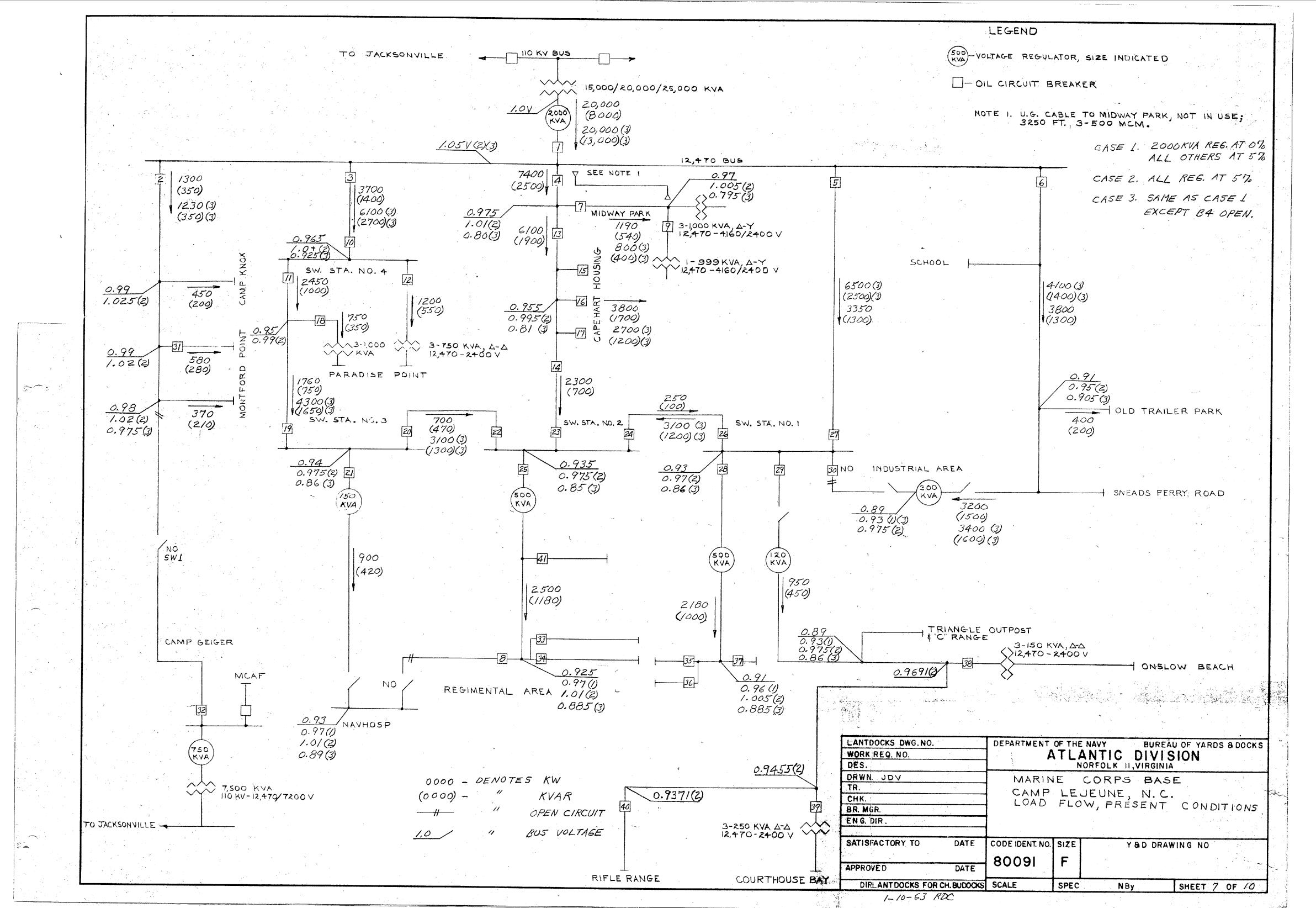


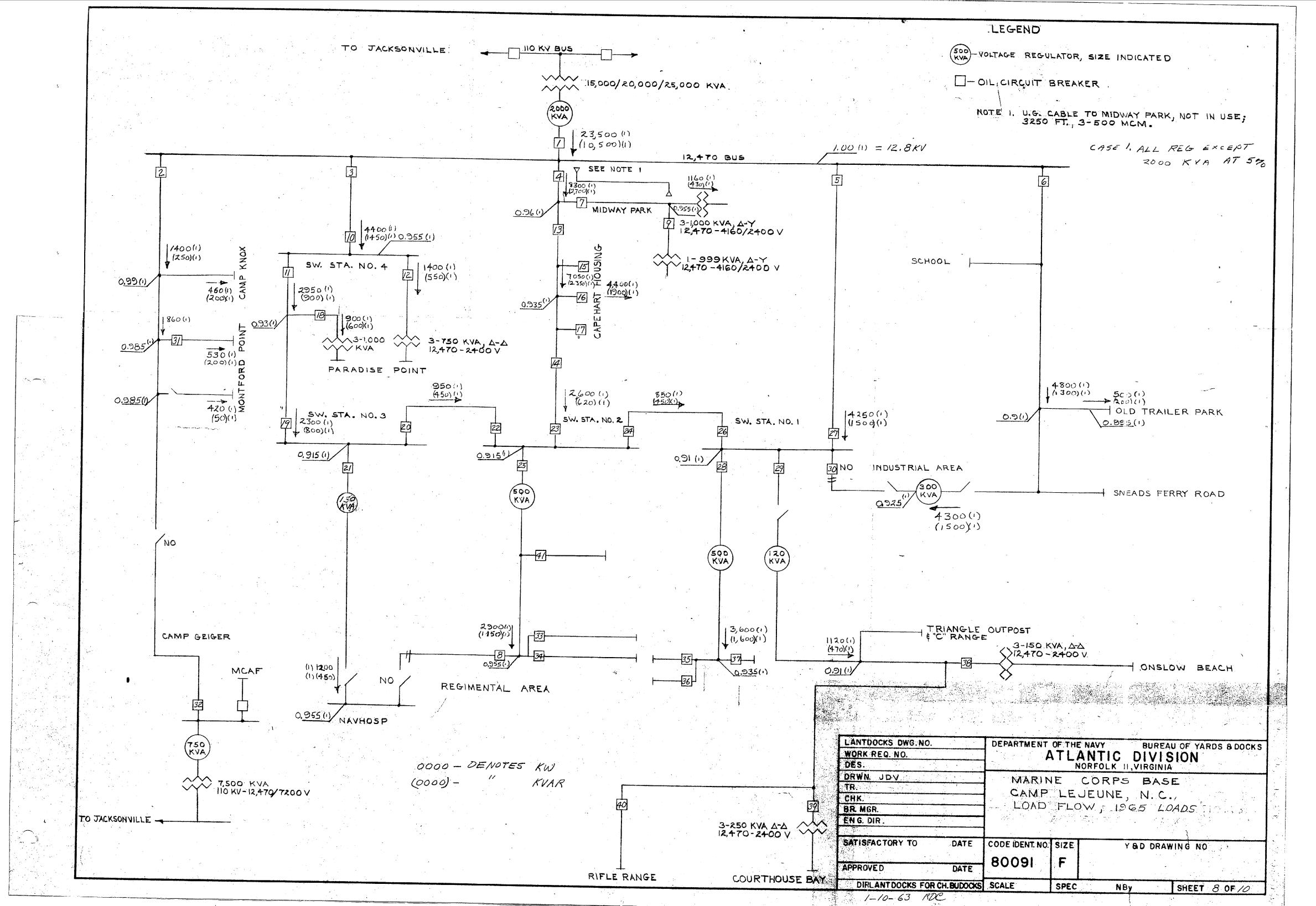
•

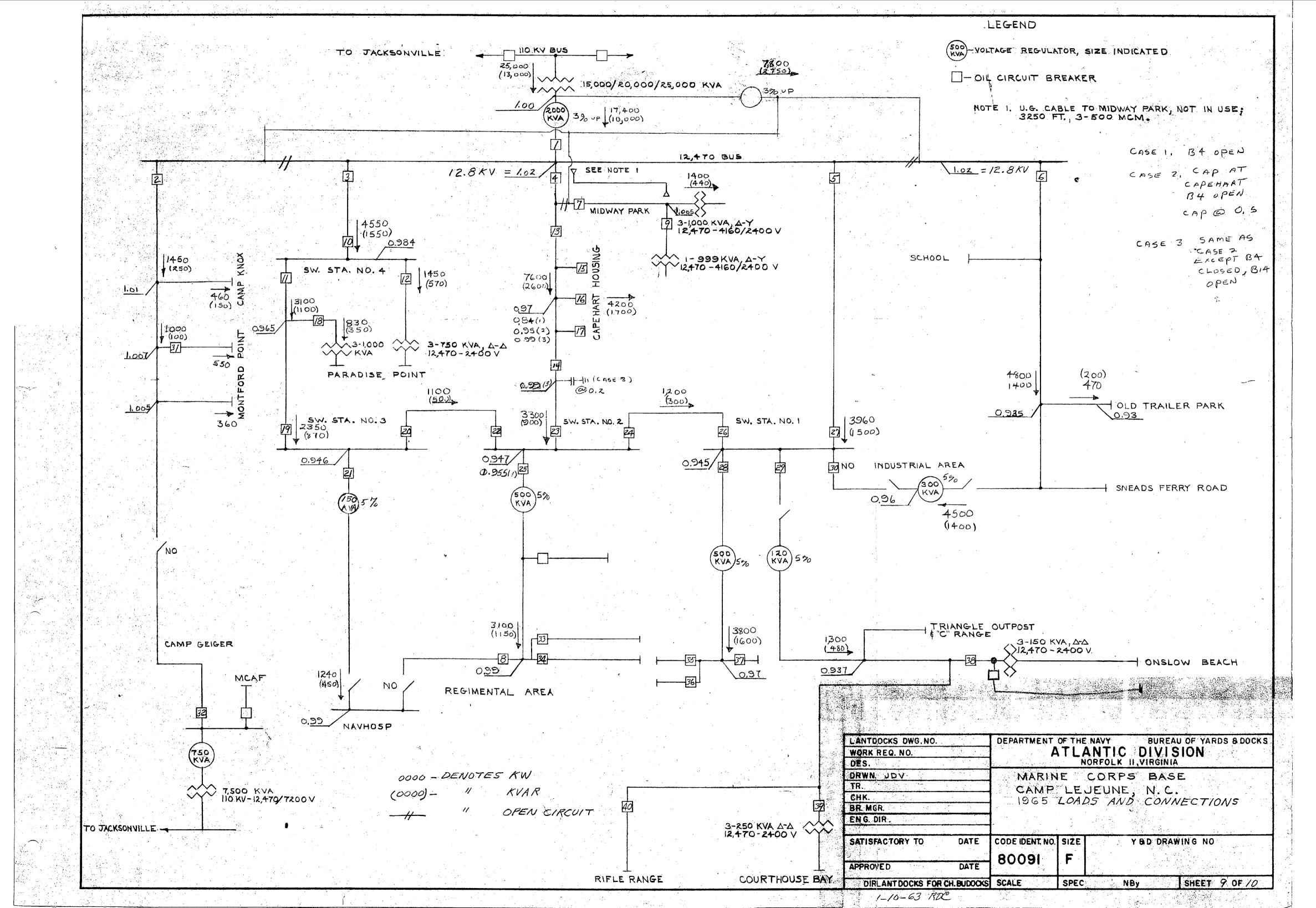




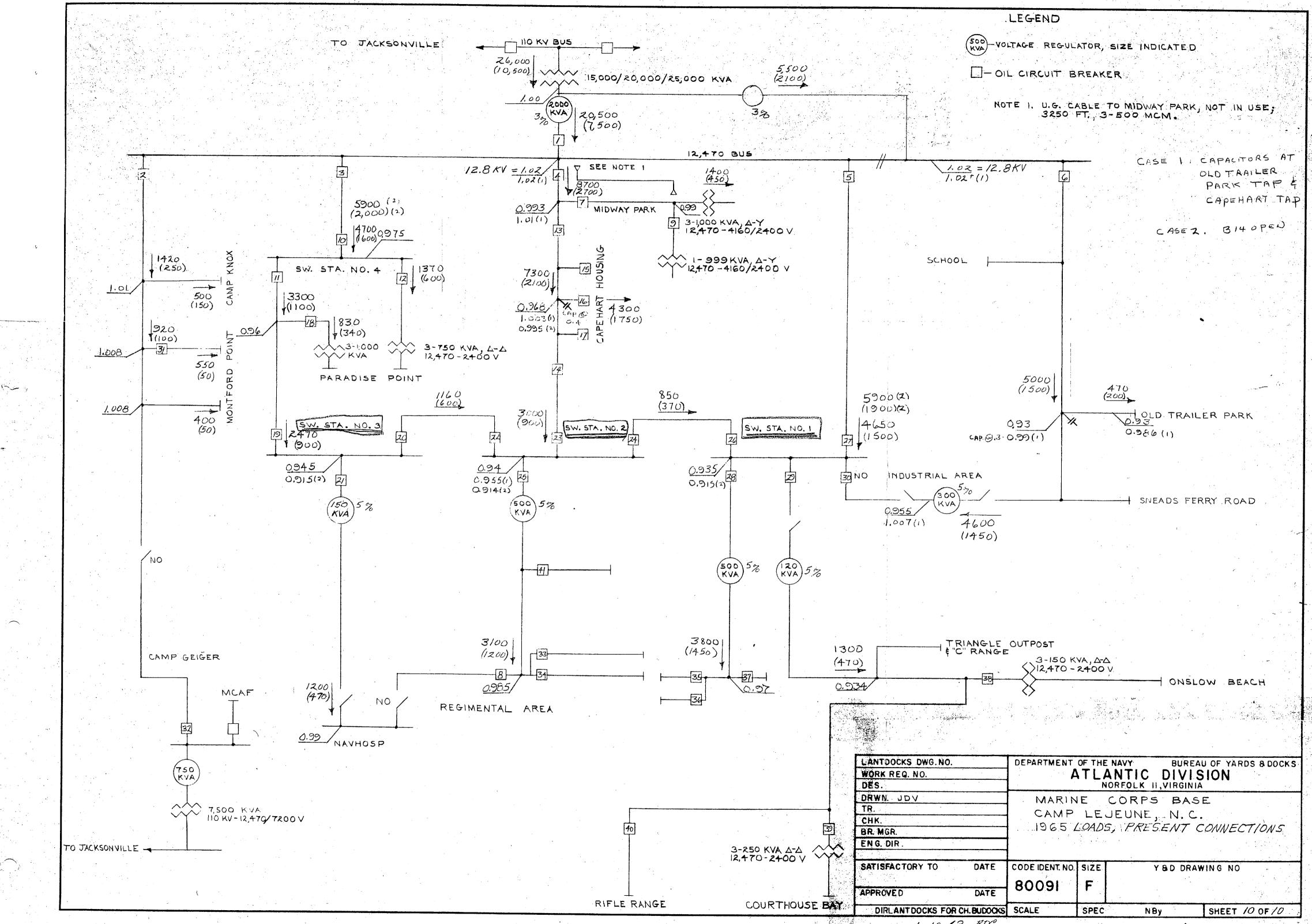








•



1-10-63 RDC

MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA

PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING REPORT (Fiscal Year 1966)

FOR

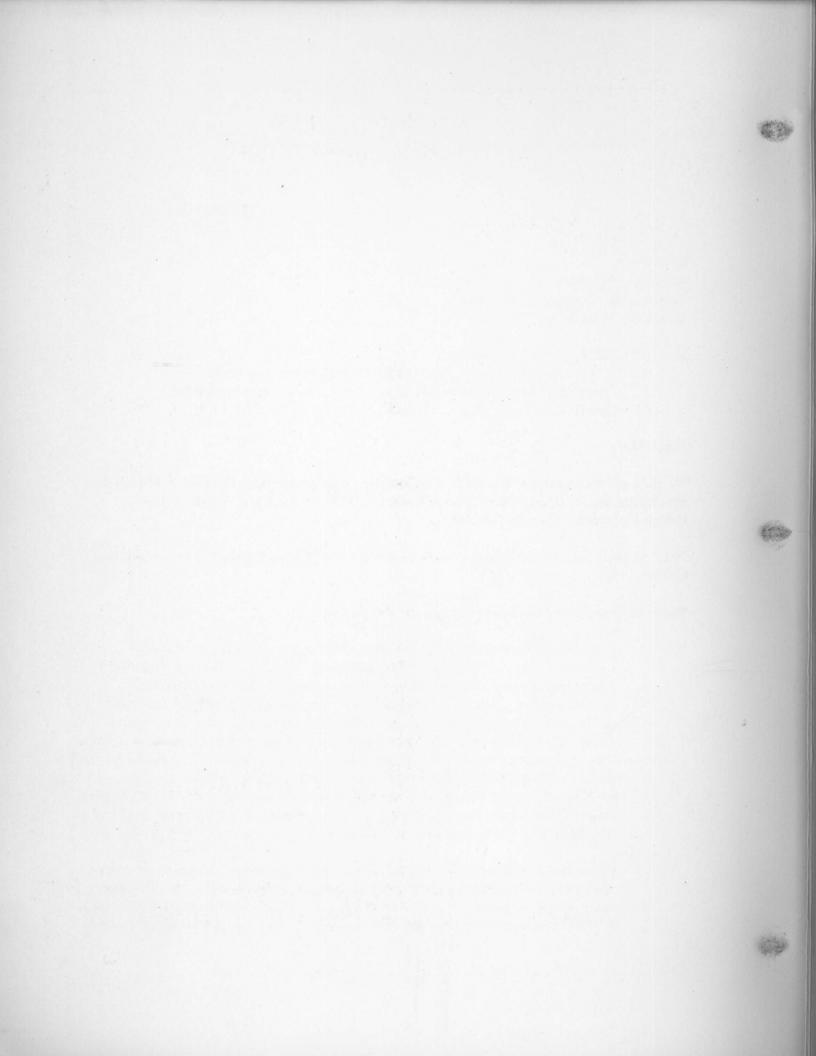
MODIFICATION OF ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM



J. N. PEASE ASSOCIATES

ARCHITECTS - ENGINEERS
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
ATLANTIC DIVISION, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA 23511



J. N. PEASE ASSOCIATES

P. O. BOX 10336 · 2925 E. INDEPENDENCE BOULEVARD · CHARLOTTE, N. C. 28201

J. N. PEASE, PE · G. S. RAWLINS, PE · J. A. STENHOUSE, AIA · J. N. PEASE, JR., AIA R. A. BOTSFORD, AIA · F. C. HOBSON, PE · J. V. WARD, AIA

August 18, 1964

Director Atlantic Division Bureau of Yards and Docks Norfolk, Virginia 23511

Re:

Contract NBy-54456

A & E Services for Preliminary Engineering Report Covering Modification of Electrical Distribution System Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

Dear Sir:

We are submitting herewith a Preliminary Engineering Report covering Modification of Electrical Distribution System, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.

This report has been prepared in accordance with BUDOCKS Instructions 11010.14E.

We call your particular attention to the following:

A. The report prepared by Atlantic Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks in February, 1963 entitled "Electric Power System Crows Planning Report for Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, Jacksonville, North Carolina" was based upon a projected load of 25,850 KVA to occur in late 1965 or summer of 1966. Our study also indicates this projection as being realistic and accurate. The system as designed is adequate for that load. It should be noted that at a load level of 25,850 KVA the Housing (Loop) Feeder is loaded to 77 percent of thermal capacity and that the loss of the Paradise Point Feeder or Hadnot Point Feeder would result in the loading of the Housing Loop Feeder to 100 percent of thermal capacity.

In view of this heavy loading on the loop feeders, we recommend that consideration be given to the future construction of an extension of the Midway Park feeder to the Capehart Housing Switching Station and the transfer of the Capehart Housing Switching Station

A STATE OF A

Hederos Alanto Divisios Baresa de Varde dan Deces Nortella, Veginale, di

est contract NT variable for the contract of t

Dear Sir

We are submitted nerviel a Freinnungreinungenne dans deport covering Nodification of Electrical Discharge Frein Martin Corne Base. Camp Lejenne, divine Carolina.

This report has been compared in accordance with Pull Och a transaction in 1980, lake.

We call your parties as at entire to the sologing.

The wegot are been by Arlanted Director that the region of the second of the second of the second of the companies of the second of the second

contract to a ferst of 25,859 a varies housing a copy Terrer is loaded to 27 percent of the result reported and placed in the loss of the Faudise. Point Feeder or relation Point Rection would be ent in the fooding of

naview of the nearly loading of the load inchest, we reconside a classical management of an extension of an extension of second classical consistency of the extension of an extension of the constant of the Capenari increase with hims blatter and the increase of the Gapenari closes of the data of the constant closes of the data of the data of the constant of the data of the data of the data of the constant of the data of the da

Director
Atlantic Division

-2- August 18, 1964

from the Housing Feeder to the new Midway Park Feeder. Construction of the proposed future feeder would be a logical expansion of the facilities proposed under this Preliminary Engineering Report.

B. It should be noted that the impedance traps proposed for installation in order to correct deficiencies in the IBM carrier current system are appropriate only for system parameters as presently conceived. The manufacturer of the traps has stated that any major changes in

C. Carolina Power & Light Company has indicated that plans provide for paralleling a second transformer with the existing unit in 1965. In view of the estimate of 15 months from the initiation of preparation of plans and specifications to the completion of construction; coordination with the power supplier is essential to avoid exposure of the existing circuit breakers to faults in excess of interrupting capacity.

electrical system such as addition of power factor correction capacitors, reactors, ignit rons or large scale additions of 1 and 3 ampere fluorescent fixtures would require alterations or additions to the traps.

One loose copy of a colored "Witness Data Sketch" is attached to the original copy of this report.

Very truly yours,

J. N. PEASE ASSOCIATES

R. A. Botsford

RAB:ks

There is a section of the section of

tiel Eliangua

These the Posting I vedet to the new buildway Park Freezest. Courty to a common of the proposed future freeder weekle by a lagrant and a second of the faculties proposed oversting Freilmundry Unique of the Reports

in the state of the state of the compedence of the proposed for any distinct of an analysis of the state of t

c. Claratura Power & subpar Company boat in it nied that plane provide for paratrum paratrum and soft of paratrum and soft in the existing which soft soft in the virtual control of the completion of the completion of the completion of constructions to the completion of construction.

**Configuration with the power account is a sentiable avoid expandence of the construction of the con

One loose come of a colored divine a Drug Skelott te acabild to the original supplied to the original supplied the colored to the original supplied the colored to the colored to the original supplied to the colored t

where the contract of the second

THE PEASE ASSOCIATES

INDEX

		Page Nos.
I.	BASIS OF REQUIREMENT	1 - 2
II.	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	2 - 3
III.	PROJECT ANALYSIS	4 - 6
IV.	CONSTRUCTION CRITERIA	6 - 8
v.	COST ESTIMATES	9
VI.	APPENDICES AS FOLLOWS:	
	A. Plot Plan of Station	(Y&D Drawing No. 567002)

В.	Schematic	Drawings	as	follows:

Y&D Drawing No.	LANTDOCKS Drawing No.	Title
1036748	68748	Modification of Electrical Distribution System
1036749	68749	Modification of Electrical Distribution System

C. Witness Data Sketch

CHDEX

Page Ros I. BASTS OF BEQUIREBERT II. DESCRIPTION OF FIRST IV. OCHSTRUGGES AS FOLKS V. OCH ASTINATES VI. APPRILIBITES AS FOLKOWS: II. That I Start (Virth Ros Scrool) YAND DESCRIPTION OF BEST (Virth Ros Scrool) Distribution of Biscories			
II. DESCRIPTION OF DEM III. PROJECT ANALYSIS IV. GOISTHUCTIO CRITERIA V. COST ESTIMATES VI. APPELDIOES AS FOLLOWS: A. FIST TA STEEL (ASSESSED AS SECOND AS A SECOND A			
IXI. PROJECT ANALYSIS IV. COST ESTIMATES V. COST ESTIMATES VI. APPELDIGES AS FOLLOWS: A. Fist That of Steel (v.s. in sq. Mc. 567002) IX. Schoolstid Desuthrevas Policus: IXD Desuting No. LaterDoois Desuted Title LOS6748 LOS6749 ACCS6749 ACCS6749 ACCS6749 ACCS6749 ACCS6749 ACCS6749		معالم الله المعالم الم 	
IV. COSTENDIDES AS FOLLOWS: VI. APPENDIDES AS FOLLOWS: 1. Plat Fin of State (v. 11 to 16 567002) R. Schematic Desuings as folicies: Yab Desuing No. Laterpools Desuings: 1036748 1036749 1036749 Modification of Histories: Distribution System		Magi Ta Collection	d ii
V. COST ESTIMATES VI. APPELLDIGES AS BOLLOWS: A. Flet That of Diameter (v. 1 in english 567002) B. Schumatic Descing (as Tolicus) V.D Drawing to Lattrooms Description V.D Drawing to Lattrooms Description of Electrical Diameter (v. 1 in english System engli		SERVICE AND TOUTON	s III.
VI. APPRINDICES AS FOLLOWS: 1. Plet that of State (v.s. in eq. 86. 567002) 2. Schematic Destinaryas follows: 2. Destination of Electrical (v.s. institution of Electrical (v.s. institution System (v.s. institution of Electrical (v.s. institution v.s. institution of Electrical (v.s. institution v.s. institution of Electrical (v.s. institution v.s. i		AIRSOLAD TÕI LOUVINGEO	o .vī
1. Plet Plate of State (v.s. in eq. 86. 56702) 3. Sementid Desting vo. Lattroof Desting in. 1036748 1036749 1036749 Modification of Electrical		A BELLEVILLE 120	o . (iv
B. Schematic Destings as Polices: YwD Desting to Lagrecott Desting to Title 1036748 1036749 1036749 Wodifiestion of Electrical		PPELDIGES AS FOLLOWS:	A .IV
YwD Drawing No. Lagrocott Drawing No. Thile 1036748 1036749 1036749 1036749 Modification of Electrical	8 68 567002)	e la civil la vata de la Art Vert .	
1036748 Distribution of Missississ Distribution System OS5749 Worldiston of Electrical		respirate apparents out of the sense.	ε
Distribution System of Platribution of Electrical	elit	eving two statements beautiful or sulve	na an Y
			7.0367/
	odification of Electrical Distribution System.		103674

Length of the state of the stat

MODIFICATION OF ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

MARINE CORPS BASE

CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA

SECTION I. BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

Modification of the electrical distribution system of the Marine Corps Base prior to 1966 is necessary to provide uninterrupted service.

The Base complex receives electric power from Carolina Power and Light Company through a company-owned 25,000-KVA 110-KV - 12.47-KV transformer which replaced a 12/16/20,000-KVA unit. The latter unit was disconnected and left in place. This power passes through a 2,000-KVA ½ 10 per cent step voltage regulator. Two 800 MCM underground circuits with a combined capacity of approximately 1060 amps serve the 12.47-KV indoor bus through a 1200 amp main circuit breaker. Under present normal operating conditions, the circuit breakers at the main sub-station (rated at 150 MVA at 13.8 KV and marginally less at operating voltage) have marginally adequate interrupting capacity. This condition may be expected to become worse as CP&L Company continues to expand.

The addition of 800 Capehart housing units and normal annual growth raised the electric demand load from about 16,000 KW in July 1961 to a peak demand of 20,736 KW (22,762 KVA) in July 1962. This demand increase of approximately 28 per cent resulted in the necessity to take emergency measures to divert some of the load from the voltage regulator and the 800 MCM incoming circuits. The Montford Point feeder was opened between Camp Knox and the CP&L Station and closed between Montford Point and Camp Geiger, thereby shifting approximately 1395 KVA to the Geiger Sub-Station. An additional 600-KVA voltage regulator (obtained on loan basis from CP&L Company) was connected on the line side of the 2000-KVA regulator at the Camp Lejeune Sub-Station and the Industrial Area feeder was connected to this regulator, thereby diverting an additional 4800 KVA from the main regulator. This borrowed regulator was later returned to CP&L Company and replaced by a 600-KVA regulator owned by the Base.

The above action disposed of the previous emergency. However, at the present rate of load growth (including Camp Knox and Montford Point, which are

presently being fed from the Camp Geiger Sub-Station under emergency conditions), the station demand will amount to approximately 25,850 KVA by late 1965 or mid-1966, and the load on equipment will be approximately as follows:

Item	Load
2000-KVA main regulator	2% above capacity
600-KVA regulator	91% capacity
800 MCM main service cables	89% capacity

At that time switchgear of higher interrupting capacity will also be required at the main sub-station.

This project proposes necessary corrected action prior to this expected emergency condition. Provision of a 1500-KVA voltage regulator and oil circuit breakers of 500 MVA interrupting capacity is required with necessary protective fencing and lighting. Failure to provide additional electrical capacity prior to serious overloading of the system may result in serious damage to equipment and an interruption to service which could affect the entire Base for several weeks, or in the necessity of rationing electrical usage.

The project proposed herein conforms to recommendations contained in ELECTRIC POWER PLANNING REPORT, FEBRUARY 1963, which was prepared by the Atlantic Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks on the basis of an investigation of the distribution system conducted on an electronic circuit analyzer.

II. DESCRIPTION OF ITEM

This item consists of the following:

(a) A new galvanized steel structure consisting of seven structural steel bays complete with six frame-mounted tank type oil circuit breakers rated 14.4 KV, 1200 amperes, 500,000 KVA interrupting capacity. Structure is to include necessary switches for isolating and by-passing oil circuit breakers and for sectionalizing station bus. Structure is to be complete with luminaires for illumination of the area and with control power transformer.

(b) A new step voltage regulator rated 1500 KVA, 13.8 KV, three phase complete with regulator by-pass switches. (c) Relocation of one existing step voltage regulator rated 2000 KVA, 13.8 KV, three phase. Regulator is to be relocated from an existing installation northwest of Building No. 45. (d) A new 200 sq. ft. one story building for housing the existing IBM twofrequency carrier current equipment now located in Bldg. 45. The building will be constructed of the following materials: concrete slab on grade, walls of brick faced concrete masonry units and roof of a structural concrete slab insulated and roofed with a 4-ply built-up roofing. (e) A new chain link fence and new routings of feeders in vicinity of switching station as required. (f) Relocation of existing step voltage regulators in accordance with the following schedule: (1) 600 KVA from Building 45 to Industrial Area. (2) 500 KVA from Industrial Area to Regimental Area. (3) 300 KVA from Regimental Area to Snead's Ferry Road. (4) 120 KVA from Snead's Ferry Road to Rifle Range. (g) A new 12.5 KV primary feeder to provide service to the Midway Park Area. Feeder is to consist of 5050 linear feet of three phase 4/0 AWG copper underbuilt on existing poles from Building No. 45 to Brewster Boulevard. (h) Impedance traps to prevent short circuiting effect of Carolina Power & Light Company's power-factor correction capacitors on IBM carrier current equipment. (i) Removal of existing indoor oil circuit breakers. These breakers are to be turned over to the Government. Relocation of existing Industrial feeder oil circuit breaker to Area 1 near Building 41. Circuit breaker is rated 500,000 KVA interrupting capacity. - 3 -

(a) A constant of the second o

A COUNTY TO COUNTY TO SELECT A COUNTY AS A SELECT TO COUNTY OF THE SELECT OF THE SELEC

AND MET BRITARY OR CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF T

green to winordly given more than a green of when their matter delivers with the contract of t

enrativ somebunese ar eretein v sektlerent gebrie de reit och fil (0)

ATEN VANCED AND OF THE SHORE OF THE PERSON O

(province of the second second of the second

SECTION III. PROJECT ANALYSIS

- a. Operating and Maintenance Costs. (Not pertinent to this analysis.)
- b. Incremental Funding. Incremental funding will not satisfy the requirement of this project.
- c. <u>Life of Requirement</u>. The economical usable life of the proposed facilities is consistent with the duration of the requirement.
- d. Contract Award Time. Schedule of estimated time required to complete the project.

Preparation of plans and specifications	120 Days
Advertising and receiving bids	45 Days
Construction	285 Days
Total Time Required	450 Days

- e. Real Estate. Development of this project requires neither real estate nor easement requisitions.
- f. Access Roads. This project will not require any changes to existing public roads and will not affect off-station traffic.
- g. Fallout Shelter Construction. Not pertinent to this analysis.
- h. Commercial and Industrial Facilities. No available commercial or industrial facilities can meet the requirement of this project.
- i. Existing Station Facilities. The existing electrical distribution system is inadequate for the station demand anticipated in the summer of 1966. Energy is supplied to the Base by Carolina Power and Light Company at a location approximately 3300 feet northwest of the Main Gate on North Carolina Highway No. 24. The Government-owned facilities include the following major items of equipment. Loadings are based on measurements made in June, 1964.
 - 1. 2000 KVA step voltage regulator loaded to 87 percent of thermal capacity.
 - 2. 600 KVA step voltage regulator loaded to 63 percent of thermal capacity.

TOTION III., PROJECT A SPECIAL PROPERTY OF A

in remarks Euroing, Entrest specification in a second seco

become the still of the converted of the property of the proposed of the converted of the proposed of the control of the converted of the control of the con

Contract Award Three Schedule of as Brazis times required to Solvenial description of the Solvenia security of the Solven

Preparation of pions and epocal residual and 100 Days and 2 Advertising a series of the series and the series and the series and the series are a series and the series are a series and the series are a series are

in Total i'mne Ascoured, service en en group dolle leve en en group de la company de l

A constant and a series will not a serie a series a series and a series a series and a series and a series and a series and a series as a series as a series and a series and a series as a series as

Fail of the Bretter with true Size. Not pertined in this analysis, we

Constraint and Industrial Tacilities. No available commercial or a sindustrial and independent of the projection when

Existing Station of these section and the electrical station on system in the control of the con

The state of the second and the state of the

to many two company and appreciations of the basis and the same of

- 3. Underground 800 MCM PILC cables to lineup of indoor oil circuit breakers. Cables loaded to 80 percent of thermal capacity.
- 4. Lineup of indoor oil circuit breakers with exposure of breakers to faults as high as 96 percent of rated interrupting capacity.
- 5. 120 KVA step voltage regulator on Courthouse Bay feeder loaded to 109 percent thermal capacity.
- 6. 300 KVA step voltage regulator in Industrial area loaded to 97 percent thermal capacity.

It is estimated that the station demand will climb to approximately 25,900 KVA by the summer of 1966. Carolina Power & Light Company indicated in a letter dated June 23, 1964 that "Plans for 1965 call for paralleling a second transformer with the existing unit, the ratings and impedances to be essentially the same".

On the basis of changes proposed by the power supplier and on reasonable estimates of load growth, the anticipated loading on existing equipment in 1966 is as follows:

- A. 2000 KVA step voltage regulator will be loaded to 107 percent of thermal capacity.
- B. 600 KVA step voltage regulator will be loaded to 77 percent of thermal capacity.
- C. Underground 800 MCM PILC cables will be loaded to 100 percent of thermal capacity.
- D. Lineup of indoor oil circuit breakers will be subjected to faults as high as 171 percent of rated interrupting capacity.
- E. 120 KVA step voltage regulator on Courthouse Bay feeder will be loaded to 134 percent of thermal capacity.
- F. 300 KVA step voltage regulator in Industrial area will be loaded to 119 percent of thermal capacity.

Convair Undergroupe 800 MdCA: fall Cables to line to of theoreal of the real

11. 4. Line up no indeed oil cincait preshers with exposure of a complexition is alternamed by percent of rated interrupt accounting especitive.

13. 130 KVA step voltage regulator on Courinouse Cav feeder loaded to 100 percent thermal capacity.

6. 300 KVA step voltage regulator in industrial area loaded to

It is estimated that the station demandswill climb to approximately

Let 2012 be be summed of 1 co. Caroline Power & Light Company
indicated in a letter dated June 23, 1964 that "Plans for 1965 call for
paroliciting a second transformer with the existing unit: the varings

and unpedances to be essentially the same".

On the basis of changes proposed with power samplier and on a

control of calimates of lose frowth, the anticipated loseing on a

existing equipment in 1966 as a follows: Second of the same o

Pit VCs Underground 800 MCM FILE cabins will be loaded to 100 percent of thermal capacity.

er esterious softwereskerd from the coold to envil to

. 5. 189. KVA step voltage regulator on Courthbook Bay Sector

Too ded to 119 percent of thermal capacity.

- j. Community Facilities. There are no community facilities considered adequate or desirable to offer service to the requirement of this project.
- k. Types of Materials. Construction materials and methods were selected to provide minimum maintenance requirements without additional cost. The selected design and materials best meet the requirements and are the most economical to meet the anticipated requirements of the Station.
- 1. (Paragraph 1. omitted).
- m. Aids to Navigation. Not applicable.
- n. Siting. The site for this project is in conformance with the General Development Map of the Station.
- o. Alternate Solutions. One alternate solution which has been considered is the substitution of a lineup of metalclad switchgear with air circuit breakers, rated 13.8 KV, 1200 amperes, 500,000 KVA interrupting capacity for the frame mounted oil circuit breakers which are recommended. This alternate solution was investigated in detail in the report prepared by Atlantic Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks in February, 1963. The alternate solution was eliminated from further consideration because of the additional cost (approximately \$50,000) over the recommended scheme. It should also be noted that the installation of metcalclad switchgear would present additional long-range problems because of the difficulty in routing new distribution feeders from the area.

SECTION IV. CONSTRUCTION CRITERIA

- A. Building for housing IBM equipment.
 - 1. General Design Criteria:

Structural frame designed for 20 lb. L. L. on roof and 105 mph. wind loads on projected vertical area.

2. Foundations:

Concrete wall footings.

- Commounity Facilities: There are no community facilities considered adequate or desirable to offer service to the requirement of this project.
 - K. Types of Materials. Construction materials and methods were selected to provide minimum maintenance requirements without additional cost. The selected design and materials best meet the requirements and are the most economical to meet the anticipated fequirements of the Station.
 - 1. (Paragraph 1, omitted)
 - in. Aids to Navigation. Not applicable.
 - n. Siting. The site for this projectals in conformance with the General Development Map of the Station.
- Alternate Solutions. One alternate solution which has been considered is the substitution of a lineap of metalclad switchgear with air circuit breakers, rated 15 8 KV, 1200 amperes, 500,000 KVA interrupting apparity for the frame mounted oil circuit breakers, which are recommended. This alternate solution was investigated in detail in the report prepared by Atlantic Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks in February, 1963. The alternate solution was eliminated from further consideration because of the additional cost (approximately \$50,000) over the recommended scheme. It should also be noted that the installation of metalclar switchgear would present additional long-range problems because of the difficulty in routing new distribution feeders from the area.

SECTION IV. CONSTRUCTION CRITERIA

- 4. Building for housing IBM equipment.
 - 1. General Design Griteria:

Structural frame designed for 20 lb. L. L. on roof and 105 mph. wind loads on projected vertical area.

annitsburger

Concrete wall footings.

3. Walls:

Brick faced concrete masonry units.

4. Floors:

6 inch concrete slab on grade.

5. Interior Finish:

Exposed masonry units.

6. Roof:

Structure of concrete slab - insulated - 4 ply built-up roofing.

7. Electrical for Building:

One 45 KVA, 12470 V Delta - 120/240 V Delta 4 W, 3 phase transformer for station lighting, battery charger and IBM equipment; 120-240 V, 4 wire, 3 phase underground system from outdoor switching station; illumination - 35 foot candles in building using Type RLM steel enamel shade fixtures. Telephone - one in building housing IBM equipment.

8. Plumbing:

None

9. Heating:

Portable electric heaters.

10. Ventilation:

Exhaust fan.

11. Collateral Equipment:

None

B. Outdoor Swit ching Station

- One galvanized steel structure supported on concrete piers with connectors, bus work, insulators, mounting supports, fastening bolts and anchor bolts, lighting equipment, conduit and wiring, grounding equipment and deadend assemblies for terminating external conductors.
- Six feeder oil circuit breakers rated 14.4 KV, 1200 ampere,
 500,000 KVA interrupting capacity, D. C. close and D. C. trip.
- 3. One new step voltage regulator rated 1500 KVA, 13.8 KV, three phase, installed on reinforced concrete slab.
- 4. One existing step voltage regulator rated 2000 KVA, 13.8 KV, relocated from existing installation and installed on reinforced concrete slab.
- 5. Hookstick operated switches for by-passing and disconnecting circuit breakers and regulators.
- 6. Gang-operated disconnecting switch for sectionalizing switching station bus.

C. Additional related Substation Criteria

- 1. 7' high chain link fence, 3 strands barbed wire.
- 2. Current limiting fuses for underground feeder to Building No. 45.
- 3. Crushed stone for substation yard.

Obtdoor Switzeling Station

- 1. One delvanized attal alternatic apported on dendrete piers with commetors, bus work, institutes, arounting supports, fastening delte and anchor holls, lightling configurent, conduit and wiring, wrounding equipment and desidend assemblies for terminating the external conductors.
 - a. Six feeder off circuit gradually raise id. 4 EV, 1200 amprop. 300, 000 EVA intercopting crossity. D. C. close and D. C. trip.
- 3. One new with voltage regulation as a 1500 LVA, 13.8 KV, three phase, installed on rejutore of the stall.
 - One existing step voltage welling in and the called on reinforced control state.
 - J. Hookstirk operated switches for ny-passing and disconnecting circuit breakers and regulators.
- b. Gang-aperated disconnecting switch for sectionalising switching

divide consisted Substation ...

- 1. F' high chain linkinger. I strands berbed wire.
- Current limiting fases for underground feader to Building No. 45.
 - is the rest of and the substitution of a

SECTION V. COST ESTIMATES

The engineering cost estimates are included hereinafter on NAVDOCKS Cost Estimate Forms 2493 and 2493A for the principal and supporting features of the line items. The Budget Estimate is computed by the following formula:

Budget Estimate =
$$\frac{E(1.00 + C)}{0.93}$$
 where

E is the engineering estimate
C is the contingency factor
0.93 provides for 7% Bureau administrative costs.
Contingency factor used = 10%
Budget Estimate = Engineering Estimate x 1.183

SECTION V. COST ESTIMATES

The angineering cost estimates are included hereinafter on NAV DOCKS Cost Estimate Forms 2493 and 2493A for the principal and supporting features of the line items. The Budget Estims to is computed by the following formula:

Endget Estimate = E(1.00 + C) where 0.93

E is the engineering estimate

Clistbe contingency factor

0.93 provided for 7% Bureau administrative costs

Contingency factor used = 10%

Budget Estimate = Lagineering Letimate x 1, 183

PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING COST ESTIMATE PRINCIPAL CONSTRUCTION FEATURE(S) NAVDOCKS 2493 (5-58)

STATION Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

12 Aug. 1964 | Sheet 1 of 3

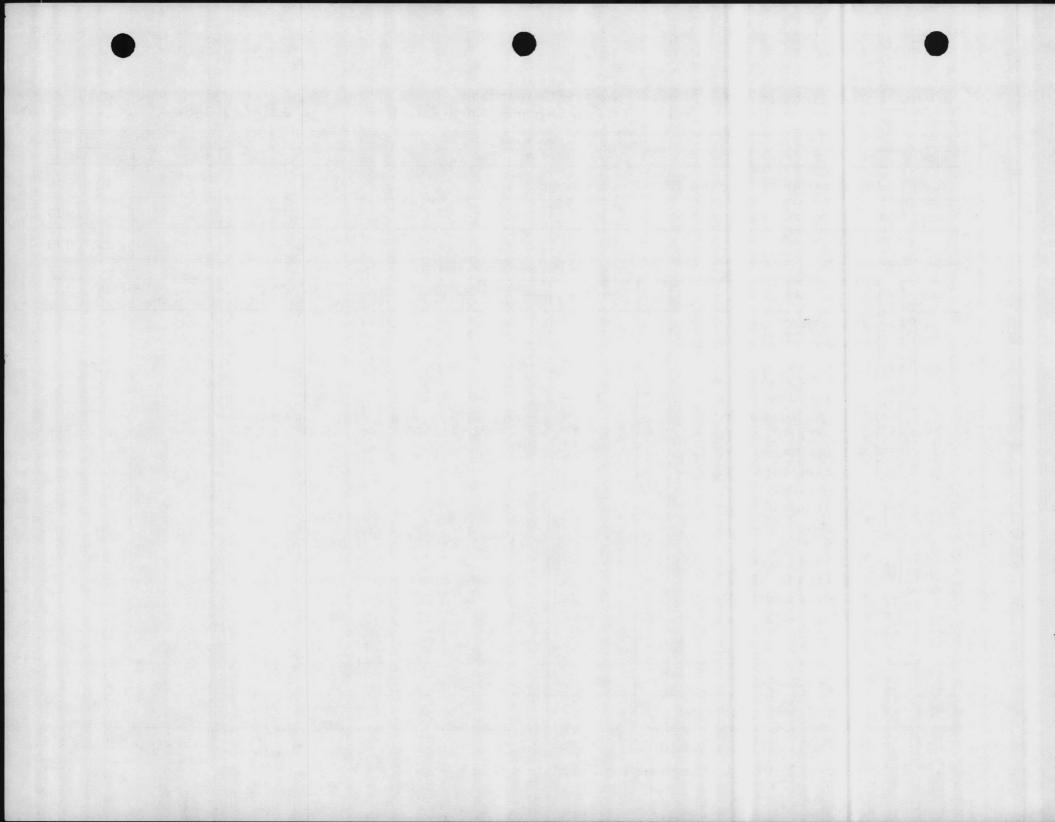
	SUMMARY LINE ITEM DATA	
CODE	LINE ITEM TITLE	EST. COST
812.10	Modification of Electric Distribution System	216,000
1000	ESTIMATED ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER FEE	11,000
	TOTAL	227,000

				PRINCIP	AL CONSTRUCTION	FEATURE(S)				
CODE	A	DESCRIPTION	U	QUANTITIES	ENGINEERIN	S ESTIMATES	BUDGET ESTIMATES		FEATURE BUDGET	
CODE	C F	DESCRIPTION	+	QUANTITIES	UNIT COST	COST	UNIT COST	COST	UNIT COST	COST
2.10		Substation Outdoor steel structure	EA	7	8,614.28	60 300	10,190.00	71,300		
		bay Primary service to								
		substation Voltage Regulator, 3-	LF	330	13.64		16.14	5,300		
		phase, 13.8 KV Voltage Regulator, 3-	KVA	1500	29.60	44,400	35.00	52,500		
		phase, 13.8 KV, relocated Oil circuit breakers, 15 KV, 1200 A,	KVA	2000	. 35	700	.41	800		
		500 MVA Relocate existing out-	EA	6	4,183.33	25,100	4,949.00	29,700		
		going circuits Relocate service to	EA	, 5	1,360.00	6,800	1,609.00	8,000		
		Bldg. 45	EA	1	1,300.00	1,300	1,500.00	1,500		
	С	NON-TECHNICAL COLLATERAL	LS	LS	LS		LS		LS	
	Т	TECHNICAL COLLATERAL	LS	LS ·	LS		LS		LS	
2000		SUPPORTING CONSTRUCTION FEATURES	LS	LS	LS		LS		LS	

Contingency Factor = 10%

LINE ITEM TOTAL

Continued Sheet 2



PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING COST ESTIMATE PRINCIPAL CONSTRUCTION FEATURE(S) NAYDOCKS 2493 (5-58)

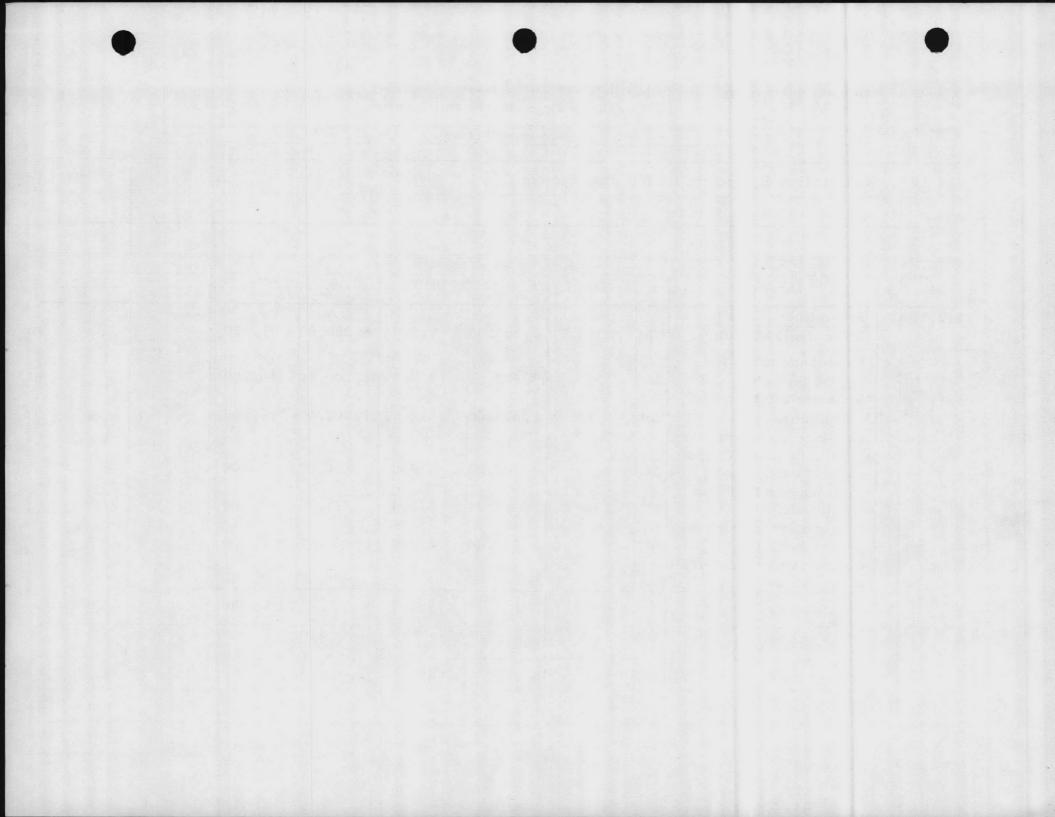
Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, North Carolina 12 Aug. 1964 | Sheet 2 of 3

	SUMMARY LINE ITEM DATA					
CODE	LINE ITEM TITLE	EST. COST				
812.10	Modification of Electric Distribution System					
1000	ESTIMATED ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER FEE					
	TOTAL					

	A		U		ENGINEERING	ESTIMATES	BUDGET ESTIMATES		FEATURE	BUDGET
CODE	C F	DESCRIPTION	Î	QUANTITIES .	UNIT COST	COST	UNIT COST	COST	UNIT COST	COST
812.10		Substation - Cont'd. Rel∝ate IBM equip't.	EA	1	1,500.00	1,500	1,800.00	1,800		
		Impedance traps for IBM Equip't. Relocate pilot wire equipment	EA	1	13,700.00	13,700	16, 200.00	16,200		
			Lot	1	1,600.00	1,600	1,900.00	1,900		
	The Francisco	Relocate Industrial Fdr. OCB to Camp Geiger Substation	EA	1	500.00	500	600.00	600		
		Building for IBM Equipment	SF	196	18.37	3,600	21.73	4,300		
		Remove indoor switch- gear cubicles	EA	9	244.44	2,200	289.17	2,600		
		Coordinate and calibrate protective relays	Lot	, 1	3,000.00	3,000	3,500.00	3,500		
		Sub-total				169,200		200,000		200,000
	С	NON-TECHNICAL COLLATERAL	LS	LS	LS		LS		LS	
	Т	TECHNICAL COLLATERAL	LS	LS	LS		LS		LS	
2000		SUPPORTING CONSTRUCTION FEATURES	LS	LS	LS		LS		LS	16,000

LINE ITEM TOTAL

216,000



PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING COST ESTIMATE SUPPORTING CONSTRUCTION FEATURE(S) NAVDOCKS 2493A (5-58)

STATION

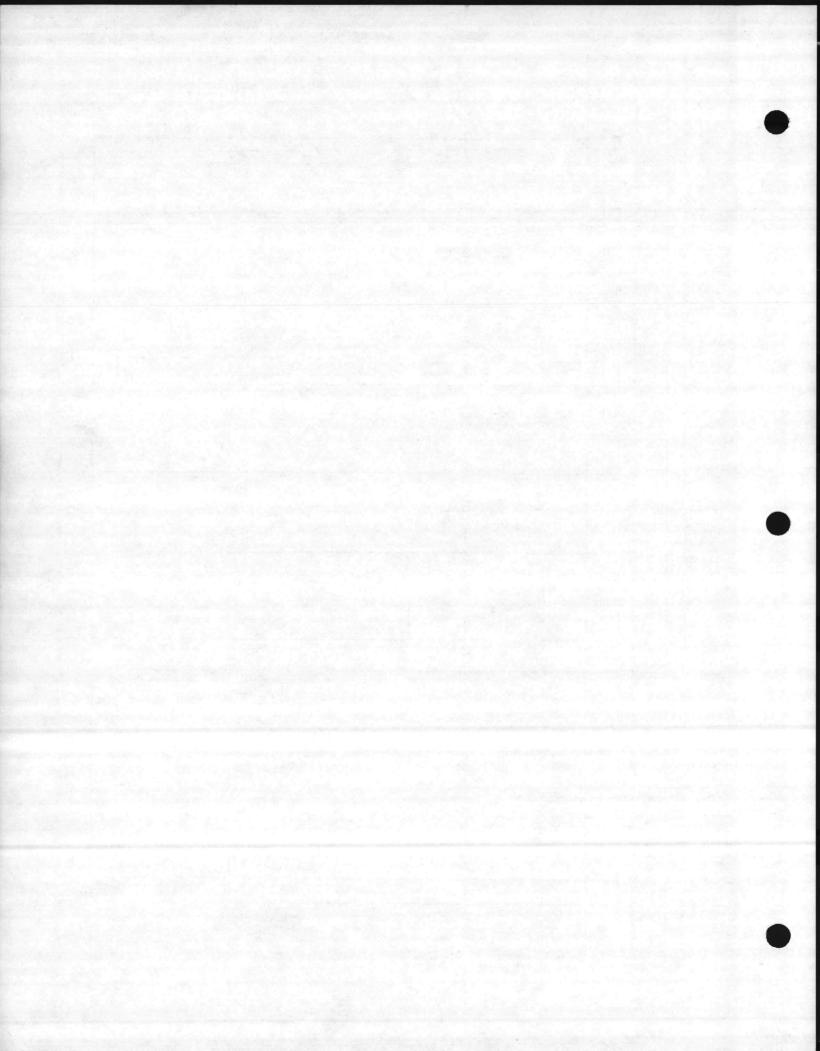
Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, North Carolina 12 Aug.1964

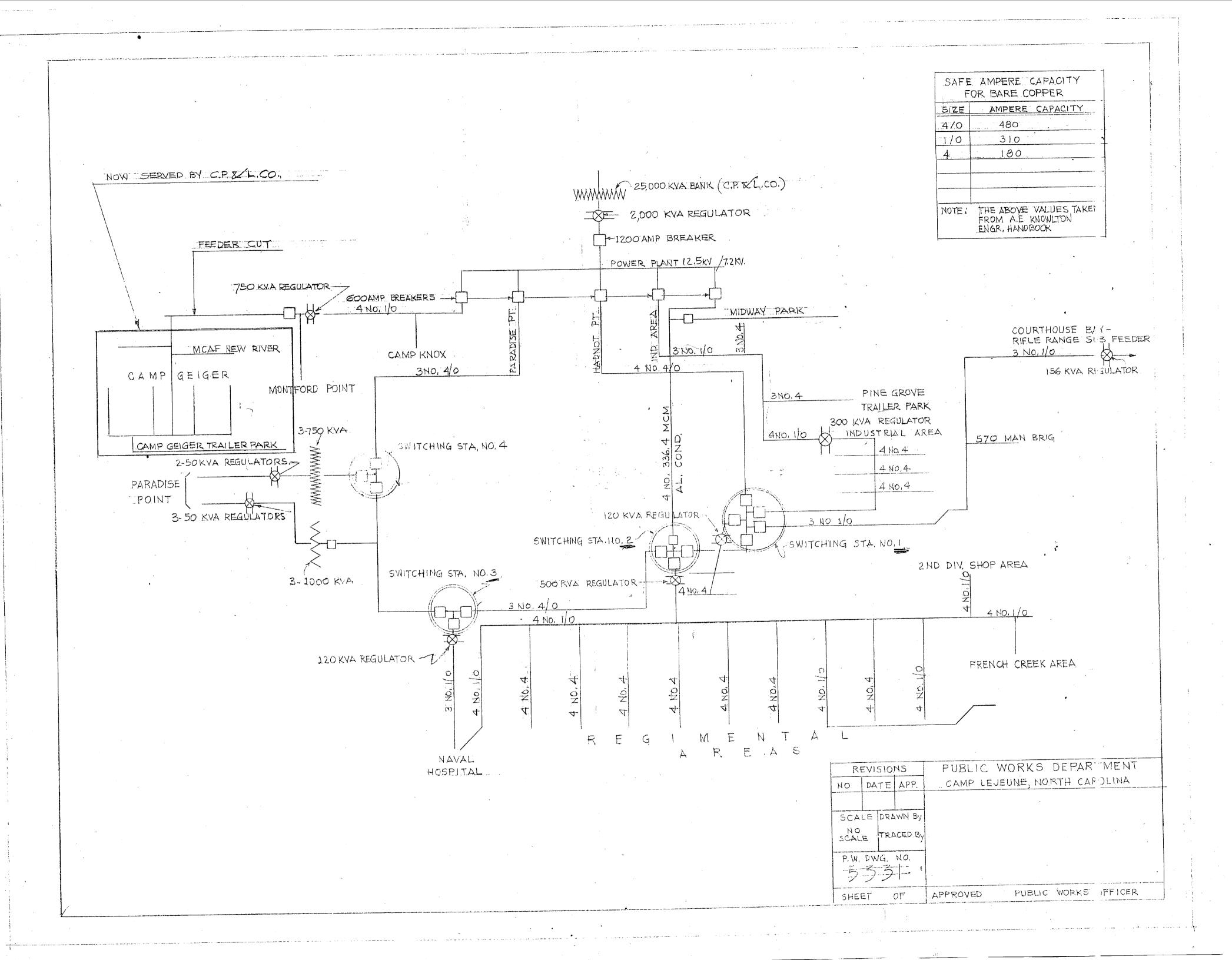
Sheet 3 of

LINE ITEM TITLE

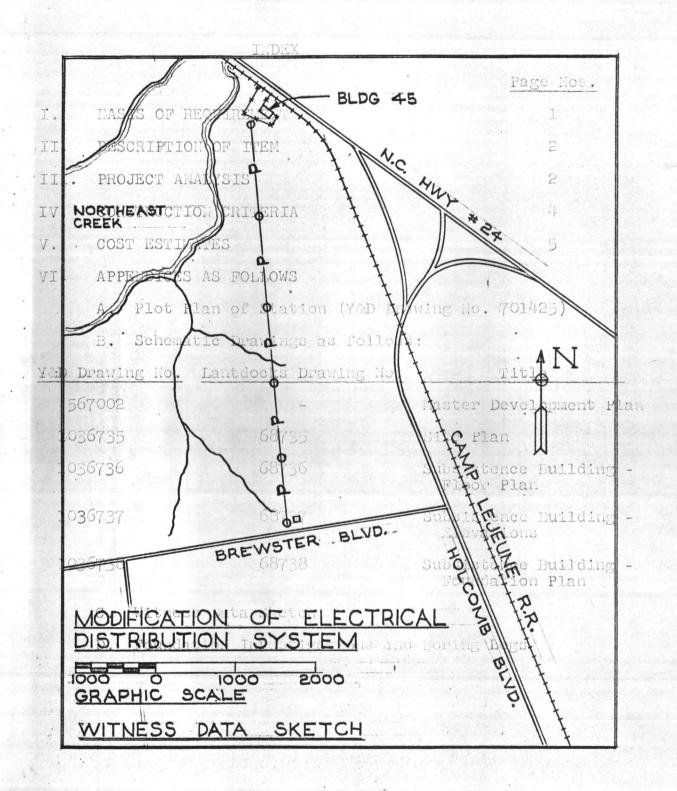
Modification of Electric Distribution System

			SUPPORT	ING CONSTRUCTION	FEATURE(S)				
A	05005 107101		0		NG ESTIMATE	BUDGET ESTIMATE		FEATURE BUDGET ESTIMATE	
CODE C	DESCRIPTION	- Î	QUANTITIES	UNIT COST	COST	UNIT COST	COST	UNIT COST	COST
12.30	Primary distribution lines	LF	5050	2.16	10,900	2.56	12,900		
72.10	Security fencing	LF	388	5.41	2,100	6.40	2,500		
	Clearing & grubbing	AC	1	500.00	500	600.00	600		
2000	TOTAL SUPPORTING FEATURES	LS	LS	LS	13,500	LS	16,000	LS	

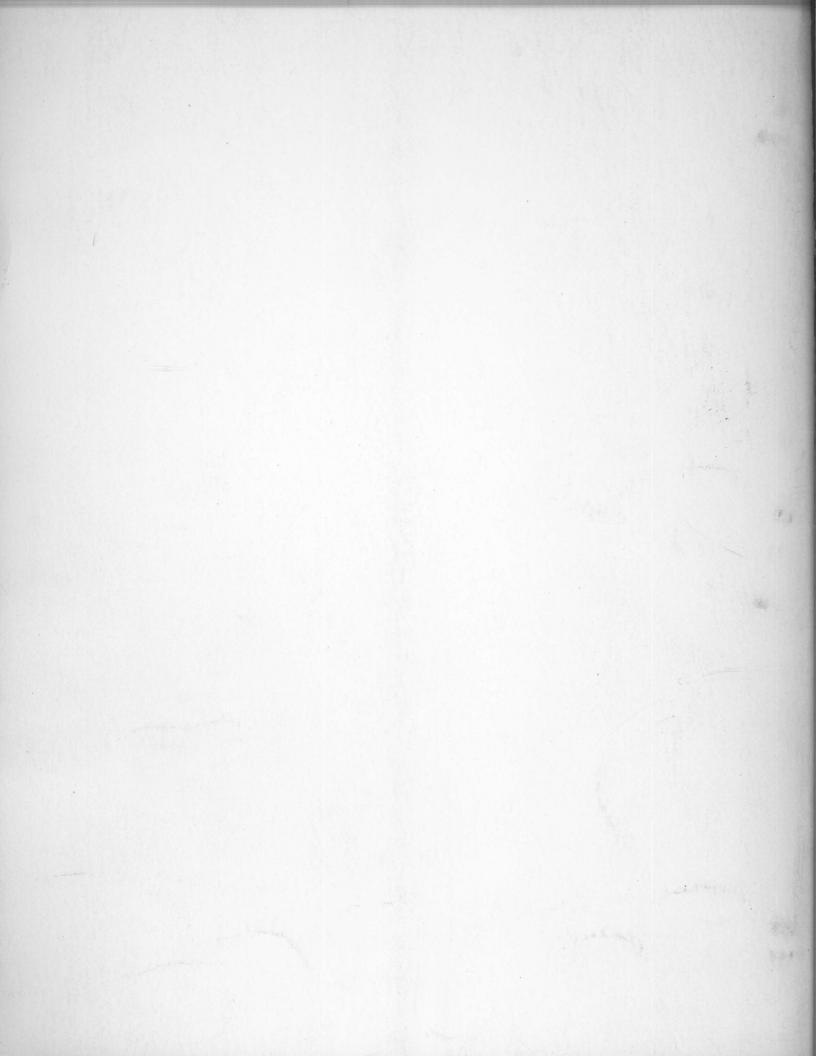




是 型 : . • .





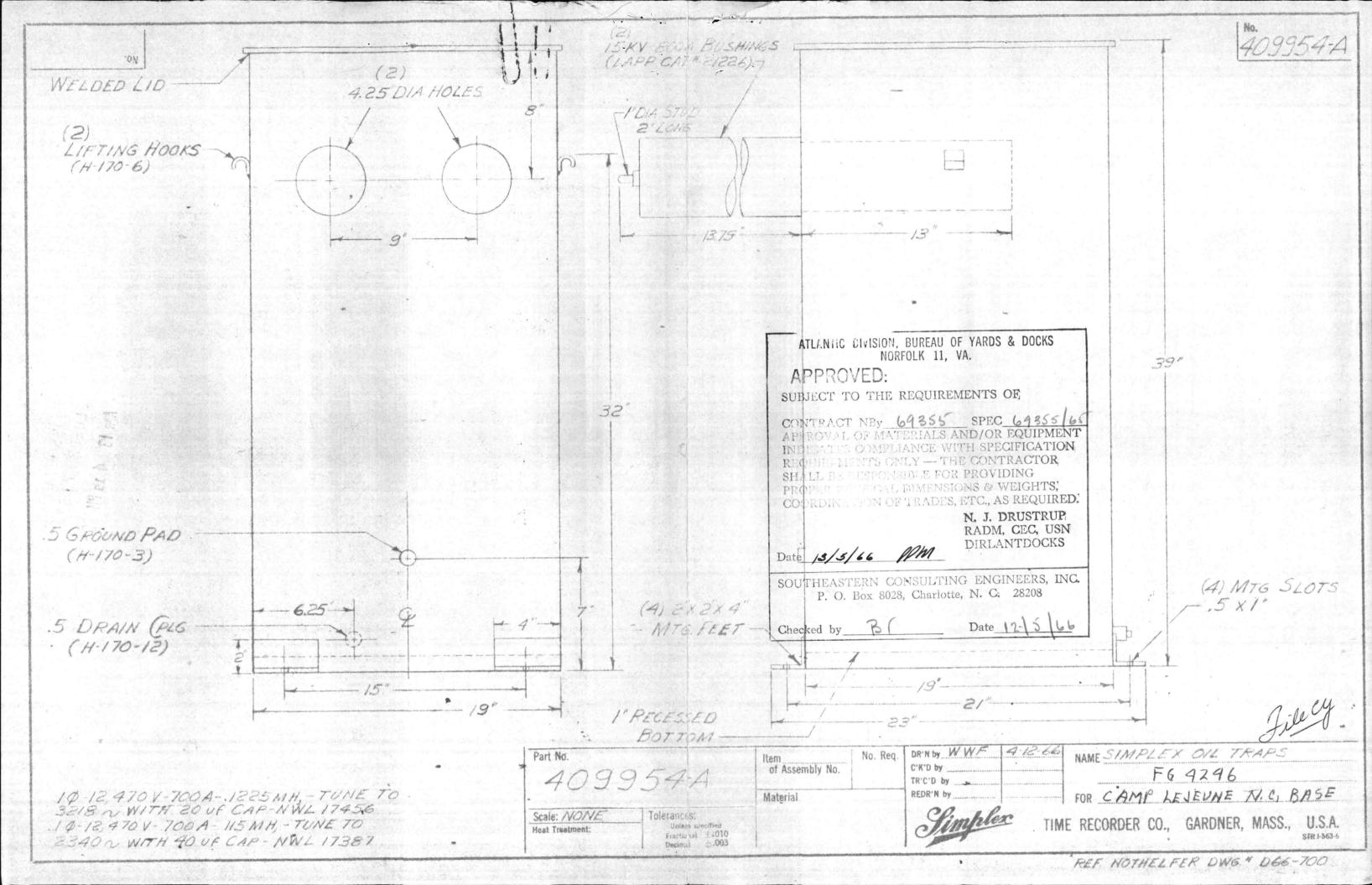


FILE FOLDER

DESCRIPTION ON TAB:

1	reliminary Engr Report	
10	do-Crowson	
	side/inside of actual folder did not contain h tten information	and
	side/inside of actual folder did contain hand	

Confidential Records Management, Inc. New Bern, NC 1-888-622-4425 9/08



ISSUED BY
BLUEPRINT DEPT.
APR 13 4 19 PM '66

TAB PLACEMENT HERE

DE	SCRIPTION:
	203
D	Tab page did not contain hand written information
	Tab page contained hand written information *Scanned as next image

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

OFFICER IN CHARGE OF CONSTRUCTION BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS CONTRACTS MARINE CORPS BASE. CAMP LEJEUNE, N. C. 28542

NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND CONTRACTS MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP LEJEUNE, N. C. 28542 IN REPLY REFER TO: 23-510: HH ingj NBy- 69355 13 May 1966

Ocean Electric Corporation P. O. Box 12270 Norfolk, Virginia 23502

> Re: Contract NBy- 69355, Electrical Distribution System, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

Gentlemen:

We are returning herewith, under separate cover, the following shop drawings or data sheets with action indicated:

No. of Dwgs.

Dwg. No.

Description

Action

1

409954-A

1 Phase Tuned Trap -FG 4296 - SIMPLEX TIME RECORDER COMPANY

Approved, subject to contract requirements. SEE NOTE BELOW

MOTE: We approved SIMPLEX Drawing No. 409932E in our letter of 7 March 1966 pertaining to the same equipment. Is 409932E superseded?

Sincerely yours,

P. P. MADDEN ENS, CEC, USN Assistant Resident Officer in Charge of Construction

COMMANIDIVNAVFAC (w/cy encl)

File (w/cy encl)
Field (w/cy encl)
Records (w/2cys encl)
Board

20

Σ

(Time Monthly compared to the compared to the

SHOP DRAWING TRANSMITTAL

System
System
System
System
System
N. C.
nent
Wh
INT

SOUTHEASTERN CONSULTING ENGINEERS, INC. 915 West Morehead Street (P. O. Box 8028)
Charlotte, North Carolina 28208

By Brice Tarleton, P.E.

C-KTUJU J LILIKHA I

OCEAN ELECTRIC CORPORATION

"SERVING TIDEWATER ELECTRICALLY"

3460 TRANT AVENUE P. O. BOX 12270 NORFOLK, VIRGINIA 23502

PHONE: 855-1041

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Jac Bui U. Cam Gentlemen	ident Officer : ksonville, Nort lding 1005 S. Marine Corps p Lejeune, Nort : e sending to you the	th Carolina As Base th Carolina following:	Constru rea		Date: 18 Apr: Re: Contract I Distribut: Corps Base Carolina Our Job No	, U.S.	Marine North	
☐ Prints,		Specifications, Catalogues,			Shop Drawings, Payroll,		☐ Samp	
					r ayron,		☐ Tests	·,
No. of Copies	Drawing 1	No.	Date	Latest Revision		Description		
8	Simplex Dwg. #409954-A	4	/12/66		Simplex Oil	RO	OUTING ORDE	INT
A 1 i	ed by us for APR	ROVAL					ORIG	INT
X These as☐ These as☐ These as	re for your approval. re approved. re disapproved. re approved as noted.		☐ Please☐ Please☐ For y	e correct and e send our use or fi	I distribution. furnishcop _additional copies if	for final distrib		val.
				By , G	Hear			
Copy to:				R. A.	Geary, Vice P	resident		
☐ Architec	t	☐ Subcontractor ☐ File						

Anchenyalite, entationable and institution of a state of the state of

A minimum in the second of the



Shop Drawing Folder

NAVAL PACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND CONTRACTS MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP LEJEUNE, N. C. 28542 23-11:PPM:mgj NBy-69355 13 May 1966

Mr. W. Paul Lyman Carolina Power and Light Company Raleigh, North Carolina

> Re: Contract NBy-69355, Electrical Distribution System, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

Dear Sir:

This office is forwarding a copy of SIMPLEX Drawing No. 409954-A, Phase Tuned Trap, since this equipment will be installed on CP&L lines by your personnel.

Sincerely yours,

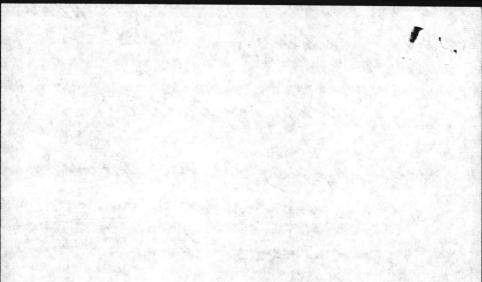
P. P. MADDEN ENS, CEC, USN Assistant Resident Officer in Charge of Construction

Encl: (1) SIMPLEX Oil Traps Dwg.

> > The Telephone of

Take Brown in the second secon

18 may 66 Shall we let the AYE Man about this & (or just send them a cy of the Contractor's letter)



OCEAN ELECTRIC CORPORATION

"SERVING TIDEWATER ELECTRICALLY"

3460 TRANT AVENUE P. O. BOX 12270 NORFOLK, VIRGINIA 23502

AREA CODE 703 - PHONE: 855-1041

16 May 1966

Resident Officer in Charge of Construction Jacksonville, North Carolina Area Building 1005 U. S. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

SUBJECT: Contract NBY 69355-Electrical Distribution System, U. S. Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina Our Job No. 2350

Gentlemen:

In reply to your transmittal dated May 13, 1966 with two (2) Simplex Tuned Trap Drawings, we wish to refer to your note. The original submittal did not contain enough data for our office, and did not indicate all information we desired, hence this resubmittal.

Yours very truly,

OCEAN ELECTRIC CORPORATION

R. A. Geary, Vice President

RAG/ahs

ROUTING ORDE INT

1 // P/M

2 5/0

3 20 He

TO ORIG INT

OCEAN ELECTRIC CORPORATION

SERVING TIDER AFER ELECTRICELEVE

"3460 TRANT AVENUE P. O. DOX 12270 NORTOLK, VIRGINIA 35502

AREA CODE 703 - PRIORIE 853-1001

age volumes

Estasidant Afficers i talanco religiostruction Prioteconillo Saunt Canadam Base

activity brightings

U. S. Marine Corps abase

Camp Carolina Morth Carolina

SUBJECT: Contract WEV 69353-Clectrical Distribution System, will U. S. Marine, Corns Base, Carn Acicune, North Carolina Surrolck No. 2350

Gentlemen:

Taim reply to your transmittal dated May 13, 196 with two (2) Simplex Tammed Transmines, we wish to refer to your mote. The original standard did not contain anough data, or our pilice, and did not be leaded to all information we decide beace this resubvitt 1.

.vlursevery.chuly.

CONTRACTOR CORPORATION

R. W. Gorary.

MALL/ans





